The Oregonian

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ay, per year Sunday, per year 2.50
Sunday six months 2.25
Sunday, three months 65
BY CARRIER 15
Daily without Sunday, per weak 15
Daily per week, Sunday included 29

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THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN.

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

The Washington Railroad Commission is preparing for action. With an appropriation of \$60,000 and only two years in which to spend it, the necessity of taking an early fall out of the railroads is quite apparent. The enter-Ing wedge will be an attempt to make a new rate on coal from Puget Sound to Palouse points. It is charged that Northern Pacific hauls coal from Roslyn to Wallula Junction at \$1.60 per ton, and the O. R. & N. charges \$2.80 per ton for hauling it from Wallula to Colfax, while Wyoming coal is hauled over the Harriman lines a much greater distance and delivered at Colfax at announced their determination to fight against a readjustment of rates by the commission, and have expressed confi-

If this were to be a contest where the all shippers on the other, there would that great moral issue. be but little doubt as to the outcome. Public sentiment is still a powerful factor in moulding the law. But the not have the unqualified support of the shippers. This support will be withnot because the readjustment asked on coal rates is unreasonable, for it is not, but because in singling out any one branch of the carrying rate which is under the influence of the "long-and-short-haul" problem, thousands of other rates are disturbed, and of it is too much to expect that, we the whole fabric comes down like a house of cards. No more forcible illustration of the fear of this disturbance can be offered than the present "fearand-trembling" attitude of Spokane. That city, owing to the clever work of the politicians, became the storm center of railroad "commissionism."

It is doubtful if the commission could have been folsted on the people had it commission. With the most strenuous as soon as possible after organization. The commission was in Spokane for was filed with them. Why? Simply because Spokane had made the discoving, from Coast terminals where rates are fixed by water competition, a carless-than-carload rates of the Coast jobbers that the latter were excluded from the jobbing trade for more than 100 miles west of Spokane.

In this fight, now begun for readjustment of rates, Spokane will not be found assisting the commission. The very existence of her jobbling trade depends on the success of the rallroads in defeating the commission, for if the law abrogates the rights of the railroads to make discriminatory rates in order to meet conditions where hard-and-fast rules of per-ton-per-mile are inoperatfve, every community in the state will callty would demand rates which would exclude competitors from its vicinity and bring on an endless conflict of interests. The Oregonian, it is perhaps needless to state, is not in strict accord with Mr. Harriman's methods and pollcies, but it can see nothing to be gained and something to be lost by shutting Wyoming coal out of the Washington markets, which would be the effect if the railroad was forced to lower the

If the Harriman cars did not carry haul them empty in order to provide Eastern business. The present low rates on lumber would be impossible if | because of its inferiority. it was necessary for the railroads to |

with a load. The coal freight from Wyoming, small as it is, assists the Oregon and Washington lumber-shipper in getting his product into the markets of the Middle West in competition with the Southern mills. The Washington Railroad Commission is confronted with a stabborn fight, for it will find, either secretly or openly, aiding the railroads a large number of prominent business reen whose interests are in jeopardy by prospects of disturbance of rates which would become general immediately upon the shifting of the ratemaking power from the railroads to the

JUDGE BENNETT EXPLAINS.

It is extremely creditable to Judge Alfred S. Bennett that he attempts, in his letter to The Oregonian, to explain the sad dilemma in which the detectives found him on that awful night Respect for virtue is admirable, even in those who do not practice it, and Judge Bennett's letter certainly shows such respect. That the explanation limps a little is the fault of the dilemma. Had a perfect one been possible, the Judge would have found it, for everybody admits his ability to unravel the maxiest tangles; only this one is a little too many even for him.

Judge Bennett should have emitted the dreadful confession which he begins with, that he "has played cards among gentlemen, for small stakes," nearly all his life. It adds nothing to the knowledge of those who understand Democratic statesmen as a class, while it will give a painful shock to many of his humble admirers. These are numerous and ardent. They have been taught to think of the Judge as the "onegallused" champion of equality before the law. Now, because of this unnecessary confession, they must bereafter think of him as one who plays for keeps, and escapes the penalty.

The moral laxity of the remarks folowing the confession will not be so distressing as the laxity of their logic to Judge Bennett's friends. He does ot, he says, attempt to justify playing for keeps as "exactly ethically right." One would hope not after the great Democratic victory which was recently won upon the platform that it is exactly ethically wrong. Or perhaps the brethren have seen a new light. Possibly the revised Democratic doctrine runs that it is almost exactly ethically right for gentlemen to gamble but wholly exactly ethically wrong for

The Judge does not make a bad matter any better by saying that he and his friends were playing for keeps "to amuse a passing hour." We can pardon a man who imperis his soul from dire necessity, but not one who does it as an idle diversion. There are better ways than gambling "to amuse s passing hour." How much time had Judge Bennett spent searching the Scriptures on that awful day when avenging wrath at last overtook him? How much in prayer?

Judge Bennett does not "understand that the public officials were attempting to interfere with cardplaying of this kind" when they pounced upon that party of six-"that party in a parlor, all silent and all damned." What kind of cardplaying were they attempting to interfere with, then, if not this? Was not this the kind the law forbids? There is no distinction in the law be tween gentlemen's gambling and other people's. If the detectives were not trying to stop it, they ought to have been, and were thus beguiled, doubtles by a higher power, to do their duty in upite of themselves, like the devils who \$4.40 per ton. A discrimination against entered into the swine. Although the the men who prefer Roslyn coal is Judge "did not consider that he was clearly apparent in these rates if the Moing any serious wrong," nevertheless matter is viewed from a "per-ton-per- be admits that those may be right mile" standpoint. The railroads have "who regard the matter as of a more serious character." This is pleasant is view of the last city election. What were the Democrats fighting for then. dence of their ability to defeat the law. If not for moral purity and against wambling? Judge Bennett admits that railroads were lined up on one side and his party "may have been right" on Away with such halfhearted loyalty. Away with such Laodicean lukewarmness.

It is not enough for Judge Bennett Washington Rallroad Commission will to be "ready at any time to appear and satisfy any judgment" the court may assess against him. If he were able to rise to the ful moral beauty of the Democratic ideal, he would appear in court and demand justice against himself. Bennett the Democratic statesman would hale Bennett the cardplayer into court and see that he got his dues. may at least hope the Judge will let this sad experience be a lesson to him to avoid idle companions in the future and put his leisure moments to some

MALHEUR'S IRRIGATION PROJECT.

Wagon-road land-owners in Malheur will make big profits out of the govnot been for the unceasing groans and ernment reclamation project, but want citizenship in this country amazes pleadings of Spokane for a railroad bigger; therefore they declare that they will cede only certain of their holdings demands coming from Spokane, the to the project and will retain others assounding. Their transformation from commission quite naturally arranged for the alleged reason that the latter could not stand the \$43 an acre cost of the irrigation work.

It need not be said that the wagon two days, and not a single complaint grant holdings will be greatly enhanced in value by the reclamation project; this is obvious. To make the most of ery that she had for years been enjoy- the opportunity the wagon-road owners insist that they be allowed until 15 months after the irrigation system load rate so low in comparison with shall have been finished and proved its power of reclaiming the soil, for seiling their land in the irrigable area and that after that time, they be guaranteed at least \$3 an acre for disposing of the unsold land. Owing to the terms of the reclamation act, the land grant companies must dispose of their lands in 160-acre parcels or less, for water will

not be allowed to a larger farm area. Thus it appears that the wagon-road owners are insisting that they shall not be hindered from speculating on the government's big money outlay until 15 months after completion of the works, any principles of fairness and decency or until two crops shall have been gathered. It is not enough for the sooner the Russian government prowagon-road owners in their own opins ion to speculate on the government's with an iron hand the better. But all investment during construction of the the world knows that the Jew-baiting works and to absorb the increased land which has taken place in Russia has values, created by the reclamation service, in that time. But it seems to The the people, but has been incited partly that men in the engineering depart-Oregonian that that is enough for them

to expect or reasonably demand. But another serious obstacle confronts the project; the wagon-road owners insist on withholding between 5000 and 10,000 acres of the 25,000 which robs them of the poor returns of their the Reclamation Service includes within the proposed irrigable area. ming, the railroad would be forced to means that the acre cost of reciamation would be increased. The wagonour lumber-shippers with cars for the road men say the land they will withhold cannot carry the \$42 an acre lien,

The Reclamation Service may need \$350,000.

land people to give that aid. One of the aid plans suggested is that of guaranteeing the wagon-road owners \$3 for such of their lands in the irrigable area. as shall be unsold after the project shall have been finished. This guarantee can be made by residents of Malheur assisted by citizens of Portland. In due time the plan may be proposed; if so, it will carry a weight of merit to the money vaults of Portland.

The letter which certain representatives of the Jews in America have addressed to Mr. Witte is a temperate and weighty appeal for a more sensible treatment of their race. In the light of modern ideas, the conduct of the Russians toward the Jews is cruel, of course, and incredibly unjust, but above all it is foolish. Any government in any country which willfully cultivates the hatred of a large and intelligent body of its people lacks not so much humanity as common sense, though the Russian autocracy has no very striking endowment of either quality. In this matter it acts as the willing puppet of the orthodox Greek Church.

No evidence of the inaptitude of Rus sis for modern modes of thought is so convincing to the American mind as her abject submission to this dull and superstitious priesthood. "The sians are crippled," says E. Reich in his "Foundations of Modern Europe," "by their church much more than by their racial qualities." This church hates the Jews with all the baneful energy of conscientious ignorance and fanaticism. Until it becomes more enlightened, or the Russian people escape in some way from its influence, the position of the Jews in that country is not likely to improve a great deal. peals to the Czar are valn, for he is the sincere slave of the hierarchy. "What your religion?" somebody asked an English nobleman. "Oh, the sume as that of all gentlemen everywhere," he replied. This cool, unenthusiastic, seenely skeptical faith, which is characteristic of the statesman as well as the gentleman, the Czar Nicholas has not. His belief in all the exploded chimeras of medieval dogmatism is intense, unwavering and abject.

The baleful influence of the Greek Church also incites the Russian peasants, who are by nature a gentle and kindly race, to wreak incredible cruelties upon the Jews. Even the native intelligence of that most unhappy people is made to justify the outrages upor them. "They monopolize the business of the country," the Russians complain, unaware that the complaint is a confession of their own inferiority, and certainly no cause of reproach to the Jews. They could not monopolize the business of the country unless they surpassed their neighbors in shrewdness, industry and economy. Their number in Russia is comparatively small, being only one in 22 of the population. Indeed, for all the hostile commotion they excite in France and Germany as well as in Russia, which would make one think they were about to take possession of Europe, there are only 12,000,000 Jews in the whole world. It is an extraordinary compliment to their energy and intelligence that wherever they exist they rival, if they do not surpass, all their competitors in artistic, musical and literary, as well as in financial, genius. This is the case in Russia no less than in America, but while here we give them a fair field and admire if we do not always love them, in that nation they are persecuted with all the bitterness of envy and religious hatred.

The number of Jews in the United States was a little more than 1,000,000 In that time he served as Superintendin 1900. Since that date it has in- ent of Instruction at the Klamath Rescreased at least by one-fourth and ervation, as Brigadier-General of the nostly through immigration from Russia. The point is therefore well made in the letter to Mr. Witte that the interest of this country in the welfare of the Jewish population of Russia is far which send to America a quarter of a million people in five years are matters of deep concern to us, even though they are the internal conditions of another nation. And those who criticise President Roosevelt for his very discreet intimations of that concern to the Russian government, form their judgments with timld folly. He might well have made himself the spokesman of outraged humanity, even if we had no other interest in the matter. Much more the American Jews have the right to speak, united as they are to those in

Russia by "ties of ruce and faith." Their demand of full civil rights for the Jews who remain in Russia, however hopeless, is reasonable and just. The argument against it by Mr. Witte contains two propositions, one absurd, the other highly discreditable to his own people. It is absurd to say that the Russian Jews are not prepared to enjoy civil rights. Their aptitude for every student who has written about them. Their intelligence is something the servile, hounded, debased, outraged and robbed creatures who land at Castle Garden into independent, self-respecting American citizens, goes or more like the processes of fancy than the ordinary changes of slow reality. And what they do in this country they would do in Bussia, if they had anything like a square deal. This they have not and never had.

"The Russian people are such," says Mr. Witte, that to give the Jews a square deal "would create serious internal disorders." No enemy of Russia has ever said anything so unkind of Mr Witte's countrymen as this. It is a confession that in this enlightened age they are still swayed by barbarous and brutal race hatred. It is an admission that the dire impulses of superstition feriority to the Jews. If they are such that the practice of the most elementexcites them to disorder, then the vokes those disorders and quells them never been the spontaneous action of by government agents and partly by most ignorant and reactionary priesthood upon earth. The Russian government wastes the lives of its peopitiless toil. One would suppose it might leave them the consolation of

Two destructive water-front fires in Portland yesterday wiped out of existence property valued at approximately \$250,000. Destruction of property by help in these negotiations, and it is fire is always distressing, even when cause of the popularity of the gin timent in order to get the back haul within the power of Malheur and Port- there is no loss of life, for, though we sling.

are told that "the loss is covered by insurance," this does not give back to the world the value which has been totally eliminated by fire. There is a loss which must be made good by the insurance companies, and they in turn collect it from the policy-holders. But the term "loss covered by insurance" seldom means all that the words state, for in every fire like those which swept along the Albina and St. Johns water front yesterday there is an incidental loss of business and an inconvenience which cannot be insured against, and which, of course, falls on the propertyowner.

The Oregonian has been asked by several correspondents to explain what it meant by a recent statement that the proposed Bennett ordinance, regulating saloon and restaurant boxes, was "vague, confusing and conflicting." The first section reads in part as follows: first section reads in part as follows:

Sec. 1. No person engaged in selling spiritumous, malt or fermented liquors or wines in quantilies less than one quart in any saloon, barroom or restaurant in the City of Fortland shall sell any fiquor to be delivered or used, or that shall be delivered or used in any side room, back room or upper room or other apartment in the same or an adjoining building, and shall not maintain therein or connected therewith any alcove, booth or box or shall have or maintain any private or separate entrance for any particular class of customers, etc.

It ought to be obvious to any careful reader that the sentence "no person . . shall not maintain" is vague confusing and conflicting, and that all that follows is thrown in great doubt. making the whole ordinance meaningless and perhaps void.

The Panama Canal is a big undertaking, one of the greatest of the age, and for that reason the deliberations preceding the actual work are necessarily of great importance. As the board of consulting engineers includes some of the most eminent men in the profession, either in this country or in Europe, the recommendations which they will make to the Isthmian Commission ought to cover the ground so fully that there should be but little delay in deciding on the type of canal to be constructed. The progress that has been made on the canal work to date has not been sufficiently rapid to argue well for an early completion, and the people on both coasts who have waited Your Distance." so long for this connecting link between the two oceans will enter no objections, no matter which type of canal is accepted.

A Glasgow dispatch states that the Nippon Yusen Kalsha Steamship Company has placed orders for eighteen new liners to be constructed on the Clyde. The Japanese are also building up to the limits of the capacity of their own yards, and have to the credit of their merchant marine something like Pacific seem to be looming up more prominently than ever before, and it will not require a subsidy drain on the The Jap is comparatively new as a deep-water sailor, but from the start in the ocean carrying trade,

General Hartwell B. Compson, whose death was announced yesterday, commended himself to the honor and gratitude of his fellow-citizens by skillful service and bravery in the Civil War. His devotion to the Union cause on the field of battle was recognized by General Sheridan, and later by Congresswith a medal. For the last twenty years he was a resident of Oregon. regon National Guard, and as Railway Commissioner. Of kind disposition, having a high sense of honor and keen human sympathy, he attracted and held the affection and esteem of all who knew him.

Young Kermit Roosevelt made great hit on a Burlington train by giving up his lower berth to an aged couple and taking an upper. An enthuslastic press dispatch describes him as the hero of the hour. No doubt. But Master Roosevelt is young and so be is able to sleep well anywhere. Besides, an upper berth is just as good, or bad, as any other berth on a railroad train after you get in it, a popular impression to the contrary notwithstanding. Besides, again, it seems to run in the Roosevelt family never to stay down below when it is possible to go higher. After all, then, the sacrifice was not great. It was simply unusual.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold yesterday for \$84,000, the purchaser being a financial writer on a New York paper who had probably left the lucrative position of a news paper man for that of a Wall-street operator for sheer love of the game, instead of for any possible improvement in his financial condition. For highpriced seats, the Stock Exchange is still somewhat in the lead of grand

A haunted revolver has been puzzling the psychologists and others of New Westminster. Placed on a table among a lot of policemen, and loaded with five cartridges, one of the cartridges mysteriously disappears. Whereat the police are puzzied. No need to be. That is a detective's pistol, and the pistol is merely taking out its percentage in accordance with universal custom.

Baron Komura has found that a peace plenipotentiary's lot is not a happy one. "We know," says a member of his party, "that we are going home to stones and perhaps to dynacontrol their conduct. It proclaims to mite." So, after all, the warriors of the world their hopeless feeling of in- Japan, like Russia, are not all at the

> through the Siskiyou range will not be an unmixed benefit. Passengers will miss a part of the mountain scenery which is one of the charms of the rail ride to San Francisco. Secretary Bonaparte's declaration

Mr. Harriman's proposed tunnel

ment of the Bennington had fallen into habits of laxity is not reassuring. Carelessness aboard a warship is a Somehow the people who might with

some degree of ease be spared never

blow out the gas. Which would go to

prove that education is not all it is cracked up to be. The Corvallis Athletic and Social Club has resumed business at the old stand. They call it an athletic club be-

OREGON OZONE. "Counting Out."

Johnny and Jimmy and Jerry and Joe Have gotten them ready to school to go; Summer is over, and so is the fun: Ickery, vickery, weeny, one!

Ah! but it's awful for Johnny and Joe, Jerry and Jimmy to school to go Why such a punishment? What have they done?

Ickery, vickery, weeny, one! Think of it! why should poor Jimmy and

Joe. Jerry and Johnny the love forego Common to boyhood? To save is there

pone? Ickery, vickery, weeny, one!

Johnny and Jerry and Jimmy and Joe Some day to manhood's condition will grow;

Then will their schooldays be over and done: Ickery, vickery, weeny, one!

Joseph and James, Jeremiah and John, Weary of workaday, weary and wan, Back to their schooldays in fancy will

run: Ickery, vickery, weeny, one!

An ex-soldier in Missouri has painted his hair red, white and blue. Buch patriotism is worthy of a medal of honor.

Sayaji Roo, Rajah of Baroda, is said to be richer than John D. Rockefeller. Evidently fearing the taint, he has turned his money into diamonds. His wife wears a diamond necklace made of 200 stones. each the size of a hazelnut, the bauble in its entirety being worth \$12,000,000. She also has a collarette of 500 diamonds, none of which is less than 30 carats. In the treasure-chamber of the Rajah is a carpet, four yards square, made up entirely of ropes of diamonds, pearls and rubies. The undersigned is not responsible for the substance of the foregoing statements. He read them in the National Daily Review, of Chicago, a fournal which boasts that it prints only reliable news. The Review does not state whether or not there is a sign in the Rajah's palace reading "Keep Off the Carpet," nor if the Rajahess wears a placard labeled "Keep

Adjutant-General J. F. W. Hughes, of the Kansas National Guard, never will be a real soldier. He is not brave enough. Last week he accompanied Governor Hoch to Atlantic City, but the Governor was astonished, not to say chagrined, at seeing his chief military adviser take to the tall timber on the mainland of New Jersey. A Kansas Colonel was sent after the Adjutant-General with an order for als apprehension and return to headquarters. At the official inquiry which foleighty vessels captured during the war lowed, the fact was brought out that Genwith Russia. Cheap freights across the eral Hughes had become frightened a whole mile from the firing line, which in Atlantic City is the ocean boardwalk. "When I saw those women in bathing United States Treasury to bring them. | suits at the railroad depot," he said, "I was shocked inexpressibly. Why, their stockings and their skirts didn't meet by he has made he will soon be cutting several inches. It was awful. Just think rates on the Germans. Norwegians and of seeing such an outfit at the Santa Fe French, all three of whom have been depot in Topeka! I took one hasty, horgradually annexing England's prestige rible glance at the frights and hit for the opaque foliage."

Why He Drinks City Style.

Down in the southern part of Oregon lives Jeff Davis Jones, a typical hills farmer, who came from the Ozark Mountains in Missouri. Jeff is distinguished from his fellows by his hatred of Hounr in the bottle. Nothing can induce him to drink from the bottle, though he relishes a cup that cheers. Most of the Ozarkers prefer to swig their tipple from the old black bottle direct.

One day Jeff was in his hayloft when ie expled a big rat. The roo across the loft and disappeared in the

"'Pears to me," said Jeff to his son. "that them pesky rats is a-gittin' thicker ever' day. Nex' time I see one I'll do fer nim or bust."

Another rat scudded across the floor and dived into the hay. Old Jeff saw his shiny side half-buried in the alfalfa and made a swat at the rat with his pitchfork. All he heard was a crash as of breaking glass, and he lost his balance and fell out. of the window before he could investigate. His left leg was broken by the fall. As he was being carried to the house by his son and the hired man, the son said:

"Say, dad, that thar rat you hit wur othin' but your ole black hisky bottle." Which explains why Jeff Davis Jones takes his whisky out of the glass, city style.

The Meanest Yet.

The meanest man I ever knew He runs an aviary, and, Although his bees have much to do, Cavorting round the clover land, To gather honey all day long. In "stience humming out their song.

This hard taskmester (may the drugs Of hitter justice be his blight!) Has crossed his bees with lightning-bugs to make them work the livelong night! ROBERTUS LOVE.

WILL SEE FRENCH MANEUVERS Chaffee and His Staff Guests of French War Department.

PARIS, Sept. 1 .- Lieutenant-General Adna R. Chaffee, accompanied by his aides-de-camp and family, arrived here from Waterloo today, and was met at the railroad station by officials of the American Embassy and Major Vignal and Captain Fournier, of the French army. Brigadier-General James F. Crozier, assistant chief of staff, is already here, and Brigadier-General William Beil, chief of ordnance, is expected shortly. The American Mission starts for the army maneuvers September 9.
General Chaffee and his party will be

the guests of General Brugere, director of the military operations. This is the last time General Brugere will officiate. He time General Brugere will officiate. He will attain the age limit in June, 1996.

The Eastern maneuvers this year have particular importance. Over 100,000 men and 20,000 horses will be engaged. The maneuvers will occupy three days, after which all of the troops will be massed in the presence of the Minister of War for presentation to President Loubet, but no review will be held.

A number of interesting experiments

A number of interesting experiments will occur during the operations, including diminishing the weight of the infantrymen's equipment, which will be trans-ported in carts, and also trials of port-able electric searchlights and field kitchen wagons, while cyclists formed into bat-tailons will be utlased for the first time.

Sultan Afraid of Fireworks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1.—Today being the anniversary of the accession to the throne of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, his the throne of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, his majesty's reception was attended by all the members of the diplomatic corps. The city was decorated with flags and salures were fired, but displays of fireworks were forbidden. The Sultan ordered the re-

BRITISH OPINION OF TREATY.

Japan Outgeneraled on Sakhalin. Unstinted Praise of Roosevelt. LONDON, Sept. 1 .- The result of the

Portsmouth conference is discussed at Bonaparte today issued a circular to great length by the London weekly publications, the consensus of opinion being that expressed by the Outlook,

"In the matter of indemnity Japan yielded to inexorable conditions; in the matter of Sakhalin she allowed herself to be outgeneraled." At the same time the general opinion is that, in yielding half of Sakhalin. Japan may fairly be credited with ex-

cellent political foresight, which will are as follows:

For this achievement President Rosseveit has received the gratifude and admiration of the rulers and peoples of the world in overflowing measures. Such praise has never before been layished on an American President. Both for himself and his country. President Roosevelt has won a position of unique and commanding

authority. In connection with a discussion of the future effect of the peace terms, which all the weekly publications agree must mean an entire realignment of Europe, the Anglo-Japanese treaty is given considerable space and is credited with being the preponderating in-fluence in securing the agreement at Portsmouth. The Outlook says:

"We shall say at once that the prin- \$779,791. cipal factor in securing the utterly unexpected result was the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement."

Danger in Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The Speaker criticises the clause of the new treaty which binds either country to help the other in case of attack by a third, because "for the present the best guarantee against the aggression of European powers in the Far East is the undisputed predominance of Japan, and that guarantee is weakened by an arrangement which puts peace in the Far East at the mercy of quite irrelevant quarrels elsewhere, The paper says:

We are in close relations with Europe in general, and in intimate relations with France in particular. To confuse those relations by a binding promise to make war on any na-tion with which this vigorous and competent people, just launching its fortunes on a career of generous ambition, may quarrel, seems to us a grave indiscretion

Otherwise the reviews, while not in possession of the full terms of the new agreement, accept the treaty as outlined by the Associated Press in its main particulars as a wise extension of the former alliance and as a strong guarantee of the lasting peace of the world.

Japan's Future Task.

Count Okuma, the leader of the Progreenist party in Japan, contributes an article to the Outlook entitled "Japan's Task After Peace," in which he outlines the possibilities of the develop-ment of Japan's trade, the retention of her capital making her self-supporting by the development of the vast resources in wheat, wool, coal and minerais of Manchuria and Corea, Count Okuma says:

American and European countries have up to now provided our requirements in corn flour and malt, but it is obvious that Manchuria, by reason of its geographical position, is a far more suitable sphere for this supply. It also offers the most promising field for the production of sugar from beet root. The Japanese consumption of sugar in a few years cumstances, the principle of the open door must be guaranteed. New acquisitions of terbe guaranteed. New acquisitions of ter-are not to be thought of, and Man-must be restored to China when we have pulled up the roots of all future trouble.

Francis Joseph Congratulates.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph, in addition to telegraphing his congratulations to President Roosevelt on the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan, telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas and to the Emperor of Japan. To the Russian Emperor he wired:

"I learn with keen satisfaction the conclusion of peace conditions which main-tain intact the honor and prestige of your empire. Permit me to felicitate with all ny heart upon this happy issue." To the Emperor of Japan, Emperor Francis Joseph sent the following: "I beg your Majesty to accept my most sincere felicitations upon the occasion of the conclusion of peace conditions which

Tolstoi Predicts Another War.

which does honor to Japan.

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—Count Tolatol re-ceived information Thursday that peace at Portsmouth was practically assured, according to an intimate friend of the family. Commenting then upon peace as an established fact, Count Tolstol said: "I am indeed very happy to see the end of this fearful butchery, but it is a great pity that this war will not be the last. It cannot be the last, because na-tions will fight each other so long as the spolls system remains unchanged; so long as opposition and threats are considered dogmas of society." Tolatol made no comment on the cor

ditions of peace, declaring them to be quite unimportant in comparison with the final results to be attained through the Mikado's Compliments Slow.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 1.—When asked whether Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira had received congratulations from their Emperor at the conclusion of peace, a member of the Japanese mission

laughingly said tonight:
"You must remember our Emperor is not premature in his praise. When the treaty is signed His Majesty will be the first to congratulate his plenipotentiaries. Togo was not congratulated until Tsushima was an accomplished fact."

Finns Expect Relief From Taxes.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 1.-The conclusion of peace at Portsmouth came as a great surprise to the people. Peace was earnestly desired, particularly be-cause Finland in the long run might suffer heavily under extra taxation, which so far has not been heavy. No demonstrations of any kind have occurred. The disbandment of the Finnish battailon deeply touches Finnish pride, and has called forth a number of protests.

Illinois Murderer in Oregon.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 1.-Albert Glassford wanted for murdering his wife in this city in April. 1994, is beteved to be under arrest in Baker City, Or. An officer with requisition papers will go for the man at

Witte's Daughter's Pearls Stolen. BRUSSELS, Sept. 1 .- A \$9000 pear! necklace was stolen from Mme. Narychkine, wife of Cyrill Narychkine, secretary of the Russian legation here, and daughter of Mr. Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, at the theater tonight.

REMINDS THEM OF DUTY.

Bonaparte Gives Engineer Officers Lesson of Bennington Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Secretary officers of the Navy relating to the duties of engine officers on watch. While no reference is made to the disaster to the Bennington, the inference is that the explosion of the bollers on that Ill-fated gunboat prompted the action today which calls attention to the naval regulations regarding the duties of engineer officers. The particufar parts of the regulations referred to

Japan may fairly be credited with excellent political foresight, which will not be recognized at once by the mass of Japanese.

Like the daily newspapers, the reviews, even those which seldom lose an opportunity to express anti-American or anti-Roosevelt opinion, give the President unstinted praise for his share in the negotiations. The Speaker, on organ of the Liberal party, says:

Praise From a Critic.

Those whd, like curselves, always mistrusted President Roosevelt's policy and hismed bim for certain definite acts, yield to none in recognizing the great service he has rendered the world, to the gratitude of which he is entitled. It is due to his initiative, unitiring energy and reducal to despair of the successful outcome of the conference that peace is largely due.

The Outlook says:

For this achievement President Roosevelt has received the gratitude and admiration of the rulers and peoples of the world in overflowing measures. Such praise has never before been lavished on an American President. Both for

AUGUST REVENUE IS LARGE

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But Government Spent More Than Income of \$4,660,061.

WASHINGTON, Sept. L-The feature of the monthly report if the Government re-ceipts an expenditures for August is the exceptional increase shown in cu ceipts, the excess over August, 1904, being \$3,763,908. The receipts from internal revenue sources also show an increase

The total receipts for the month are \$47,490,432, and the expenditures \$52,150,403. total receipts for the month are which leaves a deficit for the month \$4,650,061. The deficit last month was i WAS \$13,-855,663, and for August, 1904, \$6,343,212. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows: Customs,

\$36,181,281; internal revenue, \$19,556,478; miscellaneous, \$1,752,673.

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures were a little over \$1,000,000 in excess of those for August, 1994, and those on account of the War Department were nearly \$2,000,600 less than for August last year. The Navy shows a slight increase. Other items show only slight increases or de-

DEBT INCREASES \$3,475,594

Due to Decrease in Balance of Cash in Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business August 31, 1965, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$1,005.524,535, which is an increase as compared with last month of \$1,475,594. This increase is accounted for by a corresponding decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The total debt is \$1,283,121,839, not including \$1,002,961,969 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by trust funds for their redemption. The cas Treasury is classified as follows: serve, \$150,000,000; trust funds, \$1,002,921. 969; general fund, \$153,769,351; in National bank depositories, \$84.09,171; in Philippine treasury, \$485.351; total, \$1,375,240,443, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding am which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$277,597,344.

American Ships Seized by Japan.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- Mr. Hicki, tharge of the Japanese Legation, was at the State Department today. The subject of the seizure by Japanese war vessels of two American merchantmen was mentioned and Mr. Hioki assured Mr. Adee that the Japanese would do what was right in the ter. A cablegram has been sent to Minister Griscom at Tokio apprising him of the reported seizures and requesting him to take steps to ascertain tue facts.

Rangers of New Idaho Reserves.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Sept. 1 .- Forest Supervisor F. A Fenn reports from Boise that he assumed charge today of Weiser, Sawtooth and Payette forest reserves, in Idaho. He has been instructed to furnish the Department of Agriculture with the names of nine men for temporary appointment to the position of forest ranger, to conduct the business of the reserves until the results of the civil service examinations for that position are made known.

Northwest Postal Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-(Special.)-Rural carriers appointed: Oregon-Halsey, route 2, John P. Carter carrier, John Gormley substitute; Troutdale, route 2, Archie S. Kincaid carrier, Fred Chamberlain substitute. Washington—Renton, route 2, Richard W. Harris carrier, no substitute. Washington postmasters appointed— Gate, Lizzie L. Blair, vice C. B. Smith, removed: Trafton, John G. Van Rooy,

vice A. W. Shawfer, resigned. Tragedy of Harriman's Uncle.

HONOLULU, Sept. 1-While in Honolulu, E. H. Harriman, the rallway magnate, made inquiries regarding one Charles Nellson, who was shot and killed by King Kamehameha V, and was an uncle of Harriman. The railway man ex-pressed himself as anxious to meet some one who had known Nellson and could tell about him, but no such person was found. The killing is referred to in Hawalian histories. It took place at Lahains, in 189. Nellson was secretary drinker, and the latter, who was a heavy drinker, conceived an idea that the secretary was conceived an idea that the secretary was 1859. Neilson was secretary to the King, in too high favor with the Queen. under the influence of liquor he shot Neilson, inflicting wounds which eventually proved fatal. The tragedy is stated to have so weighted the King's mind that he was never the same, and offered to ab-

dicate, and died soon after.

Hurricane Reaps Banana Crop. SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 1 .- A hurricane of extraordinary severity has caused considerable damage to the ban-ana plantations. American enterprises suffered a great deal. No details of the losses are yet available.

Jamaica Releases Dr. Clarke.

KINGSTON, Jamalca, Sept.

Franklin Clarke, of Boston, Mass., who was arrested here July 17 and tried yes-terday before the Chief Justice for breach terday before the Chief Justice for breach of the secret act by taking photographs of the fortifications at Port Royal, was erated today.

Officer of Suez Canal Elected.

of the Suez Canal Company today ap-pointed Casimir Perier, ex-President of the French Republic, vice-president of the

PARIS, Sept. 1.-The board of directors

Stromboll Still in Eruption.

MESSINA, Sicily, Sept. 1.—The eruption of a mountain crater in the Island of Stromboll, which began Tuesday, con-