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PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

THE RAILROAD PASS EVIL.

When Governor Folk started for Portland with all his Missouri colonels, he told the newspapers that he would pay his fare. The public applauded, the independent young Governor bought a round-trip ticket, journeyed across the continent, attended by his brilliant and smilling staff, launched healthy Presidential boom, and got back to Jefferson City a -poorer but happier man. It was a fine example for the Executive of a great state to set for the benefit of his official household. It was also profitable for the railroads. The colonels all had to pay their way, too. It costs something to be a Missouri colonel. But then no doubt it is worth all it cost.

The action of Governor Folk is an Elustration of another movement of the times. An anti-pass crusade is on in many states. In Nebraska, Governor Mickey has sternly reprehended the railroads for corrupting public officlais by their insidious pass system; wand both parties have placed themselves on record, in eloquent resolutions, denouncing the evil. Governor Hanly, of Indiana, who is something of a reformer himself, and who recently dismissed the State Auditor from office because he had gambled away the public money at Tom Taggart's French Lick Springs, has dug up a statute pro hibiting office-holders from riding on DASSES. In Kansas it has been discov ered that there is a statute prohibiting railroads from granting special privileges to any person. The Attorney-General of Wisconsin has gone to the extreme of interpreting the anti-pass law so that even editors who happen to be state officers may not travel on newspaper mileage. Over in Washington, the new law creating the Railroad Commissioners contains severe provisions against issuance of passes to anyone, so that the railroads, which obey some laws with great alacrity and cheerfulness, have canceled all passes, and refuse now to issue gratuitous transportation. Here in Oregon we are too busy trying to cultivate the favorable consideration of the railroads on any terms to worry them just now with anti-pass legislation, but we may get around to it. But do the railroads object to it? The pass cvil has attained great proportions, and has passed entirely beyond the power of the railroads to control without the aid of an active public sentiment that finds expression in some efficient law. . The question of how far the railroads are responsible for the present situation need not be entered to; but that they are the victims of persistent and wholesale blackmail from legislators and other public officlais, and from shippers and newspapers, is very well known. Anyone who has attended a session of any State Legislature knows that railroad passes are distributed in great quantities for purpose of promoting favorable legislation, and more especially to prevent adverse legislation. The attitude of some Legislators toward a railroad is well illustrated in the incident of the Populist statesman, over in Washington, who unfortunately lost his annual. It was found by an enemy, and a fac-simile printed conspicuously in a Tacoma newspaper. The ingenious explanation of the Legislator was that "he could find no better way to get even with a railroad corporation than to refuse to pay fare over its lines!" Almost without exception, the average citizen will procure and use a railroad pass if he can get it; and until his willingness and anxiety to accept fators from a railroad are corrected, we may scarcely expect that the practice of public officials will be improved. The last issue of The Nation con tains an editorial on "primary reform," in which it is assorted that Wisconsin is the only state that has abolished all conventions. This is scarcely true, for the same degree of confidence that will Oregon has practically abolished all be felt when it is assured that a railconventions as that term is generally road-builder of the experience and reunderstood. While there is nothing in the Oregon law that prohibits dele- hold of the project. That the road, gates from meeting, discussing political questions, adopting resolutions and can be pushed through to early comeven indorsing candidates, yet such piction and a financial success, will tions have been rendered im- never be doubted by anyone at all fapracticable for the reason that only those candidates nominated at the direct primary can use the name of lither of the leading political parties

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and all

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Wisconsin politicians are dissatisfied with the direct primary law in that state, as evidenced by the fact that a meeting has been called for the purpose of deciding what candidates the adherents of one of the Republican factions will support at the primary. In other words, Wisconsin will try the pre-primary caucus plan. Whether this move is a wise one will depend upon results, for, in politics, nothing succeeds like success. Perhaps Oregon may get a few pointers from Wisconsin's experi**brice**

OREGON'S TRIUMPHANT STOCEMEN. The various features of interest in the Lewis and Clark Exposition have proved such an uninterrupted series of successes that it seems difficult to single out for special praise any one of

the "events" of the great Fair. The attendance for the past week, and the interest shown in the wonderful display of livestock, however, quite clearly give that remarkable exhibition the right to something more than ordinary mention. The livestock show, with its miles of stalls and pens, containing thousands of animals which have been "bred in the purple," is a revelation even to the stockmen themselves. The latter are assembled here from all parts of the United States where highgrade stock is bred. They brought with them some of the choicest bluebloods of the animal world, the resultant product of years and generations of scientific breeding and development. The revelation to the owners of these royal animals came when they found them entered against Oregon-bred stock, carrying the same strains of which, with the aid of the finest blood. climatic conditions on earth, had produced more perfect animals than their

ancestors which had developed in less favored regions. To quote from Mr. Crouch, of Indiana, one of the principal exhibitors: Breeders of the East and Middle West had to ddea of the Northwest country until new

Breeders of the Hast and Middle West had no sides of the Northwest country until now, and we are simply amased that such a mag-nificent climate for livestock exists of which we knew to little, comparatively speaking. We knew that Gregon. Washington, Idaho and California people are appreciative of good stock and have been raising the stand-ard for several years past, but did not ap-prediate that conditions are so much superior other sections. But the surprise over the highly sat-

isfactory results achieved by the Oregon breeders is not all confined to the stockmen from east of the Rocky Mountains, for the exhibit of stock bred 2815. in our own favored land is bewildering in its excellence to thousands of people who have resided practically all their lives in this state, or in those adjoining. We all knew, in a vague manner, that Oregon stockmen had been improving

the quality of their animals, but the rapidity with which they have forged to the front, was so much greater than was generally understood that direct. knowledge of it all, as revealed by a visit to the stock show, came as a most pleasant surprise to fully 90 per cent of the visitors. The ability of man to improve on th

works of Nature has never been more learly demonstrated than in the evolution of domestic animals. "The long white horns of the cattle," which "rose like flakes of foam on the adverse currents of ocean," gave action and color to the pictures of old life on the range; but the heavy, beefy, slow-moving, rapidly-growing shorthorn and his kindred breeds of the present day, put more money into the pockets of the breeders than could possibly be rethroughout the empire, and these great turned by the picturesque long-horn of the old days. The old range horse was letter. gifted with wonderful endurance, and

for his inches and pounds was a wonder in his way; but the breeder, by skillful crossing and development, has, without losing that strain of endurance, secured an animal that is larger, THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1905.

-that of selecting party candidates.] ther south on the line are some extensand strings" whenever he went affeld sive stretches of "scab" land, from which no traffic is obtainable. handicap failed to stop Lytle, or to which others of less cheerful mind saw prevent his making a financial success of the road, and incidentally opening up for Portland a new trade field of three states, but the work which he large dimensions. That he can repeat his Columbia Southern success in the Nehalem-Tillamook field is a certainty, monument to his memory. for the reason that there is not a mile or a fraction of a mile of the route to be traversed that is not extremely rich

500

in natural resources. With his experience, capital and prestige. Mr. Lytle can do more towards opening up this long-neglected field to industrial exploitation than any man who has ever attempted the work. It is needless to state that Portland will do everything possible to assist him in the undertaking.

BUSSIA'S NEWEST "REFORM."

The right of assembly for the discussion of political and economic questions is the latest message from Russia's bureaucracy to the long-suffering people of that empire. The world, as usual, applauds this additional testimony on the part of the imperial government, as an indication of a tendency to reform that marks a great constitu tional development in the national life of Holy Russia, The world, however forgets that this is not the first effort of Imperial intentions in high-sounding phraseology of the great and good things in store for the millions of subjects of the White Czar. Indeed, a casual glance of the most important "reform" announcements made in re-

cent years by the governing bureaucracy, in the name of the Autocrat of all the Russias, will soon reveal how the promises of one day are utterly repudlated on the next. No one knows this as well as the people of Russia, who treat these proposed bureaucratic reforms as ordinary deceptions, by which it is expected to check the revolutionary activity at home and the universal indignation at Russia's barbarous medievalism which of late years has become so well known in foreign

lands. Like all other Russian "reforms," this scheme is hedged about with a thousand and one exceptions, provisos, regulations, restrictions, etc., by which

the hierarchy and monarchy are to maintain the grim power of autocracy in the hands of his most sacred maj-Under such circumstances, the carnival of crime against the rights of soclety will continue as in the days of yore, and priestcraft and statecraft will continue to encroach on the inalienable rights of mankind according to the true nature of their alliance. To show the justice of this view on Russian "reform," one need but recall the series of deceptions beginning with the celebrated peace manifesto of Nicholas II, as announced to the powers by Muravieff on August 22, 1898, by which the Czar's government only contrived to keep from the world its preparations

for the conquest of Manchuria. From the time the war broke out on February 8, 1906, a series of high-sounding imperial manifestos was announced. Among these were: The freedom of the press, a national assembly, freedom of worship, immunity from the arbitrary acts of officials, and finally the freedom of assembly. Not only were these framed in such a manner as to preserve the autocracy in its full rigor. but the same pandemonium still reigns

and good things still remain a dead The truth of the matter is that the reigning bureaucracy does not propose to grant anything that would five the people their just rights. The reason for

tation, is plain e

and in the crowded city there were This always bright lights and sweet music not and heard not. He will be missed by a wide circle of friends all over the has performed in the industrial development of the dry regions east of the Cascade Mountains will prove a lasting

> Down in Georgia an issue of tremendous importance has been injected into the campaign now being directed by Hoke Smith and Clark Howell for the nomination for Governor of that state-did Hoke Smith while Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland appoint negroes to office? This burning question has furnished fuel for rival Atlanta newspapers controlled by the candidates, and seems to have warmed the whole state. The Constitution exploits Howell's charge that Smith appointed two sons of a negro bishop to places in the Interior Depariment at higher salary than was paid to a clerk who is the son of a Confederate veteran, Smith replies with some acerbity through the Journal that the negro boys were already in the department "under the civil service blanket" when he took charge. He admits, however, that he did appoint negroes to "menial positions" only. And now Smith's vindication or the opposite seems to hang on the disposal of the charge that he actually recognized negroes as human beings."

The old Concord stage furnishes an

admirable plan for an ideal political band-wagon. It is provided with an automatic coupler, so that when the horses run wild and overturn the vehicle, the unruly steeds are released. permitting them to race to their own destruction without dragging all on board after them. What a splendid arrangement it would be if the occupants of the political band-wagon could know that at the critical moment the leaders that are bearing them to disaster would be out loose in time to avert at least a part of the calamity. The trouble with band-wagons now in use is that when the horses that pull them along get on a rampage those who have been enjoying the ride are generally compelled to share in the cdtastrophe. It is easier to get into a stage or a band-wagon than it is to get out unharmed after the trouble begins.

It may be doubted whether in any other section of the country there would be such unusual interest in a fine livestock show as has been displayed the past week in the splendid exhibit at the Lewis and Clark Fair. Soil and climate of the Pacific Northwest lend themselves to the profitable raising of the best breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Our farmers have the intelligence and the means to avail themselves of the best strains the world produces in order to improve their herds. Not the least gratifying of the great exhibition is the first-class display from our own farms. Portland, above all other cities on the Pacific Coast, is a natural center for the livestock industry. It must be a source of satisfaction to the Eastern as well as the breeders at home to note the interest shown by city folk in this display.

So far has the season advanced with favorable weather that crop estimates of the country may be accepted almost with certainty. This is the bumper year for corn, the crop in sight being over 2,700,000,000 bushels-an increase of 250,000,000 bushels over last year. Wheat promises 150,000,000 bushels over 1904. this stubborn resistance, on the part oats 35,600,000 bushels, and rye 2,500,000 of the Czar's government, to the spirit bushels, while there will be a slight

OREGON OZONE.

After Calm Reflection.

Do not sadden, Dr. Gladden, 'Cause the cash is somewhat tainted. I have called it "filthy lucre" Ever since we've been acquainted.

The Adaptable Chain.

Uncle Tom-Dass a moughty big watch chain yo' carry. Rastus; 'pears t' me mo' lak a dog chain.

Rastus-Diss hyah am a dog chain Unc' Tom. Uncle Tom-Den wha' fo' yo' use it fo

watch chain, boy? Rastus-Why, kase ah tuck it fom

watch dog, sho'.

College English.

On the main entrance gate to the grounds of the University of California. at Berkeley, is posted this placard:

THE OCCIDENT MAGAZINE. 4-BITS FOR THE REMAINDER. OF THE TERM. SUBSCRIBE AT THE CO-OP.

Never Touched Her.

News dispatches have told of a womi who, in a fit of pique, locked herself in a room and fired four shots, none of which touched her. Very few women are good markswomen.

But to the Other Fellow.

The maxim, "It is never too late to mend," does not apply to the umbrella that has disappeared.

A Contradiction.

It is said that oil and water will not mix; and yet Mr. Rockefeller is a Baptist.

Foolish Filosofy.

Cats with nine lives and musical talen should practice economy; they may need them all at once some night on the back fence

Attending the Fair.

Though the 14th of October Marks the closing of the Fair, If we keep sedate and sober

We may still attend the fair paying their way to the theater, buying them chocolate creams and otherwise at.

Lyrics of Appreciation.

Let us honor Burbank, Lather of reform As to fruits that fatten

tending them.)

And to buds that charm. IL. Hurrah for Andrew Carnegie! He surely is a dandy.

For those who read while others run He's truly handy Andy! III. Teddy is a Rider Rough. A Rider Rough is Teddy:

He is always up to snuff-And so he's rough and ready.

Prolonged Proverbs.

There is no excellence without great abor-and sometimes not with it. He who hesitates is lost-but he soo

finds it out. Look before you leap-you may be abou o jump over a good thing. Sufficient unto the day is the evil there

of-and usually enough left over for to morrow. The early bird catches the worm

which should be a warning to the worm not to get up so confounded early. Time and tide wait for no man-and ourse they wait for no woman, for it takes her too long to dress. Honesty is the best policy-and a still

better principle A man is known by the company he keeps-not necessarily by the company he

works for. ROBERTUS LOVE.

LETTERS ON TOPICS OF INTEREST

Make Portland Day at the Fair Also a Henry W. Corbett Day-Dismissal of Consuls in Orient-Land Aggregation Points-Free School Books

calling

forest

especial attention to the Aster fortune. The remedy proposed, unless some

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

lature Meets.

PORTLAND, Sept. 20 .- (To the Editor.)

Second-By the adoption of a uniform

series of books, there is never any jangle over the kind of books used, and there is always a supply of the kind and quantity

of books to enable both teacher and pupil to do the best work possible. In this way the child of poor parents has as many

books and as good ones as the child of the rich, and no child is induced to play

Third-The system of free text books or books bought by the school districts are paid for by the rich as well as the poor.

Under the present system, the wealthy landowner, often a childless nonresident,

does not contribute to the school-book

fund, while the parents of large families, often of the poorer classes, are prevented from giving their children a needed edu-

cation because of a lack of funds with which to buy books. Then, too, a com-

pulsory school law or attendance law can

easily be enforced-and it should be-where books and supplies are furnished.

truant for want of proper books.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 22-(To the Edi-tor.)-No doubt the people of Oregon of Portland, east of Sellwood, about Se tor.)-No doubt the people of Oregon generally, as far as possible, will unite with those of the Rose City in making Portland day at the Exposition the banner one of the Summer, and since this will be an especially appropriate occasion upon which to do honor to the memory of Hon, H. W. Corbett allow me to make the suggestion that the programme for that day include some recognition of his great service to the undertaking when the latter was hav-

feet. Everybody remembers that when the people of Portland decided to raise \$300,000, if possible, by subscription, as a beginning for the movement and as a guarantee to the State Legislature of These companies-1 believe a realty com-pany, with an agency in this city, is one-Portland's good faith when that body was asked for a direct appropriation of get out attractive literature. \$500,000, Mr. Corbett immediately re-sponded with a subscription of \$30,000, one-tenth of the entire amount. And it is also remembered that, though the proposed amount of Portland's subinsuperable objections can be urged against it, would seem to be practicable, as the persons benefited, the owners of homes, are politically the most powerful scription was greatly exceeded within a day or two, there was a period fol-lowing when for months it seemed that portion of our people. Certain objections to the plan can be overcome by local as-sessment agreements, in the case, for inthe popular enthusiasm had entirely disappeared, and but for the persistent insistence of Mr. Corbett, the Exposistance, of irrigation enterprises, fore lands, etc. BEN IRWIN. lands, etc. tion would doubtless have been aban doned. Mr. Corbett was a member of the first State Commission and its president, as he was of the Lewis and Adoption of Law Urged When Legis-

Clark Corporation at the time of his death, and was unfortunately taken away before the results of his generous efforts had ripened into tangible

-Having recently removed with my family from Nebraeks to Oregon, I was aston-Under these circumstances, it was to be regretted that, in all the excellent apeeches made upon the opening day of apeeches made upon the opening di th Exposition, his name was not ished to find that with all the advantages and advancement of this delightful state, that no free school-book law had yet been and for the reasons given it would seem to be a plain duty of the management enacted. Having come from a state where a free text-book law has been in success ful operation for many years, I cannot reto give some special recognition of his invaluable services to the Fair in the sist the temptation to speak of its aduncertain days of its incipiency, as well as a remembrance of one of Portland's most eminent and successful ploneer vantages and economy. I do not under-stand why some statesman or legislator has not made himself famous by having business men. Mr. Corbett went to your city when it had fewer than 500 enacted such legislation as a free text-book law has only to be known to be appeople, and of all its energetic busi-ness men, past and present, it will be preciated First-Let me say that it costs less to generally conceded that during the more than 50 years of active life there. buy books and supplies for the entire school in quantities, than for the individ-ual to buy them. more than any other toward its

upbuilding and rapid growth. T. T. GEER. ASKS FOR A CORBETT DAY.

But for Him There Wouldn't Prob-

ably Have Been a Fair.

PORTLAND, Sept. 21-(To the Editor.) -Before it is too late, I wish to suggest a Corbett day at the Fair. But for him, there would probably have been no fair. It has been a success beyond all expec-tation. Let us honor Henry W. Corbett's memory with a day set aside for that DUPDOR PIONEER.

MR. PIERCE NOT TO BLAME

No Consuls in Orient Dismissed at His Instigation.

that cannot now be done on account of the plausible excuse, "no books." This new system I advocate does not PORTLAND, Sept. 22 -- (To the Editor.) increase the expense but really decreases it, and at the same time compels the wealthy, the childless, the bachelor and In your news columns of this morning's issue. I noticed a dispatch from your Washington correspondent which in part, the nonresident property-owner to pay his at least, is unjust to Third Assistant Secretary of State H. H. D. Pierce. The statement that his investigation of the just share of the expense by equitable taxation. It lightens the burden of the poor who are usually the parents of the Consular service in the Orient several years ago resulted in the dismissal of sev-eral Consuls whose strong friends have since made it disagreeable to the Admin-of the poorer classes.

time of the investigation, and know what was done, together with the results that developed publicly. Not one Consul was dismissed through Mr. Pierce's inquiries, so far as any possible proof goes. The inquiry was made a year and a half are of the poorer classes. The free school-book law is so univers If there is any good reason why this iaw should not go into effect in this state I would like to see the reason discussed through the columns of this paper. Hav-ing been connected with a board of education in Nebraska and having resigned such position to take up my residence in your state I shall be pleased to give any further possible information on the sub-W. S. RAKER. ject.

acres, and this tract, so far as the pur-poses of civilization are concerned, might as well be an impassable swamp, since practically no one lives thereon and per-song residing beyond it have a two-mile drive to get around the place when coming to Portland. No children live there who attend schools, and no persons re-side there who require roads and streets. Street car lines cannot profitably be extended through this unproductive tract There are other similar holdings in and near Portland. There is very grave danger that this kind of exploitation of land will be much extended. A number of companies, Naing what appeared to be insurmount-able difficulties in getting upon its tional in scope, are actively soliciting in-vestment in their bonds and stocks, prom-ising large profits through purchasing suburban lands and holding for a rise.

owerful and more sp The added merits, of course, command higher prices, and they are secured with a hardly perceptible increase in the cost of producing the animal. The same wonders have been worked in the evolution of the sheep and hogs. This remarkable change, so speedily wrought, is of course primarily due to the enterprise and business sagacity of the breeders; but it has been hastened by the enormous demand for stock, created by the Klondike gold excitement and the Spanish and Boer wars. Such heavy drafts were made on both the horsemen and the cattlemen of the Pacific Northwest, while these events were on, that the ranges were cleared of practically everything, irrespective of quality or breeding. This left a clear field for the breeder to begin anew with the best blood that was obtainable, and, as observation had taught him that the cost of producing a good animal was no greater than that of producing a scrub, the latter was replaced with something better. The re-

sults show that Oregon breeders have taken the offspring of Eastern animals. and, with our unrivaled climate, water and grass, have produced animals much superior to their ancestors, bred in less favored regions.

This is an advertisement of the high est conceivable value to Oregon. The stock show now on at the Exposition grounds has brought together the largest number of animals ever assembled at a similar gathering anywhere in the United States and, with Oregon making almost a clean sweep of first prizes, in the face of such strong competition, our prestige as one of the greatest stock-raising states in the Union is more than assured. It is not detracting in the slightest from the praise due the Exposition management and the individual stock-owners who have helped to make the affair a success to state that the untiring efforts of Super-Intendent M. D. Wisdom have been a prime factor in making the stock show the biggest and most important feature of the Exposition.

MR. LYTLE'S NEW ENTERPRISE.

Pleasing indeed is the announcement that E. E. Lytle has become interested in the Tillamook-Nehalem railroad enterprise. It would require much study, research and compliation to determine the number of projects for a railroad between Portland and the Nehalem and Tillamook country that have been sprung on the public in the past forty years. Few, if any of them, however, which was to improve the lot and inwill inspire in the minds of the people sponsibility of Mr. Lytle has taken good to mankind

It might be complimentary to Celonel under the management of Mr. Lytle. Judson to make the customary statement that he had passed on to a better world, but, to those who knew him best, this would hardly be in accordmillar with the country traversed or ance with the facts, for it was a happy with Mr. Lytle himself. world in which he dwelt on earth. He

When Mr. Lytle began work on the found in the world from which he has Columbia Southern, he was obliged to just departed, keen delight in the puron the official ballot. Oregon has abol-taked the political convention by de-structed road up a canyon before ing his fellowman. For him, kind priving it of its most important power reaching traffic of any kind, and far- Nature "played on a harp of a thou-

In his recent book on "Russia as It great corn harvest means that after Really Is," Carl Joubert, who spent abundant feed for cattle and hogs, our nine long years in that land, says: farmers will have a surplus for export In connection with the unprecedented From the Baltic to the Yenizei the whole country is corrupt. From the Governor to the Urysdaik, every man has his price and is antious to be offered it. The government, the synod, the army, the bench, are putrid with corruption harvest, the Boston Herald points out the announced intention of the govern ments of Continental Europe to keep out these products and demands pro-Herein is the actual reason why no tection of our export trade through a

real reform can be expected from the Despotism of the North. Whatever retariff revision. lief, therefore, the people of Russia The sugar-beet crop in the vicility of may obtain they will have to fight for. La Grande is unusually heavy. This is Only a general upheaval will restore due partly to an increase in the acrease to them the rights to which mankind planted and partly to the very favorin its very nature is entitled. Were the able season for beetgrowing. The esti-Czar a wise and strong man, he would mated yield is between 25,000 and 30,000 choose the support of the people rather tons, the aggregate being sufficient to than that of the governing combine, keep the beet-sugar factory at La and thus avert what will undoubtedly Grande in operation for many months. prove, before long, one of the greatest The beet-sugar industry there has atastrophes that has ever overtaken passed its experimental stage and beany people anywhere. come well established as one of the permanent and profitable industries of

THE LATE COLONEL JUDSON.

Portland and all that vast territory tributary to this city by way of the O. R. & N. lines suffered a distinct loss in the death of Colonel Judson, late industrial agent for the Harriman system. Colonel Judson was a salaried man, working for a corporation run on strictly business principles, which are usually, in fact almost invariably, separate and apart from philanthropy But Colonel Judson was something more than a wage-earner following a certain line of work and duty simply because he was paid for it. There is inquestionable truth in the statement that the man who makes two blades of grass grow where only one has grown sefore is a public benefactor. The dead industrial agent not only made grasses grow where none had grown before, but he threw into this work of transforming desert wastes into smiling fields of plenty, an energy and a love for the work which has a value. and which produces results that cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents.

The O. R. & N. Company paid Colonel Judson a good salary, and after he had returned labor, research and effort far in excess of the value of that salary, he still labored on unceasingly. Drifting around that sea of wheatfields in the Inland Empire, plodding across the dry plains of Eastern Oregon, on the crowded streets of the city, on railroad trains, wherever, in fact, there was the alightest topportunity for him to exchange ideas or add to his store of knowledge, the Colonel rode his hobby,

crease the profits of the farmer. Unlike hobbles ridden by men of less intelli-gence than Colonel Judson, every feature of his work was productive of

tion of state law and that the city has no effective ordinances on the subject. Yet they also assert that the old educational center is an ideal place for parents to send their children during the formative period of their lives. Is it the intention to convey to prospective students the idea that they can work

their way through school by gambling

Salem newspapers are parading the

fact that gampling is going on in viola-

nights and mornings?

the state.

When it can, the Army washes its dirty linen decently and quietly. The Berry court-martial is being held behind closed doors. It took the Taggart case, which was not a court-martial, to show how easily an Army scandal may attain National proportions.

Bishop Potter's Subway Tavern was condemned the other day by resolution of the Brooklyn Women's Christian Temperance Union. Several weeks before, it was condemned by men who drank, which was far more effective,

Some of the leading stand-pattern are beginning to feel like lone steers on the range with a stampede coming their way. It looks as though they must join in the rush or be lost in the cloud of dust.

The Methodists at Albany adopted ne resolutions denouncing tainted money. but they adopted other resolutions.

Five days more, and then Portland Day.

Make it 100,000.

'Twas a Dream:

Meggendorfer Blatter. Landlady (to student lodger)-Do you know, I dreamed last night that you paid all the rent you owed me. Student-Is that so? Then I'll kindly trouble you for the receipt.

Not a Wife's Idea.

Exchange. Howell-A man is considered inno-cent until he is proved guilty. Powell-Single man, aren't you?



Interesting Personal Characteristic of Germany's Unique Ruler.

Frits Morris in Success I have seen the Emperor of Germany at close range several times, and, without

hesitation, I can say that he is one of the most nervous of mortals. He shifts from one foot to the other, paces two or three steps backward, forward or sidewise, shakes hands with this one, sneaks to that one, returns a salute, always mov-ing, constantly doing and never for a moment ceasing to give pent-up energy vent in one way or another. He rises early and is in his office, arranging affairs of state, when most of the sovereigns of the world are still in othe that is to say he is customarily at work by 6 o'clock. He finds such early habits absolutely necessary if he is daily to accomplish the task which he sets himself.

for, on an average, besides signing in-numerable documents, every one of which he reads himself, and holding countless conferences with ministers and chiefs of departments, it is estimated that he either writes himself or dictates an average of

twenty letters a day. It has always been a habit of the Kaiser to do what has to be done, and to do if at once. Even on the morning of his marriage he appeared at the barracks at Potsdam at 6 o'clock to give a medal to a Sergeant-Major. He was then simply Prince William, but to the officers, who were astoniahed to see him at such a moment, he said: "I am only doing my duty" Later, as Emperor, he has said: "It is not necessary that I live, but it is

essential that I work." Once on his way to catch a train, and having an hour to spare, he stopped to chat with the Austrian Ambaseador. Sud-denly he exclaimed: "Horrors! I am late. Pray connect your telephone with my castle that I may bid my wife goodbye." They called up the castle, but the Em-

the Emperor's neck, kissed him repeatedly then turned to the Ambassador and said I beg Austria-Hungary's pardon for in

He loves to call his children his "little company," always takes their photographs with him when he travels, and when he returns he always calls upon them to as-semble, and unpacks with his own hands

Judged by His Drinks.

Senior partner-We had best have hat young bookkeeper's books exam ined. He took 12 drinks between here

Junior partner-How do you know! "I was with him. He was treating

Puck. Bought funds his small chapel to paint, And with every donation Went this conversation:

Hammocks as Landmarks.

Smart Set. --I'll bet there are no young

men at the hotel. Dolly-How can you tell so soon? "All the hammocks are swung in such light places."

inquiry was made a year and a half ago. since when two Oriental Consuls have been let out. The first was stationed at Canton, but he was not dismissed until after the insular government at Manila had captured three or four persons op-erating the "under-ground railway" for Chinese coolies between Canton and Man-

ila, and they had directly and positively implicated the Canton Consul. As I un-derstand, his dismissal was demanded by the Taft administration of the insular government, and upon what would seem to the public, ample cause for immediate discharge. John Goodenow was dismissed as Consul-General at Shanghal after Mr. Pierce's visit to that port, but action

this case was not taken until a New Jersey Congressman had demanded an investigation of numerous charges made against Goodenow for outrageous and rupt conduct.

These are the only two officials turned out of the service since the special in-quiry. Mr. Pierce no doubt gave the Ad-ministration at Washington information for its guidance in regard to the Oriental Consuls, but no act was taken directly wpon such report until additional and what must seem ample evidence for dismissal had been furnished from other sources to corroborate whatever Mr. Pierce had said. If there was such out Pierce nad said. If there was such our side evidence, it cannot be said in fair-ness that any backers of Consuls are charging the Third Assistant Secretary of State with sole responsibility in having

Consuls removed. I think there is one in this country or the Orient, pos-sessing all facts regarding the conduct of the two Consuls dismissed, who will not assert that the Administration did wisely when letting them go, and that if Mr. Pierce reported against them he should be cordially praised for his deed, rather than be criticised at this time. I make this request in a simple spirit of justice, that Mr. Pierce may not be wronged for whatever he might have done

in helping the commercial interests of J. H. BROWN. our country

LAND AGGREGATION PERILS

Civil Monopolists and "First Families" by New Taxation.

MILWAUKIE, Or., Sept. 18.-(To the Editor.)-The difficulty with the owners of large tracts of land within the irriga-tion districts of the Government, has again called attention to the evil effects of private holding of land for speculation. So long as it is profitable to buy land and wait until the energy of others makes it valuable, there will be a ten-dency in that direction: and if a con-trary tendency can be created, either by legislation or by changed methods of busi-ness, it seems reasonable to suppose that such a contrary tendency would be benesuch a contrary tendency would be ben

It a law were passed providing that real estate, owned by one person to the extent of ten acres within an incorpor-ated town, 40 acres within three miles of an incorporated town, and 220 acres dis-tant more than three miles from an incor-porated town, should be taxed at a rate only one-half of the general rate of taxa-tion, then a tendency would be created operating to subdivide holdings of land. And if by statute it should further be en-acted that so much of such land, in one tract, as is the actual homestead of the owner during the major portion of the year, shall be taxed at one-fourth of the general rate, there would be a strong incentive for men to own their own

ncentive for men to own their own homes. The general rate of taxation would necessarily be raised. The ill results of the present marked tendenscy toward aggregation, are not confined to remote districts. William M. Ladd owns the Crystal Spring Farm, ad"PORTLAND GETS THERE."

Yell and Motto for Rose City at the Fair.

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 21 .- (To the Editor.)-Several suggestions have been made for Portland's motto at the Fair, such as "Watch Tacoma Grow," but nothing short or snappy enough has ap-peared yet. I suggest: "Portland Gets There," and distributed in the same way as Tacoma. Your editorial, "Make it the Day of Days," is all right, but we need a yell and badge with: "Portland Gets There.' J. B. FROST.

Miss Roosevelt Took a Plunge.

Kansas City Times.

The transport Sheridan, which arrived at Honolulu recently from Manlia, brings a story of Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Pres-ident's daughter, that shows her in an interesting and daring role. She jumped into the swimming tank on the deck of the steamship Manchuria with her clothes on barward of a dare by was the first to on, because of a dare she was the first to propose. It was a hot morning the day after the Manchuria had left Nagasaki for Manila. Miss Roosevelt stood near the tank, hat off, but with a pretty silken parasol to protect her from the sun's rays. She was wearing a dainty white silk waist and a cream-colored skirt, also of silk. On her feet were slippers of tan.

"Congressman Longworth," she rethe Sheridan, if you will take a plunge, dressed as you are, I will follow suit." Longworth hesitated, shrugging his shoulders.

"Well, if you don't dare, I do," said Miss Alice, and before others could interfere she had tossed saide the parasol and leaped into the tank with a merry laugh and a loud splash.

and a loud spiash. "Don't you take a dare." she shouted back, as she rose to the surface, and Longworth, encouraged by the precedent, plunged in after her and helped her to the steps. Both were a sight to behold as they climbed out of the tank in wet, close-clinging and ruined Summer garments.

The Water-Lily.

Minna Irving in Lippincott's. A fair young maiden chose to wed A man both bent and oid: She did not love his silver hairs, But loved his yellow gold. But soon of ailks and jewels tired, And pining to be free. She wept in allence all day long Above har 'broidery.

She left her nacklaces and rings Beside her bridal gown. But took a hag of heavy coin To weigh her body down. The moon was shining on the lake. All black and still it spread-With scarce a rippie in the reeds It closed above her head.

But when the Summer came again, From oosy depths below. Upon a cold and colling stem Arose a bud of snow Like waxen fingers reaching up It opened, and behold! Revealed the Hily's creamy heart Half full of gleaning gold.

Smart Set and home yesterday. Tainted Finance. A curate-somewhat of a saint-"I hope it ain't tainted?" "It ain't."

errupting state business

a boxful of presents for them.

press was not there. Presently a carriage drove up to the Embassy and out jumped the Empress. She threw her arms around