## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, 1908.

INTERVENTION IN CUBA.

If Cuba is an independent nation, her internal troubles are no concern ours. The revolt must be settled between the government of the Island and rebels. Which party triumphs makes no more difference to us, legally, than the outcome of the Russian dis-If Americane in Cuba feel sensions. unsafe they should come home. If they stay it is at their own rick. A person who chooses to remain in a country where civil war is waging does so with full knowledge of the consequences and should be understood to take all the risks. He cannot expect his government to dispatch a fleet for his protection. He is there because he expects to make money by remaining The possible profits outwelch the danger in his judgment. He has a perfect right to make such a decision if he pleases, but it should be at his own peril. It is preposterous for him to wish to involve the United States in war for the sake of his private busi-

The dispatch of cruisers to Cuba suggests intervention and intervention means, first, war, and, secondly, the destruction of the independence of the island which we are under every obligation to respect and guard,

It is reiterated that no sailors are to land from the ships; they are in Cuban waters simply to protect American interests. Or, again, it is said that they will only land in case of riot. The facremains that American vessels have gone to Cuba in overwhelming force. far beyond what can possibly be required to protect Americans in case of riot. Notwithstanding stringent orders to the contrary, marines have already landed, and it is reported that much the college will not advance as it should, and otherwise would do as the respect to landing more. The concentration and mobilization of American troops have also begun. We are assured that it is with no purpose to in tervene. We hope not.

We have no more right to intervene in Cuba, so long as foreign nations keep out of the quarrel, than we have in Russia. Why do we not send ships to St. Petersburg to protect American interests? The disturbances in Cuba do not compare with those in Russia. either in magnitude or in danger to foreign investments. The fact is that the American Government, notwithstanding the most solemn pledges, does not look upon Cuba as an independent nation. Does it purpose to destroy the delusive shadow of independence which she enjoys by the familiar process of intervention to protect life and property, followed by conquest? develop so slowly and with such seeming necessity that the Nation will be the independence of a sister republic

and struggling republics. He points doing so, he insists with point and inteaches. The early years of American history after the Constitution was adopted were full of dissension, riot States of the Union ernment. At one time enough of them the last 100 years than any other nation in the civilized world, not excepting Russia. During the revolutionary the Cubans in their war against Spain, Cuba it was perpetual Summer. Some of Green's soldiers in his famous camwe laugh at the poor equipment of the Cubans.

poor, and, having finally attained to comfort and stable fortune, despise the struggles of our neighbors to rise to the same level with us. The writer in human rights. If there is American in a government which is in power through fraudulent elections and which has exasperated the people it rules by a much nobler part and one vastly more consistent with our theoretical who do not wish to run the risks inci-

erful fleet always follows hard upon its stroke the very source and fountain- cent. Specifically stated in a recent ession. After all our professions disinterested humanity and our oledges to safeguard the independence of Cuba, intervention in the internal affairs of the island will cause the world to sneer with justifiable contempt for our hypocrisy.

WHO IS ACCOUNTABLE?

It is hard to be patient with the anonymous correspondent who today wants the St. Paul saloon-keeper held as accessory to the recent murder there and presumably to be hanged. Whisky did it, says the writer, and the saloor keeper's pistol was used; therefore, hang the ealoon-keeper. The Oregonian is willing, if he was accessory; but was he? We do not know. Nor does our prohibition friend. What he wants is for the saloon-keeper to be hanged because he is the saloon-keeper. That is enough for him,

But if the man who sells the liquor is to be punished merely because he sold it, how can you stop there? Why not arrest, try and hang the County Commissioners or the City Councilmen who licensed the saloon-keeper to sell the whisky, and the lawmakers who passed the law that authorized the Councilmen to issue the license that permitted the saloon-keeper to sell the liquor to the man that grabbed and used the platol that shot the City Marshal of St. Paul? Why not arrest, try and hang the man that sold the death-wielding Why not arrest, try and hang pistol? the distiller who made the whisky?

Where is the distinction? The saloon-keeper and the divekeeper must be dealt with on a basis of reason and justice. If the St. Paul saloonkeeper was, or is, conducting a disorderly and disreputable place, as seems probable, his license should be revoked and his place closed up. There is no other sensible and practicable way to nandle such problems. But you cannot hang him because the murder was in his saloon and the liquor was sold by him; nor can you hang the saloon or the whisky. But you can hang the man who committed the murder, and punish all who were implicated with him; and doubtless that is exactly what the Marion County authorities are going to try to do.

A SERIOUS DRAWBACK. The University of Oregon will be open for the enrollment of students on Wednesday, September 26. The indications are that the coming year will be the most prosperous in its history. It may be just as well to say that this institution will never flourish as it should, nor occupy the place that it ought to occupy in the educational effort of the state and the Northwest, until suitable and sufficient provision is made for boarding and lodging the young women who take up work in its classes. At present it is almost impos-sible for this class of students to find accommodations in the university town. This is a serious matter, and one that should be corrected by the construction of a suitable dormitory for girls by the time the next college year opens, In the meantime residents of Eugene

who are loyal to the university and would strongly resent a proposal for its removal from the town, should rise to the situation and open their homes, for a fair consideration, to the young vomen, singly or in pairs, who are not only willing but anxious to pay for the privilege of an abiding-place during the opening school year. The Legisla-ture has been remiss in its duty in that suitable provision has not long ago been made for this class of students. It may be hoped that this mistake or neglect will be corrected at the coming session of that body. As long as the University of Oregon is a coeducational institution, equal provision should be made for both sexes. Until this is done educational institution par excellence of the state.

THE SEATTLE VERDICT.

No doubt Seattle has done wisely to decline a proposal to build a competing system of street rallways. These utilities are in their nature monopolies and competition can be only temporary at est. The only possible result of it in the long run would be loss either to the city or the companies already operat ing lines on the streets and an ultimate merger. This is the unvarying history of all attempts at competition between transportation companies. The business is not one that admits of permanent competition, and to attempt it is to throw money away.

Whether the city could have made the proposed lines pay need not now possibly hoped to make the business be discussed. Statistics are offered to prove that it could not, though they are partisan in their source and must engaged in war before it realizes what be taken with a grain of salt. Grantis going on, and will have overthrown ing that the lines could have been made the independence of a sister republic profitable, still it would have been in-with no sense of the enormity of the with the existing system and thus de-A writer in Harper's Weekly remarks preciate the property. The purpose of the contempt of Americans for small the city should not be to imitate those piratical financiers who ruin the propout that we seldom seem to think their erty of a competitor in order to buy it rights of any consequence; that we in cheap. A municipality may well set sneer at their difficulties and despise a more excellent example in this re-their struggles for advancement. In spect. The better way would be to issue bonds to cover the entire street cisive satire, we forget the lessons of railway system and place the whole macher, but only through means that humility which our own history under non-competitive municipal man-

agement, or ownership, at least. So far as the expense goes, citizens should remember that they must pay for the maintenance and operation have repeatedly defled the central Gov- the lines, whoever owns them. Whether they meet the bills in the form of high joined in secession to wage one of the fares or in the form of taxes seems to greatest civil wars of history. We have make very little difference in the end. had more rulers assassinated during That a municipal system of street railways would in the long run increase taxes may be doubted. Such property is, perhaps, on the whole the most pro war our troops went barefoot, just like ductive in the country, and it need be no less profitable to the city than to only with ours it was midwinter and in private owners. That the city would manage it so wastefully as to put profit greesman Francis Burton Harrison. out of the question may be set aside as paigns of retreat had only a breech-clout to cover their nakedness. Still bers. The way to make city governments honest is to heap financial re sponsibility upon them in which everycitizen is directly interested. Then mis

management will not be tolerated It is well known, moreover, that the principal cause of municipal dishonesty and inefficiency at present is the per nicious meddling of franchise-grabb lack of sympathy with peoples fighting | with politics. In their greed to control for liberty and the most elementary Councils they resort to corruption of all sorts. They are themselves directly tervention in Cuba it will be to uphold and almost solely responsible for the corruption which they perpetually adduce as a reason for leaving utilities under their control. They first poison inexcusable outrages. We should play the patient and then cite his illness as a reason for keeping him forever under their guardianship. It is fairly certain principles to keep our troops and ships at home and warn those of our citizens of franchise-granting to private persons would work a most wholesome ef-

head of corruption. Of course mistakes, carelessness and folly would still remain. How to eliminate these elements from human affairs is a problem never yet solved.

THE PEOPLE'S INTEREST MONEY.

The Oregon Legislature next Winter form—to turn into the people's treasury the interest revenue that accrues from eposits of state funds and goes into the pocket of the State Treasurer. This noney belongs to the taxpayers of Oregon, and the State Treasurer has no right to it; he has been lining his pockets with it these many years, building up private fortune at the expense of the public. It is a graft of the first nagnitude, and should not be tolerated by a people that are trying to eradicate from high and low places

The State Treasurer's salary, fixed by law, is to be \$4500 a year, after Janu ary 1, 1907. The new Treasurer, Mr. Steel, who then is to begin his four years' term, is a worthy man and deserves well of the people of Oregon But the people, who are paying taxes have a right to demand that the interest on their money be their own, and not the Treasurer's. Besides, the \$4500 a year salary is a new thing, and hereafter should be received by the Treasurer in lieu of the \$20,000 annual interest money, more or less, that has accrued from the people's deposits, to the purse of the State Treasurer.

When the \$4500 ealary was enacted at the legislative session of 1905 it was in tended that the next Treasurer should relinquish the interest money and that It should be turned into the State Treasury. But the Legislature negected to pass an act to that effect, and the result is that the new Treasurer will receive more compensation than predecessors, whose only legitimate salary was the \$800 a year allowed by the constitution.

The state has more than \$1,000,000 in its treasury for long periods of time, or rather to the credit of its treasury This money is not kept in the State house treasury-that would be impossible or unsafe; it is placed with banks in several parts of the state. It is altogether proper that the money should be so placed, for the additional reason that it is kept in the channels of trade, as it would not be were it locked up in the Statehouse.

But this system allows the Treasure to keep for himself the interest. Moreover, it permits him to favor friendly banks with deposits, for banks that have "influence" are glad to use it for obtaining state deposits at 2 per cent Interest. A Treasurer may say that all banks are treated by him with equal fairness, but it is easy for some banks to think that such is not the case. The right system would be that of requiring banks to bid for the funds in competition with each other-which has been proved a very good method in the City of Portland, the interest on whose moneys goes not into the pocket of the City Treasurer, but into the city ex

The present method of depositing state funds is fraught with an element of danger, lest the money should be with unsafe banks or with banks that could not stand the strain of a money stringency or panic.

This subject is an old one in Oregon Its dangers and evils have been discussed often, but nothing has been done to ward them off. The present Legislature has opportunity to render the state valuable service in this matter.

A STUDY OF LEPROSY.

Leprosy, despair of medical science, scourge of Oriental peoples for ages, has been studied at close range in Latin-American countries for many years by Dr. Eugene H. Plumacher, American Consul at Maracaibo, Vene As a result of his investigations baffling malady is not contagious, but is hereditary to an uncommon degree, in fact to a degree not attained by any other disease. Having studied the malady closely since 1878, he is well qualifled to report upon it, and has done so at great length in a paper recently filed

in the State Department. Dr. Plumacher's study has been most revolting, yet, pursued in the name of science and of humanity, it has brought its daily reward in alleviating the distress of the miserable outcasts heralded through the ages as "unreasonable assurance that leprosy, under proper conditions and treatment, is curable. These conditions combine nutritious food with sanitary habits of life, adjuncts that are wholly beyond the reach, either through knowledge or material means of the miserable creatures who are subject to its ravages. Where ignorance and poverty of low grade go hand in hand, as is the case among the mixed races of the Latin-American countries, leprosy trenched as in an impregnable strong-

hold. While the nature and origin of the disease are unknown, enough is known of those most commonly afflicted by it to warrant the assumption that poor and insufficient food and unsanitary living nourish the hereditary taint and develop the tendency to leprosy. It is curable, in the opinion of Dr. Pluare beyond the reach of a vast majority of its victims-nourishing food, cacious medicine and intelligent sani-

For his long and conscientious study of this disease among those afflicted with it in its most revolting stages, Dr. Plumacher is entitled to be reckoned among the world's heroes. Such service gives point and force to the dec laration that peace has heroes not less renowned than those of war.

In the semi-public announcement of Tammany's Congressional slate, the for his defense will be perfect most interesting personality is ex-Conwho will be Murphy'e candidate in the Eleventh District, now represented by Hearst. No doubt Hearst will put up his own man and supply him amply with ammunition. Harrison is a millionaire, and the prospective contest is spoken of as a fight between "doughbaga." Harrison retired from Congress to run for Lieutenant-Governor with Herrick, and has energy and ability. He is a sort of Mrs. Burton Harrison, the novelist. Another feature of the slate of more than local interest is the proposed turning down of Charles A. Towne, the silver-tongued, now Congressman from the Fourteenth District, in favor of some Tammany man longer

in its service. Within a period of ten years the square-rigged sailing vessel-the pioneer seagoing craft-has felt the com petition of steam vessels more keenly than ever before. The decrease in numdent to civil war to return to their own fect upon the morals of municipal gov-country. The temptation to use a pow-ernment. It would destroy at one rine has in that time been over 50 per the wet and dry counties alike.

square-riggers were in 1894 flying the American flag and doing fairly well. Today less than 290 remain, and this number is diminishing rapidly through wreck, condemnation and dismantling. Furthermore, there has not been a souare-rigger built in the United States in two years, and our shipbuilders have not a single order on their books. There ie no marvel in this, nor does it herald the decline of American shipping. Simply stated, the old square-rigger is

article in The World Today, some 633

more expensive, more unwieldy and less commodious as a freight-carrier than are the modern freighters that have succeeded it. The regret that is expressed in some quarters at the disappearance of the old type of freighters is based largely upon sentiment and with that the commercial spirit of the age has little or nothing in com-

Commenting on the recent flurry in Wall street, the United States Investor "A good feature of the present outlook is the relatively small extent to which the outside public, and especially the mercantile world, is involved in speculation. It has not engaged in large operations for some time past, and, although there has been something of a rush into the market since the recent om began, the amount of actual-capital belonging to the outside public and thus tied up has been relatively small." Alarmists always see general disaster when one crowd or the other among the colossal gamblers gets squeezed, but genuine business interests have not suffered sympathetically. In the paet ten years there have been any of disturbances that shook Wall street from one end to the other; still the ousiness of the country went along without even so much as a temporary setback. No one has yet devised immunity from financial disaster, yet our condition is such that if Wall street has a chill the United States doesn't have to take quinine.

Dr. Emil B. Hirsch, rabbi of Sina Congregation, Chicago, philanthropist and scholar, sees nothing but hopeless misery for the hapless Jews of Russia. It matters not, in his opinion, whether the revolution in Russia fails or succeeds, the oppression of the Jews will continue. If they escape from the physical outrages to which they are now subjected, they will become jects of oppression in a thousand name less ways, making existence a burder which with difficulty can be borne. The orrectness of this estimate cannot be doubted; the remedy for the condition that it proclaims lies in the unfath omed future. In the words of Rabbi Hirsch, "It will take years and years of patient endeavor as well as of untold suffering before the prejudice in Russia against Hebrewe is wiped out if it ever is." The condition is one that appeals to the very heart of enlightened humanity, through its utter hope lessness.

Colonel Watterson wants Mr. Bryan o understand distinctly that he is going to support him enthusiastically for President, no matter what his opinions. If Bryan says and believes one thing, and the Democratic platform says an other, every true Democrat will be for both Bryan and the platform, anyway This is Colonel Watterson's view, and it is Colonel Bryan's view. Yet it is only ten years since Colonel Watterson read himself out of the Democratic party because he couldn't stand the Democratic platform; and for years after 1896 Colonel Bryan read everybody out who hadn't subscribed to free sil

The Island of St. Helena, where Napoleon was six years a captive, is to be abandoned as a garrison by Great Brit-Since the opening of the Suez Dr. Plumacher is convinced that this Canal it is no longer important as a stopping-place on the route to India In this connection it may be remarked that the hostile attitude between the French and the English which followed the Napoleonic wars has long since been abandoned. Times change; so do men and nations.

The Pendleton Tribune wants to know "who is Varnum, anyway"? Believing that we are no longer justified in withholding from the public the secret of the great spelling reformer's identity, we now disclose it. Varnum clean." More than this, it has given is really Barnum, who used to be a showman. He has simply gone into a new business, and Varnum is his way of spelling it. Dhe publik luvs to be hjumbugd.

Mr. Bryan refuses to have his little discussion with Mr. Sullivan reduced to the low plane of personal controversy, and goes on to show that Mr. Sullivan is unfit for any Democrat's confidence. All this in an entirely impersonal way, of course. But somehow Mr. Sullivan seems to fancy that it was the toe of the Bryan boot that kicked him downstairs, or tried to.

Jack London and his new wife are to sail around the world in a 45-foot boat with only a cook and a cabin boy for crew. This prompts the Springfield Re-publican to remark that if the cabin boy should prove to have literary talent a good book should ensue

Enforced emigration of homesteaders and timber men from Oregon to Mc-Neil's Island will swell the population of Washington, but the thought that these immigrants will not figure in the census of 1910 creates a rift in the dark cloud over our state pride.

Thaw has added two more to his large and growing assortment of law-yers. His next move may be to acquire a few jurymen, and then preparations The Wyoming Democrats are putting

forward the Peerless One as the "tri-umphant candidate of 1908." Nevertheless, there will be a general disposition to examine the returns. The Hibernia Bank, of San Francisco, strongly suspects an English fire insur-

ance company of causing the late run. We patiently await J. Hennessy Mur-

phy's opinion. It has somehow escaped public notice that the total number of convictions secured by Mr. Heney is 23. Undoubtedly all the land-fraud defendants see

the joke. The little diversion in Cuba came just in time to give the President a chance to let go the tail of the spelling reform bear.

So far as we have observed, the gentle rains fell on the defenseless he

RETIRES AS HEAD OF ARMY WANTS TO KEEP HIS DANES SOME FEATURES

General Corbin Today Ends Long Military Career.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Lieutenant-General Henry C. Corbin will be retired at noon tomorrow, having reached the General Corbin has had a long military

career. He entered the volunteer service in the Civil War in 1862 as Second Lieu-tenant in an Ohio regiment, and was mustered out as a Colonel of a colored regiment in 1806. He entered the regular service as a Second Lieutenant when the Army was reorganized in 1896, and re-mained in the infantry until 1880, when he was appointed to the Adjutant-General's

department.

He became Adjutant-General in 1888, just before the Spanish-American War and during that war he made a reputation that resulted in his being made a Major-General while still being Adjutant-General. The office of Adjutant-General under the conditions obtaining at that time made General Corbin practically the head of the Army, and as he was the intimate and trusted friend of President timate and trusted friend of President McKinley, no man had more power in the management of the Army.

General Corbin served as commander of the Atlantic division and later of the di-vision of the Philippines. In February last he succeeded General Bates as Lieutenant-General of the Army, but at his own suggestion he was not made chief of staff, General Corbin asking that a youn ger man with longer service before him be assigned to that position, so that policy could be carried out without interruption by frequent changes. General Corbin was assigned to the command of the Northern division, with headquarters at St. Louis, the position he holds when he retires. His future home will be the District of Columbia.

Chester Will Go Unofficially.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 14.—Consul-General Chester declares that the advices received by him from the State Department at Washington concerning the unveiling of the Washington statue here September 16, merely instruct him to attend the cere-mony unofficially and make no references whatever to Charles S. Francis, the American Ambassador to Austria-Hun-gary. Mr. Chester therefore will be present at the unveiling in the capacity of an American citizen only. The Hunga-rian government regards the unveiling as a sort of family festivity, uniting the Hungarians in the United States with the motheriano. The occasion is being made as purely Hungarian as possible. It seems the Hungarian government did not invite Ambassador Francis, which seems to have occasioned the instructions

Finishes Hearing on Rate Law. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-The Interstate Commerce Commission today con cluded its hearings regarding the petions of the various railroads for waiver of the 30-day notice provision of the rallway rate law regarding intended changes in rates. The commission an-nounced it would take the whole subject inder advisement and announce its dedision as soon as possible.

No More Naval Shooting Galleries. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.-Secretary Sonaparte has issued an order discon tinuing gallery practice for small arms on board all ships in commission as soon as they are supplied with the sub-target gun. This sub-target gun is a substitute for practice in gallery shooting and has proved very satisfactory in the navy.

Northwest Postal Changes.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Sept. 14 —Sadie M. Woodman has been appointed Postmistress at Winslow, Wash., vice William T. Finch, resigned. John T. Pierce has been appointed regu-lar, Frank R. Dickinson substitute, rural carrier, route 1, at Puyallup, Wash.

Sultan to Receive Leishman

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14 .- John G. A. Leishman, the American Ambas-sador, has been notified officially that he will have an audience of the Sultan on September 21

BLOW AT LUMBER SHIPPERS

Law Compelling the Allowance of Weight for Standards Invalid

OLYMPIA, Wash., Sept. 14.—(Special.)— The Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the law passed by the last Legislature requiring railroad companies and other common carriers to include in the weight of cars used in the shipment of lumber the weight of standards, supports, etc., and arbitrarily fixing that weight at 1900 pounds. The case came up on appeal from Spokane County and was entitled "the State ex rel, Washington Mill Company, appellant, vs. the Great Northern Rallway Company, respond ent."
The lower court found the law to be

unconstitutional because it requires the respondent to carry freight on each car free of charge and is therefore a taking of property without due process of law. Says the court: We think this contention must be sustained

We think this contention must be sustained. If the Legislature may say that the common carriers must deduct 1000 pounds from the net weight carried, then there is no limit to which it may not go. . . Any arbitrary regulation of weight cannot be said to be reasonable regulation. When it is once conceded that the Legislature may require 40,000 gounds to be carried as 30,000 or less, then the right to confiscation is at once maintained.

The act referred to is in contravention of section 1 of article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, and is therefore void.

Earl Grey Visits Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 14.—His Excellency, Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada; Lady Grey and suite arrived here this afternoon on the government steamer Guadra, being received by a mard of honor furnished by the local

King Frederick's Answer to France's Compliment to Them.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14.-David R. Francis and L. M. Dozler, two of the members of the deputation sent sbroad to bestow on various monarchs of Europe the gold medal and the diploma of the exposition, were received in audience by King Frederick this morning.

The King heartily thanked Mr. Francis and Mr Dozier for the medal and the diploma and expressed his admiration of the progress made by the United States. He accompanied his remarks with several complimentary references to President

Mr. Francis commented on the good qualities of the Danes in America and asked His Majesty to send over all he could spare. The King replied that he was glad the Danes were honoring their motherland by making good citizens in America, but he hoped the emigration would not increase, as Denmark needed to retain her own sons. King Frederick expressed the desire that Mr. Franciand Mr. Dozler dine with him at the pa ace, but the Americans were compelled to leave this afternoon for Brussels.

ANOTHER ALLIANCE LIKELY

France and Japan May Agree on

Asiatie Policy, PARIS, Sept. 14.-It is declared here that there is a proposition on foot to supplement the Angio-French entente and the Franco-Russian and the Angio-Japanese alliances by a Franco-Japanese agreement, the conclusion of which is calculated to aliay French fears relative to Indo-China. A Franco-Japanese agreement is furthermore absolutely necessar; commercial development of the

TURKEY PROTESTS TO EUROPE

islands.

Calls Attention to Bulgaria's Preparation for War.

PARIS, Sept. 14.-In a formal note to France and other powers, Turkey draws attention to the warlike preparations which are going on in Bulgaria. She points out that suddenly and without reason Bulgaria has called the reserves to the colors and that rifle drill is being onducted with activity in the small forts. This formal notification from the Porte is regarded as ominous,

LINARES FIGHTS SORRIANO

Duel Fought in Spain Over War · With America.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Newspapers de-clare that the duel between General Linares, who commanded the Spanish troops at Santiago in the Spanish-Ameri-can War, and Senor Sorriano, editor of the Espano Nueva, occurred this morn-ing near Saragossa. Details of the duel were not given.

Americans at Hague Conference. WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 .- Although the date has not yet been definitely fixed, the second Hague conference probably

will be held next May or June, according to Dr. David J. Hill, American Minister to the Netherlands, who is now in Washington on a special mission. As a result of Secretary Root's South American tour, it is possible that nearly all the governments of these countries will participate in the second conference, which was not at all certain had the conference been held as originally planned. The representation will thus be increased from 30 nations to about 45.

Find Kaiser Most Hospitable. BERLIN, Sept. 14.—The American Army officers, including General Barry and General Duvail, who have been attending the German maneuvers, returned here today. They will reserve their critical and detailed report of the operations for their official reports. General Barry said he official reports. General Barry said he was charmed with the Emperor's courtesy plete facilities had been given the observers for professional study.

Dominican Government Loses.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Sept. 14 .- There CAPE HATTIEN, Sept. 18.—There has been an engagement between soldiers of the Dominican Government and the rebels. The rebels succeeded in driving back the government forces, who withdraw on Haytien territory. The government losses were heavy.

Central American Peace Meeting. SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 14.—Delegates from Guatemala, Salvador and Hon durag to the peace conference to be held here as a result of the signing of a treaty of peace on board the United States Cruiser Marblehead last July, have arrived.

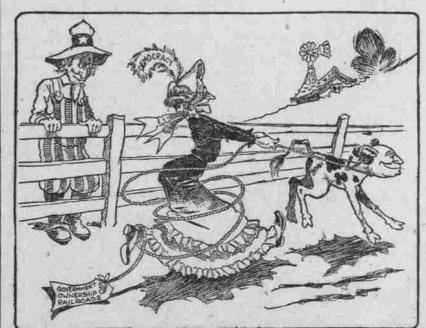
Prince Henry to Command Fleet. BERLIN, Sept. 14.—Prince Henry, of Prussia, has been appointed Commander-n-Chief of all the squadrons in active service. He succeeds Admiral Von Koes ter, who retains the post of Chief In spector of the Navy.

Make It Easler for Automanlacs. BERLIN, Sept. 14.—As a result of representations of the Imperial Automobil Club, restrictions on foreign automobilists couring the country will be lightened.

Five Children Are Drowned

WHITEHEAD, N. S., Sept. 14.—Five children, aged from 5 to 14, were drowned in a lake at Port Felix, a village near here. The children had village near here. The children had spent the day picking blueberries on an island, and on their return their small boat sprang a leak and sank.

A MODERN VERSION



-From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

"WHERE ARE YOU GOING, MY PRETTY MAID?"
"DON'T ASK ME; ASK THE CALF," SHE SAID.

## OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

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

SHAMELESS CRIMES OF PRIVATE DETECTIVES

A startling exposure by Thomas Beet, the American representative of the chief inspector at Scotland Yard. Without mineing words Yard. Without mincing words he tells how the public is blackmailed and the courts hoodwinked by legalized criminals. He charges vicious agencies sponsibility for the Stanford White

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

What has been done in Portland the past 12 years toward better health, stronger muscles and recreation by a system of rational athletics regularly pursued by all grammar-grade pupils under the eye and after the plan of the physical director.

RESIST SHERIFFS AND MILITIA WITH RIFLES

In the heart of the Northern Wisa man who for two years, aided by his sons and daughters, who know how to shoot, has resisted every effort of the constabulary and the National Guard to serve him with a summons. He owns a dam, and refused to allow a lumber company to float logs through it without pay. The company brought suit, but no power can get the rancher into court. This is a romantic story of lawlessness for protection of individual rights

ROMANTIC BEGINNING OF AMERICA'S UNIVERSITIES

Not a stone was laid in any of our colleges 270 years ago. Today the United States has 450 colleges and universities, with 150,000 students, who will begin work next Monday and one week later. The money value of these institutions reaches the enormous sum of \$600,000,000. Dexter Marshall tells how the struggles to establish the first six colleges were very such as with six colleges were such as tried men's souls. Fine illustrations ac-company his article.

LUTHER BURBANK. THE MAN

Warm personal side of the California wizard who develops flow-ers, fruits and vegetables, with portraits of the distinguished agri-culturist in his Santa Rosa home.

THROUGH OLD VIRGINIA IN AN AUTOMOBILE Robertus Love writes from Nor-

folk of a tour over historic soil in search of a route for an expedition to Jamestown, and sends some fine pictures to filustrate it.

DEATH THE ONLY CURE FOR THE SPEED MANIA

Ten years ago Barney Oldfield. Eddie Bald, Cooper, Kiser, Jay and their ilk found in the bicycle a means for satisfying the craze for 'splitting the wind' at rail-road rate. Now the automobile, far more dangerous, is the only agency left them. And those dare-devils who still live cannot divorce themselves from the "sport" wi sooner or later must kill them.

SHOULD MARRIED

MEN FLIRT? So well known a writer as John Strange Winter (Mrs. Stannard) Answers yes—but with restrictions. And she seriously takes up the question, arguing that it would be a queer, dull world if all wives and busbands were to live exclu-

aively for each other. DEVERY AND

REFORMED SPELLING This New York sport tells how Parisians are delighted with President Roosevelt's indorsement

BOOK REVIEWS AND NEWS OF THE LITERARY FIELD

With the approach of Autumn days, news books are pouring in. Gossip concerning men and wo workers in the field of letters ap-pears on the literary page, and pears on the literary page, and among the books reviewed this week are: "The Balance of Power," by Arthur Goodrich; "Cities of Northern Italy," by Grant Allen and George C. Williamson; "A Son of the People," by the Baroness Orczy; "A Puritan Knight Errant," by Edith Robinson; "Miss Frances Baird, Detyctive," by Reginald Wright Kauffman; "The Sphinx's Lawyer," by Frank Danby; "Born to the Kauffman; "The Sphinx's Lawyer,"
by Frank Danby; "Born to the
Blue," by Fforence Kimball Russel; "The Dole Twins." by Kate
Upson Clark; "Gabriel and the
Hour Book," by Evaleen Stein;
"Midred's Inheritance," by Annie
Fellows Johnston; "Our Little
Panama Cousin," by H. Lee M.
Pike; "Our Little Spanish Cousin,"
by Mary F. Nixon-Roulet; "Scissor
Pictures," by Ethel Elaine Barr,
"Ediotic Etiquette," by Gideon
Wurdz, and "The Treasure Trail." Wurdz, and "The Treasure Trail," by Frank L. Pollock.

GOSSIP AND NEWS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS

All of the latest sporting news is given accurately in The Sunday Oregonian. The football season is soon to commence and the pros-pects of the teams of the various colleges and clubs are discussed. The horse races at the State Fair are covered by staff correspond-ence and baseball and other games are not overlooked. With the service of the Associated Press, special dispatches and letters and a thorough resume of the local field, The Oregonian's sporting pages are more thorough than those of any other paper in the Northwest. SOCIETY, MUSIC AND

> A complete resume of these fields is presented in The Sunday Oregonian. The social season is open-ing with many important functions all of which are covered and the pages well lilustrated. Profuse illustrations are also shown on the dramatic page, and this department is of unusual interest owing to the fact that all of Portland's playhouses have now opened for playhouses have now opened for the Winter season.

BUILDING ACTIVITY

THE DRAMA

Large transactions are now occur ring almost daily and the realty business of the Fall promises to surpass that of the corresponding season last year. The weekly re-view tells the trend of the market and the progress upon new bulld-ings. It is illustrated with pictures of new dwellings and business

Jesuits Elect Officers.

ROME, Sept. 14.—The Congregation of the Company of Jesus met today to elect a monitor and five generals.

The election resulted as follows: Assistant general for Italy, Father Fredl; for France, Father Fine; for Germany, Father Ledochowski, nephew of the late Cardinal Ledochowski; for Spain, Eather Abald, and for the Anglo-Saxons, Father James Hayes, of Liverpool.

It is asserted that Father Fredi will be created a Cardinal at the next Concreated a Cardinal at the next Con-