The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES ETINVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. TI

BY CARRIER.

Daily, Sunday included, one year... Daily, Sunday included, one month HOW TO REMIT—Send postoffice money edet, express order or personal check on your local bank Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state, POSTAGE RATES.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. The S. C. Beckwith, Special Agency—New York, rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chi-cago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

KEPT ON SALE, Chicago -- Auditorium Annex, Postoffice ews Co., 178 Dearborn street. St. Paul, Minn.-N. St. Marie, Commercial Denver-Hamilton & Hendrick, 908-912 Seventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214 Fifteenth street; I. Weinstein; H. P. Han-

Kansas City, Mo.-Richsecker Cigur Co., inth and Walnut. Minneapolis M. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South Third; Eagle News Co. corner Tenth and Eleventh; Yoma News Co. Cleveland, O.—James Pushaw, 507 Su-

Washington, D. C .- Ebbitt House, Penn-Philadelphia, Pa. Ryan's Theater Ticket fice; Kemble, A. P., 3735 Lancaster ave-

New York City-L. Jones & Co., Aster fours, Brondway Theater News Stand, Buffalo, N. Y.—Walter Freer. Cakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Four-seith and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley: bakland News Stand; Hale News Co.

Ogden—D. L. Boyle, W. G. Kind, 114 weatly fifth street.

Twenty-fifth street.

Omaha—Barkalow Broz., Union Station;
Mageath Stationery Co.,
Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co., Salt Lake-Moon Book & Stationery Co.; d & Hansen. ngeles—B. E. Amos, manager seven Los Angeles

Los Angeles B. S. Amos.
Peet wagons.
San Diego B. E. Amos.
Long Boach, Cal.—B. E. Amos.
Pasadena, Cal.—A. F. Horning.
Port Worth, Tex.—Fort Worth Star.
San Francisco—Foster & Orear, Ferry
lews Stand; Itolel St. Francis News Stand;
Parent, N. Wheatley. Parent; N. Wheatley.

Goldfield, New-Louis Pollin.

Eureka, Cul.—Call-Chronicle Agency.

Norfolk, Va.—Krugg & Gould.

Pine Beach, Va.—W. A. Cosgrove.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1907.

Fearlessness, frankness and fairness characterize President Roosevelt's urful letter answering the criticis hls reference to Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens. That Roosevelt is the stanch friend of honest labor, as he also is of honest capital, and the implacable foe of men who seek to substitute either mob violence or monopoforce for law and justice, may be To those members of labor unions who have feared that Moyer and Haywood are to be railroaded to the gallows, President Roosevelt's letter is reassuring, for his life and works testify to his sincerity when he says are guilty, they ought to be punished: if they are not gullty, they ought not to be punished." Moyer and Haywood will not go to the gallows unevidence shall be produced sufficlent to convince all reasonable men of their guilt. They are to have a fair and impartial trial, and neither President Roosevelt por the American people will permit them to hang until they have been proven guilty beyond a rea-

sonable doubt. When President Recsevelt quoted the motto of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood conference, "Death cannot, will not and shall not claim our brothers," brought into prominence the fact that the chief defenders of Mover and Haywood are not seeking a fair trial. They are demanding acquittal without regard to proof that may be offered. And such also has been the attitude of the men indicted upon the charge of complicity in the murder of Governor Steumenberg While protesting their innocence they have stood upon tech nicalities. They have not gone to trial upon the mewits alone, willing to abide the results of the evidence. Like another state, they have raised obstructions to a speedy trial, crying persecution and the same time pleading for public

President Roosevelt's assertion that he expressed no opinion as to whether Moyer and Haywood are guilty the murder of Governor Steunenberg; clearly consistent with the words wiltten by him concerning which criticism has been made. A man may be an anlestrable citizen without being a naurderer, and the fact that he is charged with murder should not protect him from comment upon his life and work. Mover and Haywood were representatives of men who have discredited the labor movement. If they did not approve of the atrocities at Wardner and the attempts to commit murder in Colorado, they should have given "what aid they could in bringing the guilty to justice, thereby showing in an unimis-takable manner their advocacy of law and order and their right to be considered as desirable citizens. The fact that they were president and secuetary respectively, of an organization that was obviously encouraging lawlereness placed upon them an accountability in the labor troubles different from the upon the shoulders of ordinary ditizens. So long as they stood as the representatives of the labor organization they were charged with the cluty of

this, they were undesirable citizens. Quite likely it would have been betfor the defendants in the Idaha murder case if no attention Find been called to their position. But the man complain if it confronts him when other cannot enter into the question of their guilt or innocence in the mutrder trial, at the same rate of speed another unless, perhaps, there be something to show that they approved the killing of Governor Steunenberg. One Harry Orconfessed himsel? the murderer and has implicated Paywood as un accessory before the fact. very nature of things, Orchard's testiwill carry but little weight before a fair-minded jury. The sels of this type of fighters cause the law requires corroboration. That the powers of the earth to shun war as a supporting testimony must be strong devastating remorseless monster, the forth no man can achieve great polit-

deal, for he defies alike the wrath of lawless capital and lawless labor, and good Americans, whether wage-earners r capitalists. That a third term has to attraction for him, or at least that the possibility of a third term cannot swerve him from the straight line of tence in which he declares his attitude toward capital and labor: "I stand for equal justice to both, and, so far as in my power lies, I shall uphold jusice, whether the man accused of guilt has behind him the wealthiest corpora-what he says.

THE POLICE AND THE LAW.

Under the new police law it will be difficult for the New York police force to continue the alliance with crocks and petty politicians which it has main tained so long and with such scandal Under the old law it was practically impossible to discipline the higher no lice officials. Time and again when they were degrated or removed for flagrant offenses the courts would re instate them. The effect was to make ich official an independent potentate The inspectors were particularly no torious, -Drawing moderate salaries measured by the New York scale, the were still able to own palaces on Fifth avenue and sport costly automobiles Some of them were the associates of high financiers and managed to hold heir own with them in expensive living. How did they do it? By the simole expedient of dividing the swag with thieves, picknockets and burgiars. Each inspector had his hord of toughs who preved upon tite public under his pro ection and shared with him their spoils. Another source of ample revenue for these haspectors was the black-mail which they levied on gamblingouses and reports of ill repute.

The new law places the police force nder the absolute control of Commismen without interference from the courts, and, if the alliance with the riminal element continues, he will be clais and the base politicians of the city opposed the new law at Albany with victous energy, but the pressure make a profitable contract for f of the public demand forced it through ing the glasses at a fancy price. in spite of them.

ONE MORE APPEAL FOR SQUARE DEAL This law is in harmony with marked terriency in American cities to concentratic responsibility and power in few rathed than many heads of departments. While in some respects it may eem to disregard the theory of civil service reform, still if it actually re-forms the civil service, who can complain? We are learning in this country to prefer practical results to the read in every sentence of this latest of his striking addresses to the American lee rules which keep criminals in power over honest men fall so far short of perfection that one sees them violated withour much regret.

AGELATION AND THE RAILROADS.

"If 10 per cent of the men in the United States would today write to the Governors of the states in which they live and to their representatives in the Legislatures, stating that this agitation was injuring their busines and that it must be stopped, it would b stopped." Such is one of the declaraious in a rather humorous circular which railroad interests are sending to all the newspapers in the country with the request that it be given the widest possible publicity. The circular is addrassed to the American public and is infended to scare the people out of demunding a square deal from the rail-

roads. The trouble with the authors of the circular is that they are both shortsighted and narrow-sighted. In look Ing for the cause of the alleged threat ened financial disaster they never once schought of car shortages, rebates, dis criminations and Alton deals. They should have been active and observing a few months ago, when they had as good opportunities to be informed upon railroad affairs as they assume to have They should have addressed a today. letter to Mr. Harriman asking him to discontinue the practice of using the assets of one road to buy the stock of another. They should have protested against the vicious custom of favoring warned the rallroad managers that unless they furnished cars enough to handle the freight of the country in reason able time business would suffer ser ous reverses. Had they done this and induced the railroads to give the people a square deal, there would have been no of the people should write to the Governors saying that the agitation must ease, such declarations would be counterbalanced by letters from a much larger per cent of the people saving that the agitation shall go ahead until the desired reforms have been accomplished. The people have no desire to hurt the railroads; all they demand is that the railroads shall not hurt them.

British navy, has been put through a test of service, strenuous and unceasing, that has proved her quality as a las widely read as he is eloquent he seafaring monster. Her quality as a would never think of saying that Jeffer fighting ship is, of course, yet to be son first taught the equality of man proven, but the British Admiralty, with the self-complacency for which it is distinguished, considers that point assured without the test of war. This tremendous aggregation of steel and wood counseling and, so far as they could, was sent across the ocean a distance of enforcing respect for law. Fadiling in 3400 miles for strictly business purposes. In other words she was sent out without fear or favor to prove her quality. She steamed the first of January to Glb-raltar, thence faced about for the West Indies and home again, having shown who has made a record has no right to up admirably in all respects. She made an average speed across the Atlantic of seventeen knots and had coal enough in her bunkers at the end to carry her

thousand miles. A costly toy in peace, a monster of hideous portent and concentrated force in war, the Dreadnaught will do her part in preserving peace between na-tions by her silent show of power andfailing in this-her part in compelling her adversary to a quick result. If veswill be demanded by public opinion. If enormous sums spent in their constructional fortune in America except by accomplishments, can write letters,

Orchard has concocted a story at the I tion will be spent at a saving of life and I clinking to thom. of the expendi instance of mineowners, as defenders of the expenditure of much greater sums gained no proprietorship of funda-of Moyer and Haywood assert, this in actual warfare. The United States mental truth because he recalled it to hould be conclusively shown by the Government is preparing to do its share thorough cross-examination to which in maintaining peace at the cost of might John Wesley have pre-empted the will be subjected by able attorneys building these enormous fighting ships. The teachings of Jesus by dragging who have been engaged by the defense. having followed Great Birtain in order-them from oblivion in England. Roose In President Rooseveit's letter there is ing the construction of vessels of the velt indeed champions some principles no plea for popular approval, no effort. Dreadnaught class, as Great Britain to conciliate, no flinching or wavering. Never before has he shown himself a fleet of monitors in a past generamore truly the exponent of the square tion. The latter type of vessel has long ago become obsolete. In specculating upon the type of battleship that will challenges as a right the support of all put Dreadnaughts off the seas without firing a single shot, human imagination is so on taxed beyond its limits and becomes lost in wonder. The difference in speed, size, fighting capacity and practical indestructibility between the duty is evident from the powerful sen- ; first monitor and the Dreadnaught is as great in these particulars as that between the old wooden frigate and the Monitor, which rendered the wooden naval craft useless. What will be the difference between the Dreadnaught and her successor a generation hence? Only the echo of exhausted imagination makes answer to this presumptu-

ous inquiry.

PATERNALISM GONE TO SEED. The rapidity with which a paternalistic movement may develop is well illustrated in the case of the suggestion in New York City that needy public school pupils who have defective eyesight shall be supplied with glasses at public expense. In its original form the idea was entirely reasonable. fact, there is just as much reason why the school district should provide poor children with glasses as there is for the supplying of books under similar con ditions. A child can make no progres in school if he be without books or eyes that can use them. But before the proposition had been long with the Board of Education it was amended so as to require the district to buy glasses children who needed whether rich or poor. In such form the measure is without merit and will probably be defeated, to the injury of the educational opportunities of those children whose parents are too poor to buy spectacles when needed.

Our public school system contemplates that every child shall receive a ommon school education. In order that every child shall have an oppor tunity, many of the states have com sulsory education laws and antilabor laws. Many of them also author ize school districts to buy books for children of indigent parents. Laws like this last mentioned are intended to apdoner Bingham. He can discipline his ply only to those who could not go to chool without the additional public aid. The eyeglass idea in New York was along the same line, but it is to be deesponsible for it. The crooked offi- feated by an amendment which was quite likely introduced at the sugges tion of some concern that hopes take a profitable contract for furnish

NAMES AND REALITIES.

At the Brooklyn banquet in ration of Jefferson's birthday Mr. Bryan made a remarkable speech. He spoke like a statesman. His address is partisan, but not rancorous. He is able to praise Mr. Roosevelt; he conthe Republican party with regret for its shortcomings rather than with hatred for its total depravity. He inlarity by enforcing principles which the smocrats, and particularly Mr. Bryan advocated long years ago; but for this he praises the President's courage. is glad to see some Democratic Ideas carried out even by a Republican, and he refolces to look forward to the happy time when all of them shall be carried out by Democrats. He believes that Mr. Roosevelt neither represents his party nor enjoys its undivided support. The Republicans, according to Mr. Bryan, stand when they are sincore for the ideas of Alexander Hamilton, while the Democrats stand for those of Jef-

Hamilton's ideas, Mr. Bryan thinks were essentially monarchic. He dis-trusted the people and withdrew power otely as he could. Mr. Jefferson stood or popular rights and popular governnent, believing that the voters not only ought to wield the political power the nation, but that they could wield The spread of such methods wisely. as the direct primary, the initiative and he referendum leads Mr. Bryan to con clude that the Hamiltonian principle is our government is decadent, while that of Jefferson is vital and prevailing Hence to him the fate of the Republican party is clear. Throughout his which is undenlably a great one, Mr. Bryan makes what is imes called the etymological fallacy He ascribes to the Democratic party all the aspirations and virtues which are included in the etymological significance of the word "democracy Schoolteachers often make the sam blunder by trying to deduce the practical meaning of "education" from the Latin root of the word.

Education means the thing it actually s, not what some scholar in his closet may compute what it ought to mean, party means the group of voters who call themselves Democrats. The broad scone of the word has little relevance to the principles of the party which in cludes Mr. Ryan, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan within its vague limits. Democracy is the hope of the human Its principles are the slow cumulation of ages of thought by the wise, the good and the just. Jefferson THE MISSION OF THE DREADNAUGHT.

contributed to the treasure, but others have given more than be. It sounds strangely to hear the Virginian states-The original Dreadnaught, of the man praised for originating principles of government which were familiar to the ancient Greeks. and his primal rights, for the De tion of Independence can all be found in the writings of Rousseau. The principles of democracy are the commo possession of mankind. The Demo eratic party, fortunate in its name, has appropriated some of them; the publicans others. They belong exclu-

sively to neither. But with reference to these universal | the baid spot. oncepts we must in fairness conc o Mr. Bryan a certain merit and a great one. Of all our statesmen now ipon the stage he first had the courage to announce them in a politica programme. He was ridiculed for this. His opponents sought to belittle basic rights which he advocated by calling them "Bryanism." But they were too deeply established in the hearts of mankind to yield to ridicule By virtue of their undying validat their triumph was predestinated, Bryan in his speech declares that they have made him what he is; that because he cleaved to them he could not be slain. He tells the truth; and hence

our National recollection. As well of justice which Jefferson learned from the sages and philosophers and which Bryan learned from Jefferson; but it is unseemly to reiterate that he has stolen them from the Democrats.

The Democrats are just as free to advocate these principles as if Roose-velt had opposed instead of fighting for them. And if they sincerely wish to see them prevail they will uphold the Pres ident's hands. Why should not both of the great parties stand for what is right and just? Is it necessary that either one should advocate wrong because the other came first into the arena to fight for the right? The difference between the two parties must be largely one of method henceforth If they hope for the approval of the people they can differ little as to what they ultimately aim at; but they may disagree about what is expedient for the moment. Still, even here the ilne of demarcation tends to vanish. Mr. Bryan says the Republicans can never cancel the iniquities of the tariff, but he says it in the face of a Republican movement for tariff reform which othing can stay. He says that the Republicans cannot destroy the trusts ut he must know that the masses of the party will be satisfied with nothing else than their destruction. The fact is that Bryan Democrats differ Roosevelt Republicans in very little ex-cept the etymology of their name.

The American Humane Society re cently sent out an appeal asking that one Sunday in April of each year be set apart in the churches as "Mercy Sunday," the sermons on that day be ing directed especially to awakening sympathy for children who need it, for dumb animals and for those who can not help themselves. Referring to this plea, the Chicago Tribune says:

Cruelty to animals and cruelty to children have not yet been driven from the earth. It may be said that of the two offenses the formay be said that of the two offenses the for-mer is the less common. Property interests lead the owner of an animal to take care of it, and abuse of draft animals on the streets is quickly stopped now by public clamor and the hand of the law. But there are parts of the United States where there is no law pro-tecting the children, where there is no public sentiment protecting the children, and where the children are sold into slavery at so early an age that they are not fully aware of the wrongs which they suffer. Whatever method an age that they are not fully aware of the wrongs which they suffer. Whatever method is to be employed to put an end to child slavery, whether by a campuign of education, showing parents the folly as well as cruelty of their exploitation of the children, or by a National law, or by a boycott on goods made by child labor, or by the efficacy of prayer, it is proper that such a movement begin with the churches.

The stork with silver wing incumbent hovers over the royal palace in Madrid. For the time being the young Queen of Spain is an object of world-wide in terest. Her reported determination to mother her own child as a nursiing in defiance of Spanish royal traditio tells of her sturdy English blood-the ood of "Victoria the Good," grand-daughter and namesake she is. The child that, is soon to be born to Spain is not the offspring of consanuineous marriage; its parents are young and the mother, at least, is o represchable life. With this star this child should honor an ancient throne many times dishonored since Ferdinand and Isabella were its occupants and fulfill the high hopes that have gone in advance of its advent into the world.

As soon as the blossoms begin to fall from apple and pear trees they should given the first treatment of Summe pray as a protection against codling noth. The best mixture for the pose is Paris green, with lime and blue vitriol. In other words, the Summer strength of the Bordeaux mixture with Paris green added. The Paris green poisons the insects and the vitriol acts as a remedy against scab and other fungus diseases that mar the appearers should send to the Oregon agricultural experiment station at Corvallis for a copy of bulletin 75, on insecticides and fungicides, which contains directions for making spray mixtures of all kinds.

Factories in France are beginning to manufacture farm machinery of the American type and sell at prices lower than the American manufacturer de mands for his product shipped to that country. We shall have to grant some ort of subsidies to our American manufacturers so that they may be able to supply the French farmers with machinery at still lower prices. That has been one of the effects of our tariff policy, so why not extend it?

Governor Chamberlain makes the lever suggestion that the Oregon girls at Jamestown wear military uniform instead of Indian garb. Both sides of the controversy will probably be glad to accept the compromise. The Gov-ernor's adroit methods of bridging difficulties has made him Chief Executive twice, and now it helps out the girls. No wonder the Governor is a su ful politician.

The Supreme Court says that under a vagrancy ordinance the City of Salem has authority to fine or imprison men who live at houses of ill repute. Good ordinance and good decision; now all that is needed is some vigorous prose cution to rid the country of some desirable citizens."

The committee in charge of the inves tigation of the statehouse graft Pennsylvania is said to be satisfied that there are several grounds upon which riminal proceedings can be Well, then, what are you walting for! The statute of limitations?

A husband sues for divorce in Oregon City because his wife put hair in his medicine. That man has no valid complaint, compared with that of the husbands who must wear wigs to cover

Some enterprising boniface ought to put up a hotel at Fort Stevens for the Summer girls and their mammas while the militia boys shall be busy there

ocking at the pictures of all the candidates for Mayor, that one was any better to vote for than another, Mr. Brownell could not use his fanous hot air on the woman in the case

but he was "strong," as usual, with

Hardly anybody would think, after

The big stick, in addition to its many

the jury.

It Will Be Opened Tomorrow and Be Many Public Sales to Dispose of Stock Known as the White and Red City.

(Compiled from the official circular issued by the Jamestown Exposition Co.) The Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposiat Norfolk, Va., the object of which is to America laid at Jamestown, Va., May 12, 1607, will be opened tomorrow noon, Friday, by President Roosevelt and But it is only the lose at the second training training the second training training to the second training training

lose at midnight, November 30, 1997. Three small barks anchored just off the peninsula which jutted into the James River about 30 miles from its mouth, May 13, 1507. Besides the crows of the little boats there were 100 English speaking ad-venturers who had left their native land, braved the terrors of the deep, faced the unknown fate of the pioneer in the wilderness all to establish a home and a country in the new world. Famine, fever and war with the savages thinned the households, but out of it all comes the story of an Indian maid of 14 who saved white leader's life. She was Pocahontas, the dusky princess, who after-ward married an Englishman and as a young bride visited the English court where she received the honors accorded to royal blood.

Jamestown was a vice-regal court and later Williamsburg was even more bril-liant, but there is other romance besides that of the softer kind. There is a pichat of the softer kind. There is a ple-uresque beauty and glory in the spec-acle of war and the Ter-Centennial ter-ditory has been a frequent war theater. Chrough the centuries the Indians massared the whites, the French fought the nightsh and the English the Dutch. We ave had two wars with England and one loody fraternal struggle, and the soil of ne blood of the combatants. The exposition will be held on the wa-

ters and shores of Hampton Roads, the largest and best land-locked harbor on the Atlantic scaboard—five miles distant from the city of Norfolk, and in equal proximity to Newport News, Parismouth, Hampton and Old Point Comfort, Virrinia. The exposition site contains approximately 400 acres of land space-a 40-acre enclosed water basin and the 160 quare miles of water surface of Hampton Roads. The exposition may be reached by water from all the scaboard cities and by rail, without change except for fer-ryage, from all parts of the country. ryage, from all parts of the county. Seven trunk lines terminate at Norfolk and 16 lines of steamships leave the harbor. All the circumjacent cities have ferries and isunches running to the exposition, and Norfolk is further connected with the site by four trolley lines and one steam railway. The exposition site has a frontage of two miles on Hampton Roads, and one-half mile on Boush creek. The other sides of the exposition grounds are enclosed by a decorative pine and wire fence, covered with honeysuckle, crimson rambler rose and trumpet vines. The exposition is a great white and red city—Corinthian columns flanking walls. Shade trees are in abundance; groves of fruit trees on the grounds and innume able beds of native flowers and decora-

In the exhibit buildings of the exposi-tion, there will be gathered the choicest selection of industrial arts, of transpor-tation devices, of historical displays and a lete section will be devoted to Sev-nth Century handleraft. Twenty nteenth Century handlcraft. Twent; oreign nations will participate in the exfortign nations will participate in the exposition by sending representative fleets from their navies and crack regiments from their armies. Thirty states of the Union will take prominent part and most of them will have buildings on the grounds. In connection with the military and naval display the Government will maintain a War Museum.

In the Government building will be an exhibit of the State Department, showing fac-similes in some cases, and in others originals, of all the famous documents which have become part of our nation's

which have become part of our nation's which have become part of our nations history. The Treasury Department will maintain a Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which will illustrate the plate work used in the bureau for notes and bonds. It will also exhibit its splendid bonds. It will also exhibit its splendid collection of portraits in which appear all the Presidents of the United States and all the Secretaries of the Treasury. The Life Saving Service will operate a station, completely equipped, and they will make rescues from time to time from boats in the harbor. A complete station will be maintained, being an exact duplicate of that which is regularly operated on the coast. In the War Museum models of fortifications and harbor defences and types of batteries on embankments, would probably get more revenue out of and types of batteries on embankments would probably get more revenue out of will be shown. The exhibit of the Ord nance Department, of this section, will be a complete exhibition of firearms and powder. The largest cannon and the smallest side arms will be shown. Varius styles of machine guns will be ex-

The Patent, Pension, Land and Indian Departments, the Geologic Survey, Smith sonian Institution, Department of Agricul ture, Department of Commerce and Laber, Alaska, the Philippines, Hawaii, Por-to Rico, etc., all will make comprehen-sive exhibits.

The Industrial Division of the Exposi tion will occupy several of the largest buildings on the grounds, and will contain not only finished exhibits of machin ery and products, but models of innumerable inventions, designed to improve machinery now in use, perfect products now manufactured, or alter modes in making goods. Mammoth exhibit palac-will be devoted to manufactures, liber-arts, horticulture, mines and mining, pu Mammoth exhibit palace food, transportation, etc. An Arts and Crafts Village, consisting of seven old colonial buildings, will house hand work-ers in textiles, iron, copper, wood, silver, rushes and felt. The artisans, or really artists, who will work in these buildings will produce seventeenth century household goods and wearing materials just as they were made by the earliest colonist. The "War Path," or concession quarters of the exposition, will contain the latest novelties and best collection of amuse-

Professor Monaghan Taken to Task. PORTLAND, April 23.—(To the Editor.)—It seems very peculiar that a man in the employ of our Government, Professor J. C. Monaghan, has a right to appear in public and speak against the government of France, because it has seen fit to rule its own land without the interference of a certain reout the interference of a certain re ligion. Is not such France's own busi-ness, and have we any right to pass resolutions condomning France? America does not want union between to act in like manner, have we a right to interfere? Has the courch of Rome done any good to France, Spain, Italy, etc.? History shows that it has his dered both material and spiritual prog-ress. And again I ask, have we a right to condemn France for wishing to be master in its own house, without the master in its own house, without the interference of religious superstition? Has Mr. Monaghan, as an employe of our Government, a right to light for his peculiar creed in public in such a way as he has done? I wish this matter would be taken up by proper persons and attended to before too much damage is done. L C. JOHNSON.

Rent Realism In the Pulpit.

ayville, L. I., Dispatch in N. Y. Times. Rev. J. B. Hammill of Hanson-Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyt methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, recently filled the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church here. He was earnestly preaching from the text "Look well to your foundation," and leaning heavily on the pulpit desk, when suddenly the desk went tumbling off the high platform over the altar rail, nearly hitting the devout laymen in the front seat and scattering the Bible and the preacher's notes among I the holders of the pews,

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION IS NEXT NEW FAD OF KANSAS FARMERS WATER FLOWS ON JULY 16 and Farming Implements.

> Kansas City Star. Never was there such an epidemic of public sales on the farms as this Spring. Seven auctioneeers have been kept busy and others are in training at auctioneers

getting rich-and of the land boom which causes much change of location.
Central Kansas has reached a time
when the farmers who have made their nome here have acquired more material

than they need to run their farm, or are anxious to change their residences, and so want to have a "sale." They go to the county seat and make arrangements with the auctioneer, and have their bills print-ed. The latter are put up in the postoffice or are scattered on the fence posts of the vicinity.

The attendance on the public sales is

usually good, nothing but bad weather keeping the farmers of the vicinity away The women frequently accompany the husbands and form an interested portio of the audience when the household good and canged fruit are sold. The crowd that has looked over the pos

sessions of the horsehold curiously an nodded at the various flaws in the imple ments of the farmyard has also had a rude sorr of entertainment. On every sale bill in large letters appears "Free june! at noon," and some of them have the additional legen!, "Bring your tin cups." This is Greek to the city resident, but the farmer knows what it means, it is a promise that there will be great steaming cans of coffee, with pienty of sandwiches and perhaps pickies. The task of providing cups for a hundred of two visitors is a furnitable one and the newder! house. Virginia each time has been laved with a formidable one, and the prudent house wife asks that the comers bring cups use at this function. The habitual auction attendant is fully equipped with the cups

to use on such cceasions.

During the Winter all sales begin at 19 o'clock, but as the days lengthen the noon start is more common. It all de-pends upon the amount of material to be

sold. Sometimes there is something more than coffee to drink, but not often. The amount of property changing hands in this growing method of disposing of used farm material is enormous. In this county alone probably 75 sales have been held since the first of the present year. and they have averaged more than \$1000 each, or at least \$100,000 worth of second-hand goods disposed of by farmers to their neighbors. The same condition exints in nearly every well-settled county of the state, and zo common is the cus-tom becoming that it is unlikely that it vill show any diminution for some time

TIDE OF TWO-CENT TRAVEL. increase of Trips Between Cities and Smaller Nebraska Towns.

Minneapolls Tribune. Minneapolis Tribune.

The hopeful theory that the two-cent spassenger rate would pay for itself in earnings of increased business seems to be justified by the experience in Nebraska. That was the first state in this neighborhood to get the two-cent fare the experience in the section operation. into active operation.

The act there was the occasion of some despondency on the part of public men as well as of railroad officials. It was forced on the legislature by the motive power of public opinion and signed under protest by a flowerner who sincerolly. rotest by a Governor who sincerely belleved it bad public policy. The Union Pacific, which owns a controlling interest in the railroad politics of Nebraska, threatened all kinds of retribution and predicted all kinds of disaster.

Five weeks experience has surprised allroad men and politicians alike with a notable increase of travel between the litles and the smaller towns. The reducion of one-third in the cost of transpor ration has stimulated travel like an ex-cursion rate. People from all parts of the state are couling to Omaha to shop and go to the theaters. It is like a perpetual excursion with no

from the regular shops, and with abun

Last Days of Honduras Lottery. Washington Dispatch in New York York Tribune.

The history of the closing days of the Honduras Lottery reads like a page from Monte Cristo in the magni-tude of the profits reaped by the pronoters. Conservative estimates place the profits at about \$150,000 a m It was a comparatively close corp tion that made most of the mone Since the "good old days" of Louisi

ana State Lottery Company the puth-way of the gentlemen interested in the has not been strewn with roses. Large spikes and pitfalls, in the shape of troublesome laws, have been substituted for the flowers, and where the statutes passed by the states have not proved effective the laws en-acted by Congress have been invoked to stop the business. Up to 1884 the Louisiana Lottery Company operated openly throughout the country. In hat year the Postmaster-General losed the mails to the company, and n 1892 the charter expired in Louisiana. It tried hard to get a renewal, and offered fabulous sums for an ex-tension of its corporate life. Louisi and decided finally to oust the big gambling concern from her borders and the company went to Honduras, and changed its name to the Honduras National Lottery Company, paying \$100,000 a year, it is said, for the privipaying lege of pulling off its monthly draw-

Secretary Garfield to Open Headgates at Billings.

BUTTE, Mont. April 24-A Miner spe from Billings says: According to Chief Engineer Henry N. Savage, of the United States Reclamation Service, remaining portion of the ceded strip the Crow Indian reservation for Huntley project will be formally opene July 10. Engineer Savage, who was in the city today, said it was likely that the lands would be opened by the drawing system. Altogether eight townsites have en surveyed on the tract, one of which

is Huntley and another is Osborne.
The Secretary of the Interior will be present at the opening, as will the state officials, and it will be arranged that the Secretary will touch the button which will cause the head gates of the big canal to be raised and allow the water to pour into the canal for the first time

BUYS SUPPLIES WHOLESALE

Reclamation Service Saves Money With Office in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.-For the purpose of obtaining and furnishing supplies necessary in reclaiming the arid region of the West the United States Reclama tion Service yesterday opened a new pur-hasing and transportation office in Chicago. Heretofore all of this business was left in the hands of the engineers in charge of the work, who purchased their supplies from the nearest dealers. It was nd, however, that the prices past were so excessive that the Govern ent had to save money by buying direct

ment had to save money by buying direct from the wholesalers in Chicage, and other points.

At present the work is being carried on in 29 different projects. An expenditure of \$46,000,000 will be made and when com-pleted more than 2,000,000 acres of arid land will have been rectained. The to \$38,000. The new office is expected to esult in a total saving to the service of at least 20 per cent.

The work is being carried on in the arid

regions of thirteen Western States and Territories, from the western part of Kausas to the Pacific Coast, Oklahoma, Nevada and South Dakota.

SAY ROOSEVELT IS DECEIVED New Mexico Republicans Oppose Re-

moval of Hagerman. ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 24 -

Three thousand people in mass meeting tonight united in a protest against the resignation of Governor H. J. Hagerman of New Mexico, which was requested a week ago by President Roosevelt. Resoiutions were adopted vigorously condemning W. H. Andrews, Delegate in Congress, and W. H. H. Liewellyn, United States Attorney for New Mexico, who were held responsible for the agitation which resulted in the President's action. The resolutions state it is the belief of The resolutions state it is the belief of the people that the President has been deceived as to Mr. Hagerman's acts and as to the state of public sentiment in the territory, and request that he do not accept the resignation. The meeting appointed a committee of 50 Republicant to wait on Mr. Hagerman in Santa Fe and ask him to come to Albuquerque to meet and precise expressions of their meet and receive expressions of their approval of his administration

SIOUX NEIGHBORLY TO UTES

Willing to Rent Dissatisfied Band 100,000 Acres of Land.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-The Indian River reservation to lease about acres of their land to the band of 100

Nothing has been heard as to the attitude of the Utes toward this proposition, but the fact that they have expressed a determination to remain near where they now are leads to the conclusion that they will accept. The Bureau will put no ob-stacle in the way of such an agreement if the details are satisfactory.

ECKSTROMER INCIDENT ENDED

No Prospect of His Reappointment as Swedish Consul. WASHINGTON, April 21.-It was said

at the State Department today that In the view of the Department the Eckstromer case is closed and there is no prespect of restoration of the exequatur of that person as Swedish Vice-Consul at St. Louis. It was added that there is nothing before the Department relative

Canal Zone's Health Record.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-Health conditions upon the canal zone are about as good now as they ever will be, according to a report from Colonel Gorgas, Chief Sanitary officer, for the month of March. just received at the offices of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Since last August the number of sick among the employes has steadily declined until it is now 19.30 men per 1690 as against 33.72 in now 12.30 men per 1990 as against 3. In August Among 4500 Americana, white, employed there were only two deaths from disease during March.

Among 1300 American women and children living in Canal Commission quarticular and compared to the control of the control

ers, there were no deaths and very little sickness of any kind.

No Move to Widen Canal Zone.

PANAMA, April 24.-The Panama govrament declared there is no truth in the umor that it has received an offer from he United States for the purchase of two strips of territory, each five miles wide and situated on either side of the canal

