The Oregonian

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

(By Mail or Express.)
Daily and Sunday, per year.....
Daily and Sunday, six months.... and Sunday, his mouths, and Sunday, three months, and Sunday, per month without Sunday, six months without Sunday, six months without Sunday, per month without Sunday, per month Sunday, per year. Sunday, six months. Sunday, three months. Daily without Sunday per week....... Daily per week, Sunday included.....

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1905.

JAPAN CONSIDERS.

It was pointed out by The Oregonian at the beginning of the peace conference that Japan was in no position to demand indemnity for her expenses in the war with Russia. because she was not in position to exact it. Her position of mastery is not at all comparable with that which existed when Napoleon forced Prussia to pay \$300,000,000 1896-7, nor when Germany forced France to pay \$1,000,000,000 in 1876-71.

Japan has managed her affairs with wonderful keenness and intelligence throughout-except in this particular matter of demanding heavy money in demnity. She appears at a disadvantage here. She might insist that Russin should surrender Vladivostok, for this demand. But she has no means of forcing Russia to pay her an indemnity, large or small. The reason is, she can't strike Russia in any vital

Since Japan, therefore, has put for ward a claim which she knows she has ing, apparently, that she ought not to put up the lives of her soldiers upon a get, even if she should destroy Linievitch's 'army and take Vladlvostok.

Moreover, renewal of the war would tax Japan's resources to the uttermost, and might exhaust them. These and similar considerations evidently have moved Japan to ask continuation of the ready than the world expected, or expected herself, when she began the war.

THE RATE OF TAXATION.

It is understood that the assessed values of Mulinomah County this year will be advanced to \$150,000,000. That should reduce the tax rate from \$40, as heretofore, to \$15, or less, upon the thousand dollars. Under the new law, as to state taxes, the new system will not increase Multnomah's proportion; for state taxes are not now levied on the basis of assessed values, which differ greatly in the several counties, but on other principles.

The total sum to be raised by taxation in Multnomah County, under the new and advanced assessment, should not be greatly more than formerly The danger is that the much larger total valuation and apparently smaller tax rate will induce extravagance and excess, in various ways. But the several departments of our local government, in whose hands the power to make the rates is lodged, ought to be able to check or restrain the tendency in this direction

In Massachusetts, property is sessed or valued for taxation at close approximation to its actual values. In Boston, therefore, the rate is about \$15 per thousand. In other cities of Massachusetts the rate runs from \$14 to ferent method has prevailed. Hitherto the total valuation of property for taxation has been much less in Philadelphia and in Chicago than in Bostonthough Philadelphia has twice the population, and Chicago more than three

times the population, of Boston. Of course the tax rate, in itself, is never the true measure of taxation Many other facts are to be considered There are poll tax and occupation tax, liquor and other license fees, and so on: and above all, variations in the system of valuation; so that the tax rate of one city or locality cannot well be compared

with that of another. If our tax rate can be kept down to about \$15 per thousand there will be no occasion to complain of the advancement of values on the Assessor's rolls But more and more it will be necessary to scrutinize all expenditures, that extravagance or excess which largely increased valuations might seem to invite, may be met at all points. To many it will appear so easy to get all to 1880 there is recorded the failure

above \$15 on a thousand-upon a very full valuation. This to include the state tax, for which provision is now made through a somewhat subtle and rather indirect method, which may be misleading and illusive, if not carefully and closely observed.

STARVING OUT NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Weston's Normal School is starved out for want of pap from the state, and now the taxpayers of that town face the necessity of establishing a local high school with their own money. Weston's high school hitherto has been a normal school, which the taxpayers of all Oregon have supported. The state has been doing the same for the towns of Monmouth, Drain and Ashland, but the institutions at those places have not succumbed, because sustained by the promise that the Legislature will pay their debts.

The Weston Leader has called the attention of the citizens of that town to the fact that the demise of the State Normal School leaves the youth without a high school. It says:

Now that the Normal School has been cle at Weston, the necessity of maintaining a larger and better public school appeals to all. A meeting wil be held at the school/house Sep-tember 2 at 2 F. M. to decide "whether grades above the eighth grade shall be taught n District No. 19," and will without doubt e largely attended. attendance at the public school will b

argely increased. The Normal can no longe care for training school pupils, or carry eighth-grade graduates forward on their edu-cations; path. It would appear that the least that can be done to make the school efficient is to add two more grades and two more leachers. The present teaching force consists of Principal D. L. Guber and three assist-ants—the Misses Neille M. Stevens, Luciia E. raigen and Anice Barnes.

Thus the taxpayers of Weston are onfronted with the necessity of "maintaining a larger and better public school" and with the question "whether grades above the eighth grade shall be taught in district No. 19." It will be seen that the State Normal School has been educating the sons and the daughers of Weston citizens in high school rudiments at the expense of the whole state. Could there be better evidence of the big normal school graft in Oregon, the graft that has thrived not only at Weston, but also at Monmouth, Drain and Ashland, and which would have spread to other towns had not the Legislature been restrained by public clamor? The grafters would not allow

the normal school appropriations to made alone on their merits, but yoked them up with appropriations for the Insane Asylum, the Penitentiary and the Reform School, expecting that the latter institutions would carry along the sucker normals. But the pe ple called a referendum on the graft and next will pick it apart with the initiative. Continuing, the Leader says: Weston has suffered severely from the edational crime resulting in the loss of the Normal on unexpected blow that has failed at the brightest period in all its history, and which is alike unjust to the deceived teachers, to the students and to Eastern Oregon—but must bestir itself to sustain its reputation as a good school town. Nearly every one agreed upon this point, but the question ways and means is as yet undecided. T will be discussed at the school meeting Ser tember 2 and at a special meeting of the mercial Association next Monday evening.

If normals in one or two other towns shall be starved out, those towns will have to "bestir" themselves the same way. What Oregon needs is one normal school for the state, and it could be conomically maintained in co with the State University.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE ORDERS

The Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, one of the old and strong she has apparent means of enforcing fraternal insurance orders of the inited States, meets this week in Ohio. The meeting is important because that Nemesis, which rejentlessly pursues the If Jesus were running this restaurant, friendly orders, has thrust upon the council the old, inevitable riddle: How to meet a growing annual death rate per thousand due to the increasing avno power to enforce, she halts-know- erage age of the membership. Sooner or later this question confronts every co-operative insurance society, and demand for money that she never will upon its solution depends either continued prosperity or schism. How real the problem is to the older orders may

be gained from one or two facts, For thirty societies the average death rate per thousand rose from 4.10 in the third year of their existence to 9.5 in the fifteenth year. That is, it doubled and aference. She has gained more al- more. Nor is their history in the least singular. The case is the same, in a degree not much greater or less, with all the friendly orders. Time necessarily explodes for all of them the fallacy that enough new and young members can be obtained to hold the death rate down to a constant figure. This cannot be done. It may for a few years, The rate may even be lowered, tempor-

arily. But ultimately a time co when the ratio of new members to the total membership begins to decrease; the death rate then begins to rise, and nothing can prevent it. From that moment the annual payments of the members must become heavier and heavier unless they have been originally computed to include a sufficient reserve.

Another fact is not without importance in this connection. The average running expenses per capita show a decided tendency to increase with the age of the orders. For twenty-seven leading ones this average mounted the course of fifteen years from \$1.48 to \$1.65-over 11 per cent. The result of the doubly increasing burden naturally is that young men turn to newly established societies for their insurance. while often, though by no means always, the membership of the older ones actually declines. Two cases may illustrate this: The first began with a death rate of 12.5. The number of members increased up to a maximum, but with a steadily increasing death rate. And \$20. In Pennsylvania and Illinois a dif- the death rate went on increasing till it reached 33.9 per thousand, while in the meantime the membership had fallen to one-half what it was when the tabulation began. The other case was similar; a growing membership, then a decline, but a constantly increasing leath rate-from 12.7 to 22.2.

Troubles of this sort among the fraternal orders arise from their paying too little attention to the mathematics of insurance. But experience is teaching them better, just as it did the old line companies. There is record of \$22 old line companies organized. Of these, 775 have disappeared. The annals of faternal insurance present no such disastrous tale; but, on the other hand, their history is briefer. The Oddfellows, the largest secret order in America, has existed here eighty-five years; the Druids, seventy years; but these are not

insurance societies. It was in 1868 that these latter originated in this country, with the Workmen at Mesdville, Pa. From that year that everybody wants by adding an- sixty-four old line companies and the other mill or two to the tax rate. But organization of twenty-nine assess-let us keep it in mind that, following ment societies. Insurance based on best examples, we ought not to go mortality tables seemed a monstrous

miscarriage. The people sought some thing safer, cheaper and easier to understand. The mutual assessment plan appealed to the plain common sense of the masses as offering exactly what they needed. Between 1880 and 1890 the Modern Woodmen, the B'nai B'rith and thirty-four other societies were organized. The next decade saw sevenlyfour, and today there are probably not far from 300 offering insurance on operative plan, and certainly at least 100 with fair success. Some of them. have solved the problem of the increasing death rate; the Royal Arcanum is still struggling with it.

There is really but one possible solution, and that is to increase the cost of insurance to every member as his expectation of life decreases. Two ways have been found of doing this, one much better than the other. The steprate method, as it is called, increases the member's assessment each year, or each five years, or by some other step. It is scientific enough, but as a business policy it has defects. For one thing, man's power to pay is likely to diminish as he grows old. Under the step-rate system his burden becomes heavier as his strength diminishes. Long life is penalized. The direct effect is to force numerous lapses and to force them at a time of life when reinsurance elsewhere has become out of the question More than that, the prospect of paying more and more each year for their insurance does not attract young members, who see policy-holders in old-line companies obtaining substantial annual reductions of their premlums, as they grow older, from dividends.

The other and better method for the fraternal orders is to fix a "level rate" which shall overpay while a man is young, but only enough to balance what it underpays when he is old. Such a rate builds up a reserve fund in the order and places it on a basis just as secure as that of the old-line companies, while it is free from the discouraging, or even cruel, features of the

SPECULATIVE THEOLOGY. It is not recorded in Holy Writ that the founder of Christianity ever ran a restaurant. One would think, therefore, that the conclusions of Bro. A. N. Norton, of Marion, Ind., about His way of doing it, must be largely speculative. Still, the Lord never "ran" a newspaper, either, or a church, each of which is vastly more trying to the soul than a restaurant; and yet the Rev. Mr. Sheldon has accurately discovered how Jesus would do both. Possibly Mr. Nor ton had access to the same sources of knowledge as Mr. Sheldon. Possibly his conclusion that the Lord would use a complete outfit of tin dishes in run ning a restaurant was based on something far more deeply interfused than mere guesswork. Mr. Norton may have communed with that being "whose dwelling is the light of setting suns.

Perhaps he had a vision, in the crimson splendor of the sunset, of a restaurant such as awaits the faithful in the New Jerusalem, whose tables were all set with shining tin plates and tin coffee cups. Not as through a glass darkly, but face to face, he gazed upon the radiant vision. Or mayhap it was revealed to him as the law of meat-eating was to Peter. A sheet came down upon his bed

in the night, laden with tin spoons, tin milk pitchers and tin sugar bowls, and he heard a voice from heaven saying. Make a regular tintinnabulation of it, Brother Norton," And divinely harmonious was the clatter thereof when they dined. But the Wesleyan preachers were not satisfied. | fering in Andalusia is undoubtedly due "We have somewhat, against thee, to a protracted spell of unfavorable cli- ment that won't make a noise Brother Norton," they grumbled in sacred phrase. "One thing thou lackest,

and running it for a crowd of preach-

ers, he would set out fried chicken three times a day." But Mr. Norton thought not. He was trusting to his guests' consciences for his pay, and his guests were preach-Moreover, chicken was dear Under the circumstances, he contended, Jesus would have served codfish and dried apple pie., Conductve as those viands are to chaste pensiveness, the members of the Wesleyan conference at Fairview would none of them. They shook the dust off their feet at Mr. Norton's door and receded to the

fleshpots of the hotel.

Thus dishearteningly ends another great effort for the evangelization of the world. But Mr. Norton should not despair. His work is not lost. He has taught us just how Jesus would run a restaurant. "Set the tables with tinware," so goes the lofty precept, "and serve no fried chicken." In the current discourses of many, of our evangelists there is much doctrine more pretentious than Mr. Norton's; does it come any nearer to the teaching of the Mas-

And we have a lot of discourses like those of Mr. Norton from pulpits of

MOUNTAIN PASSES OF OREGON.

The map of Oregon defines the possibilities for railroads in the state. In many states rallroad-builders can lay their lines at will, emulating the Czar of Russia, who, being consulted on proposed routes between St. Petersburg and Moscow, laid a ruler on the map, drew a straight line from one city to the other, and said, "There let it be. A simple plan, indeed, and possible across Russian plains and steppes.

Nature has marked for Oregon, where railroads can, or should, go. If man desires to deviate from her routes, or overpass the obstacles Nature has set, the inevitable penalties and payments must be met.

Everybody knows the division of the state into Eastern and Western Oregon by the Cascade Mountains. It is not generally known how few and how apart the practicable passes are. The O. R. & N. has taken the Columbia Valley for its path, thereby fringing the very edge and margin on the north side of Oregon in order to use the water level, or as near thereto as the twists and turns of the shore of the great river will permit. The passage of the Cascades is thus effected along the gorge which pierces the heart of the range. Easy grades were gained so long as it was found practicable to fol-

low the river course. But at Umatilla the turn southward had to be made, across the Blue Mo tains, and an elevation of 4200 feet had to be surmounted before reaching Huntington, 3395 feet above sea level. Such figures tell the tale of difficulties met in laying out the line, and of drawbacks and cost in operation both for

passengers and freight. Turning southwards along the Cascade Range, no other pass possible for railroad building appears to have been found, until, eighty miles south of Portfound, until, eighty miles south of Port-land, what is called the Minto Pass was the Sunday Trail, but Dr. Sheldon examined. The North Santiam River didn't.

led the engineers into the heart of the Cascades, and a grade eighty miles long, and not exceeding 21/2 feet per was discovered. The highest cent. point, of 4400 feet or thereabouts, was led up to by a steady, gradual ascent. The curvature was moderate, and no need for tunnels, and slight use for snowsheds, was found. Along this route, the old Oregon Pacific, now known as the Corvallis & Eastern, has been constructed to a point well within the mountains, and in measurable distance of the summit. The advantages laimed for this pass, besides those already mentioned, are its accessibility from the eastern side of the range, in which direction a grade of 11/2 per cent, with very light curvature, is shown on

the maps of the line. Albany, in Linn County, eighty-eight miles south of Portland, is the starting point at present for this road. Forty miles south again stands Eugene, at the head of the Willamette Valley, and near where the McKenzie and the middle and coast forks of the Williamette join their waters. The valley of the McKenzie was carefully examined many years ago. The lower course of the river was quite inviting for many miles. But the higher the engineers got the more broken the country became, until they were brought face to face with difficulties prohibitive to railroad building.

But the middle fork of the Willamette offered another chance. The routes north of this led the surveyors out into Eastern Oregon either north or south of the snowclad Three Sisters. By one or other of the streams forming the headwaters of the middle fork, it is thought that a way out, in the neighborhood of Odell or Crescent Lake, may strike the headwaters of the Deschutes River and so reach the easy slopes sading out on to the plain country of Eastern Oregon. It is often stated, also, that by a tunnel a considerable saving of elevation may be gained, and that this route may so be set on equal terms with that of the Minto Pass

above described. To settle this question and to determine the practicability of this pass is probably the function of the engineering party whose departure from Eugene was referred to in yesterday's dispatches. For, south of the pass in question, none other has yet been heard of in railroad circles for joining West-

ern with Eastern Oregon. The Southern Pacific winds its devius way southward from Oregon over a oute truly called "scenic," but more inviting to the traveler in search of scenery than to the lover of easy grades and straight railroads, Probems without end have been met in the effort to straighten and improve, and still the maximum of 200 tons is understood to be the best that a very powerful engine can haul over the Sis-

If the railroad development of Oregon is to proceed, as it most surely in the connection of the great east and west divisions of the state, it seems that Nature has very plainly and decisively marked out the way.

Count Romanones, the Spanish Minister of Agriculture, has journeyed from end to end of Andalusia and throughout that historic land has found nothing but desolation and starvation, People are dying for want of the plainest and most inexpensive necessaries of life, and yet the coffers of poor, old degenerate Spain are made to yield up liberal sums in order that the profligate young King shall not misstep or lag in the primrose path. Much of the sufwasted by the aristocracy of Spain in keeping up an opera-bouffe form of regal government would, if properly spent, save many lives.

In the findings relative to the Ben nington disaster, there is directness that provokes admiration. We know DOW with absolute clearness caused the boiler to explode, and the blame has been fixed. It will be no little relief to the country to learn that the Bennington's bollers, after fourteen years' service, were not in bad condition. If examination of other war vessels, ordered by Secretary Bonaparte, shall reveal like soundness, this feeling of relief will be accentuated.

San Francisco friends of Alexander McLean, who is cruising around the North Pacific sealing preserves poaching expedition, are said to be fitting out an expedition to warn him of his danger of arrest in case he comes back to the California port. Unless the warning expedition has better success in catching this plrate bold than has ever been scored by the revenue cutters which have tackled the work, they might as well remain at home.

If Captain Spencer succeeds in ar ranging a race meeting between his boat and Captain Scott's Telegraph, it is to be hoped that there will be a clause in the articles prohibiting poolselling on the result. Spencer has made a hard fight for law and order, and the abolition of gambling on horse races, and it would be painful if some sinful speculator should take advantage of the occasion and wager a few kopeks on

There was an error in the statement of yellow fever mortality at New Orleans in a recent news report. It was reported that the proportion was only eight in one thousand, among those taken with the malady. The actual proportion, during the present visitation, is one in eight. It has been higher heretofore.

E. W. Spencer, who broke up the horse races because betting on the speed of forses is so sinful, now offers to bet that he has a steamboat that can beat another man's steamboat. Captain Spencer reminds us of another lot of reformers, now much in evidence in the city government.

A Portsmouth dispatch says that the peace conference has reached a stage where it is kept alive by the use of oxygen. Hot air seldom masquerades der such a dignified name When Russia asks Japan how the

Mikado is going to collect indemnity. Japan might ask how the Czar is going to recapture Sakhalin. If Uncle Sam is surprised at graft

in the Bremerton Navy-yard, he should

remember the proximity of that place

Dr. Draper followed in His steps to

OREGON OZONE.

I don't know-but it seems to me Wealth and religion don't quite gee; That is, wealth in stacks and oodles. That runs to automobiles and poodles, And the good old-fashioned creed That helps God's children when in need Seems to me that they don't gee; Seems that way,

I say.

Exposition Personals.

Miss Wealthy Douglas has returned from her vacation at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, at Portland -Ogden City (Utah) Examiner

Mr. and Mrs. Fate Humble, of Corvallis, returned Monday evening from a visit to the Portland Fair.-Stevensville (Mont.)

Mrs. Glen Fairley returned from the Portland Fair Friday. Mr. Fairley will leave here for the Fair about the first of next month, at which time a great many Peckites will go.-Peck (Idaho) Press. Robert Lemons, wife and daughter, will leave Sunday afternoon for Portland, Or., find a home in this comparatively to attend the Fair.-Carrollton (Mo.) Democrat.

The New Viceroy.

How I envy the Earl of Minto! (Though I reckon it is a sin to). Tis a fine large job For a big nabob

That he seems to have gotten into. Undoubtedly the oldest living American s the Baltimore American, which has fust celebrated its 1824 birthday.

George Washington, colored, known as the Father of Centralia, Wash., is dead. He was not related to the Father of His Country.

"Munkers Murmurs." If you want a proposition that will chase

away the blues. peruse the "Munkers Murmurs" in

the Santiam News. Oh, this Munkers murmuring is a correspondent up

To the date in each particular-he surely fills the cup. carve his name.

Parthenon of Fame, Now he writes of Jimmy Jenkins, who,

enamored of a pearl, his brightest bib and tucker, goes to "Sunday with his girl," But, alas, alack for Jimmy! 'twist the

lover and the lip That he fain would suck the sweetness of, there's many a woful slip; For, upon the way from Munkers, Jimmy

falls into a bog, And "he reached his destination very much upon the hog!"

Because her husband grated his molars, a Tacoma woman begged the police judge to "punish him as far as the law goes." any law in the State of Washington that will go so far as to punish a man whose wife's lips close with a snap, merely because he grates his molars? It looks to be an even break.

Catherine de Medici, was called a Possibly the final "e" was emitted because it was too suggestive.

A recent issue of a San Francisco news paper contained this advertisement; "Will exchange first-class plane for tombatone. The advertiser evidently wants an instru-

Refreshments.

There is a lovely little line On invitations-some of them-That makes our optics beam and shine. Each one a very diadem: In script so cutely cut and curved It reads: "Refreshments will be served."

rather think we would not go To sundry functions, were it not For that refreshment hint, for, oh, It touches quite a tender spot! Our presence may not be deserved, And yet-"Refreshments will be served

Parties, receptions and the sort, Not all entice us with their charm, Of sociability; in short, We view them with profound alarm: And yet to dare them we are nerved By this: "Refreshments will be served. ROBERTUS LOVE.

SPOKANE TO THE STORM CELLAR

Bellingham Revettle Not a peep nor a chirrup do we hear these days from Spokane anent the necessity of a railroad commission for the adjustment of traffic rates for the especial benefit of the shippers of that politicsl crankdom.

It must have tickled the heart cockles of the state railroad commissioners, and especially excited the risibilities of the Hon. Harry Fairchild, who has been the object of so much unmerited suspicion and abuse, to have witnessed the scampering to cover of the greatly aggreeved merchants of the Falls City, when the board recently appeared there to hold

To the invitation that the delefully ad vertised grievances of this dreadfully railroad-ridden town be placed before the state commission for settlement, not a comptaint showed up.

Where was the tempestuous Jaks Schiller, the rampant Mr. Crane, and their long train of Republican secessiontheir long train of Republican secession, isis, who swore eternal destruction to the party unless they were given the very opportunity from which they fied in ter-ror to the storm cellars of Spokane

Spokane reformers are. Come to find out, they discover themselves to have been especially favored by rates as against the surrounding communities whose little merchants they would like to swallow in one gobfull. Unless we are greatly mistaken in our calculation. Spokane just now would prefer to have no railroad commission at all

What a lovely lot of humbugs these

Connecticut Farmers Scared.

Minneapolis Journal. That Connecticut legislature which has hought 978 fountain pens and 2082 knives for its 200 members at a cost estimated it more than \$15,000 also passed a stringent law against "corrupt practices." this legislature picknicked anywhere, the Connecticut farmers were doubtless shrewd enough to lock their chicker

Respects to Mr. Stubbs.

Mr. Stubbs made a trip over the Colum-bia Southern Railroad with his special train last Tuesday. That was, of course, for fun. But the fact that Central Oregon is strong enough to stand up and look the railroad hog in the eye and tell him we are growing tired of waiting. is having its effect.

AN OPINION OF THE FAIR.

Cle-Elum (Washington) Echo. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is now in the zenith of its glory. Thousands of people from all parts of the United States, Canada and even foreign shores are now in or enroute to the Pacific Northwest, ostensibly to see the Exposition, yet more desirous of seeing this, the most wonderful part of Uncle Sam's domain, and every one of them are more than pleased that they are now making or have completed the trip and have en and now know that the half has not been told about the resources, possi bilities, climate and opportunities of the

Never before has such an opportu een afforded for visiting the Pacific Coast states, and the fact that all transentinental railroads are crowded to their tmost capacity is sufficient proof that everyone able to spare the time and money is taking advantage of it. The benefit to the states west of the Rocky mountains cannot be estimated. Thousands will return to the state of their nativity, dispose of their holdings and country, realizing that the stories they have heard, heretofore believed by them be greatly exaggerated, were short of the whole truth.

But we started to tell our readers

equainted with the country, about the

Fair. Take our advice, and even if you tave to discount the future take a week off and see what you will never have another opportunity to enjoy right at your very door. We have had the pleasre of visiting two of the greatest positions given in the United States, and while both were on a much larger scale, fact too large to allow a person of moderate means and limited time to prop-Lewis and Clark Exposition in anything but area. Compact and complete, with sufficient ground to properly and conveniently display everything worthy of place and attention, adequately cribes this Fair. There is room for every thing and everybody without crowding while the arrangement is such as to enable a satisfactory inspection to be made

within a reasonable time. It is most gratifying to say that the good people of Portland are not taking advantage of the opportunities afforded to "graft" and "hold-up" everybody, has been too often the case at great ex-As an artist of the average he's bound to positions. Hotel rates, private meals at restaurants or with private become a grinning gargoyle on the families are as reasonable as before the exposition opened its doors. In fact, so far as the cost of necessities is con cerned, one would hardly realize a great exposition is in full blast, and thousands of strangers are within the gates and the guests of Portland. And Portland people can well be proud of this condition affairs. The future will show their wisdom and bring a reward far in excess of what would follow had a policy "get-rich-quick" been adopted by them As we look at it, no citizen of this for two or three days, while parents of wonders to be seen can do more to develop and educate them than will be possible in years in the daily walks of

While possibly all of our readers have In describing the woman a reporter says read more or less pertaining to the Exman to be seen there, but a faint idea can be gathered compared to seeing. People in every walk of life will find many things they thought they were familiar with developed far beyond all expectations. Rest, recreation, joy and education are all here and to be had The New York American tells us that at such a small cost of time and money the first corset, which was invented by that none can afford to allow the opportunity to pass. Take our advice, see this great Exposition and you will congratuate yourself, as well as reap direct and indirect benefits.

Woman Farmer's Thrift.

Echo News. Miss Sadie Coppinger, a splendid speci-men of true womanhood, and a regident of the Echo country, has demonstrated a womans' ability to successfully conduct a farm. Miss Sadle has a homestead about five miles east of Echo. She has farmed the land for two years, getting a good crop each year, and this year she tells un that she is one of the first to finish up her farm work, deliver her crop to the warehouse and get her receipts for same. Two thousand for a barley crop, clear money and deposited in the bank, is the proud record of this typical Umatilla County girl, a result which should be a shining example to the many young ladies who are above the farm, but probably go to Sadle to make a bor-later on when they get acquainted with the man they marry, while Sadie

Changing Conditions

Chicago Record-Herald. The growth of New York City has changed the character of the lower sections very materially in the last few years. It will surprise most people to pear from a police magistrate in Harlem that the triangular section bounded by Third avenue, One Hundred and Twenty fifth street and the Harlem River is now the worst section of New York. He said this the other day, in view of the great prevalence of crime that came before him. The population there includes blacks and whites, and Italy. China, Greece and other countries are represented by their worst elements. The Bowery and Five Points were models of deportment in com-

It is said that the Deputy Game Warden and assistant were camped at Port Or-ford last Sunday, and departed on down the coast next day. Our people look upor the dollar license law as a piece of kli-otic, unconstitutional infamy, which they feel justified in evading, but it will be better to obey the law for the time being, and agitate for its repeal by the next Legislature. Don't vote for any man who Even the Spokesman-Review refrained will uphold the law, for any por from filing a protest against the rate on you will thus help the agitation will uphold the law, for any position, and

Kansas City Times. "Martha," said a Westport woman to her negro cook, "when are you and Abe going to be married?"
"Doan' know es Ah'll mahry dat man, eplied the cook. 'What's the matter now?" she

"Well, ma'am," the cook said shaking her head, "Ah hear Ab been runnin" round wif enuthah woman. Ah's full ob suspiciosity bout dat man.

Missouri Hazel in Oregon.

Aurora Borealis John Bertschinger brought into ou office Thursday several branches of a hazel bush which originally came from Missouri. It was planted by Schwader boys years ago and a to thrive well in this clime. Missouri. the loaded down with large bunches con taining five and six nuts each. nuts do not ripen as early here as back East, and will probably not be fully

Omissions of History.

Chicago Tribune. Lord Cornwallis had surrendered. "I decided it was the best thing to do he explained to the reporters. "It's 'It's great deal cheaper all around than would be for the two countries to hol peace conference. Think of the cable

Besides, as he reflected afterward, it didn't bind King George to the payment of an indemnity.

BRYAN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Says the New York Tribune: Mr. Bryan will take in the philippines on his trip around the world. What a pity he could not have been a member of Secretary Taft's Congressional party, and thus have been able to enjoy the Hon. Bourks Cock-ran's speech in Manils, and perhaps make one himself.

Mr. Bryan will speak later, and his remarks will lose nothing of interest by the delay. When he arrives in Manila the news of his presence will quickly spread, and the desire to see and hear him there and elsewhere will be very strong. Here, the people will be told, is the man who, as candidate for President, stood in 1900 for the early independence of the archipelago, who again advocated it last year in his canvass for Judge Parker, and who may be the Democratic candidate for President for the third time in 1988. It juires no urging to induce Mr. Bryan to take the platform, and it must be said in his favor that whenever he does it be speaks his mind with frankness. However lacking he may be in wisdom, he is not lacking in courage or sincerity. But it will be a ticklish situation for him. Suppose he addresses meetings at Manifa and other cities in the islands

proclaiming the views with respect to our presence there and the meaning of it that he has freely proclaimed in this country. Suppose the effect of his utterances is to hearten every anti-American agliator in the archipelago, and induce hem all to get busy again. Supposes American difficulties with the male tents increase, and are traceable to Mr. Bryan's perferved talk about buying people at so much a head, and governing them, not only without their consent but against their wishes. That is the line of Mr. Bryan's talk here at home, and it does no harm. In the Philippines it might

ove a very grave matter. Bourke Cockran at Manila cut a char-acteristic caper. He throws flipfiaps like a professional. But Mr. Bryan is of a different mold. He does not recant. He is dead in earnest, and goes all rhetorical and other lengths in support of his opin ions. He will have to be interpreted to the rank and file of the Filipinos, but his deliverances will lose nothing in the translation into Spanish. His visit to the Philippines is going to be as interesting to us here at home as to him. It contains the possibilities of a "breeze."

RUSSIA BEATEN: NOT CONQUERED

Chicago Chronicle. Leaving the refinements of diplomacy to ne side, it will be interesting to see whether, in this day and generation of advanced civilization and humanitarianism, the Japanese Empire will deliberately place itself in the attitude of making war not for principle but for money Simmered down to an elementary propsition, that is the question involved in the existing deadlock in the peace negoti-

Japan can have peace not only with honor but with glory, if she says the word. If she does not say the word it will be because she elects to make merchan-dise of the flesh and blood of her soldiers by continuing a war the object of which is money. No refinement of casuistry will ve to avoid this fact. It cannot be emphasized too strongly

that Japan has not conquered Russia. To pay tribute to Japan, therefore, would be a superfluous and incredible self-abase ment which no nation could endure and Japan has gained, either in the field or at Portsmouth, everything for which she

went to war and other things which she did not claim when the war began. It must be evident, therefore, that any further demands are simply the outgrowth of greed, fathered by object of war is not to obtain justice but to extort tribute. Japan may as well understand that this

dectrine, no matter how popular it may be among Asiatics, is no longer accepted by the Caucasian races of the world threat to renew hostilities unless Russia pays blood money is a menace similar to these employed by the robber barons of the Middle Ages. It is not in accord with It is time for victorious Nippon to take account of these matters. Nothing can be more certain than the fact that a re-newal of the war spells exhaustion and

disaster to Japan no less than to Russia. Railroad Promise Brings Joy.

Wedderburn Radium The news that it was definitely determined to begin the construction of the railroad from Drain to Coos Bay was received here with enthusiasm. Like the children of israel, we have been waiting years for a Moses to take us out of the wilderness, and the sooner the railroad comes moseying along, the happier we will be. We will be thankful to have it come as far as Coos, ever if further construction is delayed but we feel assured that with a line reaching Humboldt Bay on the south, and another at Coos on the north, that It will not be many years before they

Farm Marvels in Wallowa.

Solomon Pace was exhibiting a bundle of oats here Tuesday morning which grew on his place adjoining town and which were seven feet high. Mr. Pace says that he has ten acres of the same quality of oats and that the bundle is a fair sample of the entire crop. He also has some very fine timothy this year, the heads of which average over eight inches in length, and many are eleven inches long by actual

An Awful Finish.

measurement.

on kats fer?"

Detroit Free Press Hen-What makes you look so glum? Rooster-I've just been chased out of the woodshed with a feather duster. got so close to me that I recognized the tails of three of my family.

Kansas City Journal. This was texen from the question box in the juvenile Sunday-school class at Erie a few Sundays ago: "Dear God: What made ye put tails

A Deep Problem.

Heard at the Beach. Exchange New Arrival-What a lot of loving couples there are here.
Old Guest-Yes; the husbands don't get

down except over Sunday. No Use of Kicking.

Washington Star.
What's the use of kickin'
When the air is soft an' warm.
An' the sky is biue above you
Without a hint o' storm?
When the waves are softly singin'
As they sparkle in the light;
What's the use of kickin'
'Cause the fish
don't
bite.

Is to find a good excuse To sit and watch the ripples When the line is hangin' loose. To feel the breezes blowin' An' feel such calm delight
That you never think of kickin'
'Cause the fish
don't

There's many an ambition Which is but a fruitless quest, But this world is full of sunshine An' or heauty an' of rest

An' we've had the fun of living
Though we ain't successful q
An' there ain't no use of kickin'
'Cause the fish
don't
bite,