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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1906.

THE SERVICE IS WANTED.

Our people do not begrudge Mr. Harriman's stockholders the fine dividends he has recently been paying them; nor were they filled with envy at the theatrical effects in Wall street when the great dividends were declared. Our people like to see prosperity. The good fortunes of others do not distress

And yet their satisfaction would have been greater, and it would be deeper today, if, along with those splendid dividends to the stockholders, which set Wall street on its head for a week. the announcement had come that more cars had been provided and better facilities established, for relief of the congestion of Western business.

The supply of coal has run out at Portland, and there are no cars. Same as to wood. People are getting into a fever about their Winter's fuel. That fever may keep them warm for a while, but they fear the chill. There are great orders for lumber, but small equipment to haul it away. Doubtless there will be cars, at last; but meantime working forces are likely to disintegrate and trade connections lost. The demands the traffic, all over the Pacific States, have outrun the cars and of motive power. It has been said that the extraordinary requirements could not have been foreseen There is some truth here, doubtless yet it is a good while since the demands grew urgent, and there is no prospect that they will soon be met. So consequently, while our people do not begrudge Mr. Harriman's stockholders their fine dividends, or their yet they do desire and will continue to insist that equipment shall be supplied, with all reasonable speed, to meet the demands of the traffic of the country. Nothing can keep down an inquiry in the Legislature of Oregon next January on these subjects, or drastic legielation, except fair and certain assur ance of relief from these repressive and oppressive conditions.

CHERCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Much has been reported through our news columns, during a year or more, about the differences between French government and the Roman Catholic Church in France. Connection between church and state is so foreign to the idea of our own country that there is some difficulty here in comprehending the nature of the differences in France, to which the news reports so often refer. This, however, is clear; The present government of France has resolved on complete separation of church and state, and is pledged to enforcement of laws enacted to that end.

The Revolution had completely overthrown the church in France, Napeleon, who had a genius for using everything to strengthen and support his own power, re-established the church through the celebrated "Concordat," which has been the basis of the agreement between church and state in France till the present time. It was a means used by Napoleon for centralization and confirmation of the power he had acquired. Napoleon did not deal with church or with religfon as a believer. He merely acted on the principle stated by Gibbon, that "to the believer every religion is equally true, to the philosopher every religion is equally false, and to the statesman every religion is equally use-Concordat was allowed to stand; and the church therefore till now has maintained a connection with the state, and has drawn large support for it. government in France till now has felt To the New York Times we are indebted for a statement that presents with sufficient clearness the present situation and the leading

points of difference. to be withdrawn from the church. The change to the voluntary system will undoubtedly lay serious burdens upon the supporters of the church; but "the gravamen of the complaint is that the state is interfering with the very constitution of the church," by virtual suppression of its hierarchical principle.

Thus, as the Times says; The point of difference is that the constitu-tion of the church recognizes only the priest-hood as the custodians of the temporalities as well as of the spiritualities of the church. On

the other hand, the French law recognizes only the laity, and requires that the incor-porators of an "association for worship" shall

Evidently the purpose is to abridge the influence or cut off the power of the hierarchy. The French bishops state the case, and their objections to the law, thus:

The law declares that it recognizes, for the The law declares that it recognizes, for the exercise of divine worship, only associations of citizens, formed and governed at their pleasure under rules of their own choice, and always modifiable at their will. If the necessary principle of the Catholic hierarchy seems to be implicitly contained in one of the articles, it is indicated only in vague and obscure terms, while it is distinctly denied in another article, which in case of conflict leaves the final decision to the Council of State. the final decision to the Council of State, that is to the civil power. That is to give a lalo constitution to the church. This Plus X condemned, and necessarily had to condemn.

It is evident that one of the purposes of the government is to bring church wholly under control of the state-this being deemed necessary to a complete and final separation, as also to full control by the state of the educational system of the country. It goes further than we have ever done in the United States; since our laws distinctly allow trustees to hold property for the churches; and these trustees are very ommonly selected from the clergy. The ourpose of France is, however, to cut 'Ultramontanism" out entirely.

FORTY-FOOT HARBOR FOR NEW YORK.

New York harbor will have 35 foot depth next year on completion of the Ambrose Channel, but it is foreseen that yet more water will be required, and already an agitation has started for 40 feet. That is the ultimate death shich Government engineers have had in project for the mouth of the Combla River.

New York City is looking to the National Government for money to make the new improvement, the same as is the Columbia River. It looks to Congress for the required money, and does not expect to tax itself for the improvement. Parsimony of the National Sovernment in river and harbor appropriations is stirring the great metrop olis to demand that Congress loosen the purse-strings. This demand is the most hopeful sign yet seen that pres-sure will be brought on Congress successfully for a more liberal policy of river and harbor improvement.

The depth required by the steamship Celtic, for a full load, when under way, is 39 or 40 feet, and that will be required by the new Cunard steamships Justiania and Mauretania. While New York will have 40 feet at high tide on mpletion of the Ambrose Channel next year, shipping interests are demanding that they have that depth at all tides, in order to avoid delays.

The Celtic, fully laden, draws 36 feet nd when in motion a foot or two more, so that in order to let her in and out of New York harbor to her full depth, 39 or 40 feet is required. The average 414foot tide will yield this depth on completion of the 35-foot channel, but shipping interests demand that a vessel be not compelled to waste time-some-times half a day-in waiting for tide. The Celtic has been unable to load to her 36-foot draft and her earning power has been reduced accordingly. The two new Cunard steamers are designed to draw 37 to 371/4 feet. As a vessel draws a foot or two more water under way than at dock, owing to the sag of her stern, it will be seen that these two vessels will need 40 feet when they shall begin their voyages to New York, perhaps a year and a half hence. By that time the 35-foot Ambrose Channel will have been finished. Then the need of deepening it another five feet will enforce itself.

The New York Tribune, urging the

organization of a movement on Congress, says: If proper representations of the situation should be made to Congress next Winter, that body might be persuaded to deal more liberally with New York than it has deals liberally with New York than it has dealt in the spast. There would be perfect propriety in a concerted demand by the Chamber of Commerce and the steamship companies for such treatment as this city needs and deserves. The movement cannot be organized too soon, for the next session, which is to be a short one, will begin only two months hance. In support of a plea for generous appropriations many powerful arguments can be adduced. As the Triburts pointed out yesterday, the United States Government has been comparatively paraimonious in its expenditure for improvements of this class for the last century and a quarter. France has spent \$1,200,000,000. Holland \$1,500,000,000 and America onl \$450,000,000. Besides, New York has a spe cial claim to consideration. For years more than 60 per cent of the revenue from cus-toms in this country has been collected at this port. The Government can well afford to be generous, or at least just, to the city in which so large a share of its income is secured.

New York cannot possibly feel the effects of the Government's parsimony more than the Columbia River does. The mouth of the Columbia River needs \$2,500,000 before improvement can be made, and the Celllo Canal needs \$500,-000 to continue work. With powerful influences like those of New York pulling for larger river and harbor approprintions, there is some hope for other harbors throughout the country, including one of the most important-the Columbia River.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN.

Captain Amundsen adds mightily to the glory and little to the tragedy of Arctic exploration. He has at last for it, works for it, dies for it. With taken a ship through the famous Northwest Passage, which was sought, and sought in vain, from the time of the first voyagers across the Atlantic until almost the other day. Captain Amundsen has come back safe and sound; no poet need write of him as Tennyson did of Sir John Franklin 'Not here, the white North has his

His voyage proceeded under happy auspices. But one man died during the long sojourn so far beyond the possibility of human habitation. Indeed it is the verdict of later explorers that the dreadful tragedies of early polar voyages were due partly to ignorance in the circumscribing cylinder; thereof the conditions, partly to foolhardy adventures, and partly to bad executive work. With warm quarters, exercise and plenty of amusement men thrive throughout the polar Winters. Lack of amusement has often proved

more fatal than cold and scurvy Captain Amundsen's achievement has purely scientific value. strong enough to attempt to break the The hope of establishing a route of Japan, we stand much in the position commerce through the Northwest Passage has long since been abandoned. Captain Amundsen reports among the insuperable difficulties the shallowness of the water. It is known, in fact, to scientific men that the North Polar regions are rising somewhat slowly, and these waters are likely to become shal-

> It is predicted by some writers that the elevation of the Arctic land will bring about another glacial epoch much sooner than the return of that worlddestroying catastrophe is commonly expected. Of course the eclentific fruits continental etrides toward empire is of this remarkable voyage must await paralyzed by revolutionary struggles the slow process of expert computation against a government whose existence and interpretation. When fully ex- is a monstrous anachronism. The na- ferings,

lower as time passes.

ploited they are not likely to be very startling; but the value of scientific work is by no means in proportion to its sensational nature. Should Captain Amundsen's observations throw new light on the important and obscure subject of the earth's magnetism, that ritself will suffice to write his name among the immortals.

COUNCILS UNMINDFUL OF FRANCHISE

GRAFTS. What has become of municipal ownership in Chicago? Eighteen months ago Mayor Dunne was elected on that leeue, but as yet there's "nothing doing." The street-car companies of Chicago keep fast hold of the streets, kill and maim people fust the same, and rake in the nickels just as greedily as ever without paying the city a percentage of their gains. seems neglected by all the interests that once boosted it.

The City Council does nothing even to devise some method to force the companies to disgorge part of their earnings for the benefit of the public. Says the Chicago Journal:

Was there ever a more complete and over helming reversal of public opinion on an whelming reversal of public opinion on any subject? Two years ago this Fall the atmosphere was overcharged with municipal owner-ship ideas, and when Mayor Dunne was elected eighteen months ago he was so confident of the triumph of the project that he promised to bitain possession of the traction system within sixty days of his inauguration.

The traction question in Chicago has been used by politicians for a decade as a means of boosting themselves into office. It has progressed no further than in the beginning, and is just as full of possibilities for office-seekers as at first, even more so. It frequently happens that a City Council neglects franchise matters as long as possible Here in Portland we have a Counci that fights shy of the Fourth-street forfeiture and the gas franchise abuse. So, while casting censure at the Chicago Council, the Portlander does not need to go so far from home to keep himself busy.

Municipal ownership in American cites as yet is but a hazy dream of the future. Its practicability under our system is far from being proved; in fact, weight of evidence thus far is on the other side. There are strong reasons for believing that the dream may not be realized in this country. While public ownership of railroads is an entirely separate question from municipal ownership of public utilities, and must be supported by an entirely different though similar line of argument, country against it bodes ill for municipal ownership, and undoubtedly has contributed to suspension of-the latter

But there are franchise abuses in Chicago, in plenty. The streets of that city are used by public-service corporations for private grab and greed at the expense of the public. Portland's streets are used in the same way, though in lesser degree. The City Councils of both cities do nothing to abate the evils.

JAPAN.

Mr. Miller's remarks upon Japan, as reported in The Oregonian, evince an understanding of that country and its extraordinary population which must be the result of diligent observation and careful thought. Mr. Miller brought to his duties as Consul in the Orient wide reading upon questions of politics and political economy, a keen intelligence and a varied experience of hu-man affairs. All this makes him a singularly valuable public servant at a time when the break-up of old customs opens a new period of history in Eastern Asia, and when the relations of friendship or enmity which we now establish with those fermenting populations will affect our own welfare for generations, if not forever. It is agreeable, therefore, to read that Mr. Miller speaks of the Japanese, not with the olce of petty jealousy and flambovant belligerency, but with a philosophical comprehension. The Mikado's subjects are peculiar among modern nations for a combination of three traits not usually thought to be compatible. They are at once among the most artistic, the most logical and the most practical of mankind.

American and German captains do not compose odes and quatrains on the night before battle, as did the Japanese in their trenches before Port Arthur; but, while they can thus give us lessons in the lightsome welcoming of danger, no one can teach them anything of the art of dying. In his death, as in his life, the Japanese seems to be governed by pure reason. that we adopt half-heartedly, with many reservations, he accepts frankly to the last clause. We teach in schools the beauty of patriotism and our poets sing how grand it is to die for one's country; but our theory of what a man owes to his native land falls far short of the Japanese citizen's. With him patriotism is not alone the inspiration of great moments; it is an hourly motive, a continual guide to conduct. What the love of success, the desire for power and wealth, the hunger for fame, do for us, for him devotion to his coun try does. He educates himself, as Mr. Miller truly says, for his country; lives a zeal profoundly Christian, though he gives it another name, the Japanese seeks greatness through service. He has carried the logic of patriotism to the ultimate, and so has he that of production, transportation and marketing. Combination in production eliminates waste. The man who argues against trust methods of production argues for thriftlessness, prodigality and chaos. He endeavors to impose perpetually upon the shoulders of mankind a burden heavier than the wise gods have made it by eternal law. This the Japanese see, piercing to the heart

things, as Archimedes saw his sphere fore they have discarded individualism in production and adopted the method of the trust. But, instead of conferring the savings made by the trust method upon a few by special privileges and partial laws, they appropriate them to the nation. Thus their perfect logic leads them toward perfect justice. Meanwhile, in our competition with of an individual competing with a trust Managed as they are, our trusts are powerful instruments of plunder; they

are potent in the war for markets against peoples more individualistic than ourselves; but they do not strengthen the nation as a whole; they weaken each other by internal indus trial war; and they prepare the way for clase struggles by heaping the wine-press of history with the grapes of wrong. Marvelous is the fortune of Japan. The only nation that might stay her

tions which must meet her on the world-wide field of industrial war have tied their own hands with vain economic theories belonging to a dead time, while the youngest of the na-Omega of the world, smiling at super-stitions, regardless of fetiches, looking at facts with their application and nothing else, marches like Athene in golden panoply to easy victory.

There is no nation so practical as the Japanese. What is best to be done, that thing they do. Their constitution is not invoked to inhibit the general welfare and stay up the privileges of a plutocracy. Dead governmental theories of a bygone age are dead to them, and they modify their political philoso-phy to suit the future. Though they orship their ancestors, they care less than any other people for time-worn opinions. The things that we believe theoretically, they put in practice. The hygienic rules which look so lovely to Europeans on paper the Japanese transform into military edicts. All our knowledge of science becomes in their hands an instrument of production, a means of conquering markets. Instead of wrangling with their transportation companies, dealing with them as if they were half-independent sovereignties, the Japanese make them part of the governmental machinery. They are

afraid of nothing. Such is the nation that America and Europe must compete with in the death struggle for markets. It is like old men swathed in mantles and quaking at shadows going forth to battle with an armed knight glorious in youth, free of limb and lightsome of heart. Who can doubt the issue unless the senile warriors find, as Japan dld, the fountain of youth and renew their might at te waters?

A fourteen-year-old mother would be an object of pity under any circumstances and in any surroundings. It is not surprising, therefore, that the childnother of the Colorado mining camp, as detailed in a recent dispatch from Denver, was an object of intense interest to the rude miners, and that he babe's cry awakened in their hearts a great pity joined with the protective feeling that is the test of true manhood. The father, who, as the story goes, acompanied the deserted child-wife and the pitiful child-mother, may perhaps be acquitted of his sin of omission against the girl upon the score of ignorance. It is possible that he did the est he could by the light he had, but utterly failed in a father's first dutythe protection of his young daughterfailed and saddened, knowing it." In the absence of evidence to the contrary it may be well to include him in the pity that this tale of the mountains in cites.

"A National Apple Day." The very suggestion is fragrant with memories of far-away years! The Baldwins and he Roxbury Russets, the Winesaps and Spitzenbergs, the Belifiowers and Pippins, the Seek-No-Farthers and the Jonathans! Attics and cellars, redolent in January with the spicy odors of September and bright with the stored sunshine of June and July, appear unbidden at the sound of these names. By all means let us have a National apple day. It will do us good to join the past to the present by the subtle fragrance that exhales from the old apple orchard joined to that of the new.

Why should Platt resign? He ha not been indicted, tried nor convicted, nor has he taken an appeal to the higher courts. Those Eastern people who talk about his resigning should come West and learn the proper order of procedure for Congressmen who get into trouble. To resign is all right in ts time, but it is the last thing to do.

The New York campaign is in the early stages of the you're-another pe riod. "Rats," "cockroaches" and "Croton bugs" are not pleasant epithets; but they are better than some others within the picturesque vocabulary of Mr. Brisbane, per Mr. Hearst. We can have no hope that Mr. Hughes' whis kers will escape.

"A hard Winter is coming," says Jim Tompkins, from the heights of Mount Hood, basing his prophecy on the big supply of acorns this Fall. Anybody who has to pay the high prices of coal and wood in Portland knows that it is going to be a very hard Winter.

Springfield, the Lane County sawmill town, was put on a main line last Thursday, the Willamette bridge being so far along that a freight train went south from there. There will be no more running back to Albany with the product of the mills of Eastern Lane.

There were just six reformed and cent Harrisburg speech. It merely happened so, no doubt. But the President made it clear that he practices what he preaches by using the word "thru" a great many times. Ugh! Baker County will have a State Sen-

ator of its own in the next Oregon apportionment, instead of one joint with Harney and Malheur. Baker is one of the fast-growing countles of the state and is entitled to this recognition. Mr. Hearst refers to several impor

tant and genteel Democrats as "Croton "cockroaches" and "scurrying bugs," rats." Doesn't Mr. Hearst care anything for the New York lodging-house

Chinese exclusion is enforced to the limit by members of the Gould family, who have "frozen out" Mrs. Howard Gould. Her sieter is the wife of a hardworking Chinese

One Valley town apparently has no

omplaint to make of railroad service. McMinnville has four passenger trains day each way, which is very good for old Yamhill. An ice plant at Heppner has been forced to close by scarcity of fuel. Yet

there is plenty of coal veins in the hills up there, only needing development, Cuban intervention was, after all, dry affair. General Funston hasn't

Naturally, Maybelle Gilman is tired of the unspeakable Corey. Everybody

even had to swim a river.

Wedged Under Car, Doctor Is Cool. NEW YORK, Oct. 8 .- Dr. J. Lewis Amfter, while out driving Sunday, was un down by a trolley car and seriously nurt. While wedged under the car wait ing for the wrecking crew, the physisuffering intense pain, described his injuries to the ambulance surgeon and then asked for morphine to relieve his suf-

MOSES AND THE PENTATEUCH. The Catholic Attitude Toward Higher Criticism.

MT. ANGEL, Ore., Oct. 8.—(To the Editor.)—In regard to a recent editoria utterance of The Oregonian, headed "The Word," I wish to offer a few explanations. In one place is stated: "The Pentateuch is admitted by even the high-est Catholic authorities, to be edited from earliest literary works which are now

Now, in order that the correct attitude of the Catholics towards the higher criti-clams relative to the Pentateuch may not be mistaken, I ask that you print the following document issued by the Biblical Commission and sealed with the Pope's approval, as it is translated by the Lonion Daily Chronicle's Roman correspond-The document referred to:

First-Despite the arguments formulated by andern criticism against the Mosaic authoricity of the Pentateuch, greater regard must e had for the witness of the Old and New estaments, the constant persuasion of the fewish people, and the uninterrupted tradition of the church, equally with the internal proofs derivable from the sacred books themselves. It must be maintained that these books have Moses for their author, and have not been composed of elements for the most part later

than his time.

Second—It does not follow, however, that
Moses wrote the Pentateuch entirely with his
Moses wrote the dictated it all to copyists. It
may be admitted that when he had conceived his work under divine inspiration, he confided must, nevertheless, be affirmed that they have truly rendered his thought, neither adding no omitting anything centrary to his intention and that they have published their labors only after having obtained the inspired author's approbation of the work which bears his name. Third—It is likewise admissable that Moses

composing the Pentateuch availed himse in composing the rentaceus against a said of earlier sources, written documents or oral traditions, whereaf, under divine inspiration, he made use conformably to the end he proposed attaining; so that he borrowed sometimes the words, and at other times the sense only. abridging or amplifying according to circum

Fourth-It may further be admitted that the books of Moses in the long course of cen-turies which have elapsed since their compoition have undergone some modifications; as or instance, certain additions, written by some napired author after the death of Mose ertain glosses and explications interpolate nto the text; certain words and forms of dis-course translated from an older into a mor dern style; and, lastly, certain faulty read ngs attributable to the unskillfulness of copy ists. It belongs to the province of criticism to employ the rules of its art in the research and discernment of these modifications.

TOLERATION IN THEOLOGY. Spiritualist Puts In a Plea for Witch

of Endor. PORTLAND, Oct. 8.—(To the Editor.)— Under the heading, in last Sunday's Ore-gonian, of "Spiritism of the Devil" appeared part of a eermon delivered by Elder G. A. Snyder, of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. He says that Jesus and his aposties were opposed by mani-festations similar to those found in modern spiritualism and he then refers to Paul's charge to Elymas, the sorcerew. I am of the opinion that Paul was just the same kind-religiously speaking-of a numan being as is Mr. Snyder,—hence his denunciation of those who did not follow him. Paul, of course, did not want any rivals in giving manifestations, so he proceeded to class all others as doing their work with the assistance of the devil. Upon one occasion, the disciples of Jesus came to him and said that who did not belong to his coterie of fol lowers were doing wonderful works, an Jesus advised his disciples to let ther

It would seem that a great many of the would-be followers of Jesus have not inherited his broad, Catholic spirit of toleration. Jesus, without doubt, be-lieved that if Moses and Elljah could manifest to Peter, James and John in company with himself, that other spirits of so-called dead people could do like-wise. Who knows anything to the con-trary, when I say that God's laws are inchangeable, the same yesterday, today

Mr. Snyder then quotes John the Revelator and also refers to the laws found in the Old Testament, against the procview of the fact that these laws were inforced against one of the most promin-int personages of the Bible, I am going lecture next Sunday evening before First Society of Spiritualists, Arling ton Bidg., on the subject: "The Woman only called the witch) of Endor a a Medium and an Ideal Character." As Mr. Snyder was supposed to have taken Bible ground in an effort to prove his argument, I also will take the Bible and present the other side of the question as there are always two sides to every pro-

FUNSTON THEN AND NOW. Early Days When He Was Penniless

and Sick in Cuba. PORTLAND, Oct. 8 .- (To the Editor.) In reading the account of the life of General Funston in last Sunday's Ore-gonian I am reminded of a story I once seard General Fitzhugh Lee tell about

General Lee said when he was Gover

nor-General of Cuba that owing to the treachery of the Spaniards and ignorance of the Cubans he felt that his life was in constant peril. The only protection he had consisted of a sentinel, an orderly, a big revolver and a sharp lookout. One day the orderly reported that the sentinel had a man in charge that wanted to see him. The General asked about the appearance of the man and the orderly said he was a pretty hard-looking case, but that he spoke the English language. Lee told the orderly to admit the stranger, and when the latter came in he saluted the General and asked for a pass to New York. The General asked him where he was from and the visitor said he had been out helping the Cubans and had got a little worsted. "Have you ever lived in New York?" was asked, and the answer was, "No; I have lived in Kan-The visitor added that his name was Fred Funston. After a few more interrogatories Gen-

eral Les told the orderly to show Funston the bathroom and barber shop and to provide him with a sult of Government clothes and report back to him. After ward General Lee give Funston a pass to New York, which, I presume, was the time Funston was sliced up and sewed together. L. M. STEGNER.

PLOT TO DESTROY NOME.

Fire Is Started, but Checked in Time. and Arrests Are to Follow.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 8.-A report reached this city today to the effect that a plot was discovered to destroy the City of Nome by fire September 34. One fire was started, but timely efforts prevented its spread. It is understood that important arrests are to be made.

Andrews' Widow Gets Estate.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 8.-The estate Milton Franklin Andrews, who murdered his female companion and killed himself his female companion and filled influent as he was about to be arrested for attack-ing William Ellis in Berkeley, was awarded today to Andrews' widow, Jen-nie J. Andrews, of Holyoke, Mass., by Judge Harris. The estate consists of personal property valued at \$416.

Manifest of Schooner Sequola.

ASTORIA, Or., Oct. &-(Special.)-The manifest of the schooner Sequola, which sailed from this port last evening, was filed at the Custom-House today. The filed at the Custom-House today. The vessel carries a cargo of 450,000 feet of lumber, loaded at Vancouver for San Francisco.

Railroads Required to Eliminate

Mystery From Their Rates. WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- A hearing was given today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to representatives of railads on the subject of preparation for lling tariffs with the commission. It is a subject of much importance to the rali-roads, although it is practically entirely technical, and about 100 of the traffic officials of the important lines of the

o issue an order specifying the requirements on the subject. Some of these requirements are that joint tariffs shall be filed by the initial line; that the schedules of each initial line shall be printed as an independent document; par-ticipating lines may file with the commission a general authority for any initial line to file on their behalf all tariffs; class rates shall be filed in a tariff by themselves; in the compilation of tariffs uniform order shall be observed and terminal charges, which must be paid by all shippers at destination and which are, therefore, really a part of the cost of transportation, must be specified in the tariff of the initial line. The commission invited suggestions in writing and ap-pointed today for an oral hearing on the subject.

The carriers today appointed a com-uities to present their ideas to the comnission and this committee occupied the treater part of the afternoon in doing so t was evident from the statements subnitted that the carriers are experiencing culty in preparing their tariffs colally in arranging for the uniformity difficulty which is desired. They indicated, how their desire to do the best they

The commission has informed the car riers that after a sufficient time has been allowed for revision of the tariffs, "no schedule will be filed by the commission which is not constructed in conformity with the requirements of the statute and the rules prescribed by the commission and which does not so state the rates contained that they can be understood by a person of ordinary intelligence."

TOO MANY ABSENTEE CAPTAINS

McCaskey Says Custom Provokes Desertions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-Strong complaint against the absence from their ommands of company officers is made by Brigadler-General S. McCaskey, com-manding the Department of Texas, in his annual report. He says the situation in that respect is getting worse, and he be-lieves that, if more officers of the grade of Captain were present with their com-panies, contentment among enlisted men would exist and fewer desertions would

He also recommends a 20 per cent in rease in the pay of officers and enlisted men and a corresponding increase in the allowance for quarters. The abandon-ment of the present system of division commands in favor of the old system of lepartmental commands would result in in improvement in administration, in the

pinion of General McCaskey. Because 28% per cent of the total numper of desertions in the department was in the first year of enlistment, the mili-tary secretary, Major Finley, recommends the first enlistment be made for one year only; the second for two years and all succeeding enlistments for three years.

ACQUIT COMLY AND PRESSEY

Court-Martial Finds No One to Blame for Collision.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Acting Secre tary Newberry, of the Navy Department, today approved the findings of acquittal in the court-martial in the case of Captain Samuel P. Comly, who was recently tried on charges growing out of the col-lision between the Alabama and Illinois off Brenton's Reef, Rhode Island, on July 21. Captain Comly was in command of the Alabama. Lieutenant Alfred W. Pres-

been acquitted Prepares to Withdraw Coal Land.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Secretary Hitchcock today laid before the President a memorandum containing data to be used by him in his forthcoming proclama-tion withdrawing from public entry all land supposed to contain coal. This will be done to prevent such land from falling into the hands of speculators. Meantime an investigation is under way by the Geological Survey to determine the real character of the land to be withdrawn. and such as are found not to contain coal deposits will be promptly restored to pub-lic entry. Mr. Hitchcock said the withdrawals will cover land in a number of Western States.

Hard on Veal Shippers.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Commission men in this city today prepared a petition to the Government that the time for the use of a new quality of paper on shipments of yeal be extended from October 1 to November 15, the date by which the stock-yards packers are to change the labels on packing-house products. The express on packing-house products. The express companies are refusing to pick up ship-ments not wrapped in the legally speci-fied paper and the loss to the Chicago market alone is estimated at thousands of dollars every day.

Federal Supreme Court Meets.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—After a month's vacation the Supreme Court of the United States convened today for the term of 1966-67. In accordance with custom an adjournment was taken to permit the members to call on the President, which they did, in a body. The hearing of mo-tions and the transaction of other business was postponed until tomorrow.

Cruiser Squadron at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Egypt, Oct. 8.-The United States armored cruiser squadron, consisting of the Colorado, Maryland, West Virand Pennsylvania, commanded by Rear-Admiral Brownson, arrived here to-

MAKE ALL TARIFFS UNIFORM NO DANGER OF CEMENT TRUST

Abundance of Raw Material Check Upon Monopoly,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.-A bulletin is-sued by the Geological Survey on the "concentration of cement" interests de-clares that, "setting aside as impracticable the question of trusts and combina-tions based on monopoly of raw mate-rials, it can be said that there is notable a certain concentration of interests in the cement industries, and that this will probably become marked year by year. The 88 plants in existence in 1905 were operated by 78 companies, and several of these nominally independent companies are closely connected by ownership."

The nature of the cement industry renders it improbable that any combination or noncompetitive arrangement can be carried to such a point as to result in a monopoly of the industry and permanently high prices. Good raw materials are so widely distributed in the United States that there is hardly a county which could that there is hardly a county which could not produce Portland cement if prices were forced high enough. The only lim-itation now on the erection of cement plants is the fact that the great cost makes the ventures prohibitive for indi-viduals or for the small firms.

Schwab Confers With Roosevelt.

WaSHINGTON, Oct. S.—Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company, was one of President Roosevelt's callers today. His call was brief, and, Mr. Schwab said, related to personal matters of which he was not at liberty to

MORPHINE ENDS DEBAUCH.

Henry Carney Tops Off Beer and Whisky With Deadly Drug.

PENDLETON, Or., Oct. 8.—(Special.)—Caroner Folsom was called to Umatilia this morning to investigate the cause of death of Henry Carney, who was found dead in a room of the hotel at that place. It was ascertained that the death had been the result of an overdose of morphine taken by himself. Furing Sunday afternoon Carney and three or four com-panions are said to have disposed of 40 cans of beer and some whisky. When this began to take effect, Carney, who was also addicted to morphine, started to taking the drug

The dead man is about 40 years of ago, and has a sister living in Portland, whose husband is a dentist. Her name is not known, however, and the Chief of Police has been asked to help locate her. He was a single man and his other relatives are supposed to reside in Nebraska, he North-Bank Railroad.

May Be Needed on Valdez Run.

SEATTLE. Oct. 8 .- (Special.)-The steamships Saratoga and Northwestern, which, it was expected, would be available for charter on a Portland-San Franrisco run this Winter, will probably be required in the Seattle-Valdez run. The Northwestern Steamship Company has lost the steamer roegon, the Santa Clara and Excelsior have been withdrawn, the latter because of injuries and the Santa Ana had to be beached at Cialiam Bay to save her. The Santa nAs has been aped out, raised and towed to Seattle, she will be tied up here indefinitely,

indergoing repairs. The Santa Clara, now on the way south, is to be thoroughly overhauled at once. When the other boats of the fleet are put into shape again the Saratoga and North-western may be released. The Pennsyl-vania will be on the Valdez run tempora-

Few Cars for Shingle Shipments.

SEATTLE, Oct. 8 .- (Special.) -- But 35 per cent of the cars needed for shingle shipments and about 45 per cent of the cars required for lumber are being supthe railroads to mills of this Mills along the Northern Pacitio are feeling the car stringency worse than the others, for 80 per cent of the mills are reached by that road.

It will be an absolute impossibility for sey, officer of the deck of the Alabama, is the milis to take care of more than half the Middle West, the car shortage being responsible. There will have to be an overproduction of shingles, and the shingle mills of the state will probably close for three months, beginning December 22 to prevent a demoralization of the

market in the Spring. Joint Salmon Fishery Regulations.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 8 .- An Ottawa dispatch says recommendations for amendments to the fishery regulations have been made by the joint fishery commission of British Columbia and Washington. e Americans asked that fishing be prohibited in the Fraser River above New Westminster, but the Canadian Commission did not agree to this. The American commissioners will recommend to the Washington Legislature a series of resolutions with the object of protecting certain salmon schools where they cross Puget Sound or ascend the Fraser River. They will also ask the Legislature not only to impose a fine, but also imprisonment and confiscation of gear, for violations of regulations.

Dr. Horsfall Scores His Fellows.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 8-(Special.)-Dr. Frank L. Horsfall, chairman of the Christian Endeavor reception committee for the convention of 1997, has created a sensation in church circles by a denunciation of the lack of charity he declares he has found. He severely arraigned the Christian Endeaver committeemen and sharply criticised the church for its backwardness. Today churchmen declared they resented his attack, but Dr. Horsfall insists that his deductions are correct and that he has proven them in a number of

Shoulder-Blade Broken at Football. PENDLETON, Or., Oct. 8.—Orvill Reeves, a member of the High School football team, had his shoulder-blade broken in a football game with Whitman College at Walla Walla Saturday. He will not be able to play again this year. He had the same shoulder broken in the last game of the season last year.

