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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1906.

ROBERT LA FOLLETTE. When Senator La Follette, of Wis

nsin, arose to make his speech on the rate bill his fellow-Senators acted like a flock of crows at the sight of a farmer with a shotgun. With fright-ened squawks and terrified caws they took to flight. Like the Philistines before Samson brandishing the deadly jawbone of an ass, or a flock of sheep before a coyote, they scattered, they absquatulated, they fled. What was the reason for this extraordinary ex-What were the venerable and conscientious Senators afraid of? Did they think La Follette's speech would be a bore? Hardly. They knew very well that he could talk better than any member of that sapient and sinuous body, with two or three exceptions. As matter of fact, his speech upon the rate bill was the only one that had a particle of human interest. It was the mly one except Bailey's which read neither like a piea of a devil's advoate nor a page of geometry. The other rate bill orators had the sole object in mind to show how much technical law they knew and how ingeniously they rould twist it this way and that to prove anything and everything, no mator what. In Follette's purpose was to show why rate regulation was necessary and what it should include. He swept away the complicated sophistries, both of the open enemies and the socalled friends of the rate bill, and went lirectly to the heart of the matter, was no lack of interest in his speech. It was not in dread of duliness that his brother Senators executed a

The plain fact of the matter is that campmeeting who take to the woods when a good, old-fashioned exhorter confronts them with a picture of their sins and adjures them to flee from the wrath to come. La Follette did not tell Aldrich and his shivering gang of railroad parasites that they were "Hairhung and breeze-shaken over hell" as enne Dow used to say to the wicked. but he came next thing to it. He did tell them that some of the seats which were that day vacated by a guilty conscience would later be vacated by the mandate of the outraged people, and he told them the truth. Few pub-He speakers have ever set forth so clearly and completely the crimes of the railroads against the public as the junior Senator from Wisconsin did in take a place among the classics of our political literature. No man ever dared with such terrible and uncompromising performing its duties to the country. La Foliette violated all the rules of Senatorial courtesy.

swift hegira when he rose to speak.

Senatorial courtesy is an unwritten agreement among the members of the Upper House of Congress that no member shall ever be brought to book for his misdeeds, no matter how flagrant they are, no matter how rulnous to the ommonwealth. It permits any Senator however medlocre his abilities, however corrupt his character, to hold up and defeat every Presidential nomination which he thinks will interfere with the smooth working of his political mationate monopoly of the express comkill every measure contrary to the ne-farlous interests of Standard Oil. It is bought privileged interests control of the Govis an ingenious artifice to nullify the Constitution of the United States.

an adroit attorney of the trusts who \$50,000 to the Simpson bank account. every state may be ruthlessly others less gifted or more timed.

state which sends a new man to the Senate, especially if he is displeasing to the monopolistic ring. It is not true that no new man can be influential in the Senate. Knox is a new man and bright, exhilarating and worthy of he has been received with open arms by the corporation crowd and advanced without delay to the foremost place in their counsels. One would think from his prominence that he had been a member as long as Aldrich, Platt, or any other of the railroad and trust at torneys, while in reality he has only been In the Senate a short time. It is a rule of Senatorial courtesy, however, that a new member shall be put down and suppressed, and it is ruthlessly enforced when, like La Follette, he is persona non grata to the trusts. Thus a state which dares send to the Senate a man who represents the people's side on the great living issues of the day loses its representation to all intents and purposes unless he has a character strong and determination so resolute that he will fight his way to the front. La Follette is such a man. He has victoriously fought the privileged corporations in his own state for many years, winning one triumph after another for the common people against a combination of forces powerful, persiatent and unscrupulous. Sagacious, eloquent and unflinchingly courageous, his loyalty to the public interest has never Wisconsin sent him to the Senate to carry on there the work which he began so well at home. Forthwith all the service cohorts of monopoly arrayed themselves against him.

The contest between La Follette and the corporation ring in the Senate is not between one man and a code of outworn precedent and pernicious custom. It is between the corrupt interests which have hitherto controlled the Government and the people of a great state, who are determined to secure their rightful representation in the Upper House of Congress. The attacks on La Follette are insidiously made upon the people of Wisconsin, whom the corpora-tions wish to punish for sending such a man to the Senate. The efforts to suppress and ignore him are in reality efforts to exclude Wisconsin from the American Union in punishment for her audacity. The exodus of Senators when he rose to speak was partly the natural effect of guilty consciences upon those who fied and partly intended to show contempt for the people of a great commonwealth which has revolted from the rule of special privilege and compelled the monopolies to bow their arrogant heads to the law. The corporation attorneys in the Senate declined to listen to Robert La Follette; the American people listened and applauded. The Senate is not the fountain of honor in this country, nor can its mandate condemn a public servant to obscurity. The Nation whose rights he has championed will remember and reward him.

SOL SIMPSON, LOGGER.

Sol Simpson, logger, died in Seattle last Wednesday, leaving a wide circle of business and social friends to mourn his loss. The business of logging has never been credited with the same degree of importance as some other callings in which men engage. There have been loggers on Puget Sound for more than half a century, just as there have been on the Columbia River and in British Columbia. But Sol Simpson was not an ordinary logger. He was one of those rare captains of industry who prove by their life-work that, while all men are created free and equal, a few of them, by individual effort and energy, soon dissolve the bonds of equality. Early environment and opportunity caused Mr. Simpson to drift into a line of industrial effort where brawn and brains were alike necessary to success. The rare executruth about the railroads and their developed in Mr. Simpson later in life seek nomination in Democratic prise. Senatorial retainers and they were is proof positive that equal success they knew La Follette would tell the tive ability and financial acumen that afraid to listen to him. They were like | would have followed his efforts in ala lot of unregenerate sinners at a most any financial or commercial line on which he might have started,

Beginning as a common laborer on the railroad grade, Mr. Simpson saved hie meager wages, and through his great industry and ability to grasp the essential features of the most ordinary task allotted him, was soon in a posttion to undertake sub-contracting on a small scale. From that he moved on up the scale until in the railroad building era of the "seventies" he held number of important contracts on the Southern Pacific. With the decline of the railroad building, he went to Seat-tle and engaged in the business of general contracting, but finding an insufficlency of that class of work, turned to logging, a business in which for more than twenty-five years he has stood at this great oration, which is destined to the head. Beginning with a handful of men, half a dozen oxen and a few ence" on our part to the South Americhains, the Simpson Logging Company to exhibit on the floor of either house developed into an enterprise which now employs 500 men, owns many miles of veracity the derellctions of Congress in tailroad with numerous engines and cars, and annually puts in the water more than 100,000,000 feet of logs.

A business cannot grow from noth-ing into such magnitude without the controlling influence of a master mind, and until the foundation for his success had been firmly placed, Mr. Simpson remained in the woods with his men and oxen, directing every movement. He reduced the work of transporting merchantable timber from the forest to the mill to a science, and while less enterprising loggers were still engaged in hand-logging or using oxen, Simpson had installed the donkey chine. Senatorial courtesy permits engine, the logging railroad and other Platt to smother every proposed law up-to-date equipment. The world pays which would interfere with the extorup-to-date equipment. The world pays season, by strict attention to his work, panies, and gives Aldrich the power to Sol Simpson, logger, accumulated more kill every measure contrary to the nesteamboats and steamships. a cumningly wrought device to give the and became heavily interested in num erous banks on Puget Sound. Here in ernment and keep them in control. It Portland the steamship Oregon had been lying idle for months, badly in need of repairs, which her owners would by the friends of the ship-subsidy for The Constitution gives every state not make, because they were unable equal representation in the Senate and to discover a route on which she could the real issue in the case. There are provides that no state shall be deprived make money. Regarding her in this of such equal representation without its unfavorable light, they sold her cheap, own consent. Senatorial courtesy nulli- and her purchaser, Sol Simpson, lognea this constitutional guarantee in two ways. In the first place, it puts the control of legislation in the hands of the made enough profit to pay for her certain star chamber committees. Each purchase price and the cost of repairs, of these committees is presided over by and on her second trip added more than

No preference was shown Mr. Simpcome before the Senate and what ones | son in the Oregon deal, and his success shall secretly perish. Thus Aldrich was not due to luck. There were has it in his power to kill the bill to plenty of other men who had more has it in his power to have the money and knew more about the make denatured alcohol free. The money and knew more about the same tyranny of one-man power was never ships than Simpson did, but the same tyranny of one-man power was never ships than Simpson did, but the same knew flagrantly and more ruinously displayed than it is in the Senate by the his ventures so successful disclosed to device of Senatorial courtesy. The voice him an opportunity not discernible to gress from Western States should vigsmothered, and its equal representation death of a staunch, rugged industrial is being made by Southern States to

emulation.

HOW ABOUT CHAMBERLAIN?

Driven to desperation by the manifest failure of their attack upon Dr. James Withycombe because of the place of his birth, the Democratic campaign managers are endeavoring to abandon that issue and raise another. They have found that the people of Oregon will not be misled or prejudiced by vehement protestations against the Republicans giving one place on their ticket o a man who came to Oregon from a foreign country and spent 35 years. his life aiding in its development. Discouraged in their efforts to force an issue in this narrow fashion, they have sprung a new issue, narrower still, if possible, and on a lower plane. glaring headlines they proclaim that Dr. Withycombe has held two offices in Oregon, one paying a salary of \$1000 to \$1500 a year, and the other a salary of \$2000. Because Withycombe came to Oregon in 1871, and was appointed to a \$1000-a-year office in 1889, and filled that and one other office since, they protest that he is unworthy to be elect-Governor. Now, let us remember that this is a Democratic issue, which Chamberlain's friends deem important, and let us see to what it leads.

The Democratic nominee for Governor came to Oregon in 1876, and in less than four years was a candidate for the Legislature in Linn County. The people raised no objection to his time of residence or the place of his birth, but elected him. Two years after his term in the Legislature ended he became a candidate for District Attorney in the Third Judicial District, and was elected. His compensation, under the then existing fee system, amounted to about \$3000 a year. He served nearly four years as Attorney-General at a salary of \$3000 a year, two and a half years as District Attorney in Multnomah County at a salary of \$4000 a year, and three and a half years as Governor receiving a salary and perquisites amounting to over \$4250 a year. It will thus be seen that the Democratic candidate for Governor has received from the public in Oregon in the neighborhood of \$42,000 for his services, while the Republican nominee has received \$28,000, of which sum \$16,000 was from the Federal Government. In proportion to the length of time they have been in the state there is little difference in the length of time they have been in public service. Now, what have the Democratic campaign managers gained by raising an objection to Dr. Withycombe upon the ground that he has been upon the pay rolls of the state and Government? If the Republican nominee is objectionable upon this ground, he is less so than the Democratic nominee.

But it is to be regretted that the leaders of Oregon Democracy choose to pursue such childish methods in a contest for the Governorship of the state. The Republicans have desired to conduct their campaign upon a higher level, assuming, for the sake of argument, that each of the nominees is a man of good character and fitness for the office, but insisting that one stands for Republican pfinciples and policies while the other is for Democratic principles and policies, and that the people should make their choice accordingly. As experience has shown in the last three years, the election of a Democratic Governor means, the appointment of Democrats to fill vacancies and the aid of Democrats to secure election. The election of Democrats to office constitutes a Democratic victory. If this is not a party contest, and if party lines should be ignored, as Demmaries when they could, with less ger. trouble and expense, go upon the ballot as non-partisan candidates? This is a contest between parties and the Democrats know it is, but they seek to conceal the issue by resort to petty methods, beneath the dignity of full-grown

INDIFFERENCE NOT IN EVIDENCE.

"Who," asks the Boston Globe, explain the psychology of this indifference on our part to the Southern markets in an age when the nations are hunting for commerce with 12-inch guns in every remote corner of the un-civilized world?" The Globe has apparently been reading some of the ship subsidy literature prepared by the deep-sea experts at Cleveland, and Wichita, Kansas. Otherwise it would know that there is no "indiffercan trade. Quite the contrary, there is so much interest shown that our trade with the Southern markets is increasing more rapidly than that of other nation. (See official statistics. Naturally, it is not yet equal in volume to that of Great Britain.

When we offer our Southern neighbors a market for their wheat, corn, stock, wool, etc., in the United States our trade with them will surpass that of the European countries. Just at present, however, strange as it may seem to those who bewall our alleged small trade with South America. are engaged in selling instead of buying those commodities, and the South Americans naturally trade with the hardly probable that the free admission into this country of Argentine wheat, corn, flax, wool, hides, etc., would meet with the approval of the hide-bound protectionists who are to be found in considerable numbers in the ranks of

the ship-subsidy seekers. All of this hullabaloo about the United States failing to secure a proper share of the Southern trade is raised the purpose of diverting attention from plenty of steamers plying between the United States and South American ports to handle all of the business that can be obtained. There will be more steamers as the business grows. There are more steamers now plying out of European ports for South America than there are out of American ports, simply because Europe is forced to buy in immense quantities products which grown in South America, but which the United States produces in such enermous quantities that instead of as buyera we appear in the world's markets

Senators and Representatives in Conorously protest against the effort that

as sellers.

Senatorial courtesy disfrenchises a loss to the country where he is best for the drainage of swamps. This fund known. As an example to the youth on was derived from the proceeds of sales whom fate has not beamed kindly in of public lands in Western States, and the matter of birth or environment, the the purpose was to expend the money life of Sol Simpson, logger, stands forth in the several states in proportion to the amount of money received from each state in the sale of land. comes Virginia, which never contribut-ed a dollar to the fund, and asks for \$2,000,000 for the drainage of a swamp in that state. To appropriate the money desired would be a rank injustice, which it may be hoped would receive the disapproval of the President. The first move in the direction of using the reclamation fund in drain age work was made by Hansbrough, of North Dakota, who had a just claim upon the fund by reason of his state having contributed to it. The chief objection to his request for an appropriation was that the money was to be used for the drainage of private and not public lands. The Virginia demand upon the fund is absolutely without any

Those residents of Portland and other parts of the Willamette Valley who do not attend the Development League convention at Coos Bay May 22 and 23 will not remain away because of a fear of cool reception. Coos Bay hospitality is known all over Western Oregon, and the people of this and other parts of the state had a demonstration of its liberality last Summer at the Lewis and Clark Fair. Not many, however, can leave their business affairs and make the trip to Coos County to attend the convention. Those who cannot go will regret that they must remain away. Those who go will have an enjoyable and profitable time. The Willamette Valley is interested in the development of the coast country, and in the establishment of closer relations therewith. With pleasure the representative citizens of the Valley will visit the Coos Bay region, meet and confer with its people, learn more about its resources

and ald in promoting its welfare. "For whatever wrong he did Mitchell's sister he paid the penalty in the penitentiary, and Mitchell had no right. after Creffield left the penitentiary, to decide that any additional penalty should be exacted." Thus reasons King County's Prosecuting Attorney, who will endeavor to secure the co viction of the man who killed "Holy Roller" Creffield. The desire of Mackintosh to uphold the dignity of the law and punish all offenders is commendable. He should consider, however, that the intense public sentiment in favor of Mitchell at this time is due to the fact that the penalty was immeasurably inadequate to the crime. There was also nothing to warrant the belief that a heavier penalty would be inflicted in case the law again took its course, Perhaps Mr. Mackintosh has no sisters, and is accordingly unable to understand how great a penalty was due the dead Holy Roller.

"Path Is Blocked-O. R. & N. Holds Property that Hill Line Needs." The foregoing caption appeared over a Vancouver dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian, and by the text of the article which followed, it was quite clear that Mr. Harriman had been rolling some large-sized boulders in the way of his rival, Mr. Hill. Indignation that such things could be was softened a little, however, by the caption over a Seattle dispatch which appeared on the next page, reading as follows: "Hill Hand Is Exposed-Endeavoring to Shut Har-riman Out of Seattle." The story which followed made it reasonably clear that even if Mr. Harriman might be pursuing obstructive tactics in one part of the State of Washington, Mr. Hill was making a very good bluff at retaliation in another part of the state.

Finding a rifle leaning against the ocrats insist they should be, why did side of a barn, a 16-year-old lad at The bullet passed through the younger boy's head. And where shall the blame be placed? Censure justly Censure justly falls not only upon the 16-year-old boy who should have known better, and upon the man who, with criminal carelessness, left the loaded rifle standing there, but also upon those countless men and boys who habitually handle firearms without caution and breed a spirit of recklessness that must from time to time bring down its innocen victims. Someone should have the courage to enforce fearlessly that statute which makes it a misdemeanor to point a firearm at another

The San Francisco Daily News boasts of being the only daily paper in the Golden Gate city to print extras on the day of the earthquake, and the only one that has resumed publication in that city. While this achievement may be good cause for felicitation and congratulation, there is no occasion for unfavorable comparisons. It was no disgrace to be put out of business by such other nation. (See official statistics, a catastrophe as that which befell the Department of Commerce and Labor.) people of San Francisco, and no disredit to be unable to return immediately to operations at the old stand. large papers, with their colossal buildings and immense printing plants, were the ones that suffered the heaviest damage, least easily overcome.

Today and tomorrow will end registration of voters prior to the June election. The County Clerk's office will be open this evening until 8 o'clock, but tomorrow the registration books must be closed promptly at 5 o'clock. Every qualified person should deem it not only his duty but his privilege to vote, and consequently his duty to register. It is at the ballot box that the will of the people is made known, and in order that the expression may be full and free, every citizen should cast a ballot, intelligently marked. Make it your business to register today if you have not done so already.

Oregon Democrats have been making capital all over the state out of an alleged statement by President Roosevelt that he believed the re-election of Governor Chamberlain would be a good thing. "An unqualified falsehood," is thing. "An unqualified faisenood, is
the expression used in a letter that
comes from the White House when this
claim was brought to the President's
attention. The incident merely serves
to show the extremities to which the
Democrats are driven, and to discredit

The broad expansion of his grin. Democrats are driven, and to discredit all the other claims they are making, based upon supposed friendship for Roosevelt.

Yesterday's rain, which may be continued today, will mean thousands of dollars to Oregon farmers, through improved crop conditions. Spring grain and garden vegetables will be chiefly benefited, and the Valley strawberry crop will show appreciation by a larger made a mockery. In the ascend place, expert like Mr. Simpson is a distinct secure a part of the reclamation fund yield than would otherwise be had,

CARTERET IS BORN AGAIN.

Amid Rejoicing, New Jersey Village Is Rechristened Roosevelt.

New York World. Keep your eye on Carteret, N. J. It the gamest, most independent town the map. Even though it has just been reorganized as the borough of Roosevelt amid great rejoicing, the old name of Carteret will not fail. As for the people of Roosevelt—which, of course, includes Chrome and a generous slice of Wood-bridge-you can't even tie 'em, much less

eat 'em. The making over of Carteret into the The making over of Carteret into the berough of Roosevelt has been a long and difficult job, but these devoted souls do not know how to flinch. When the project came up before the Legislature at Trenton last Winter certain envious ones from Woodbridge declared that Carteret couldn't pull out of their township, because they owed \$500 as their share of the sewerage debt.

"I'll nay \$2500 of that" one Carteret

"I'll pay \$2500 of that," one Carteret tizen offered promptly. "And I'll pay the other \$2500," said an-

That squelched the opposition for a while, but presently another objector popped up.
"How about the \$4000 balance you owe

"How about the \$4000 balance you owe on the new public schoolhouse?"
"We'll take care of that, too," responded the citizens of Carteret.

This did not by any means kill the opposition. But the Cartereters fought so hard and so long that the Legislature at last passed an enabling act which permitted Carteret, Chrome and the big silce of Woodbridge to hold a meeting to decide upon the matter of forming themselves into the independent borough of Rooseveit.

To say that great excitement prevailed gives only a faint and shadowy idea of the thrills that ran through the populace from Casey's Creek around to the Rah-way River and so on to the Kill van Kull. Carteret proper is on a broad. low, green hill at the north end of this tract and Chrome on a similar hill at the south end, while an expansive green meadow stretches between. Dotted over meadow stretches between. Dotted over the and food for themselves, man it on the Kill van Kull shore are steel works, copper smelting works and phosphate factories which also smelt.

The lower end of Carteret had been since the beginning included in the townscince the beginning included in the beginning included in the beginning included in the beginning included ship of Woodbridge, paying a very heavy share of the taxes and getting very little in return. Politicians forgot all about the lines dividing Democrat from Re-publican, and all worked together for the punican, and an worked together to the establishment of the new borough of Roosevelt. Joseph A. Hermann, a Republican, was at the head of the committee, but all the members worked as hard as he did for Roosevelt—the bor-

ough. ough.

The election was held in the borough hall over the viliage lock-up. Even the prisoners rooted for the success of Roosevelt. They'd rather be locked up registered, but only 281 voted. four were so eager and excited that they just jammed their ballots into the box without stopping to mark them "for" or "against," so these four ballots were

Against Roosevelt, I. Great ripples of joy ran riot throughout the new borough of Roosevelt. Staid and elderly men capered nimbly on the sward and yelled with the rest of the boys. The women clapped their hands and waved their handserchiefs. Little children added their swill cheers to the tumuit. Excited citizens burned red firs on every corner and the new borough of Roosevelt was one big blob of throb-

Roosevelt was one big blob of threb-bing crimson glare.

Goulds Are All Hardy Athletes.

New York Times
George J. Gould is a firm believer in sports. He is not only an expert polo and tennis player himself, but is determined that his sons shall be athletes. Years ago Mr. Gould laid out plans for Years ago Mr. Gould taid out plans for the bringing up of his family. So suc-ceasful have these plans worked out that his two eldest sons are rated among the best polo players of the country. The second son, Jay, although but 17 years old, is the champion court tennis player of the United States, and is now in Eng-land compating with the English cham-

It was not accident, but design, that made the two Gould boys sturdy ath-letes. Neither of them is really robust, but they have constitutions hardened by open air exercise. At his country home, open air exercise. At his country home, diet of minstrelsy and farce comedy, and at Lakewood, George J. Gould taught it balked at frequent intervals, spoiling at Lakewood George J. toolid taight his boys how to swim and ride as soon as they were able to do so in safety. The best instructors were engaged, and the father set the example himself. By the time the eldest boy, Kingdon, was 16, his brother, Jay, being one year younger, the lads were classed among the best polo players in the country, in addition to being expert cross country riders. With their father and Benjamin Nichol they appeared on the polo field and held their own with the veterans of the game.

The appearance of any prominent Eu-The appearance of any prominent Europein expert in sports in New York meant one or more visits to Lakewood. Kingdon Gould although older than his brother. Jay, is not as good a tennis and racquet player as the national champion, but he is a superior polo player to his brother. The pair are about equal at cross country riding. In their sports the young men are joined by the sister, Markorite who is an expert horsewoman. Marjorie, who is an expert horsewoman, The other Gould children are being brought up on similar lines,

Standard Oil Rogers in Angel Role.

New York World.

Henry H. Rogers, who is now practically the head of the Standard Oll corporation, was at his office at 26 Broadway all day yesterday. He refused to see report-ers, but this story was told in Wall street apparently upon good authority.

When the copy of the President's message was first obtained at 28 Broadway it was sent to Mr. Rogers' office. Mr. Rogwas sent to Mr. Rogers' office. Mr. Rogers' son, Henry H. Rogers, Jr., was in the office, and upon him devolved the duty of reading the document to his father. When the young man came to the paragraph which stated that the Standard Oil Company had been obtaining \$750,000 a year through secret rebates on a total business of 25,000,000 barrels of refined oil, each containing 50 gallons, Mr. Rogers figured out that this was less than a mill a gallon in relates. "Why, Harry," remarked Mr. Rogers,
"that is not even petty larceny, I am

ashamedeof our innocence. First In. He had not led a conquering clan, He had not whipped mother 'man,' He had not vanquished in a row, He had not "faced" the old red cow; He had not fought a ptrate ship— But, oh, what pride curied in his lip, And, oh, what triumph flied his eye As other hids he sauntered by:

He had not been elected to The Senate, but he games at you With such a haughty air of grace You might have thought he'd won the For President, or that, at lenst, He'd met and slain some tawny beast, Semmo hairy monster of the wood, And, like an olden knight, "made good."

He had not robbed a cherry tree.
He had not set a nation free;
He had not beat the rival nine—
But, oh, how straight he held his spine,
and, oh how high he tread the air
And made the other fellows stars.
And made the little girls he knew
Bow down unto their Roderick Dhn;

The trackles on his nose were tant. His cheeks with sumburn glory fraught. His shirt ripped half way up the back. His breaches showed material lack. His hair, unkenni, a fousied sight. Glowed hatless in the morning light. But, on what difference to him. He'd been the first boy in the swim!

TWO ROCKEFELLERS SWEAT.

Had to Carry Coal and Water to Get a Night's Lodging. Great Barrington (Mass.) Cor. Chlcago Tribune. The beautiful village of Sheffield that

snuggles among the Berkshire hills half a dozen miles south of here, has found out.
It has a special claim to distinction.
Priday night two weeks ago John D.
Rockefeller, Jr., and his cousin. Percy
Rockefeller, rode into Sheffield mounted Rockefeller, rode into Sheffield mounted on mustang ponies and accompanied by a groom who drove a light wagon, which carried the baggage of the party. They were on the way from New York to Pittsfield, where the Aero Club was scheduled to hold a balloon ascension on the next day. They had been riding since early morning and were tired. Suppers and bed were matters of prime importance to them, and a native directed them to the Elmhurst, a summer hotel. At the Elmhurst the cousins made known their wants.

"Can't take you," was the sum of the information youchsafed.

"The hotel ain't open, and won't be for a month."

'No; we are not fixed here to give you any supper; there aln't a spare bed in the place."
"Don't know; you might try Will French's."

The hungry equestrians turned away and hunted up Willard D. French, Board ers sometimes are taken in summer at French's, but there was nothing doing. There were no accommodations, and it made no difference when the strangers offered to pay liberally. Possibly they might find something to eat and beds at Miss Hattie Smith's, they were told. So, with little hope, before setting their tired horses upon the long six miles to Great

Barrington the travelers sought out the residence of Miss Smith. There is no quainter old mansion in the whole of Berkshire County than Miss Hattie Smith's; no better cook kindlier soul than its mistress. Ge the stranded multimilitionaires kno at her door, and humbly begged for ter and food for themselves, man and

could tell to look at them that they were most starved, so I let them come in. I do take some boarders now and then, but they must let me know ahead or else come at a civilized hour, and if those

else come at a civilized hour, and if those young men hadn't been pretty polite I wouldn't have taken them. But they were just as nice as they could be.

"To tell you the truth, though, I sort of suspicioned they were young chaps on some kind of lark, and it wouldn't have surprised me much if they had paid me in promises the next day. So when one of them, the oldest one offered to get me a scuttle of coal I just let him-and I let him put it on the fire, too. Then I wanted some fresh water for the teakettle, and in the borough of Roosevelt than run at large in the township of Woodbridge.

Five hundred and fifty-five voters were a mite of fuss about anything, but just Of these, ate what I gave them as if it was the that they best supper they ever had tasted, and on "for" or olds.

"against." so these four ballots were thrown out as defective. The result of the election was:

For Roosevelt, 376.

Against Roosevelt, 1.

Miss Carrie Smith and she took a couple of negatives with her camera. of negatives with her camera. Then the oldest of the young men handed me his card and asked me to have the prints forwarded to him in New York. You could have knocked me down with a feather when I saw the name of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Then he introduced Percy.

"They paid my regular charges for support longings and breakfasts and in-

pers. lodgings and breakfasts, and in-sisted on my taking a M0 bill besides. No, I never told them I'd had a notion they wouldn't be able to pay their bills. "I've heard a good deal about those Rockefellers being such dreadful folks, but I don't believe It, do you?"

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his coust, Percy are the same age-29. The more strenuous life of John D., Jr., caused his health to give way and he aged more rapidly than his cousin. This may ac-count for the Berkshire hostess taking one of her guests for the "oldest."

Mining Camp Critic on Drama,

The Lamar, Col., Sparks.

The Roman populace, consisting of
"Joe" Fowler and "Tommy" Hughes,
made the best hit of the evening because it kept still. The curtain was unused to heavy tragedy, having been raised on a diet of minstrelsy and farce comedy, and what were intended to be impressive scenes. Owing to this innate depravity on the part of the drop the audience was on the part of the drop the audience was given an opportunity to see the remains of Julius Caesar, which reposed impassively on a bier while Marc Antony was inflaming the minds of Fowler and Hughes against Brutus and Cassius, jump from their resting place and light a cigarette. This addition to the regular bill was hilariously received by the small boys in the audience, and partially compensated them for the disappointment they felt when Brutus falled to introduce. they felt when Brutus falled to introduce any local gags and Calpurnia and Pertia omitted the usual skirt dances and high-kicking specialties.

The Western slope papers, which com-

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Ensily Caught Agein. Castle Rock Advocate, It begins to look as though even & divorce would not prove an antidote for marriage.

No Effect on Business,

Born, in Ontarlo, April 28, to the wife of Amos Johnson, a daughter, and notwithstanding the fact that Amos is all swelled up, the price of a shave remains the same.

Hey, There!

Nyssa News. If the gentleman whose team somewhat dismantled the rear of our premises, while making a hasty move for their cats, will kindly replace same he will receive the pencil pusher's heartfeir

Can't Be Done.

Union Republican.

Gus Bachmann pulled out for the promised land, just over the range, this week. Other men have followed this will-o'-the-wisp during their lives and never found what they were looking for. When all is said and done, old Oregon is hard to beat.

Too Smooth for Him.

Eigin Recorder. William Arnold, who has been swinging the lines over a six-horse stage team for a long time—goodness knows how many years—took a ride in the how many years-took a ride in the automobile the other evening. "Bill" says the thing runs mighty darn smooth but he prefers driving stage.

May Have Known Him.

Hood River Glacier.

A man in a Washington town, who secured a wife through a matrimonial agency, it is reported, is trying to secure a divorce. Just another instance of finding that mall-order bargains are not just as represented, and that much better grade of the same artic could have been secured at home.

Proper Booster,

Joseph Herald. David Diggins, who spent the Win-ter visiting relatives in Weston and elsewhere, returned to Joseph Thurs-day, Mr. Diggins claims that Wallewa Valley is away ahead of any other sec-tion in Oregon both in climate and productiveness. He says we produce twice as much per acre as they do on the other side of the Cascades.

Idaho Honors a Pioneer

Idaho Honors a Pionecr.

The new town to be established twe miles west of Denver at the Telcher piace on Camas Prairie, along the line of the Culdesac-Grangeville branch of the Northern Pacific now being constructed, will be known as Fenn, in honor of the late S. S. Fenn, who was a highly esteemed Idaho pionest and served as a delegate in Congress when the "Gem of the Mountains" was a territory. He was prominent in the public affairs of the state and a man of sterling worth.

New Thing Up There.

Joseph Herald. Next week, L. E. Caviness, one of the most prosperous ranchers in the Prai-rie Creek section, intends to commence the erection of a new barn, which he claims will lay over anything in the valley. The barn will be a frame structure, octagon in shape, 200 feet in circumference, with a stone foundation, 14 feet from sills to eaves and will contain over 100,000 feet of lumber. It will have room for 32 head of stock. 150 tons of hay and 2000 bushels of oats.

Garfield Enterprise.
One day last week we saw a cloud of dust sweeping past our office. Mixed with the dust was a good-sized calf ramning at splendid speed, and on horseback Colonel Duling was coming a rattling good second. The calf had broken away from a hard of cattle and wanted to go home, Mr. Duling wanted to head it off-and in time he did. The incident furnished us with the thought that the man who does the most complaining about the harness of this old world is usually the one who sits in world is usually the one who sits in idleness when he should be up and do-ing things. If success does not come your way don't complain, but go around and head it off—like Duling did

Borglary in Wallowa.

Bowen Clark in Enterprise Chieftain. I was told yesterday that Mr. Flanary, who had the money belonging to the courch society on Swamp Creek in his possession, had been robbed. The parly told that Mr. Flanary had \$60 of this money and that a "burglar" broke in and stole \$25 of it. There are a few in and stole \$25 of it. There are a few little scraps of evidence upon which we hope to be able to track him up and catch him. It is a sure thing that this burglar is a Socialist, for a Democrat or a Republican would have taken all of the money, but this man was so careful not to overstep the line between honesty and dishonesty that he falled to take quite all of the one-half The Western slope papers, which commended Mr. Dodge's Shakepearean efforts, will have much to answer for at the final accounting. . What the theater-goers here want is plenty of slapstick comedy, interspersed with whirling lingerie and anatomical flashes.

But He's Not the First One,
Baltimore Sun.
An Ohio lawyer named Washenhelmer has started out to break up the Standard Oil combine.

Ween honesty and dishonesty that he failed to take quite all of the one-half which, of course, rightfully belonged to him, I think he will come back in a few days to divide that money again and right then I believe Flanary is going to "nab him." Now I have no interest in the money or the church. I merely want that burglar, we may not eatch him in time to use him this year but "honesty" of that quality will keep and in 1908 we can easily find a place for him.

TUST A SMALL DETAIL OF BUSINESS



IT IS SAID THAT THE MONTANA SENATORSHIP WAS INCLUDED IN THE PRICE PAID FOR PEACE BY THE AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.