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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1906.

THE SINS THAT MAKE US MOURN. Mr. Rockefeller, through the columns of the Cleveland Plaindealer, has fawored the country with some of his opinions upon business and morality. These opinions are important. What Mr. Rockefeller says about business de serves weighty consideration because he is the most successful man of business of his generation. He has accumulated the largest private fortune of any man now living, and he has done it by methods which are original. Before he achieved his innovations, the art of destroying competitors by the rebate, the secret combination, the control of common carriers and the debauchery of the courts was almost unknown. Mr. Rockefeller may not deserve the full credit of inventing this method, but to him belongs the glory of perfecting it and applying it upon a great scale to commercial enterprise. Upon the question of trusts, combinations and piratical commerce in all its phases Mr. Rockefeller is acknowledged by the whole world to be a great authority whose wisdom combines the advantages of profound theory and suc-

cessful practice. The interview in the Plaindealer re- of the Yellowstone Valley. fers particularly to the late exposures of dishonesty and fraud in American by Congress to control the monopolies Mr. Rockefeller has not a word to say about the gain to morality, decency, of learning. commercial freedom and the public health through these laws. All such things are to him of no consequence. Whether they flourish or fade matters not to this great religious and economic authority. What he sees and laments in the effect of this legislation and the culture in the schools, pupils have been exposures which preceded it is the in many instances, encouraged by the check they have given to what he calls "development." He says the rate bill ters and some of the more common and the meat-inspection law "limit opportunity and therefore check develop-

In a certain sense this is true; but these laws limit no opportunity which any man may rightfully clair they check no development which is for the general welfare. Laws against burglary limit certain opportunities; so laws against murder and arson. They limit the opportunities and enterprise of large numbers of men and which would otherwise flourish amazingly. But is the country worse or better off for them? Likewise the rate man. In advocacy of this course the statute limits the opportunity of men Superintendent of Schools of Yellowlike Mr. Rockefeller to absorb the business and ruin the industry of their rivals through discriminations and secret rebates; but will the community in general suffer because such development as that of Standard Oil and the beef trust is checked? In the book which Mr. Rockefeller professes to make his rule of life it is intimated that the man, or the nation, who gains the whole world and in the process loses his own soul makes a bad bargain. That sort of development which sacrifices honor, confidence, honesty and all the goodly relations of human-lind for the sake of profit hills the rout. opment as that of Standard Oil and the kind for the sake of profit kills the soul and obliterates the best life of the nation. The American people have decided that the eternal laws of truth and justice are of more consequence than tion in the agricultural sections of any business, and when driven to choose between secret sin and the loss of money they confessed the sin and bore

The revelations in the beef trust and insurance investigations have injured American trade abroad; there is no doubt of it; and it will take a long time to recover the lost ground. But it is curious to hear a devout disciple of orthodox religion like Mr. Rockefeller lamenting this national return to the ways of righteousness because it has cost money. "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness and all these things shall be added unto over the most important and univeryou." says the book which Mr. Rockefeller's Sabbath school studies year in run. While denial as well as asser- ducing the consumption of the drug once more, and then some and year out. Was it the exposure of tion has been made that the prince of the beef trust which harmed their busi-ness, or the thing exposed? Had there this time on cup business, we may ence. The plan contemplates governbeen no rottenness in the business, safely assume that he is not unwilling could exposure have injured it? And, since there was rottenness, which was better, to leave it to fester or expose it, take the consequences and build up anew on a foundation of honesty? The wages of sin, Mr. Rockefeller's Bible teaches, is death. In business those wages take the shape of financial ruin. is as sure as fate, as inevita-

sinned. "All we like sheep have gone astray," to quote again Mr. Rockefeller's Bible. The road back to rectitude is steep and rocky, but travel it we must and shall; and, with our feet once established in the straight and narrow way of honesty which is-mentioned in one of Mr. Rockefeller's golden texts, who will be sorry for the bitter experience that drove us from the by and foridden paths of embalmed beef and se cret rebates? Shall we not then all join in singing that good old hymn: I hate the sins that made me m

JANUARY AND MAY.

An old man who marries a young wife is admitted to be a fool. Ever since there was such a thing as satire he has been its butt. Still, he is not always a fool. Young women in general like to trip the light fantastic toe and divert themselves with gauds and kickshaws, but some of them like quietude and sweet meditation. For such vomen a marriage with an old man is not necessarily folly on either side. Young wives of old men have been known to pass their years in a placid happiness which made them the envy of all the neighbors; but, for all that, such happiness is for the exceptional woman. As a rule the girl who marries an old man must expect to suffer for it. But the girl who marries a young man must also expect to suffer for it. Between being an old man's darling and a young man's slave there is only choice of evils, and sometimes the hoice is dubious. The probabilities are against an old man making a satsfactory husband; but it is by no means certain that every young man will make a good one. Old men are for the most part too staid and prosy to a big feast. suit young wives; but young men are not seldom too gay and frisky to suit. the family fortunes. Between a sexa-genarian who loves quiet and has lenty of money and a youth of twenty who loves galety and lacks the where-withal to keep the wolf from the door maiden may be pardoned for hesitating. If she chooses January instead of May, few really blame her.

It is the old man who is blamed. If

his young wife makes a fool of him, flouts his affection and wastes his money, nobedy pities him. Yet Browning could make us pity such an one There is no pathos truer or more heartbreaking than that of his Andrea del Sarto blinded and patient under the slights of his giddy wife. Age is secrepeat the follies of childhood in other forms. As little boys fall in love with old women, so old men fall in love with In either case they grasp vainly for a happiness which is beyond their reach. He is happiest at any age who accepts the limitations and powers set for him by nature and lives out his life to its full capacity, not striving for the impossible. Chaucer laughed at the old man with a young wife. Fielding ridiculed the old woman in love with a young man. January and May are ever ill-mated, though the snow does not always chill the flowers of Spring If a man and a woman love each other et them get married, no matter if he is a hundred and she is sixteen; if they do not love, then woe unto them, no matter what their ages may be,

IN TRAINING FOR THEIR VOCATION The educational authorities of Yelowstone County, Montana! have decid ed that a proper mission of the public chools of an agricultural district is to teach agriculture. Pursuant to this decision, a course in this oldest of industries is to be arranged for the Billings schools, study of which will, it is be lieved, make life on the farm more attractive and lend a new interest to the ranges that form the basis of the greater part of the productive wealth

It is believed, and there is good basis business, and to the legislation enacted taught as thoroughly and practically in the schools of farming centers as can arithmetic, history or any other branch

This step has been preceded by a course in nature study in the common schools, to which children have spended readily and even with enthusiasm. In our own state, where as ye no effort has been made to teach agrioffer of prizes to grow sweet peas, asgarden plants, the experiment in many instances proving a source of gratification to teachers and of real pleasure to the pupils. To this extent the subject s not a new one here, but it has not been considered seriously as a possible addition to the public school course. In sections where a vast majority of people make their living, through the pursuit of agriculture, it is not unwise-ly held that instruction in this line is of vastly more benefit to children than check the development of industries a babbling course in French or a reading knowledge (no one learns to speak German in the public schools) of Gerstone County says:

Our agricultural interests are paramount. They govern practically our industrial, rocial and economic conditions. Far more important than this, the majority of our people lead country lives. Their ideals are schools in order that the child may be brought in harmony with his natural er

All of which is well worthy the con sideration of the promoters of educastate. It is not enough for the schools of commercial centers to turn out each year a crop of boys seeking "jobs" and of girle who seek work in department stores and offices. The country contingent may well be taught in lines along which their life work will be, if their inclinations are wholesomely directed.

FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

It may be expected that we shall soon be hearing of conferences between Sir Thomas Lipton and the directors of the New York Yacht Club sally interesting race that ever was ture a trophy which shall add to Brit-

ain's glory as mistress of the sea. But preliminaries are not going to be so easily arranged as the public would wish. The stumbling block is a new rule for racing yachts which the cupdefender Reliance does not meet. She posed seems to be practicable, and if was built to conform to a former racble as day and night. This Nation has ing rule for ninety-foot sloops. It suit in a vast improvement in condi-

costs a lot of money to build and sall tions. Until they have freed them- IDLENESS AS CAUSE OF RACE RIOT. a racer, and the men who put up the selves the Chinese, a heathen people, coin and did the work that kept the nrust bear the burden forced upon them cup at home in recent years have gone | by a Christian nation. on record as saying they do not wish to finance and learn the whims of a

craft designed under the new rule. Sir Thomas, it is understood, is deirous of racing under the new conditions, and has said he would challenge at once if he were assured the chal-lenge would be accepted under the present rule. The club holds that it cannot announce conditions until it has received a challenge, and there the matter rests for the present. But it is an open secret that an influential nembership in the club is unalterably pposed to the new rule of rating be cause it makes the Reliance unavailable and would require the building of a new defender.

While the New York Yacht Club is a private organization, it cannot ig-nore the fact that National pride is at stake in the proposed contest. Every English-speaking man has a personal interest in it. The public will lose all respect for the club if it keeps the cup except by the means the cup was won. As remarked by the New York Sun, the powers of the club ought to put their ears to the ground,

CRABS. During the last four months the Dungeness crab, of Puget Sound, famed for Its edible qualities, has been protected from molestation by a new law of the State of Washington, and epicures have had to go without it or eat crab from elsewhere. But this month brought the crab food back again, and during the last five days there has been

The crabs from elsewhere are said to have come from Oregon and to have been inferior. Such is the assertion of the Seattle Times of October 3, which says:

During the fast season for Dungeness crab the local market has been supplied by an in-ferior and, by some authorities, held to be a much despised specimen of the scavenger of the deep. This crab is an Oregon product, and its invesion of the local market is held by crab authorities to be an imposition on native resources which is only made posble by the mistaken judgment of the Legis-

Is this another exhibition of prejudice at Puget Sound against things Oregon? The Dungeness crab is of high quality and far-famed, but there are others just as good, in Washington and Oregon; in fact, Long Beach in Washington and Clatsop and other beaches in Oregon produce identical crabs as fine as the Dungeness or any other. It is more than likely that the "inferior crabs from Oregon" came not from Washington. Long Beach, Wash., a favorite Summer resort for Portlanders, and the best in Washington, has sup plied Portland many years with crabs that have no superior anywhere, and so has Clatsop Beach, Or. The best of those exported have been consumed in Portland this year, while the "leftovers" doubtless have been sent to Puget Sound, to take the place of the Dungeness. Crabs must be carefully iced for chipping in Summer, and, as this is rarely done, it is easy to see an additional reason for the inferiority of the "Oregon" crabs in Seattle.

The law for protection of the Dungeness crab in Washington suggests the need of similar legislation in Oregon. At Clatsop Beach, for example so many crabs are caught in Summer as to make them scarce, and while cer tain conjunction of tide and wind is said to make them plenty, still it takes no wide stretch of imagination to foresee the time when they will be a rare delicacy, unless means shall be taker to curtail their destruction.

A MUCH-NEEDED BUILDING.

Study has been resumed in the Unithusiastic number of students. A vis itor notes many improvements in the equipment since last year, the new library building being especially conpicuous in its prospective usefulness, The great need of the university in building equipment at present is a dormitory for young women. This class of students finds it exceedingly difficult f not wholly impossible, to secure suitable lodgings and board convenient to the university. This condition of affairs should not be allowed to continue for another year. The State of Oregon has undertaken to provide and equip a university on a co-educationa basis. That means, of course, that young women desiring to take up student life in the university should have opportunities equal all along the line with young men. The first requirements in the case are comfortable lodgings, warmth, food and light at prices that men of moderate means can afford to pay for their daughters as well as for their sons. Ample provision has been made for the latter while the former are left to "seek" such eccommodations as they can find and accept such as are available, often without regard to such comforts in the way of fire, adequate lights. bath and convenient location as are essential to health and good work.

No spasm of economy that may selze the Legislature will warrant a continuance of this state of affairs. The coming Legislature will be asked for an appropriation, made upon careful estimates of the cost, sufficient to build and suitably equip a dormitory for sixty young women upon a sitalready owned by the university. This the educational interests of the State tection of Senator Mitchell. cannot in justice refuse to grant, The be State of Oregon stands sponsor for the university that bears its name and represents its advocacy of higher favoritism, no parsimony or miscalled economy should be allowed to interfere in carrying on this work. Let our legislators go to Salem in January fully cognizant of the situato grant a sufficient sum to meet the need, which is here plainly and briefly presented.

The whole civilized world will heartnade by the Chinese government to eradicate the opium habit among the dicated? people of that country. A systematic campaign is to be waged, not with a view of destroying the opium trade at | C. A., the venerable yet effective saw and finally rearing a generation that ment control of the sale of opium, with once more to make an effort to cap- a steady decrease from year to year in | fun as that out of it? the amount to be sold, and entire prohibition of the use of the drug probably will, take several generations to exterminate this blight upon the Chinese race, the plan that has been pro

Thursday, October 11, will be a great day at Hood River. Naturally the people of that section are proud of the fruit for which the name of Hood River stands. Both for commercial reasons and because of proper local pride, they take pleasure in gathering a display of their finest fruits and inviting everybody to come and see what the combi nation of climate, soil, industry and intelligence can accomplish in the realm of horticulture. To all who acept this invitation a showing of apples, grapes, pears, peaches and other asonable fruits will be made that will be at once a surprise and a delight, The State Irrigation Association will meet in conjunction with the fair, and there will be experts on hand to tell how water, systematically applied, will make the desert blossom and bear fruit like unto a Hood River orchard. Music will lend its charm to the occasion, and altogether the fair will be an event at once instructive and entertaining-a combination of the commercial and the ethical, the practical and the theoret-ical, that will be worth going far to see.

The way to encourage inspectors to do their duty is to remove them whenever they are too severe upon contract-ors. The duty of an inspector is to see what the contractor wishes him to see An inspector who is forever spying out defects is not only annoying to the contractors, but he is positively ill-man-nered. What we want above all other things in city work and City Council is the harmony that comes from courtesy and good manners-especially courtesy

A hoodlum is a boy whose mothe and father "have no time to fuss" about him. They "guess he is big enough and smart enough to take care of himself." If a neighbor complains of his mean acts, the parents think that neighbor too low down to live. The hoodlum begins his course by running wild in the street; he ends it on the gallows. But, as a general thing, his parents deserve hanging better than he

"To struggle with the evils springing from our National progress, we need to ernment." President Roosevelt has apparently been reading and digesting Macaulay to some purpose. An ancho has been often found to be a great dependence in a storm. All sail and no ballast, or insufficient ballast, have sent Oregon at all, but from some beach in many a stanch vessel upon the rocks.

With a note of self-acclaim, one of the "Big Three" New York life insurance companies sends out a circular to policy - holders showing in detail how expenses had been reduced \$3,278,000 for the first six months of 1905 as compared with the same period in 1995. What woful waste there must have been before the grafters were exposed and fired.

Freshmen have to do a cold-water stunt before they are thoroughly initiated into Portland Academy. Doubtless the senior clasemen think it will do them good. But there are some things that these young hazers need more, and that is good manners, correct training and seasonable castigation.

Of course the Standard Oil tanks on the East Side ought to be removed. It is only a question of time when they will be the cause, through fire, of wip-ing out all that part of East Portland. They retard building in that vicinity, too, and will retard it more and more.

Orleans following worse disasters puts into strong contrast Oregon's freedom from Nature's violence. since the white man came has there been a wind storm destructive of human life. This was in January, 1880. President Palma threatened a month

since to resign and leave the Cuban republic to its fate; but, when his bluff is called and he is permitted to get out, he sets himself up for a martyr. What he wanted was for the United States to intervene against the other fellow. The Massachusetts Democrats grace-

fully indorsed both Bryan and Hearst But there is no occasion for hilarity The Ohio Republicans dorsed Roosevelt and also "most heartlly approved of the course of Senators Dick and Foraker." Mr. Halliwell, a tobacco magnate, has married a trained nurse. She's

worth nothing but her lovely self, and

he's worth \$20,000,000. Just think of

that when you put your nickel in the

slot machine-to make a tobacco man's honeymoon A fire escape with the access to i barred, such as was found in the High School building, is like much of the teaching in that noble institution. theory suffices; practical use is seldom

thought of. It looks as if there were those who are determined to administer punishvenge upon him, because he didn't peris a plea that the representatives of sist in his perjuries to the end for pro-

We don't wish the docile Mrs. Platt any undeserved luck, but we move that that Illinois bridegroom who chastised education on co-educational lines. No his wife within five minutes of the wedding ceremony be nominated and elected Platt's successor.

Miss Mae Wood, whom Senator Platt didn't marry, is entitled to further pubtion as above outlined and prepared lic condolences. Think of the fine large alimony the late Mrs. Janeway has deprived her of.

Two Japanese bankers were held up in broad daylight at San Francisco lly wish success to the effort to be brutally maltreated and their mone stolen. Has Van Auker now been vin-

once, but with the hope of gradually re- If at first you don't succeed, go at it It costs \$60,000 a day to intervene in Cuba. But, really, are Secretary Taft

and General Funston having so much

To the committees of the Y. M.-Y. W.

"Mr. Hearst will watch the ballotyoung people. Though it may, and boxes this time," remarks the Washington Star. So will Mr. Hughes, who is a wise man,

> Still, the Russians are not talking of intervening in the South.

"Make the negro work" is the remedy for outrages by blacks, suggested by a number of Southern newspapers. Laws against vagrancy and idleness should be enforced, they say. In this way they believe that vicious tenden cies will be curbed.

"In nine cases out of ten," remarks the Dallas News, "the negro who assaults women is the negro who does not work, but who is supported by a female admirer from the kitchen of ner white employer, or a negro who roams through the country in search of localities where he can the most easily procure something to eat. . . Scourge the loafer to labor,"

And likewise the leading spirit of the white mob, the Dallas paper says, is the white idler. A meeting in Atlanta of reputable white and black citizens, declared that "the worst elements" of both races were responsible for the cause of the outbreak and its results, the worst elements being of the non-laboring, vagrant classes. "There can be no security," says the Dallas News, "where there is a pro-

fessional idle class," adding: It must be destroyed or it must be away if there is to be protection of life and property. For it refuses to recognize the right of the man to that which he works for and creates. It will beg, and if the results of begging are unsatisfactory it will steal. If it is obstructed in its thieving it will murder. With no respect for the rights of property, it quickly reaches the point where it has no respect for life. And having come to this place in the lowest scale, riot, bloodsed and number are attractive to it. bloodshed and murder are attractive to it and in such it is always the most prominent element, as it is charged to be in the de-piorable affair at Atlanta.

The Augusta Chronicle takes this same view, saying: "Make the loafers work and trouble is obviated." Do away with the idlers, it remarks, and the better class of negroes remain. "These latter are not the ones who make trouble. It is the loading, drunkard class of negro men and negro women who make the police do extra work and entail so great expense on the community through court costs and fail expenses. It is among the negroes principally that the chain gang is recruited. . . . When the better class of colored people and the better class of white neonle are earnestly at work together for better conditions and better understanding, they will surely attain them."

The Birmingham News calls for rigid enforcement of the vagrancy laws. "Let the authorities force every idler to go to work or to go to jail," it says, "A large proportion of the crimes committed in Southern cities can be traced directly or indirectly to dives and joints frequented by vagrants. Let the dives and joints where hundreds of leafers collect to drink and carouse and gamble and hatch out crime and mischlef be broken up. The same paper continues:

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Chatta-nooga, Nashville, Memphis and other leading Southern citles are full of idle negroes, many of whom live by gambling, stenling or other lawlessness. And yet in all of these cities labor is in great demand at good wagon. Here in Birmlingham there is complaint of the scarcity of miners, hostlers, butlers, waiters, cooks and dozens of other kinds of laborers. The demand for labor was naver greater and the wages offered are higher than ever before. Every Idler in Birmingham who wants to work and who knowe how to do anything or work and who knows how to do anything or is willing to learn can get work. And yet the city is full of loafers and idiers. Walking two blocks in the heart of the city where there are negro barber shops, eating houses, saloons and pool rooms it is the exception rather than the rule when not less than 100 idie negroes can be seen during any hour of the day iounging in front of these places or blocking the pavements. These and others like them should be made to go to work of set out. There is no place for hundreds of get out. There is no place for hundreds of idle negroes and vagrants in this busy city and district where labor of all kinds is in

On the border land between North and outh, the Washington Post gives this same advice, saying "Root out the parasites." Idle, vicious persons without legitimate means of support, frequenters of low rum shops and companion schools of degradation, the Post says are agencies of the race conflicts, and adds.

What the South wants is no sections cintment or prophylactic. The South needs what all the other sections need-protec-tion against the lawless, the idle, the victous, the criminal, whether black or white. Society has a right to defend itself. Society is under no obligation to furnish shelter, entertainment and opportunity to its enemies. Enact vagrant laws-without ref enemies. Enact vagrant laws—without ref-erence to race, color or previous condition— make the vagrants move on or set them to hard work in the public service. There are roads to build. Make these parasites use-ful. At all events, root them out of the neighborhood and put an end to their sinis-ter activities. The ginmilis are not a cause, they are a consequence. Eliminate their clientele and they will perish naturally.

"These phenomena are not peculiar to the negro in the South," goes on the Post, "The same causes produce exactly similar effects in white men and they operate as certainly in New England as in Georgia. The New York Times looks dubloust upon the plan to put idlers to work, say ing that while, if carried out, it would do much to check the evil in both races, involves a serious improvement in publi sentiment, to support it in any real effi-ciency." The Times says further:

If the policy were strictly and impar-tially enforced it would do more to check the double ell than any other. It tends to meet, moreover, the one controlling fact in the situation, that the South has, needs, and cannot possibly spare ne-gro labor. If the non-workers among negroes and the whites as well, can reduced to the lowest practicable mber, the indispensable services of

PANAMA WANTS TERRITORY SOME FEATURES

Controversy With Colombia About Division of National Debt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5,-(Special.)-The negotiations in progress for the renewal of friendly relations between Colombia and Panama are likely to strike a rock on questions of finance. Colombia de mands that Panama shall assume a por tion of her foreign debt. The propositio is that the debt be assessed on the basi of population.

The foreign debt of Colombia is about \$15,600,000 and the population of Panama is about one fifteenth that of Colombia. The debt Panama would be required to assume would be therefore, about \$1,000-600. Panama has agreed to assume this debt, but as an offset claims to hold cercept, but as an onset claims to show Colombia borrowed money from her while she was still part of that Republic to the extent of about \$1,000,000. She claims Colombia should repay this money and thus settle the question.

Colombia is stubborn in the matter, and Panama is unyleiding except upon one

Panama is unyielding except upon point. Panama is willing to pay the mil-lion dollars demanded in return for certain land upon which Colombia has a lien, but which Panama desires as part of her territory. As this would involve the seg-regation of part of the territory of Co-lombia, the latter government has absolutely refused to consider the proposal In the meantime, Colombia declines to recognize the independence of Panama.

NOT EASY TO SECURE CHINESE

Have Been Warned Against Deadly Climate of Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The officers of the Isthmian Canal Commission are busy examining the proposals recently submit-ted by contracting firms for furnishing Chinese labor for work on the canal at Panama. Because of the peculiar condiranama, Because of the peculiar condi-tions surrounding the importation of aliens in this work, complicated in part by the adjustment of some international features which probably will arise, sev-eral weeks must necessarily elapse before any conclusions are reached and the con tract awarded.

tract awarded.

Some doubt is expressed whether contractors will be able to carry out any contract which may be awarded for supplying coolie labor. On account of climatic conditions, the Isthmian Commission desires that any laborers sent to the isthmus shall come from the southern provinces of China. In that section reprovinces of China.

ports received at the Chinese legation show that not a single Chinese newspaper favors the emigration of Chinese to per favors the emigration of Chinese to Panama, as the experiences of those who went there for the French Canal Company are still fresh in the minds of the people The Chinese were unable to with the conditions then, and it is said that it 75 per cent of those who went there

Petitions from Chinese residents in Peru, San Francisco and at Panamu have been sent to the government at Pekin, asking that it refuse its sanction to any proposition to permit con-tract laborers to go from China to Panama. Thus far, however, the Chinese authorities have remained entire ly neutral in the matter and have made no representations to the United States. Several years ago the Chinese were sounded by the State Department as to their attitude toward sending coolie labor to Panama, to which a polite but unfavorable reply was received The suggestion has been made that it the Chinese Government interposes any objection, the contractors may resort to the Philippines or to the Straits Settlement, over which the Chi-nese Government has no jurisdiction.

New Salvadorean Minister.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Senor Jose Rosa Pacas, the new Minister to the United States from Salvador and Hon-duras, was presented to President Roosevelt today. Mr. Pacas is well known it Washington, having lived here for severa months in 1902 as representative of Sal vador on the commission for the arbitra tion of the claim of the Salvador Conmercial Company, a California corporation, against the Salvadorean government He also represented his government the recent conference on the United States ruiser Marblehead for the sattlen the war in which Guatemala, Hondura and Salvador were involved.

Transfers of Army Officers.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 5.—First Lieutenant Chester J. Stedman, assistant surgeon, now on duty with the Eighteenth aBttery of Field Artillery, upon arrival at Newport News will return to his station at Fort Ste

Captain Jesse M. Baker, Quartermaster, is relieved from duty at Seattle and or-dered to St. Louis for duty as assistant to the Depot Quartermaster at that place

Portland Firm to Build Dam

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—The Secretary of the interior has awarded the Pacific Coast Construction Company, of Portland, the contract for the construction of the Yellowstone dam and accessory structures of the lower Yellowstone irrigation project in Montana and North Dakota, the work on which must be com pleted by February 1, 1909

Northwest Postal Affairs.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Oct. 5,-William H. Jordan has been appointed regular, William L. Lewis substitute, rural carrier, route 2, at Bickleton, Wash. Jennie Swaim has been appointed postmaster at Sauk, Wash., vice H. W. Sullivan, resigned.

Appoints Robb a Judge. today appointed Charles H. Robb, of Ver-mont, at present Assistant Attorney-Gen-eral, to a Justice of the District of Co-lumbia Court of Appeals to succeed Jus-tice Duell, resigned.

SAFE, SURE AND SWIFT ENOUGH



AMERICAN FARMER-"I WOULDN'T GIVE THIS OLD THOROUGHBRED FOR ALL THE AIRSHIPS IN THE COUNTRY."

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.

FORCING HENS TO LAY EGGS IN WINTER

A valuable article, telling of ex-A valuable article, telling of ex-periments in the culture of poni-try by a Portland scientist who has dovoted twenty-five years to improvement of domestic fewls through a diet based on sound hygienic principles. Dr. Louis Dech-mann, physician and chemist, has made a deep life study of this subject in order to demonstrate the value to mankind of certain foods— notably those containing iron— which serve as makers of strength as well as preventives of disease. These experiments have resulted in developing fowls that combine the best laying qualities with the finest flesh-an achievement considered impossible and really so under present shiftless methods. Dr. Dech-mann shows not only that this re-sult may be obtained by any one who feeds fowls properly, but hens may be developed that will do their best laying in winter when the market price is highest.

market price is highest.

Dr. Dechmann says that nowhere else in the world do such ideal conditions exist for positry raising as in Western Oregon and he counsels every orchardist to cultivate fowls. He is no theorist; he has the fowls themselves in his poultry yard. Under an intelligent system of feeding, Oregon's poultry product can be increased millions of dollars a year.

LITTLE OLD NEW YORK AS IT APPEARS TO A PORTLANDER

A. H. Ballard writes from Man-hattan, giving his impressions of the great metropolis, after an ab-sence of several years. He then tells what the theaters big and little, are doing and outlines some of the things Portland may expect this sensor. this season.

GOD'S RELATIONS TO HUMANITY

A twentieth century Methodist ser-mon by a man who imbibed orthomon by a man who implied ortho-dox views and then changed. It is an address by Rev. C. B. Cline, D. D., before the recent Oregon Conference of the Methodist Epis-copal Church-bold and clear, in which he declares that God's mani, fortations are applicable and infestations are in spiritual and in-tellectual life; not in miracles.

MRS. O. P. H. BELMONT, VICE-REGENT OF NEW YORK'S 400

A sketch of this noted woman, mother of a British duchess, whom New York society resolved to turn down, but who, taken up by Mrs. Stayvesant Fish, has now become second only to her patroness, together with a suap-shot of Mrs. Belmont. She lasn't had a photograph taken for ten years and makes old ones serve for publication.

NIGHT RIDE IN A CAB ALONG THE COLUMBIA

The prose and the poetry of a mount on a man-forged steed that strides the rails through the Cascade Mountain gorge-a vivid word picture by Ralph A. Watson with time pen pictures by F. A. Rout-

TWO NOTED LIVING SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE

One, of course, is Frederick Funs ton, whose career, familiar to every American, reads like a romance. The other? Brigadier-General John Pershing, nine years ago an obscure instructor at West Point, But he went into the war and then did things to the natives in Jolo and Mindanoa. He was promoted over heads of S62 officers of the

UNCLE SAM AS A

REINDEER FARMER How the experiments in Alaska turned out. While Rev. Sheldon Jackson has not cleared himself from serious charges, he did raise reindeer. Some striking graphs accompany the article.

WHERE OUR GEORGE SUPPLANTED KING GEORGE

This was in the unconscious evolthis was in the unconscious evolu-tion of geographical names in the Pacific Northwest. Edmond S. Meany, professor of history, Uni-versity of Washington, writes an interesting article showing how the Father of His Courry supplanted the discoverers king in the nomen-clature of Puget Sound and adja-cent waters. cent waters.

CHUCKWAGON CAL ON POLITICAL BOOMS

The cook of the calf wras'lers' out-fit discourses on the early variety and points out the danger of po-

liticians getting too quick a start-BOOK REVIEWS AND NEWS OF LITERARY WORLD

Books are coming in now for the Christmas and New Year trade, and some of the best of them are noticed on the book page, along wiff gossip concerning men and women prominent in the world of letters. Among books reviewed this week are: "The Pass," by Stewart Edward White: "Tales from Heredstus," by H. L. Havell; "Stories from Dickens," by J. Walker McSpadden; "The Open Secret of Nazareth," by Dr. Bradley Gilman; "Stories from Scottish History," by Madalen G. Edgar; "William of Orange," translated by George P. Upton; "Gems of Wisdom for Beery Day," by H. B. Metcalf; "Lincoln at Gettysburg," by Clark E. Carr; "Beginners Greek Book," noticed on the book page, along Every Day," by H. B. Metcalf;
"Lincoln at Gettysburg," by Clark
E. Carr; "Beginners' Greek Hook,"
by Professors Bonner and Smith;
"Nine Orations of Cicero,' by Professor Harkness; "An introductionary Course in Argumentation," by
Frances M. Parry; "Melodic Readers," by F. H. Ripley and Thomas
Tapper, "Bob Hampton of Placet,"
by Randall Parrish; "American
Character," by Professor Brander
Matthews; "Afloat on the Dogger
Bank," by H. C. Moore; "The
Beauty of Kindness," and "Heart
Garden," by Rev. J. R. Miller,
D. D.; "In Eastern Wonderlands,"
by Charlotte Chaffee Gibson;
"Playtime," by Clara Murray; "Roberta and Her Brothers," by Madge
A Bagham; "Long Ago in Greece,"
hy Dr. E. J. Carpenter; "Pelham
and His Friend Thm," by Allen
French; "Tannhauser in Verse,"
by Oilve Huckel; "Saturday Mornlings," by Caroline F. Benton;
"Gudrun, Barbarossa," and "The
Nibelungs," translated by George
P. Upton; "A Hunt on Snowshoes,"
by Edward S. Ellis; "Holyland," by
"Gustav Frensson; and "Hearts
Triumphant," by Edith Sessions
Tupper.

Wields the Ax in Bay City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—Frank M. Macstretti, a member of the Board of Public Works, was today removed from office by Acting Mayor James Gallagher. In his letter to Maestretti, Mayor Gallagher assigns inefficiency and general dissatisfaction with his work as the cause for his removal. Supervisor George F. Duffy has been appointed to the vacancy on the Board of Public Works on the Board of Public Works