The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1906.

their usual unctuous smugness to competitors. Now these indictments tains, come in literally by the hundred to

ter. Still they persist, boldly facing all risks in this world and the next. Why do they do it?

The reason is simple enough. Rebates are given, not by the stockhold-ers of the road, but by the officers. These officers hold stock in the roads. of course, but the benefits which they get from the rebates heavily outweigh the losses which they suffer from the practice as stockholders. What are these benefits? They are twofold. First, the officers who grant the rebates are deeply interested in the trusts which receive them. As stockholders in the roads they lose a little by giving the rebates. As owners of the trusts they receive the whole amount of the rebates. Thus the practice is immense ly to their advantage, though the other stockholders lose by it without compenention.

Secondly, through rebates the trusts crush out their competitors and gain a monopoly of the market. This puts them in a position to swindle the whole Nation without restraint, and makes their profits simply incalculable. In comparison with this source of revevalued by the trusts not so much for itself as for its effects.

This double advantage from rebates enables the trusts to laugh in their sleeves at the paltry fines which are imposed upon them for breaking the The fines would not matter to them even if they had to be paid, but that is not the case. They are never paid at once. Every case is appealed and sent forth upon that interminable course of sinuous windings which all trust litigation follows. Some time or other some of the fines may perhaps be paid; but what does that matter to the trusts, which meanwhile continue to their treasuries?

The secret of the rebates lies, therefore, in the fact that the trusts which receive them control the roads which grant them. And rebates in some form other will never cease until this ne farious community of ownership is de-

LAWYERS AND PARMERS.

recently published sets out his concept of "The Ideal Lawyer." The being of ineffable perfections whom he describes is purely imaginary, of course. The actual lawyer who devotes his talcourts for the benefit of the trusts and istics of the ideal; but, glaring as his

He admits that the profession is overcrowded, and that the average income is email. Still he thinks the law is to be preferred to farming, for example. Farming, in the Judge's opinion, con-sists in a continual round of severe

about modern agriculture. He understands better how to try a case than how to raise a Hood River pippin. If he believes, as he does, that the latter process involves nothing of the intel lectual, there is grave reason to think that he is mistaken. Between pettifogging a case through an inferior court and producing a roll of Oregon butter, the advantage in respect to pure reason is altogether with dairyman. He must study harder, know more and reason better to do his ferring-do than the lawyer must.

Modern farming is a high art. It is also an intellectual pursuit. It involves very little severe muscular toll, though If it did there are worse evils, and the hangdog parasitism of the pettifogger is one of them. The farmer must know the physical sciences. He must observe. He must think. He must understand the laws of trade as The man who calls him a clodhopper simply shows his own ignorance.

THE OLD HOME OF DR. M'LOUGHLIN.

o levy a kindly tax upon themselves o secure funds wherewith to purchase the old home of Dr. John McLoughlin falthful resorted to its healing waters from all over the world. A great inquare and old, with ite many emallpaned windows and its weather-stained exterior, is a well-known landmark. Generous but dignified hospitality was dispensed within its walls during the posed of. Relics, images and other saten years of its occupancy by the white-haired chief factor of the Hudeon's Bay Company. There are relatively few persons now living who knew Dr. McLoughlin in his home, but the records of the community life of old territorial days-contain many inidents that testify to his graciousness a the role of host and to his uniform kindness as a neighbor. History deals with the official and public life of Dr. McLoughlin. But of the records of the ommonplace events of his life as a with the mists of time,

This old house is, however, a realitymaterial thing sacred to memory. The effort to preserve it in the same condition, as nearly as possible, in which it was when vacated by the Almost every day brings reports of death of its owner, nearly half a cennew indictments against the railroads tury ago, is a commendable one, and difficult; nevertheless we venture to for giving relates. Now the New York should receive the generous indorse-Central is accused, and convicted, of ment of the generation that has sprung allowing rebates to the Standard Oil up since Dr. McLoughlin completed his and sugar trusts. Now the Santa Fe work and passed on. It is no weak is under fire for favoring the Colorado sentiment that urges the purchase, Fuel & Iron Company. Finally the restoration and preservation of this old grand jury at Minneapolis indicte four building, but a feeling of loyalty to different roads for giving rebates to the old conditions that lie at the foundacievator trust. When the rate bill was tion of our statehood and of seemly under discussion railroad advocates like gratitude to a man who was in at the President Spencer and Mr. Foraker beginning. The movement also has a strenuously contended that the practice practical feature, the purpose being to of rebating had ceased. Formerly, they make of the staunch old building a de admitted, rebates had been given, but pository for city records and needed ofit was so no longer. A little later the fice-room for city officials. Economy attorneys of the Standard Oil Company thus linked with sentiment should, and with their usual unctuous smugness doubtless will, succeed in effecting the made the same statement. Once they purchase of this historic building—one had been guilty of the practice in the of the few that now remain of Oregon bad old times when everybody did it. City, when its name comprehended all but they had reformed and had be- that was known of Oregon Territory to come most exemplary in their fairness the far world east of the Rocky Moun-

The Mecca of many a band of travelshow how much sincerity there was in those their statements. solled, hungry, weary pilgrims in those their statements. Why do the railroads continue to give Loughlin was the kindly, generous disrebates? Certainly it diminishes their penser of its hospitality. It is fitting, revenues. They run the risk of lines, indeed, that the house that was home by barefaced faleshood about the mat- | guarded from the effacing hand of decay and dedicated to the needs of a newer generation as well as to the memory of one that is past

AN ECCENTRIC WHEAT MARKET.

The wheat situation at home and abroad just at this time presents some interesting features, which, if viewed in comparison with conditions existing year ago, must prove somewhat be wildering by contrast Yesterday's quotatione, in both the cash and option markets in Chicago, were 17 cents per bushel lower than on a corresponding date last year. The "bear" element. which is always quite pronounced in the American markets, offers as an excuse for this marked difference in values that the American crop this year was so largely in excess of that of a year ago that higher prices than those now prevailing are not warranted. It is apparently on this theory that the American farmers have been proceeding in their free selling movement.

This argument, however, loses some of its force when the statistical position throughout the world is considnue, the actual rebate is a trifle. It is ered. It is quite generally conceded that the 1906 wheat crop in this country is approximately 40,000,000 bushels greater than its predecessor, but so rapidly has this increased amount been moved out of the country, in comparison with the movement a year ago. that it would seem that whatever weight it might have had is now to a large extent removed. For the first four months of the current cereal year the United States has exported to foreign countries more than 61,000,000 ushels of wheat, compared with 28,-000,000 bushels for the first four months of last season. Had this increase of 33,000,000 bushels been dumped on the at Wallowa a few days ago by levying drain the resources of the Nation into market that was receiving generous a tax of a cent and a half a head on supplies from other sources, it would

s not the case. For the first four months last season Russia exported 65,000,000 bushels, and 1907. The Oregonian notes the action that the insurance funds must be used the Danubian ports exported 32,000,000 bushels. During the same period this tion in this matter to commend it. year Russia's chipments were but 38 - is creditable to men who recognize the 000,000 bushels, while those of the Dan- protection of their individual business ube were 24,000,000 bushels. From these Mr. Justice Brewer in some remarks two countries alone ,there is accordingly a shortage of 34,000,000 bushels in shipments, compared with the same period last year. Argentine is also nearly have the help when and where it is 10,000,000 bushels short of last year's needed, and no thanks to the growling. shipments for the four months ending grudging general taxpaying public. A ent and learning to bedeviling the November I, and the total exports from cent and a half a head will not be felt all countries, in spite of the enormous devising serpentine ways to circumvent increase in shipments from the United Valley and contiguous ranges, and it the law displays few of the character- States, falls more than 7,000,000 bushels will raise a sum sufficient to save many short of the first four months of the a mutton sheep for the market and sins may be, Judge Brewer thinks his preceding season. These figures, taken cause the loss of his scalp to many lot is enviable, and advises young men in connection with the market prices at a prowling coyote to enter the legal profession, on the home and abroad, would indicate that ground that it is one of the best and the "pauper" wheatgrowers of Russia, safest roads to competence and happi- and the Argentine either used better judgment or had better luck in mar- city of 2,000,000 feet of lumber is load-

perous farmers are having. These statistics show quite conclu-sively that, while the European mar-loading at Eureka, and there is plenty kets absorbed 7,000,000 bushels more of water for similar-sized craft at Coos wheat in the first four months of last Bay. The presence of such large craft If good, why exclude it from the eamuscular tof, unbroken by amusement, season than during the same period this as are now entering these harbors re- loons? If bad, why tolerate it in the

fore, that young men should prefer it ive big crop in the Argentine and in tween San Francisco and

LOURDES. The new French law for the separation of church and state vests the ownership of ecclesiastical property in loal religious associations, instead of the church, as heretofore. Much friction is anticipated in executing the law which should go into effect in December. Dissensions are rather expected everywhere when the transfer of ownership takes place, but the shrine of Lourdes presents difficulties manifold and per-

In this little town there is a grotto where on February II, 1858, a celestial rision appeared to a little peasant girl named Bernadette, who reported the event to her parents and friends. Fourteen days later a miraculous epring burst from the ground in the grotto The news of the miracle spread and wide. Multitudes flocked to they are modified by the pirate trusts. Lourdes from the surrounding villages. It was discovered that the lady who had appeared to Bernadette was the Mother of Our Lord, and that the water of the spring would heal the lame, The citizens of Oregon City propose | the halt and the blind. No disease was proof against its power. Pilgrimages to Lourdes became a settled rite. from all over the world. A great industry grew up about the grotto. The visitors must be fed and lodged, ferings which the limits of the shrine could not accommodate must be dis cred objects were to be sold. The waters were not actually sold, but they had to be bottled and chipped, for they carried their virtue wherever they went. Naturally, when all these consequences of Bernadette's vision had demonstratwhich he was a part—the folk lore of ed themselves, the bishop of the diocese purchased the grotto and erected a church there.

Now the question of how to dispose of it confronts the French government Being dominated by radicals and so cialists, the government naturally looks upon the miracles as a piece of supercitizen in his own home little now remains, and that little is even now dim protests of the church it does not care for; but the village of Lourdes is an interested party also. With the destruction of the shrine would go the prosperity of the town, and the government does not like to impoverish a flourishing community. The problem is sion of their graduation.

ropose a solution. The government's wisest course is to make the place a public park, keep the spring clean so that the foul water will cease to spread disease, permit all reeds and sects to perform any infurnish free bottles to everybody who lesires to carry away a portion of the sacred flood. The prediction is hazarded that under this regime the pilgrimages will soon cease. The water presently lose its virtues, and the place may be disposed of to some villager for a garden spot. It will be desirable for that purpose, since the miraculous spring will afford water for irrigation, if it does not dry up.

LOWER LEVIES OR NOT? In the last two or three years the county Assessors in most of the counles have been increasing the standard valuation of property, with a view to attaining a nearer approach to the actual value required by the constitution. During the present year in particular, values have been heavily increased, the advance in some counties being 100 to 200 per cent. The theory of the Assessors is that if the assessed valuation be doubled the rate of levy may be reduced one-half and the same amount of revenue produced. rty-owners have acquiesced in this plan of assessment, believing that their taxes will remain the same, but that a higher valuation and a lower levy will make a better showing when strangers come to this state with an intention of investing.

Now that the valuations have been ncreased, the important question is whether the rate of levy will be re duced. This is a problem to be solved by County Courts, City Councils and nnual school meetings. levying bodies will reduce the rate to correspond with the increased valuetion, while others will perhaps reduce the rate to some extent, but still leave it so high that the revenue derived will be much larger, and there will be funds for extravagance. What course shall be pursued in each particular instance will depend partly upon the men who make the levy and partly upon the vigilance of the taxpay-Some public officials can trusted; others must be watched. Very frequently it is found that men who have the interests of their constituents at heart when elected soon forget the obligations of their truets when they begin to spend money no their own. It behooves the taxpayers of every county and city to give atten tion to public business in which they are financially concerned, and see that the laudable action of Assessors in raising valuations be not made an opportunity for wanton extravagance.

The Wallowa County Woolgrowers' Association signalized its organization all sheep belonging to its members, the has it all. easy to account for the decline of 17 | fund thus created to be drawn upon to cents per bushel in the price; but such pay a bounty on coyote scalps. The assessment provided by this levy and payable not later than May 15, of the Wallowa Woolgrowers' Associainterests as incumbent upon themselves rather than upon the state. Men who resolve to help themselves and pay for it out of their own resources will for carrying dangerous weapons. needed, and no thanks to the growling. by the sheepowners of the Wallowa

A British steamship with a loaded draft of twenty-four feet and a capaketing their crop than our own pros. ing on Gray's Harbor for Australia. Another craft of the same flag and with intellectual growth or rational interest; year, it was handled so skillfully that flects the wonderful development of the churches?

while the law combines moderate exer- the price was kept at a figure more country tributary to them. It is only cise of the brain with much muscular than 20 per cent above that prevailing a short time ago that the Columbia relaxation. He does not wonder, therethis year. The influence of a prospect-River was the only good harbor beto farming, and he commends their India is now beginning to be felt, but Sound. Now there are three good harthe decline in prices was heavy long bors in the State of Washington, and It may be gleaned from the remarks before either of these factors was en- Oregon's southern seaport has a suffiof the eminent jurist that he knows a stilled to any legitimate consideration clent depth of water for all classes of great deal more about law than he does in fixing values.

A British steamship is loading coal at a British Columbia port for Portland at \$1.35 per ton freight. The coal sells at the Critish Columbia port for \$3 per ton of 2240 pounds. As the freight le also based on the long ton, the actual cost per short ton at Portland is \$3.80, There is a duty of 65 cents per ton, making the total cost of British Columbia coal laid down in this port \$4.45 per ton. If the middleman who handles the coal is satisfied with a reasonable profit for handling it, and the coal sup-ply holds out, Portland should soon be experiencing relief from a cordwood shortage or a slabwood combine unless -perish the thought !- there should be such a thing as a coal combine.

The Ute outbreak in Wyoming is in a fair way to add a new touch of color to the picturesque life of the West. Advices received at Army headquarters in Omaha state that the best of feeling exists between the renegade Utes and the soldiers who rounded them up and are escorting them to Fort Meade. The noble red man and his white herders are hunting together, and there is no more possibility of bloodshed than there is in one of the "Arizona" dramas. Lo the poor Indian has apparently learned that it is less painful to obey the white man's laws than it is to stop his bullets.

If the farmer with hillside land has freehly plowed fields he can learn something worth while by going out and looking at the water that runs off after a rain such as that experienced in the Williamette Valley Tuesday and Wednesday. He will find the water carrying a considerable quantity of sediment-the richness of his soil. The loss cannot be entirely prevented, but growing clover will go a long way toward reducing the wash of soil.

The senior class of the University of Oregon has chosen His Grace Archbishop Christie, of this city, to deliver the baccalaureate sermon next June His acceptance of the invitation will insure a dignified and scholarly dress that will reflect credit upon the State University and justify the outgoing class, the largest in its history, in their choice of a mentor on the occa-

Hon, L. M. Sullivan elected the Dem eratic candidate for Governor Nevada, but the Legislature is Repub-He had to concede something lican. to old-time prejudices. And possibly Larry knows how to get along with a cantations they wish in the grotto, and Republican Legislature better than a Democratic, especially when there is Democratic Governor.

A Canadian magistrate had the frankness to call a bankwrecker a thief. The term is one that can approprintely be applied to others who have stolen by methods even more refined Mont. than those of the bankwrecker. We are at least making some progress Nevada than those of the bankwrecker. We are at least making some progress when we learn to call things by their right names

Oregon's milk product for 1905, according to Food and Dairy Commissioner Balley, was \$2,500,000 gallons, and would fill a reservoir 740 feet square and 30 feet deep. That's a lot; yet a girl baby a mile high and 500 yards wide could drink it all in a day.

Kipling's vogue is pretty well over th, but Professor Phelps, of Yale, pricks the shrunken bubble with a deft needle. The next generation as it yawns over Kipling's books will wonter what made them once so popular. Why did women once wear chignone?

Penrose may thank the Prohibitionists for his return to the Senate. Every man has the right to make a political fool of himself up to a certain limit, but when his folly contributes to enthrone Penrose and his gang it is time to pause.

The Celilo portage road has up to date transported a total of 25,000 bushels of grain for Washington farmers and 4000 bushels for Oregon farmers, The only way the Oregon farmer has to get even is to move over into Wash-

Count Boni continues to assert that ne is willing to be an affectionate, dutiful and reasonably economical husband. But he'll have to show Countess Anna. Evidently another case of "my Boni lies over the ocean." Corporation Counsel Lewis, of Chi-

ago (our own Jim Ham), announces that he is about to "begin proceedings to collect \$25,000,000 city taxes from the Pullman Company." He uses the word "begin" advisedly. The success of the Polish train rob-

re who got away with \$650,000 is chiefly interesting in so far as it dispels an impression that there is only a little money in Russia, and the Czar It must be disconcerting to the great life insurance company managers to

find "the policy-holders still insisting only for the benefit of the policy-Now Hood River has an apple fifteen inches in circumference. A man who

The proposal to make city water free to all cannot be called socialistic. Free water means more bathe, and, as everybody knows, bathing is the direct opposite of Socialism.

would carry a knife large enough to cut it would be subject to indictment

Evidently Mayor Lane thinks the two rival Portland paving concerns qualified only to take contracts in that amous eternal retreat which is paved with good intentions.

Candidates Hoch and Harris still eem to be having in Kansas that H. of a time that Hughes and Hearst enjoyed

Is the influence of music good or bad?

ALL FOR IRRIGATION.

Nearly \$5,000,000 Added to Fund During Year.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Nov. 9.-Receipts from the sale of public land during the past fiscal year nearly doubled the estimates of lovernment officials, with the result that the National reclamation fund, instead of receiving \$2,500,000 or \$2,000,000 as had been expected, received nearly \$5,000,000 during the 12 months ended June 30, 1906. To be exact, the receipts from the sales of public lands, after deducting certain ex-penses, left a total of \$4.882.684 for the rec-lamation fund and brought the total fund up to \$32.958.192, or nearly \$2.500,000 in excess of the amount that had been ex-

While the total contributions to the reclamation fund aggregate \$23,000,000, this large amount is not available for expenditure today; many millions have already been expended on projects in course of construction; the exact amount under contract is not now available. However, the \$33,000,000 indicates the total to date that has been available during the three and a half years since the National irrigation law was massed. Outle a number While the total contributions to the gation law was passed. Quite a number of projects will be completed next summer, and money that has been expended on these projects will begin to find its way back into the reclamation fund, so that the new funds added next year from the sale of public land will be augmented by the return to the fund of money al ready spent.

While the actual amount expended on

Government irrigation works is not available, it is known that every cent in the fund today has been contracted for, so that nothing remains for new projects, unless the Secretary of the interior should feel justified in spending a part of the allotted money, looking to future contributions to pay the bills. Three years is the average length of time required to build an irrigation project, and the Sccretary is, therefore, not justified in anticipation. pating more than three years' receipts, for contracts made at this time will be ompleted in that time and the cash must be available to settle with the contractors, The notable thing about the appended table is the showing made by North Da-kota. Up to this year Oregon has enjoyed the distinction of being the heaviest contributor to this fund. Oregon now takes second place, Washington third and Oklahoma a close fourth. The heavy land sales in North Dakota last year gave that state the lead, while Oregon's loss of position is attributable directly to the decline in land business resulting from land-fraud prosecutions and the suspension of all her timber entries for a part of the past year. Had normal conditions prevailed, Oregon would probably have maintained her lead. The following table shows the amount contributed to the fund during the past year, the total contribution of each state and the so-called restricted fund of 51 cent to which each state is entitle

otal fund HIN HIN STATE 54 OR TERRI-TORY. nt to fiscal year 30, '00, gon gon Arizona. \$ 54,649,71 8 298,417.90 \$ 571.794.81 152,193,13 2,478,000.

033,803.97 0.518,753.72 411,050.35 2.538,753.72 401,281,65 5,220,661,96 262,308.72 1,285,480,85 70,211,56 432,257,85 494,182,57 3,545,615,58 234,744,23 1,420,545,65 Totals. \$4,882,084.10 \$12,958,192.12 \$16,808,677.98

The figures representing money received during the past fiscal year may be slightly revised when the reports have been finally audited by the Treasury Department.

Navy League's Annual Meeting. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The Navy League of the United States held its annual meeting yesterday and finished up the day with a banquet last sight. General Horace Porter, president of the league, presided. In a short speech he said it was the purpose of the league to educate the people to the necessity of a strong Navy for the United States. He said the disrespect which on sev-He said the disrespect which on several occasions had been shown the uniforms of sailors of the United States Navy would cease if public opinion were in favor of the Navy and if its great use to the United States were realized by the country. At the annual meeting arrangements were made for a general convention, to be held in Washington next February.

Grant Aspersion Denounced.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 9,-The The Louisiana Judge who murdered his friend "for sufficient reasons" must remain in jall indefinitely, because he cannot ball himself out. Naturally his friends are much disconcerted. But he ought to have thought of that.

Count Feel continues to assert that pired to a dictatorship at the close of the Civil War, was adopted General O. O. Howard, General John C. Black and Mrs. John A. Logan Joined in the denunciation of this aspersion as calumny, and General Frederick D. Grant took occasion to declare that it was without the least foundation in fort that it was without the least foundation in fort that his father than the close of the least foundation in fact, that his father tomary salutes were fired by the warships never thought of such a thing.

LAW FOR FILIPINO ASSEMBLY SOME FEATURES

Legislature of Islands to Be Elected July 1, 1967.

MANILA, Nov. 9.-According to the proposed election law, the coming Philippine Assembly will consist of \$1 members representing each one of the population of 30,000. The election of members of the Assembly is to be held July 1, 1907, and IS the assembly is to convene within 90 days after election.

The delegates are to be granted constitutional immunities and are to be allowed to hold no other office or to acsept an appointment to an office created by the Assembly or one whose emolu-ments have been increased during the term of the delegate.

The Assembly is to make its own rules

and elect a speaker and a recorder. The salary to be given to the recorder is 20 pesos per diem for actual days in session. The Philippine Commission will submit the proposed law to public discussion after November 25. The election must be ordered by the President after March 27, 1907, the expiration of the two years of peace provided in the act of Congress. If there is an insurrection before then it will be necessary to wait two years.

The proposed law was decided upon after much discussion, participated in by representative and leading Filipinos, Precial Governors and others

The Filipinos are generally pleased with the proposed law, which is based on the election laws of New York, Massachusetts

AWAIT ROOSEVELT'S RETURN

New Diplomatic Appointments to Follow Cabinet Changes.

WASHINGTON. Nov. 9 .- Diplomats who are watching with great interest are prospective changes in the American dip-lomatic service, must wait until after the President's return from Panama and Porto Rico to have their curiosity grati-fied, as Secretary Root has announced that the State Department will not take any action during Mr. Roosevelt's ab-

Since the announcement of the purpo to appoint to a Cabinet position Meyer, and the selection of Lloyd Griss now at Rio Janiero, to fill Mr. Meyer's place at St. Petersburg, there have been many predictions as to Mr. Griscom's successor in Rio Janiero. Charles Page Bryan, the Minister to Portugal, is frequently mentioned as the most likely candidate for the Brazillan post.

It is represult conceded that Minister

didate for the Brazilian post.

It is generally conceded that Minister Barrett, now in this country, will not return to Bogota, and Leslie I. Combs, the American Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, is mentioned for the Colom-

ACTING BRITISH AMBASSADOR

Esme Howard, Consul to Crete, Durand's Temporary Successor.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Esme Howard British Consul-General in the Island of Crete, has been appointed to the recently created post of Councillor of the British Embassy at Washington and will be Embassy at Washington and will be Acting Ambassador during the interim pending the appointment of a successor. Mr. Howard has had a varied career in the diplomatic service and is highly esteemed at the Foreign office. His wife, Lady Isabella Howard, is a daughter of the Earl of Newburgh, who also bears the Remark title of Prince Giventification. he Roman title of Prince Gisutiniani

No Sunday Baseball in Army. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 9.—The ban has been placed on Sunday ball playing in the army by Secretary Taft, according to a letter received from Secretary Taft today by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, commanding Fort Logan. Secretary Taft acknowledged that he had been informed of the Sunday games by Rev. Dr. Coch-ran, pastor of the Memorial Church at

Reports on Eugene Building Site. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.-A. F Statter, private secretary to Secretary Shaw, today made his report on public sites at Flugene. His redation will not be made public for 30

days. New Oregon Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Oregon Post-masters: Mist, John O. Libel; Nyssa, Samuel H. Thompson. Indian Messenger and Returns Lost

RENO. Nev., Nov. 9.—Tom Bigfoot, an Indian runner, to whom the election bal-lots and returns of the Wonder Mining District were given Wednesday morning, has disappeared, and a crowd of deputy sheriffs is scouring the country 60 miles east of Reno for him. Upon the returns depend the fate of the candidates for Judge in the Second District, and the fate of several Churchill County candidates It is believed that the Indian was inter cepted and robbed of the returns, and that he had fied to the hills for fear of prosecution for their nondelivery. Won-

King Edward Celebrates Birthday

der is 65 miles from Fallon, the county

LONDON, Nov. 9 .- King Edward is to

COULDN'T FOOL HIM



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.

THE HERO OF BLOODY SUNDAY ALIVE?

A most remarkable document by Ivan Naroding, a Russian agita-tor, who has been in hiding in New York and is now on the Atlantic en route for Europe, where he confidently expects to find Pather George Gapon, whom the Russian police proclaimed to be dead. He tells of a romance between the pricepts and the process. tween the priestly reformer and friend of the revolutionists, and grand Duchees Elizabeth, sister of the Czarina and widow of Grand Doke Sergius. He goes into par-ticulars concerning her aiding him to escape after the sanguinary uprising which he led.

WHY TELL CLUMSY LIES TO CHILDREN?

Taking for her text a page in a woman's journal which she tore out before it could reach her child, Mrs. Mary Lyman McCoy writes a protest against the modern ten-dency to teach immature youth the cold facts concerning their origin. She believes the old fiction of angels should be taught and on this point pens an article that must in-terest every mother even though it may not meet with approval. ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOODY

TALKS OF HIMSELF

A very readable interview with the distinguished man from Mussachu-setts who is to go on the United States Supreme bench. He tells the secret of his success; it ought to be an inspiration earnest boy in the land.

DRAMATIC DICTATOR OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA

A. H. Ballard writes from New York about Charles Frohman's inuence on the theaters of the two English-speaking nations. THE FIRST GENTLEMAN

OF EUROPE"

Thus does Rev. George C. Crossey style Edward VII., who represents England's traditions, but does not rule. Dr. Crossey draws a striking contrast between Edward and his impulsive and impetuous nephew, Kaiser Wilhelm.

THE BULLY OF THE CAVENDISH

Another of W. W. Jacobs' lively, realistic and very furny sea yarns with a most surprising climax. No one who enjoys genuinely humorous salt water tales should miss these. Each is complete in itself. THE CITY BEAUTIFUL IN EUROPE

Dexter Marshall puts Vienna in first place, with Parls and Buda-pest disputing the claim. There are illustrations showing types of orchestration and, as usual, an interesting, unconventional letter that will hold the attention of those who have "done" Zurope as well as those who haven't.

THE DRAWBACKS OF

CHUCKWAGIN CAL

PLEASURE SEEKING Being the account of a balloon race held under the auspices of the colored population of Sarsapariila Center. It is rich in negro humor.

ON THE TENDERFOOT

This is his best contribution. From John Phoenix and Mark Twain down to Owen Wister all writers, he says, have failed to do justice to the real hero of the plains. TRANSPORTING ARMIES

OF PLEASURE SEEKERS

An illustrated New York letter describing how the railroads without confusion or discomfort carry 200,000 rich folk every winter to the resorts of Florida,

BOOK REVIEWS AND

NEWS OF LITERARY FIELD All that's worth while in our books are noted on the book is as well as news concerning as well as news concerning men and women prominent in the world of letters. Among the books reviewed this week are: The Silent War," by John Ames Mitchell; "The Wonder Children," by Charles J. Bellanny; "The Secret of the Old Masters," by Albert Abendschein: "Memories," by Max Muller; "Here's Luck to Lorna and Other Poems," by William Walstein Gordak; "Saul of Tursus," by Elizabeth Miller; "The Good Pairles and the Bunnies," by Allen Ayrault Green; "The Goose Girl, Rhymes and Pictures," by Lucy Fitch Perklas; "The Roose-Lacy Fitch Perkins; "The Roosevelt Bears," by Seymour Eaton; "International Law," by Associate Justice David J. Brewer and Charles Henry Butler, Un States Supreme Court reporter, United

CURRENT NOTES, NEWS
AND GOSSIP OF SPORTDOM

Football is now of all-asorbing in-terest and full accounts of important struggles on Eastern gridirous as well as Pacific Const contents are published. Basketball, handball, boxing, wrestling and other seasonable sports receive attention. With the service of the Associated Press in addition to a large corps of special writers and correspondents. The Oregonian is able to present a more complete sporting de-partment than any other news-paper in the Northwest.

SOCIETY, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

The section of The Sunday Oregon-lan devoted to these departments is a thorough resume of local happenings of interest. Social and musical events of importance are described, and a review of the attractions at the local playhouses is tractions at the local playhouses is given. There are also entertaining tories of the stage and a forecast f the plays which are to be presented soon to Portland theatergoers.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Each week The Sunday Oregonian chronicles important sales of local realty and the latest developments concerning new building projects. No other paper prints so thorough and reliable an account of the week's transactions. Comparative values, the trend of the market and the influences operative in it are carefully noted. The department is illustrated with pictures of new homes and business structures.

NEW YORK'S GREETING TO GREAT COMPOSER

Dr. Camille Saint Saens has taken New York by storm, and the ovation given him is well described in the usual letter from Emile Frances Bauer. This is the first visit of ...e distinguished French composer to America and it is the event of the season in Eastern musical circles.

Starving Sailors Are Rescued.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9-Pive starving men on the Nova Scotian coasting fishing schooner A. M. Lewis were auctored on Wednesday by the officers of the steamer Armenia, which arrived here today.