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PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18.

#### FOLK AND BRYAN Governor Folk has come and gone,

taking his Presidential boom with him. He was received with open arms by the former Missourians of Oregon, most of whom are, or were, Democrats. The record and the many merits of the Govmage had been widely advertised before he came. The Oregonian, having in mind always the true interests of the Oregon Democracy, was at great pains to point out the young Governor's availability as a Democratic Governor Presidential candidate. Chamberlain made an enthusiastic address on the same subject. Other distinguished Democrats nodded approvingly, smiled unctuously, and gonian, the generous commendation of a biled shirt affair from soup to nuts, Congressional attention to the subject. be furnished per acre to the settlers Democratic god is Bryan, It is clear was because he was a Missourian, and not because he was the only Democrat state at the last election

If anyone thinks that Bryan is not noday the whole thing in the Democratic party, let him turn to Colonel Watterson, of the Louisville Courier-The Colonel doesn't like Bryan. He never did. He boited his nomination in 1896 and supported him with very bad grace in 1900. Now the Colonel sees that the Democracy will be a Bryan party in 1908, nothing less and nothing more. Bryan will make the platform. So Editor Watterson hopefully makes the best of it. He thinks Bryan will listen to the connervatives. He says:

Mr. Bryan will be in 1908 twelve years solder than he was in 1896, sight years older than he was in 1896, sight years older than he was in 1896. He stay come to see that if the country should ever want a milical President it will turn to Eugenn I who was a radical party, to those who call themselves Bryan Democrata. It may be that the old Democratic It may be that the old Democratic It may be that the old Democratic Party has already gone the way of the old Pederal party and the old Whig party in that event it will not much matter after a few years sither of another was of good feeling." Hes that culminating with Monroe or an era of queer politics, like that with which know Nothingism made things lively and lurid, politics will emerge from the thick weather conditions that now befog the situation, when, let us home, we shall have a healthier state of public colinion and morals, with two fairly becaused parry organizations, whatever they may please to call themselves.

Thus Mr. Watterson blds farewell to the old Democracy and embraces the new, Bryan and all. He hopes Bryan will not be as radical as formerly; but he knows Bryan will always be Bryan. That is the reason Oregon Democracy is for him. Radical or conservative, the party, what is left of it, will follow The painful Parker fiasco will never be repeated.

WISE RAILBOAD POLICIES. The Northern Pacific Railroad for many years tried to make Tacoma the chief city of Puget Sound, and it discriminated harshly against Seattle in both rates and service. Then came change of management and wiser pol-Immense purchases of terminal property were made in Seattle, and facilities were established for competiion with the Great Northern for the Great part of the Seattle waterfront now belongs to the Northern Pacific. boldings of tide-land property are chaps not exceeded in extent or value by the Hill road. The two lines, though related in ownership, are today sharp

The Hill policy has been different, While actually striving for a monopoly of the transportation situation in Se- the preventive, measures suggested, is pany intends to go forward with liss stille—and all but getting it—Mr. Hill a new educational test making literacy work until the system has been compuraged Everett and Bellingham to think that he had an equal interest in cedent to the admission of every Euthem. And he had. Mr. Hill was too ropean allen; more rigorous physical quirements or give the company some wise to put all his eggs in one basket, and medical examinations and stricter minor advantages which might pos-

these three towns to place all their eggs in his basket. But he never disriminated between them, and he holds

the loyal support of all.

Now, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific are to come to Portland. All present problems are settled on Puget Sound; and Oregon is too wide a field to be longer overlooked. Mr. Har-riman may object, but that is no matter; he may try to stop them-he is apparently trying-but he cannot. north bank of the Columbia belongs to anybody who has the nerve and the money to build a railroad there. Mr. Hill and Mr. Ellipte have both. Port-

"NEWS" FROM PENDLETON The Oregonian is much interested in an article in the Pendleton Tribune purporting to describe the attitude of this newspaper toward Representative Williamson, Says the Tribune:

Williamson. Says the Tribune:

The Orasonian was friendly to Moody and was very greatly disappointed and angered by his defeat for the nomination nearly four years ago. As a consequence it gave no space to Williamson in commendation of the man or his work, but until Moody's term expired and for months afterward it devoted columns to the "greathers" of Moody and by interence the "crualiness" of his successor. It endeavored to show the people of the Second Congressional District the error of suthroning Williamson. It was therefore but an easy step to open declaration against Williamson and after the incident at Salem all barriers were cleared for "digging his political grave."

Let us see how "greatly disappointed

Let us see how "greatly disappointed and angered" The Oregonian was by the nomination of Mr. Williamson for Congress in 1902. The Oregonian supported him cordially for election. It did more. It sent a staff correspondent to Prineville for the purpose of preparing an elaborate article on the Republican nominee, his career, his family, his relations to his neighbors and to the public; in short, to tell all about him. The purpose of The Oregonian was to place Mr. Williamson as conspicuously as possible before the public eye. The Oregonian had never done so much for any other Congressional nominee. The activities of Representative Williamson at Washington have always been fully and appreciatively reported in the news columns of The Oregonian. It certainly has never given him less prominence than he deserved; it trusts it has not given him more.

The Oregonian has not contributed in any way to the present predicament of Mr. Williamson. It has not attempted to "dig his political grave"; and if his retirement from public life shall be the result of the present landfraud trials, the responsibility must rest primarily with Mr. Williamson and econdarily with the Government. The Oregonian has not "exposed" Mr. Williamson, or anybody. It has given the news, It has reported the land-fraud trials carefully, completely, and impartially, because that is its function as a public journal. If the consequence is, or shall be, a general public sentiment unfavorable to Mr. Williamson, Dr. Gesner and Mr. Biggs, that simply unfortunate for them. The Oregonian cannot help it. Furthermore, it has no business to try to help it, or to do other than it has done

#### IMMIGRATION.

One of the problems that will be persistently urged upon the attention of Congress at its sessions the coming Winter is foreign immigration. It is expected that the reports of Secretary clapped their hands gently. Altogether Metcalf, of Commerce and Labor, Comthings leoked very well for Mr. Folk-missioner-General Sargent and Comuntil he went away. Then it transpired missioner Watchorn, will deal plainly that the polite approbation of The Ore- with certain matters developed by the rapid increase of our foreign popula-Orogon's Democratic Governor, and the tion of the more undesirable types, plaudits of all Missourians, had made while the President will urge, with the enly a temporary impression on the directness with which his official docuold Democratic guard. After the inci- ments are charged, points that seem dent of the Folk banquet, which was to demand immediate and rigorous lished fixing the quantity of water to

the only real Democratic banquets are and 1905, 23,000,000 aliens have found the Bryan dellar-dinners, and the only entrance and for the most part welcome and lodgment in the United 10 to 30 miles from the canal. now that the reason the Missourians States. They have bred rapidly, and, were so happy to see Governor Folk through connivance of politicians, have assumed the privileges of citizenship terest and concern, for the State of Calgary, B. C., a point sufficiently far so early and so universally that today who did, or could, carry the grand old the foreign-born with their sons and daughters practically control the destinies of the American republic, Says Henry McMahon in Public Opinion: "We are already a composite nationwhether we like it or not. Perhaps one day we shall amalgamate into a composite race."

This writer does not, however, lay off chief national shortcomings at the it has much at stake, for the develop door of our foreign-born element, but ment of a rich territory and the addiis rather disposed to charge them to tion of a large area to the producing the careless folly of Yankee legislatures and taxpaying lands of Oregon depend in formulating easy naturalization upon completion of the reclamation laws, and the crimes against American system. The state does not stand as a these are old facts that have been so ernment and the irrigation company, frequently aired that their agitation nor exclusively as the guardian of the discloses nothing new and nothing spe- settler. Its duty is to see that the cially alarming. There are newer facts company fulfills its contract in letter that are being collected and these, pre-sumably, will be presented in the re-and regulations are adopted governing ports to which reference is above made. and fixing the rights of both the settler causing even the friends of unrestricted not be a success unless it be profitable lety, not to say alarm. The first of inducements it offers to settlers, these is the height which the incoming tide of immigration has reached by Engineer Lewis seem to be oppor-in recent years. Since 1898, the year of tune. While there is danger in haste the Spanish war, when the arrival of in the adoption of rules governing the allens fell to 229,298, the lowest record distribution of water, it would seem of any year for twenty years, the in- that when the irrigation system has ning from 448,572 in 1900 to 812,870 in is asserted to have been reclaimed, it 1904 and, approximately, to 1,100,000 in is time that rules were adopted, espeflood of humanity that is being thrown tiers have already paid money to the upon our shores will, unless checked, company toward the cancellation of

become a vidal wave. look on in seeming unconcern while myriads of Austro-Hungarians, Calabrian Italians, and Hebrews of Jewish Poland are literally thrown upon our tors. Remedial measures are not easily prescribed or enforced, but it is clear tention or desire to cast doubt upon that the country must have them, or the good faith of the irrigation submit to conditions representing the pany. Any person who has visited the mightlest tide of incursive humanity in Deschutes country and has seen the history since the Teutons colonized the vast scale upon which the reclamation Northern parts of the decaying Roman work has been commenced will enter-Empire. Among the remedial, or rather tain no doubt whatever that the com in his own tongue a requirement ante-cedent to the admission of every Eu-why the state should be lax in its re-

ability. Congress has allowed the oblem to get ahead of it, so to speak. interest of a higher civilization.

#### WHAT IS THE STATE'S DUTY?

State Engineer Lewis and the Des chutes Irrigation & Power Company are in direct conflict in their opinions proper interpretation of the Carey act, under which the company, by virtue of its contract with the state. attempting to reclaim a large tract of arid land in the Deschutes Valley. The company alleges that it has reclaimed 77,000 acres of land and asks the State Land Board to apply to the Department of the Interior for a patent thereto. State Engineer Lewis contends that the land has not been reclaimed ment of the Interior, and besitates to patent will be issued. A proper under-By the terms of the Carey act, the

of the arid land states not to exceed tracts of not more than 160 acres each. this offer and, after reaching the conclusion that it would bankrupt the state passed an act providing for reclamations, under contract with the state. The company, according to this law, was to pay all the expense of constructing the irrigation system and have a lien upon the land for the estimated cost of construction, with the privilege of forever charging settlers an annual rate per acre for water. This lien was to be apportioned upon each 40-acre tract of the land, and any settler desiring to purchase the land could do so by paying off the lien and applying to the state for a deed. In no event would the title to the land pass to the irrigation company, it merely serving as a construction company bound by its contract to save the state free from all costs.

The Pilot Butte Development Company entered into a contract with the state for reclamation of something over 80,000 acres of arid land in the Deschutes country, the lien being fixed at \$10 per acre and the annual water charge at \$1 per acre. This company sold its rights to the Deschutes Irrigation & Power Company, which immediately began construction of an immense irrigation system, taking the water from Deschutes River near Bend and conveying it in canals northward and eastward. One canal is now 31 miles long, and has a number of lateral ditches. The other is 16 miles long. without laterals. Upon an affidavit showing that these canals will carry three times as much water as is necessary to irrigate that area, the company asked that the State Land Board apply to the Government for a patent to 77,000 acres of the land covered by its contract. Its contention is that the land has now been recialmed within the meaning of the law and practice of the department. State Engineer Lewis was called upon to sign a certificate in the usual form, declaring that the company has furnished in substantial canals a sufficient quantity of water to irrigate each tract in the list and to raise ordinary agricultural crops. Mr. Lewis declined to sign the certificate because no rule has been estab-Democracy found that, after all, Statistics show that, between 1829 or otherwise regulating the distribution

> The disagreement thus presented is of more than private and personal in-Oregon is involved in the transaction For the development of its own resources the state has undertaken to supervise construction of reclamation systems and management of irrigation en terprises by private capital under the terms of the Carey act and the state nothing to gain or lose by the success or failure of the enterprises. Indirectly, citizenship to which these lead. But disinterested medium between the Gov-It is not too much to say that they are and the company. The enterprise canforeign immigration considerable anx- to the company and reasonable in the

The questions that have been raised crease has been steady and rapid, run- reached the singe at which the land 1905. There are indications that the cially since hundreds of intending setliens upon tracts which they wish to The more prosperous the country the buy. There is an appearance of unmore overwhelming the invasion. Po- due delay railfer than undue haste. So litical unrest, as in the case of Fin- also of the point made regarding the land; famine, always a contingency to distance within which the water shall be reckoned with in some districts of be conducted by the irrigation company Russia; excessive military exactions before the land shall be accepted as redue to civil or foreign wars, would add claimed. It is no use to quibble over volume to the human tide that sets the difference between a main canal outward from Europe and breaks up- and a lateral. Thirty miles, 20 miles, on the shores of the United States, or even 10 miles, is too great a distance While fiercely determined not to admit to leave between the end of a canal and In any considerable numbers the yel-low races of Eastern Asia, our people the most liberal interpretation of language it would be frivolous to call any land reclaimed unless water had bee brought at least near enough so that the settler could furn it upon his fields shores prospective citizens every one within a short time after acquiring his and in the main eager to become electright thereto.

In what has been said there is no inwhere to put all his eggs in one basket, and medical examinations and stricter uninor advantages which might pos-and almost wise enough to persuade tests as to occupation and mental subly result in future difficulty. The "sjump after the Fair?"

state, as has many times been said, is in no way financially responsible for and it will require much labor to elim- the reclamation enterprise. It is, nevinate the factors that stand in the way ertheless, in honor bound to see that of its satisfactory solution. But it can | the Government's purpose is fulfilledbe done and in time must be done if that the land shall be actually re Americans are going to keep up a claimed and placed in the ownership semblance of ruling America in the of actual settlers. If it be said that no harm will be done by accepting the work as now partly completed and certifying that the land has been reclaimed, it may be asked what barm will be done by requiring that rules be now adopted and that the water be conducted in substantial ditches within a reasonable distance of the land?

There were manufactured in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30 jast 7,689,337,207 clgars, an increase of about 2 per cent over the previous year. Our export trade was insignificant, and our imports little more than an inconsiderable incident compared with the enormous to within the reasonable requirements of tal. Our population of males of "cigar the law and the rules of the Depart- age" is estimated at 24,000,000. The domestic output was sufficient to supply sign the certificate required before a each of these with 330 smokes for the year. Of cigarettes the crop was 2,268,standing of the question involved re-quires a brief statement of the pro-the output, of smoking and chewing ceedings that have already been had. tobacco was \$24,489,110 pounds. Value of the product is not ascertainable, but United States offered to grant to each the census figures for 1990 put the tobacco crop for the year at \$363,977,514. 1,000,000 acres of land, provided the land | Probably \$300,000,000 as the value of last be reclaimed and sold to settlers in year's product would be approximately correct. In 1880 it was \$116,772,631; in In 1901 the State Legislature considered 1890, \$195,536,862. Of course the wholesale and the retail dealers' profits must be added in order to arrive at the obst to undertake a reclamation project, to the consumer. It may safely be set down that the United States smokes tion of arid land by private corpora- and chews \$1,500,000 worth of tobacco every day in the year.

The Independence Enterprise contin ces to be dissatisfied with the conduct of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, it scarcely knows why. It wants the 'honors and benefits passed around.' They have been, so far as possible. The State Commission is doing its best along that line. The Independence paper says the citizens of Multnomah County subscribed \$350, 000 "with a string to it." Nobody ever saw the string, not even the eagleeyed Enterprise. Portland may not get so much of its \$350,000 back as some people imagine. Portland pays its full whare of the \$450,000 state appropriation. It pays its share of all other state appropriations, which contribute largely to the benefit of such instituions as the Normal School near Independence. It always has paid its share. Now for practically the first time in the state's history, expenditure of a state appropriation is made in Portland; and papers like the Enterprise complain. They are hard to please. All the state's money cannot be ex-

pended at Monmouth, It will doubtless surprise some people in Oregon to learn that the practice of keeping shops open on Sunday has been growing of late in England. It the casualties to the machine it was found is illegal, but the fine is only five shil-that only one wheel was smashed. lings, and the shop-keepers in many instances feel that they can afford to defy the law. Lord Avebury in an article on "The Increase in Sunday Trading," in The Nineteenth Century and After, shows what was the motive for opening in one instance:

One of my correspondents writes' One of my correspondents writes to me that, being much opposed to Sunday trading, he determined to keep closed. In a short lime he lost must of his little capital, and then he opened and made money. When he thought he had made enough he closed again, and now he writes me word that he is nearly ruined again and compelled once more to open, and he ends his letter, "I am a hatter."

There has been much agitation for more effective legislation on the subject, but so far without avail. The House of Lords rejected one bill increasing the penalty; but in the end of water, and because some of the land the matter will probably be better reg-

A new mill with a capacity of 1000 west on the Canadian Pacific to make it "eligible" for the Oriental flour trade. This gives Calgary a milling capacity of 1650 barrels per day, and as the mill is handly situated for grinding the soft wheat of the Alberta grain fields, it will be a decidedly active competitor arid land law. Directly, the state has of the American mills, which for so long have enjoyed a monopoly of the Oriental flour trade. If the Chinese boycott should attain serious proportions, the new Canadian mill would be right in line for picking up a consider

able portion of the trade that would

be lost by the American mills.

Dr. Gladden does not seem to be able to get far away from "tainted money. His sermons in Portland yesterday were simply discussions of other phase of the same subject. At the First Presbyterian Church he wanted to separate the sheep from the goats, but we really hope the good doctor will not begin in Portland. Rather let us see what is to become of the efforts of our own local reform talent along that line Meanwhile, we may all share with Dr. Gladden his regret that he is to leave Portland this morning, so that, as he says, he "will not get to see the Exposition." What's the matter? It was open yesterday; and both sheep and goats were there.

The Citizens' Club of Chehalis, Wash has issued the most tasteful folder that has recently reached The Oregonian Its purpose is to describe the industries advantages and attractions of Chehalis and incidentally of Lewis County, and it is done admirably. The illustrations are clear and well-selected, the text well-written, arrangement of contents excellent, and the printing very good indeed. If other towns want a model for the publication of similar material they will do well to look to Chehalis.

The Calabrian curthquake was a nothing compared to the convulsion in the local Italian colony. But now we are to have peace and a celebration of Italian day at the Exposition. It is worth while for families to have a little jar once in a while, just to learn how much they really think of each other and what they can do when they

Judge Parker thinks an 'I-told-you so" is due from him. The Judge's salary is now the same as Paul Morton, the insurance man's \$100,000 per year.

Norway and Sweden seem to be at ast agreeing on a plan to disagree harmoniously. And all without T. R.I.

Secretary Taft has sailed for her His place on the lid is walting for him. OREGON OZONE

The Undoing of J. Henry. J. Henry Hilltops was one of the haplest men in Portland-until Fate hit hin a stunning blow. Thereafter he grad-

ually but surely declined into the mos miserable specimen of humanity west of the Rocky Mountains. The story of the undoing of J. Henry is one of the saddes the sorrowful annals of time. Middling prosperous, with his own home paid for and a bank account calculated

to keep, the wolf several blocks away from his door, and with an income sufficient to enable him and his interesting family to live in comfort almost donesach ing luxury, there was no reason for him to fear the future. He was a man of the glad hand and the winning smile. All his acquaintances loved him, and at his club he was the chief hall fellow well met. J. Henry was a highly favored mortal-and then the blow fell. In an evil moment J. Henry "took a

chance" to win an automobile. The store where he traded made the offer of a handome touring car, seating seven, worth \$2000, to the customer whose coupon, given with a purchase to a certain amount should be drawn out of the box by the blindfolded boy when the big drawing took place. J. Henry held several coupons, taking them just to be sociable, and having no thought of winning the prize. But when the boy drew out the coupon it corresponded with one held by J. Henry "Congratulations, old man!" cried his friends; "It's great, and we're glad you got it. Now you can travel in style and take your family out for auto trips brough our glorious climate"

Naturally, J. Henry was highly pleased. Like all men, he had entertained a secret desire to own an automobile, but his lifelong habits of economy had withheld him from laying out the money necessary for the purchase. But when the expensive auto came his way as a pick-up, he was happy.

"Come on, boys," he said that night at the club; "let's celebrate. I can afford it." So there was a litle dinner, which cost Henry about \$130. But the auto was worth \$2000, and he was still far ahead of the game. Engaging the services of an experienced chauffeur to show him how to run the thing, the lucky winner soon considered himself an adept.

"Let's take a little run down to Salem." he said to his wife one Sunday morning, and the children were bundled into the big machine with papa and mamma apo gleefully set out on their first auto jour ney. Things went well until J. Henry wanted to stop the machine. Then some thing went wrong. It had got to going and wouldn't stop. J. Henry worked every valve he could find on the monater, but I kept going. In fact, it increased its speed until the owner knew that he was break ing the law. But his chief worry was that he might break his neck and the necks of his dearly beloved. While he was contemplating this calamity he came to a sudden turn in the road. The auto hit a fence, knocked down three panels thereof and trespansed upon a hopyard. Then it came to a full stop, of its own accord, and when account was taken of

The family went back home in a farm wagon, and the auto was dragged in with a pole serving in place of the wrecked

The repairs cost \$247.50. Still, the auto was worth \$2000, and J. Henry won it for nothing. He was still measurably happy. "When I really get the hang of this thing," he said, "I know it will be great. I'm going to run this automobile or bust.' After six months of autoing, J. Henry busted. When the Sheriff tacked the sign to his door he scanned it ruefully and went to his woodshed, which he had fixed up as an automobile barn. He surveyed the machine, in some respects the same one that he had won at the drawing, but with many parts renewed. Then he procured a philosophic legend and hung it on the outside of the auto barn:

Getting something for nothing may be all right, but when it comes to an automobile I'd rather pay the original cost of the machine and have the donor pay for the repairs. Yours after taking. J. HENRY HILLTOPS

## To the Visiting Milliners.

(Twice a year, in Spring and Fail, many milliners from the smaller towns come to Portland and other populous centers to study O lovely ladies, learned in millinery, Welcome, thrice welcome, to our city's

shores! Twice every year you visit us, to vary Life's monotones, and do your little

First in the Springtime, then again in the Fall. You come to see us. Heaven bless you alif

Though as a rule we don't admire We make one sole exception in your case.

How can we help it, when the goo-goo Of mild filrtation finabes from your face? He who in such a case would hedge or Well, I'm not saying what to do to him.

From every quarter of the compass com We bid you welcome. Stay with us while, And, weaving hats that set the birds

humming. Delight us with the Summer of your And if in you some of us find our fate

Pray smile on us-aw, TES! your hat's on straight! ROBERTUS LOVE.

#### The Menace of Immigration. Fifty-four per cent of the immigrants

Fifty-four per cent of the immigrants who came to the United States from Southern Italy in 1904, according to their own statement, were unable to read and write; 27 per cent of those from the Russian Empire acknowledged their liliteracy, and 25 per cent from Austria-Hungary. Twenty-five per cent of the Siava detained in our various state and Federal institutions are serving penal sentences, and 25 per cent of the Iberians or southern Latins! Of the 328 allens confined in such institutions for murder, 23 were Italians; of the 373 confined for attempts to kill, 125 were Italians only one-seventh of the 185,225 southern Italians seeking their fortunes in the United States could turn their hands to crafts of any sort; two-thirds were laborers with pick and shovel, or farm hands whose individual earnings would not exceed \$400 or \$500 annually. Magyars, Poles, Slovaka, Croatians and Slovenians make even a worse showing. Less than one-tenth of the Hungarians had a skilled occupation; over 15,000 out of a total of 2,831 were laborers and servants. In fact, practically all the silens of Eastern Europe who are now coming to us (excepting the Hebrows, whose level of industrial efficiency is high) are recruited from a peasantry, the most backward and unenlightened in the civilized world.

## SOME FACTS ABOUT JAPAN.

By Burton Holmes.

Japan has nearly 53,000,000 people, more than half as many as the United States.

The word "Mikado" signifies some-

thing like "the sacred gate" or "the sublime Ports."

3. The name of the reigning Mikado 4. The name of the Empress is O'Haru

The name of the Crown Prince is Yoshi Hito. 6. European dress is worn at all court

7. Passports are no longer required in 8. Rice is the common food of the

common people. 9. Sixteen cents a day is now good pay for unskilled labor in Japan. Ten years ago it was 5 cents. Japan has few millionaires, and practically no multimillionaires,

Tokio is 100 years older than St. The Japanese "Goddess of Flowers"

is a god. 13. The lovely Japanese cherry trees produce no cherries.

14. On the Japanese stage male actors play the female roles.

 There is only one Japanese actress
 —Mme. Sada Yacco.
 16. Danjiro, the great Japanese trage-dian, is also the most skillful dancer of Japan.

17. Japanese dead are buried in a squatting posture, chin upon knees. The mountain known to us as Fuji-yama is called by the Japanese Fuji-no-yama, "Mountain of Fuji," or "Fuji San."

Fujiyama is 12,365 feet high, a thousand feet for every month, plus one foot for every day in the year. More than 10,000 pilgrims, male and female, ascend Fujiyama every

travel much and widely in their own country.

22. Modern Japanese coins and banknotes bear legends in English as well as in Japanese. Semi-nudity is common in rural Japan, and furthermore, it is re-

spectable and healthful. The average Japanese is better bathed than the average Britisher. A Japanese crowd is "the sweetest in the world," even in hot weather. 26. Japan is the only large nation that is literally a clean nation in the sense of bodily cleanliness.

27. Wrinkles are poetically termed by the Japanese "waves of old age." 28. It is quite proper, even compli-mentary, to ask a lady's age in

Japan The Japanese "hello" at the telephone is "Moshi Moshi," or "Anowith the accent on the "nay." The Japanese farewell "sayonara," means something like "if it must be so," or "if we must part thus, so -Kissing and shaking hands are

rarely practiced in Japan; they are imported customs.

a little baby. Sewing on buttons is not a wifely duty in Japan-there are no but-Japanese inns furareh fresh tooth

brushes every morning free to every guest. The Japanese tooth brush is wood, shaped like a pencil, pointed at one end and frayed to a tufty brush of fiber at the other.

26. All of the food served to a guest at a Japanese banquet and not conaumed by him at the time is taken Japanese chopsticks are delivered to the guest in a daintily decorated

envelope. The two sticks, though already shaped, still form one tongshaped plece of wood, and are broken apart by the guest himself. Japan has one of the largest steamship companies in the world, with trans-Pacific service to the United States and service to England by way of Suez and the Mediterranean.

date, on the western coast; third, the Archipelago of Matsushima, near Sendal, on the Pacific shore. In feudal days Japanese courties wore wide trousers twice as long as their legs, so that they trailed after the wearer. Belanco introduced them in "The Darling of the Gods," but they so convulsed the managerial audience at the first dress

rehearsal that literally he had to cut them out"-and off. Sake is made from rice, According to a Japanese drinking song-When you drink sake

And the loud cries of impatient On the outside sound

Like the voices of nightingales Singing most sweetly! The five articles of the Japanese soldlers are these: First, to be loyal; second, to be polite; third, to be brave; fourth, to be righteous; fifth, to be simple and frugal. And these five articles are delivered to him with a series of straightforward comment that concludes as follows: "If the heart be not true, good words and good conduct are nothing but useless external orna-ments. If the heart be true you can

complish anything." The Japanese heart evidently is

#### Photographs as Evidence. Albany Democrat.

Judge De Haven, in the former Willameon trial, refused to admit photographs of certain claims in dispute, as evidence in the case. Judge Hunt admitted the photographs as evidence. This indicates that Judge Hunt has a good head. It is undoubtedly entirely proper to admit photographs as evidence. They tell the truth as nearly as anything can and speak in loud tones for their subtects. Such things are modern and emphatic in their character, and the Demo-erat is glad that Judge Hunt is a man capable of grasping the up-to-date situs-tion. Great is the present day photograph and likewise the Judge with the discernment to appreciate the fact.

## After President's Own Heart.

Robert Bacon, rising six feet, broad of shoulder, of athletic build, a famous haif-back on the university eleven in his col-lege days, today a fine horseman, a clever polo player, a skilled washing a clever polo player, a skilled yachtsman, is a man after the President's heart, and will pull well in the President's team. He is, too, fair to look upon. In Wall street they called him the "Greek god."

Outdoor Life.

The sweet September time is here again.
Bringing along its baimy, cooling rain;
Its asure skies, its soft and hasy days,
Make our hearts seem lighter in their w

We go afield, astream and roam about, seeking the wary cathan and the trout. Happy, wandering through the whole day long. Filling our souls with Nature's grand sweet song.

Watching the hirds in tree-tops at their play, ring the night; we wish 'twees always day; We gare around, o'er field and stream and And realise, O God, that thou art good.

### A TALK WITH ROCKEFELLER.

Cleveland, O., Special to Chicago Tribun Sept. 11. "Time alters and adjust almost every thing. It takes infinite patience and courage to compel men to have confidence in

you, I believe I have both of these quali-ties, and I also believe they are the secrets of my success."

So spoke the richest man in the world,
John D. Rockefeller, in an unusual inter-

view today-unusual, because Mr. Rocke-feller has depted himself to the public and for reporters for many years.

For years he has almost sequestrated himself in his "fortress" at Forest Hill, through whose gates no outsider has been

permitted to enter. Today, however, he broke down his rule of reserve and talked freely to a reporter on a variety of subjects. After making the remark already quoted, he continued:

"I learned to cultivate the qualities of courage and patience when I was 16 years of age. My first real test was when I was

making out bills of lading for the canal and lake boats here in Cleveland. There was much to try one's patience there, and the first opportunity in my life to take a wrong course, to repel rather than compel confidence from my associates and employers. employers. "Often a captain would want me to put down the wrong figures. He would assure me it would never be known, that it was the customary way of doing things, and that it was the right thing for me to do.

I reasoned with him: 'If this and this is so—then so and so is right.' I insisted upon what I thought was right, but had patience with all who opposed me.
Soon my employers noticed my methods of doing business. Other employers knew that I wanted to do the right thing. Bankers came to have confidence in me, and then my success followed, step by

"What are a young man's chances today?" Mr. Rockefeller was asked.
"Far better today in Cleveland than
when I was a boy here. In those days this small city and the industries that flourish here today were unheard of then. There were limited opportunities for a Foung man who wanted to make a sub-stantial figure in life. But soon after-wards Mr. Chiaholm began to develop the iron and steel industry here. We went into the oil business. Others branched into the oil business. Others branched out along different lines all were successful, and today every young man of Cleveland derives a great benefit from those early enterprises. The city grew up around them, and it seems to be only a matter of choice with the young man himself today. The city is full of opportunities."

Referring to the fact that he is popularly regarded as holding himself aloof from other men, the oil king said: "That is something I caunot and never could understand."

Then, after a moment, he added: "Time will straighten out many of these things. In regard to what is called my seclusion, it has been imperative that I deny myself associations with people I naturally enjoy. Nevertheless, I have been much with people—in fact, almost every day groups of them come to see me, and it is a bright spot in the lives of all of us as we drive or walk about the grounds. I never have been a club man, Japanese mothers do not kiss their and have not frequented places where children, though they may press people generally go for company, but I the lips to the forehead or cheek of receive my friends during the hours of my recreation, many of them from my

Again the conversation drifted to the weather. Mr. Rockefeller said, as he looked out of the window at the drizzling rain and Autumn gloom: "I never regret the coming Fall, although it marks the close of the outdoor season, and I have found outdoor exercise wonderfully beneficial."

Today the oil king's clothes were nest. of perfect fit, chosen with excellent taste. He was a picture of a well-groomed old gentleman at peace with the world, who loved people and enjoyed life.

## Germany's Fight With the Sea.

Recent news from Heligoland, according to the London Standard, speaks of further encroachments by the sea on Heligoland in the North Sea. Since the island was ceded to Germany, in 1890, in exchange of Zanzibar, it has lost a considerable area, not alone through the collapse of the sandy cliffs which sur-round its shores, but also through a defihave been at work since the cession in the sacred island. Miyajima, in the link a continuous endeavor to safeguard the Inland sea; second, the long, low, island from demolition, and considerable sandy peninsula of Ama-no-hashi-work has been performed in filling crevices in the rocks, while breakwaters have been built to break the force of the mea. It has been found, however, that the very sea floor on which these are con-structed is without stability, and it is believed that the work can only serve to delay the encroachment of the sea on the friable cliffs. It has now a circumference of a little less than three miles, as

### against three and three-quarters in 1890 Earnings of Paris Dressmakers.

The pinson is a French songbird, and the petite conturieres of Paris are universally called mimis pinsons (little songbirds), because of the habit they have of singing at their work. Crowled hundreds of them in ill-lighted, badly ventilated great ateliers, during the busy season, they stitch and sing from 7 o'clock in the morning until long after midnight, and they earn-the vast majority of them-50 cents a day. With this amount they must not only board. lodge and clothe themselves, but they must also make provisions for the morte saison—four months, from the middle of June till the middle of September, when the gay world of Paris being a la campagne, no orders for work are given, workshops are closed, and the mimis pinsons earn not one

## What Oregon Has Done.

Ellensburg Capital The days of the Portland Exposition are drawing to a close and it has proved a fine educator to the people of the Northwest. It is a great pity that every person could not see it. Oregon has certainly done herself proud.

#### How to Save Millions. Woodburn Independent.

If the fireboat George H. Williams saved "hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property during the recent big fires in Fortland," why doesn't that city have two fireboats?

## Packing the Grip.

Piorenes Perry Clark in Good Housekeeping.
When father packs for traveling
There isn't much to do;
He chucks his best clean nightshirt in.
A handkerchief or two.
Some collars and a toothbrush,
And his silver-mounted comb.
There's not so much a-doing
When the old man goes from home
And daddy packs the grip!

And daddy packs the grip!

But when ma goes traveling and takes us kids along, why things is very diffrent, and it's quite another song. She first crowds in three nightles. For the baby, me and Ray; There isn't room for here, she says, She don't need it anyway;
But there's brush and comb and sciencer Soap and powder, needles, thread; Pins and thimble and court-plaster. 'Cause one't I cut my head!

Then there's dampher and witch-hazed And there's vaseline and strings, Paper, pencil, ntamps and crackets And such folly heaps o' things; For when we go traveling
Thore's one thing we're agreed—No one can tell beforehand
Just what us kids will need, and I speaks for hernannas, and Ray wants sugar lumps, and ma is firm for armica,
To bathe our wortset bimps.
Oh, there's lots o'tun a-hustling
To squeeze things good and tight and there ain't me are a-taking.
For averythings all right
When our ma she packs the grip!