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LUX EX ORIENTE.

China is unprogressive. That is to say, China has been unprogressive, through long ages. But China is to "get a move on" now. Its isolation has been complete—from the earliest ages. It has isolated itself-as a large body of our fellow-citizens, deeming America all-sufficient, and accepting the leadership of Bryan and other mountebanks, wanted America to isolate itself. They argued, as the Chinese did, that within ourselves we were self-suffi-cient and all-sufficient, could maintain values, social, moral, political, industrial and monetary, in our own way; when one spoke of the world abroad, the sneering answer was, "What's 'abroad' to us?" But America—and America means the

United States-didn't fall to the Chinese basis. We kept within the currents of the world and within the move ments of human life. The Bryan no tion, that America and the rest of the world should remain uninfluenced by ach other, and unconscious of each other, could not prevail. Even China now is making a start, to get out of its isolation, its weakness and its conceit.

This movement, for regeneration of China, was started by travelers, and then pushed by commerce. The actual beginning was made in 1842, when Great Britain, to punish outrages upon its traders, broke into China and obtained the port of Hong Kong. Other differences followed, the French took a hand with the English, and in 1857 Canton was taken by the French and English troops. France, as well as England, thus obtained a permanent hold in the old empire. Germany got in some years later. But the real date of Chinese regeneration was the war with Japan, which broke out in 1894. It broke the Chinese notion of their superiority, which had been bred from their exclusivenese, and China realized

at last that there was a world outside. equaled, though his immediate foresight was dimmed by his refusal to recognize present difficulties, obstacles and even impossibilities, many times offered predictions as to what China might take in the world, should it redeem itself from isolation and make use of modern inventions and methods development of its powers and for assertion of its proper place in the mod-

Old China now is virtually broken down. New China begins. So, among the great and far-reaching changes that have signalized the early years of the iwentieth century, the most remarkable is the awakening of China The people of that country had been regarded as the most conservative to the world. They had introduced hardly any material change in the form of their government, in their public policy and laws, in their religious observances and social customs, in their arts and industries for 3000 years, and med to be no reason to anticipate that they would ever voluntarily enter cient usage in any sphere of human inand activity. But today American or European traveler in finds conclusive evidence on all hands that the Chinese are enamored with progress and have broken defi-

nitely with the past.

Probably no proof of this fact strikes the stranger more than the altered atof the people of China generally in relation to railroads. The government then dreaded their introduction with good reason, because it became us that certain foreign powers de sired to establish and use them as a means of conquest. By cunning schemes, by promises and threats, Russin secured the concession of an outlet Manchuria for its trans-Sithrough berian rallway. Other European for eign offices took the hint, and English, German, French and Belgian concesernment, and even an American concession was at last added to this formidable list. The uneducated masses in were told that the locomotives with their trains were foreign steam monsters, and that the passage of a railway would be a desecration of the graves of their ancestors. But when the railroads actually had been built and put into operation, the people swarmed to use them. It is said, indeed, that there is no parallel to the local railway passenger traffic upon fully established roads in China, except in the daily rush in and out of great

Such stir is portentous. Rallway travel, of course, shakes the people up and brings them together, rendering the work of an industrial civilization easy and progressive. The government has abandoned its policy of opposition. It has been demonstrated that rallroads "No matter what led to their introduction, or the uses to which they clent public utilities, and that trusts are gon, from the Dakotas to Washington,

population centers in Europe or Amer-

have been put," says Mr. Thomas F. Millard in his recent work on "The New Far East," the railroads have come to China and are there to stay. He is familiar with the country, and gives his own personal impression in addition to what he has learned from intercourse with intelligent native Chinese and

well-informed foreigners.
"I should take pleasure," he declares "in dwelling upon the impressions created by the natural aspects of the land as one travels for days through fields of waving grain and growing crops, by thousands of villages and numerous lines or along one of the great rivers. Here is, indeed, a marvelous country, with almost limitiess capability for de-

Our American people of the Pacific tates have long time observed how imitative the Chinese are. They can do any mechanical thing that anybody else can do. Their imitative talent amounts almost to genius, and there-fore no one should be surprised at the readiness with which they take on at least the externals of civilization. They are making rifles and artillery for their new army, and the smokestacks of their factories are to be seen from one end of the country to the other.

"It no longer astonishes one in China," says Mr. Millard, "to see a Chinese electrician come to fix the elec-tric lights or the telephone, do his work quickly and go about his other busi-The common thing now is to see wealthy Chinese going about the forgign concessions in their motor cars, friven by native chauffeurs. Even the new woman has made her appearance. Recently I saw the young daughter of high official riding a bloycle through street in a foreign concession, attendd by a servant on another wheel." adds that, in his opinion, there is now no nationality more disposed than the Chinese are to take up with new and improved methods.

The telegraph and the newspaper are work, too, and increasing numbers of Chinese are taking an interest, not only in the affairs of their own country, but in those of the outer and larger

By the statesmanship of Japan th ossibilities of such a situation are understood. Thus it will be the policy of Japan to cultivate peace with China and fair understanding. Alliance or cooperation between China and Japan a necessity. Wonderful things within a century will take place in the Orient; and our own Pacific States are in position to be more affected by this development than any other part of the world.

DANGERS OF THE STRIKE.

The sailors' strike, which has tem porarily crippled Pacific Coast shipping, now threatens to inflict great damage on shore industries which may be drawn into the trouble indirectly. withdrawal of a large number of steam schooners, which were engaged in the lumber-carrying trade, has made it almost impossible for the large mills to keep their yards and docks clear. The Eastern States, of course, offer a mar-ket for a large amount of lumber if it were possible to secure cars in which to ship it. The Summer time is usually regarded as the dull season in rail lum ber shipments, but, exclusive of the business that has been thrown on the rallroads by the strike, there have been at all times offerings for railroad ship ment slightly in excess of the facilities available. This condition has resulted in development of the water trade to its utmost, in order that the strain may be taken off the railroads. But with withdrawal of the steam schooners on account of the strike, no immediate relief from that quarter can be expected. There is also little or no hope for relief from the railroads. With their rolling stock all in use during the dull Summer season, there is no reason for expecting anything but the usual blockade, when wheat begins to move a month or six weeks hence. Murmurs of shall be settled in the meantime, and there shall be steam schooners available, the consequences will be serious to gather these abundant crops? for wheat shipments, and increased difficulty will be encountered in securing cars for lumber. The daily capacity of the big mills of Portland is so enormous that the matter of yard room for and unless the product can be shipped in large quantities, practically as as it comes from the saw, a yard blockade will speedily follow, necessitating the closing down of the mills.

It is in this possibility that the eallors' strike broadens its sphere for mischief and drags in thousands of persons who have no direct interest in the matter. The Portland longeh having no grievance with either the shipowners or the men who supply the cargoes, have been loading the vessels, even when manned by nonunion crews Neither are the employes of the sawmills or the loggers in the woods in any way in sympathy with the sailors strike, and yet all of them will suffer in the event of a general closing down of the mills. The big mills in this city. liable to be affected by this strike, distribute among the employes of their yards, mills and logging camps approximately \$7000 per day, and, as nearly all of this money is speedily placed in circulation, its influence on trade is enormously increased over the actual

amount originally paid out. The fact that the sallors are striking for higher wages than the highest ever paid for similar work renders it extremely difficult to settle the trouble by arbitration. Accordingly it seems quite clear that nothing but a fight to a finish will bring about a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. The action of the longshoremen in loading yessels on which the union sallors have been supplanted by nonunion men indicates quite clearly their disapproval of the strike, and as the general public sentiment is unfavorable to the strikers, it is probable that there will be a ter becomes so serious as to necessitate the closing of the mills, the most potent factors in our present prosper-

Sir Joseph Wadd, Premier of New Zealand, is visiting this country, and vesterday lunched with the President at Sagamore Hill. Sir Joseph is very anxious to perfect a reciprocity treaty the United States for the purpose of widening the markets for New Zealand products and at the same time per mitting his people to take fullest advantage of the American markets in buying. The New Zealander states buying. that his people have the largest per capita of wealth in the world, and pro-portionately the lowest rate of taxa-

unknown. If our statesmen could devis a reciprocity scheme by which we could secure from New Zealand some of the secrets by which such a Utopian state of affairs can be brought about, we could well afford to hand over in exchange almost any old thing our An-tipodean friends might desire.

HARRIMAN AT COOS BAY.

Purchase by the Harriman interests of the Spreckels holdings at Coos Bay removes the last vestige of doubt about the early construction by the Southern years has paid tribute almost exclusive-ly to California. This purchase also explains the seeming indifference of the Harriman representatives in terminal facilities at Coos Bay. It was this apparent neglect that has tended weaken the faith of the people in the projected Drain extension. The pur-chase of the Spreckels coal mines and railroad is undoubtedly of less importance to the Southern Pacific at this time than it would have been severa years ago.

Prior to the discovery of oil in California all of the fuel used on the South ern Pacific was wood or coal, the latter being hauled great distances at a heavy expense. At that time access to the Coos Bay mines would have effected an enormous saving in the operating ex-penses of the road. It would also have given Portland an opportunity to secure Oregon coal at a price approximately as low as that paid for the Washing on product. The fuel feature of the situation has undergone a radical change since the discovery and general use of oil, but railroad connection with these mines would still admit of a large business in Coos Bay coal in this city.

But, aside from its value to the oper ating department of the railroads, coal is by no means the most important factor in the trade of Coos Bay. Orchard, dairy and field products of that region are unexcelled, and both land and cli-mate are admirably adapted for them These products, for which Coos Bay has long enjoyed an enviable reputation, have never brought to the shippers the net returns which their merits ranted and which would have been possible had there been facilities for plac-ing them on the market more expeditiously than by means of a long sea

The forest resources lying adjacent to Coos Bay are wonderful in extent and richness, and will supply an enormous onnage of freight for the railroad. This ndustry is an old one in that part of state, but the manufacturers lumber, in spite of plentiful supply of raw material, have been under a continued handicap, through their inabilcountry. Mr. Harriman's newly acquired terminal facilities, of course will require remodeling on an extensiv scale, when his branch line shall reach tidewater at the Bay, but his purchas vill greatly facilitate in the buffding of a new seaport in the southern par of the state. It also offers positive assurance that Portland is at last to have access to a rich trade field, from which

this city has long been barred. So long as California was the only market sought for the coal, lumber butter, fruit and other products of the Coos Bay region, practically all of the goods used in that country were bought in San Francisco. All of this will be changed as soon as the Southern Pacific closes up the gap between its main line in Oregon and its late purchases on Coos Ray. Of all the new lines and branches projected in Oregon, none will offer such quick returns in trade as prosperous cities of the Southern Ore-

THE CALL OF THE HARVEST.

The teeming earth is offering its harest bounty in great abundance. A favoring Spring smiled upon the labor of the husbandman and a generous month or six weeks hence. Murmurs of Summer is ready to give the reward. car shortage are heard today, when the The careful plowman has long looked receipts of wheat are only about ten with pride over his fields of corn, of cars per day, compared with 300 to 400 wheat, of rye, of barley, well pleased cars per day, which will be pouring in with their promise. But now a new two months hence. Unless the strike anxiety awaits him-a menace to his crop that no foresight can forestall, no device turn aside. Already the railroads and the mining

camps, the mills and the logging crews

the fisheries and the odd jobs about city

and country have absorbed practically all of the men who can be induced to labor or are worth employing. There is, plainly speaking, no great surplus of competent laboring men in the country at present. The 3,000,000 tramps who roam the country at will and live upon of others are, of course, out of the reckoning. An army whose numbers can scarcely be computed shifts from place to place, fairly competent, but unwilling and therefore not dependable. Another host, small by comparison, but still large, has steady abiding place in are working land on their own account. either as owners or as tenants, and prospective owners. These are they who are of the harvest-employing class -ready to work in their own fields and exchange work with their neighbors when possible. Upon these the saving of the enormous bulk of grain now ripening largely depends, but there is care, that for the next two months will become daily more insistent, while farmers listen in vain for the answer that will set at rest their fears of a

shortage of help.

Men of the class noted as aborers do not take kindly to the har vest field. Perhaps the most practical, certainly the most reasonable, cause for this is the relatively short period of de Harvest is a busy, strenuous time. The sun is hot, the dust of the fields oppressive and adhesive, or, if a rainy harvest befalls, the hurry be tween showers and the broken working day render the work unsatisfactory.

The next reason for the scarcity harvest help is the restlessness of the men themselves and the liking of many of them for late hours and so-called entertainment. The quiet of the coun try is irksome to them; the early bed time is a bore; the rural life tame. Good wages, abundant food, the openair bivouse in the straw, are not appreciated. The call of the harvest reaches them and they respond to it for

Thus between the facts that there are ot enough willing, capable and interested laborers to do the work and that the large majority of such men as can be hired to gather crops cannot be de it is completed, the farmers of a wide region regard the promise of harvest abundance with real apprehension. The call for help is toud and earnest; good wages, good food and fair treatment portionately the lowest rate of taxa-tion; also the cheapest and most effi-is being sounded from Kansas to Ore-

from Texas to California, let no ofty b wasted upon the workingman "out of a job," for behold, the fields are white for the harvest and the laborers are few.

In one sense, one Creffield was all too many; in another, at least three Cref-fields were required to fill the measure of vengeance which the unspeakable ignominy of the man provoked. George Mitchell shot and killed the human viper; Lewis Hartley earnestly desired the job: E. H. Baldwin was strenuous in pursuit of the same venomous game. If his death was not the just meed of als weird influence over decent, fairly intelligent young women, and of the pertinacity with which he pursued his dupes, then the calm and deliberate judgment of three wronged men was sadly out of tune. While it cannot be expected that a jury will officially ap-prove the killing of Creffield, it will be a great surprise to a decent, well-or-dered community if this killing is not tacitly excused by acquittal of the man

There is always more or less friction between the loggers and the steamboatmen on small streams which are used by both. The Cowlitz River, in Washington, is too important as a naviga-ble waterway to be given over to the loggers and at the same time it is a waterway which has floated to market more logs than have come out of any stream of its size in the Pacific Northwest. The steamboat route up the Cowlitz for nearly half a century has been a most important factor in the trade of this city, and its importance war rants sufficient appropriation from the Government to put it in shape for both steamboats and loggers. If it is proptle difficulty encountered in floating both logs and steamboats without injuring the rights or conveniences of either loggers or steamboatmen.

Free railroad passes cannot be used after the end of this year, in traveling from one state to another, but, thanks to the lack of an enacting clause in the people's law in Oregon, no ban is to be put on free passes between one county and another in this state. Well, this latter is the only kind of free passes that most folks can get, anyhow; besides, Oregon's best citizens stay at ome and travel only to Fourth of July fireworks or to a country fair or to the Legislature. The lawmakers at Salem need the help of many estimable gentle men of the third house, in enacting bills for the people, and it is fortunate for them (the gentlemen) that Mr. U'Ren forgot the enacting clause. Even men who were said to be urging the defect ive bill on the people in the June election have been seen at Salem.

The effort to make Coos and Tillamook Counties accessible to traffic by rallroad may, it is hoped, be successful within a few years. These coast coun ties are passing rich. Nature has done much for them, man thus far but little relatively speaking. Coos has created for itself a market to the southward, and Tillamook, overcoming many ob-stacles, has floated many valuable products out over its hampering bar. But the great wealth of these ties remains practically untouched. The surface has been skimmed and sam ples of great and yearly increasing bulk and value have been floated, but the citizens of the beautiful and productive coast counties await the com ing of the railroad to show a wider world the variety and magnitude of their resources.

The man who drew the pick of the Crow land drawing is one of those out-casts from society, a "squawman" of Custer, Mont. His wife is a full-blood-ed Indian, who has received her allotment (and more than likely he has squandered It) as a member of the Crow tribe. The hanger-on between savagery and civilization, known as the "squawman," is usually disreputable, issolute and utterly worthless. He makes a slave of his Indian wife, curses his posterity by barring them out of a place in the world, and lives off the Government through donations received by his wife. Such a man should not be allowed to enter a contest for reservation lands.

Will the critics of President Roosevelt lease tell us how much reform legislation this Congress would have passe without the influence of the man with the big stick? It took some pretty dial legislation as has been accomimperfect and incomplete though it is. Had the Senate been as zenlous in behalf of the people as it was in defense of the interests of the corporations, much more could have been done in much less time and with

America's magnificent climate is regarded by Professor John Mason Tyler of Amberst College, as the cause for physical degeneration of the race. The professor recognizes in the ability of our ancestors to live on pork and loughnuts, with mince pie for a nightcap, indications of physical superior-If this line of reasoning is correct, the fire-eater and sword-swallower might naturally be expected to give old Methuselah a close race for old-age honors.

It is well that A. H. Tanner has been pardoned. His offense was his effort to shield John H. Mitchell. The ascendancy of Mitchel over him was great At last Mr. Tanner told the truth, be cause the truth was necessary to pro-tection of his son. Who can say that the natural affection of the father should not have prevailed, over every possible obligation to a politician in own acts, characteristic of his life?

Ex-President Cleveland has lived his ife, fought his fight with more ordinary degree of success, and now, in his 70th year, is forced to give his chief attention to the care of his body. The husband of a young wife, relatively speaking, and the father of a young family, it is hoped that he may prolons his life many years, though the book in which is written the record of his po litical and personal achievement has long been closed and sealed.

Dr. E. P. Hill, we are told, finds difficulty in persuading even his own flock that his little job lot of old theologica rubbish is the true, absolute and fina expression of religion.

Meldrum's and Puter's sentences to the penitentlary and heavy fines do not afford much comfort to the others whom Uncle Sam is pursuing.

Oregon Prohibitionists might add to their peace of mind by moving from the wicked "wet" regions into the nine "dry" countles.

WARNING TO POLITICIANS. The Declared Will of the People Is to Be Carried Out. Eugene Register.

Politicians who have begun a secret ampaign the avowed purpose of which is to nullify the action of the voters at the April primaries and June election in selection of a candidate for United States Senator, are making one grand mistake. They seem to forget that unpeople and not of the politicians, is supreme in Oregon and any movement what the people have done, no matter whether the decision of the people is good, bad or indifferent, will bring about final disruption of the Republican party in Oregon and place Democ racy in control. Common sense should teach the bosses that they are entirely out of it for the present, at least, that the people are in it all over, and there to stay, too, so long as the new pri-mary law remains on the statutes.

Twice has Jonathan Bourne been named by the people as their choice for United States Senator, and whether or not he is the man for the place, from the politician's point of view, cuts no figure in the case and the sooner the politician finds this out the better it will be for them and the Republican party. There is just one thing for the Legislature to do at the coming sea-sion, and that is to ratify the choice of the people. If they have made a mistake time will tell and if the voters find themselves incompetent in selection of state and National representation they will turn the responsibility for such se-lection over to the politicians again and the primary law will be abolished. No Lane County legislator elected No Lane County legislator elected under the primary law, can do other-wise that vote as the people have dictated on the Senatorial question, that is, if they propose to serve their constituency wisely and well.

If the primary law is allowed to run its course in Oregon without interference it will eliminate factionalism in

the Republican party and restore the party to its former compactness; but if the politicians insist on "butting in" after they have been completely cast aside by the Oregon electorate, the last state of the party shall be worse than

the first.

This may seem like plain talk and it is, but the occasion demands it and the Register, here and now, holds up the warning finger to Oregon politicians in Multnomah and elsewhere, to keep their hands off, let the people have their say and let the Legislature do its sworn duty in the matter.

Surely a Hoodoo on This Solon.

New York World. Congressman Harry Maynard, of Vir-inia, is now a firm believer in a per-onal hoodooo. He is sure he has one ginia, is now a firm b sonal hoodooo. He is bigger than the Capitol.

A night or two ago, when he was coming East from Pittsburg, he was robbed of his watch and money in a sleeping car. He left the Willard Hotel last night to go South on a Norfolk boat. When it came time to pay the cabman he searched his pockets and found he hadn't a cent. although he had cashed a good-sized check at the hotel just before he left.

The cabman trusted him, and he went on the boat and yelled loudly for the key to his stateroom. "I'm going to lock myself in, he said, "and see if I can myself in, he said, "and see if I can get back to Norfolk without losing any-

Half an hour later, after the boat had swung down the stream, the door of Maynard's stateroom opened and he shouted for a porter. "See if you can find my erin." said the Virginia statesman. The porter couldn't find it, for May-nard had left it in the cab.

Johndee Needed This Man.

New York Evening Post.
The recent death of Bignon, the famous restaurateur of Paris, set aflost many stories about him. Among his patrons was Aurelien Scholl. It was he who tok was Aurelien Scholl. It was he who told of a little mistake in addition to which he once called Bignon's attention. On two successive days Scholl had ordered precisely the same dejeuner. For the first the charge was 25 francs; the next day the hill was 28. Bignon was summoned. How is this? A discrepancy of 5 francs and for the same items! "Strange, indeed," said Bignon; "I will inquire." Soon he returned radiant. "Just as I thought! The capter made a mistake spainst her. The cashier made a mistake against her-self of 5 francs yesterday. But I will not make you pay it!" Another day, Prince Demidoff glanced at his bill and saw a fish put down at 5 francs. "The devil!" he exclaimed; "fish must be scarce this year." "Oh, no," affably replied Bignon, it is not fish that are scarce, but Prince

The People's Candidate and the Repub Henn Candidate. Grant's Pass Observer

Jonathun Hourne, the people's candi-date for Senator, may not have a walkover when his election comes on in the Legislature. A number of unpledged members of that body are claiming to be at liberty to vote for any Senatorial candidate they please regardless of th popular expression. Nominally they have the liberty they claim, but they may find it rather serious to exercise it.

Immortal Appeal of Greek Drama.

Boston Transcript.

Though the world has changed, though the speople have changed, though the drama has changed. Greek tragedy remains unsurpassed in its power to sway the human mind. It moves us, it grips us, it takes absolute command of our feelings, as it moved and gripped and possessed the pop-ulace for which it was created. Its written speech controls us in the reading; its spoken speech takes hold of us even more forcefully in the acting.

She Grabbed Her Skirts Behind. Exchange, saw her today. She was crossing the

And she grabbed At her skirts behind. She walked on the heels of her dear little

And she grabbed At her skirts behind. She took little steps of four inches or so, And she was careful her new patent leath-ers would show And just so they wouldn't get muddy you

And she grabbed At her skirts behind I saw her again, later on, from afar, And she grabbed at her skirts behind. She was running like mad, for she wanted

a car, And she grabbed At her skirts behind She waved her free hand in a wild frantic way
And tried her best efforts the street-car

to stay. But she wouldn't let loose of the other, And she grabbed At her skirts behind I saw her on Sunday, she stood in the aisle

And she grabbed at her skirts behind.

The church siste was crowded, she stood quite a while,
And she grabbed

At her skirts behind.

She was gowned in a fashion becoming and I watched her while the usher showed her a pew.

And the last thing I saw as she vanished from view

She grabbed

FIRST USE OF CHARTER LAW.

Coquille Will Legislate Under New Home Rule Act.

Home Rule Act.

Coquille Sentinel.

The Common Council of the City of Coquille, realizing the seriousness of the city's predicament from a financial point of view, and the growing sentiment for the banishment of local prohibition, has decided to ask another expression of the municipality on the subject of the saloon. To this end the Council met in special session Wednesday evening, Mayor Stanley in the chair, and on a legal opinion that the city could proceed under an amendment adopted at the late state election, it was unanimously voted to call a special election. This will be held at Masonic Hall on Monday, July 9, 1936.

The voters will decide whether the charter shall be amended to permit the existence of saloons, and at an annual license of not less than \$600 each. Other licensing matters, and the prohibition of gambling, bawdy houses, houses of ill fame, etc., will also be voted on Notices of election have been printed and posted.

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Rich Girls in Bunchgrass Land. Pendleton Promoter. We have here in Umatilla County

We have here in Umatilia County girls that would spurn the slave duties of the department store; they have an income from Government lands, that they have taken up in their own behalf and which is returning them handsome profits or dividends yearly.

Miss Coppinger, of the Echo country, has an income of \$2000 per year from her 160 acres of wheat land.

Miss Wilson, near Pilot Rock, has a splendld tract of land that she has under cuttivation, and which would cost a neat sum to own her rights. These two young ladies and many others have two young ladies and many others have laid the foundation for a fortune by tying onto the rich Government lands of Ematilla County, subject to entry.

Where Gervnis Missed It.

Where Gervals Missed It.

Gervals Star,

On one freight train Tuesday we counted 23 combined harvesters, made in Stockton, Cal., and being shipped to Pendleton and other Eastern Oregon towns and even to Alberta, Canada.

The inventor of this wonderful labor-saving machine was Samuel L. Gaines, and he formerly lived in Gervais, and in fact the first combine was made here. Not being able to get sufficient financial encouragement Mr. ficient financial encouragement Mr Gaines went to California and is now rich man and the factory is an immens

Snake Visions in "Wet" County.

Snake Visions in "Wet" County.

Hood River News Letter.

A couple of weeks ago our fown went wet and now some of our best citizens are seeing snakes. This may be a colnicidence, but it looks suspicious. The variety, too, is worthy of note. It is claimed that several rattlesnakes have been killed in the city. This is something unprecedented. While there is little danger of one of our rattless billing. tle danger of one of our rattlers biting unless you pull his tail or step upon him, they are just as poisonous as any old rattler. It will be well to keep on the lookout for them and exterminate

Metropolitan Airs,

Forest Grove News. There's nothing like an electric street-car for a Fourth of July attraction in a country town. Even the steam swing fades so perceptibly that with great difficulty it casts the usual shadow in the bright July sun. At the time we go to press all the people in this part of the county who have not already ridden on that car can be counted on your two hands without using any of the fingers. And you'll have to

The Dendly Tick.

Harvey McKinney's little 2-year-old boy, of near town, was bitten on the abdomen a week ago last Thursday by a common tick. The bite formed a pain-ful abscess almost as large as an egg. The doctor by a careful operation re moved the growth and the little fellow is about well again. It is thought that when the tick was killed on the boy the head remained in the flesh and caused the abscess growth.

And They Want More Rights! Port Orford Tribune, J. K. Mack, the printer, who has been orking on the Radium, was in Port Orford Tuesday night on his way to San Francisco via Coos Bay. His printing establishment was destroyed in San Francisco by the disaster, but his wife immediately ordered another, and had it in operation before any others, thus showing the capacity of woman for business.

A Chicago Clothing Suit Dummy.

Washington, D. C., Despatch, Congressman Lorimer, of Chicago, who

Congressman Lorimer, of Chicago, who is fighting so valiantly for the packers in the present beef flurry, told a story about the late P. D. Armour during a hall in the hearing before the Agricultural Committee today.

"One time" said Mr. Lorimer, "Armour was well pleased with the work done by a branch of his office force and he told every man to get a suit of clothes and send the bill to him. One flip young clerk bought a suit of evening clothes for \$50. After the bill came in Mr. Armour \$50. After the bill came in Mr. Armour said to bim: "Is this bill correct? Did you order an \$80 suit of clothes?" "'Yes, sir,' the clerk replied, 'I did.

You told me to get a suit and I got that rou toin me to get a suit and I got that kind of a suit."
"Well,' said Armour, as he turned away, 'I want to say that I have packed many hogs, but I never dressed one be-fore."

A Black Cat Is His Hondon Kansas City Star.

John Wright, a negro barber at 219
Independence avenue, was arrested in
police court charged with selling policy
tickets. When arrested he had a slip of paper which bore the numbers 7-5-55-13-77 and 8-53-57. Charles Wright, another negro, had played fifteen cents on the "Ah had a 'hunch' dey'd win," John Wright said.

Just then Siam, the black cat at police

station, walked in. He stalked up to Judge Kyle's bench. " the Judge said, "there's a sign

of bad luck. A black cat's slways un-lucky. And this one has a habit of com-ing in here when there's a policy player in sight. You're up against it."

The negro looked at the cat. The cat looked at the negro. The fine was \$35. When Kansas Puts on Airs.

When Kansas Puts on Airs.

Eldorado (Kan.) Republican.

You can't expect the Topeka hotels
to take care of 2000 or 3000 rush-inand-out guests, and it is not polite to
speak unkindiy of the taverns for not
doing it. Not many years ago Topeka
hotel guesta had to get up early to
permit the biscuit shooters to use the
sheets for tablecloths, while the very
men who made the most noise about
the sloppy food served to the delegates
at the late convention swarmed into at the late convention swarmed into the hotel annex and swilled beer from the hotel annex and swilled beer from a pine board resting on top of two hard luck barrels, and never said a word. And be it known that these very same plutocrats were delighted, a few years ago, to cat sorghum molasses and corn bread from a red tablecloth spread over the top of a drygoods box. But, then, Kansas must put on airs when away from home.

Always Be Something to Do.

Chicago Record-Heraid.
One of the mose serious charges that has recently been brought against President Roosevelt is that he acts as if he didn't wish to leave any opportunity for his successor to make a record.

SOME FEATURES OF THE SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

First and foremost, all the world's news by Associated Press, special correspondents and gembers of The Oregonian staff, making the fullest and most complete record of any Pacific Coast newspaper.

>ROUND BEAUTIFUL WALLOWA LAKE

A paradise of nature in the furthermost corner of Oregon, well described by an enthusiast. This is the land of promise that white men stole from the Nez Perces.

UNCLE SAM BREEDING THE IDEAL CARRIAGE HORSE

A new departure in functions of Government that will interest everyone who loves a horse. At Fort Collins, Colorado, the Bureau of Animal Industry has established a breeding farm, where it is proposed to produce a perfect carriage horse; one that can do a straight mile in 3 minutes, and will not falter at a 10 or 12-mile clip for long distances. mile clip for long distances, Illustrated with fine picture of Carmon, the sire.

WOMEN'S GUIDE IN THE COMING SEASON

During the next two months, all housewives who read The Oregonian will be more or less busy in person or by proxy making cataups, relishes and sauces to improve the taste of meats to be served through the Winter. Miss Tingle, director of the Portland School of Domestic Science, contributes a very timely and useful School of Domestic Science, contributes a very timely and useful article on the making of these table accessories. How many women nowadays know how to make cherry "bounce," and the ways of putting up cherries that our grandmothers knew? We shall print a number of old recipes not found in modern cook-books.

HALF A DOZEN MEN WHO HAVE DONE BIG THINGS

HAVE DONE BIG THINGS
Human stories of General Dodge,
who built the first trans-continental railway; Lord Cromer,
who dammed the Nile and recreated almost untold agricultural wealth; John B. McDonald,
Irish peasant's son, who built
the New York Library; Charles
M. Jacobs and Sir Westman
Dickson Pearson, builders of
America's tunnels, and Stewart,
who stirred up England.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JUDGE GEORGE H. WILLIAMS

The veteran jurist writes of the Supreme Court, presided over by Salmon P. Chase and Norman R. Walte, during the period that Judge Williams was Attorney-General under Grant, and explains why he himself was not confirmed as Chief Justice.

WHY CHILDREN AND WOMEN WEEP

Scientific investigation by Pro-fessor G. Stanley Hall, of Wor-cester, Mass., on the psychology, physiology and hygiene of crying is the latest man-study. In this study he has entered a field practically untouched and re-markably interesting.

SUSAN CLEGG AND HER FRIEND MRS. LATHROP

The village philosopher talks with her neighbor on celebrating the Fourth, and introduces, as usual, her satire on human foibles.

THE ROOSEVELT BEARS AT THE ZOO

They turn themselves loose among the animals in the park and raise the liveliest sort of good-natured commotion.

SOCIETY, MUSIC

AND THE DRAMA These subjects are carefully covered in The Sunday Oregonian, and the result is a complete review of everything of interest connected with them. All of the chief happenings among local society people are described and announcepeople are described and announcements of coming events are given. The stage folks receive special attention, and the dramatic department not only tells all that is of interest in the local playhouses both present and future, but also contains interesting chat about contains interesting chat theatrical people in other Music lovers can always find items of interest in the columns on that subject. These departments are beautifully illustrated.

LIFE AT THE SUMMER RESORTS

The hot weather has driven thou-sands of people to the Oregon and Washington beaches, and a full Washington beaches, and a total page tomorrow will be devoted to the growth and life of the Summer colonies. Arrivals at Long Beach, Seaside and the other resorts, and the events which have the season will be de-

EVENTS OF THE SPORTING WORLD

SPORTING WORLD

No other paper in the Northwest
presents so complete a resume of
the week in sports as The Sunday
Oregonian. Important occurrences
in all parts of the world are described in the Associated Press
dispatches, which are supplemented by letters and dispatches from
special correspondents and local special correspondents and local articles. The features tomorrow will be a European letter from H. W. Kerrigan, the Portland athlete, and a San Francisco letter from Harry B. Smith. OREGON CHILDREN

IN THE PUBLIC HOMES

The life of the hundreds of children in institutions such as the Catholic orphanages, baby homes and the Children's Home are described in an interesting article by Marien MacRas. There are accompanying illustrations, the work of staff photographers.

GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK

AND NEW YORK
Two letters from special correspondents in these cities will be
published tomorrow. The latest
happenings in Eastern society are
told in a readable way. Emile
Francés Bauer, in her New York
letter, telis of Summer music in
the metropolis.

John D. Likes French Thrift. Paris Dispatch in New York Sun,

In an interview with a representa-tive of the Matin at Complegae, John D. Rockefeller said that what interested him most in France was the thrift of the French. This was the greatest virtue any people could pos-The American working people spent

money much too easily. He would like to see them follow the example of the French pensants. Everybody in France economized, and this produced enormous strength.

mous strength.

The correspondent asked him what he thought about President Rooseveit's dictum that when a man had earned enough he ought to spend money.

"That is true," said Mr. Rockefeller, whom the correspondent had button holed while he was walking along the street. "I had intended to walk home, but now I will act on the President's advice and take a cab."