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Goldfield, Nev.—Louie Pollin. Eureka, Cal.—Crall-Chroniole Agency. Nerfolk, Va.—Jamestown Exposition New. Stand: Putta & Roeder: Echnetder & Kalser Pine Beach, Va.—W. A. Cosgrove. PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1901

EASTERN AND WESTERN COLLEGES. President Hadley, of Yale University, has enlivened the gayety of the world by the remark that our Western colleges can never rival the advantages which are offered to students by their elder sisters in the East. Mr. Hadley sums up these advantages under the three heads of "National constituency. prestige and tradition." A Chicago paper, commenting upon them, belittles all three, but one must think twice before he can agree with it. To be sure, the larger part of the students even at Yale and Harvard come from the near neighborhood of the colleges, but still hey have a respectable attendance from the entire Union and other countries as well; and youths who frequent those ancient seats of learning enjoy ssociation with varied types of mind, with ideals foreign to their own, and with strange modes of thought and feeling. To say that this is not an advantage requires great hardthood. It is a most precious means of culture Nothing so enlarges the soul, demon strates the peltiness of local prejudice and saves from boorish provincialism as this clash of intellect. The more of

his education the better man he will

It is to be regretted that our youth do not practice more the excellent European custom of going from one university to another, cuiling from each what is best suited to their life purpose. A year or two in the State University at home, followed by a year at Harvard and one at Johns Hopkins or Cornell, would impart a rounded acquaintance with what is best in all of them and neutralize the narrowness which is found in each. It is well on ther grounds also for youth from disin the same colleges, no matter whether they are situated in the East or in California. The more we know of each other the more homogeneous we become, the better we understand the wants of other sections than our own the more sympathetic we grow with our remote fellow-citizens. Just as the of a single city into a united civic body, so these great National colleges help along the enormous task of assimilating the diverse strains of our citizenship. For example, nobody who knows the elementary facts of American sology thinks of calling us an Anglo were Anglo-Saxon except in a loose sense, but at present the British stock celt and makes one a more practical citizen. There is no better place to learn them than in a cosmopolitan uni-

equally for everything cares little for snything. Between the hateful narrowof provincialism and the ineffective breadth of cosmopolitanism there Perhaps, after all, it is acquired as often in the poverty-stricken coleges of the West as in the sumptuousendowed colleges of the East; and perhaps again it is learned from the struggle of actual life more often than In either of them. Moreover, there are in the West as richly olleges in the West as richly en-owed as Yale or Harvard; but Mr. Hadley makes a point against them when he says that their degrees are of Hadley makes a It is quite devoid of

graduate. It is said that the faculties f the Carnegie Institute and the scien-ific department of Cornell find it difficult to hold their men after the end of the junior year, so urgent is the de-mand for them in the work of the world. But there is no such trouble at the literary colleges. Their graduates are as far from fitness for any genuine work as they were when they en-tered. Undeniably they have gained something, but it is not the power to

of the education which young get in fashionable hoarding schools. The Greek and Latin of the colleges corresponds to the French and Italian of the female seminaries. It is no more thorough and less useful. The literature and oratory of the young men size up very well with the plane and compositions of the young women. In fact, it is somewhat of a boast among the onservative colleges that their educa-ion smacks of an aristocratic vagueness and leads to no soiling of the hands or sweat of the brain. As for Mr. Hadley's "traditions," there is doubt whether a youth is not better off without them. These traditions look to the past and vastly overvalue it. They shy at the future where every life must run and nestle in sterlle antiquity. Our older colleges prepare us for citizen-ship in the Middle Ages; they familiarize us with the municipal problems of Rome and Athens; but we are doomed, owever unhappliy, to live in the twentieth century, and the municipal problems that we must solve arise in New York and Portland. Blind devotedness to the past has played a calamitous part in American civic history, and the olleges are much to blame for it. It has held us paralyzed while the bonds of the social order have become fully loosened. One may well believe that it is to the State Universities of the West, where tradition is weak and where the bold forecast of den prevails, that we must look for the igher education that fits the youth for his time.

MR. KERR AND THE MORMONS. Credible information comes from Salt Lake City that the political hierarchy of the Mormon Church contemplates an attack upon the reputation of Mr. W. J. Kerr, the newly elected president of the Oregon Agricultural College. The motive for the attack is the fact that Mr. Kerr, while at the head of the Utah Agricultural College, declined to prostitute his office to the service of the Mormon Church machine. The method of attack will be to try to create prejudice against him by exploiting the history of his early manhood. It seems that Mr. Kerr was born and reared a Mormon; but in 1891, about sixteen years ago, he renounced polygamy and ceased his active relations with the church. He was made president of the Utah College on his merits, and it is admitted that his service in that institution was of the highest character; but the hierarchy have constantly conspired against him and last they finally forced him to resign to the regret of every disinterested

erson in the state. Now no man can justly be blamed for his education or his early religious belief and practice. These things are imposed upon us all without our consent, and we must take them as But whether or not a man remains faithful to the religion of his youth in later years depends upon him-self. It is distinctly to Mr. Kerr's redit that he broke the bonds which ound him to the Mormon Church. His act required great strength of reso-lution and unusual courage, for the hierarchy dominates Utah and decides the business and political fortunes of

every man whom it cares to notice.

The machine has revenged itself by pposing Mr. Kerr's work and driving him out of his position. It hopes further to ruin his entire life by pursuing him with calumny wherever he may go. It a student can crowd into the years of That a purpose so wicked should suc-Mr. Kerr as it deserves. We assure him with all confidence that his welome here does not depend upon his religious opinions nor need he stultify his reason with a degraded superstition in order to win the confidence of our

THERE IS A HAPPY LAND.

What is the best part of the world to live in? One is led to ask this questant corners of the country to mingle | tion just now because the annual cycle of tornadoes has begun rather bril-liantly along the old cattle trail from Texas up through Nebraska, and the wretched inhabitants of that tortured region may possibly be in a mood to listen to good advice. Of cours those who must stay there will do so; but it is reasonable to think that there are common schools cement the inhabitants anxious multitudes free to get away of a single city into a united civic body, whose eyes would turn hopefully to

me more blessed realm. One cannot conscientiously counsel them to seek Southern California. The perpetual sunshine of that region is a ceptive lure. Science has discovered sunshine is not all it seems. Saxon people any longer. We never lurking menace to human vigor lies concealed in its guileful rays. When we want to kill a germ what do we do? includes a decided minority of the We expose it to sunshine. The thus American people and the birth rate that we have learned to combat the shows that it is not holding its own in competition with the Celtic and South European stocks. Acquaintance with such facts as these diminishes arid contact the conclusion is obvious. We must keep our disease germs in the sunshine and keep our bodies in the shade.

Kindly Nature has provided an artificial shade for men who have dwelt The danger is that one's sympathies for generations under a burning sun may widen until they become too thin by spreading pigment through their to be perceptible. One who cares skins; but we of the Northern clime have no such protection. The unalleviated rays beat down upon us to our destruction. They shatter our nerves, they sap our vigor, they make mental is a happy medium, and to attain it is and physical wrecks of us in half a miums were paid to the amount of one of the genuine triumphs of educa- dozen years. This suggests a reason \$620,828.07 and losses paid to the amount why theosophy and spiritualism flour-ish so luxuriantly in Southern Califorish so luxuriantly in Southern Califor-nia. Beware of sunshine if you would \$1,334.146.66. Last year was the most

be considered. How can one attain to a truly rounded existence, serenely contemplative, with an earthquake perennially hanging over his head? perennially hanging over his head? perennially hanging over his head? These figures apply to business transacted by the first insurance companies, and inferior prestige. That this is true no-body can deny. Hanging round the among the tarantulas, scorpions and they indicate to the ordinary observer degroes of Yale there is an aristocratic other pests of the lands of sunshine that the property-owners send away aroma which Chicago cannot impart, we must not forget to number the most of \$1,334,000 in a year, which will but, on the other hand, this aroma is earthquakes. Whither, then, shall the seeker for an earthly paradise turn receive no other service than the han-

purely social. It is quite devoid of practical, or business, value. No college degree is of the slightest consequence from the standpoint of a man who has work to do in the world. The great employers of the country eagerly snap up students at the technical standpoint of Waters and the Rocky standpoint of the dwells east of the Mississippi half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half is a dismally incandescent snap up students at the technical standpoint of the court's snap up students at the technical standpoint of the dwells east of the Mississippi half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half is a dismally incandescent snap up students at the technical standpoint of a man half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half is a dismally incandescent snap up students at the technical standpoint of a man half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half is a dismally incandescent snap up students at the technical standpoint of a man half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half is a dismally incandescent snap up students at the technical standpoint of a man half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half is a dismally incandescent snap up students at the technical standpoint of a man half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half is a dismally incandescent snap up students at the technical standpoint of a man half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other half his life is a rigorous Winter; the other ha

added terror from blizzards and the seeks the far North he dies of cold. even deducting the amounts necessarily But there is one delectable realm where the frost doth not bite and the sun doth not scorch, where the tarantula and the by the insurance companies brought to perennial calm and where genial some that, in order to secure rates, competition should be invi-Rocky Mountains and the ocean, and all the railroads in the country

CANDIDATES AND THE ALPHABET. What part does the alphabet play in the success of candidates for office under our direct primary law? No small part, if the results in last Saturday's primary and the Multnomah primaries a year ago are a criterion. It is a fact that the Republican candidates whose names led the respective lists for the various offices last Saturday were, with ne exception, successful. That the result in each instance was due to the ortunate placing of names on the ballot cannot, of course, be asserted. But that the voter, where he has many names to choose from and where he distinct preferences, is inclined to pick his candidate from the head of the list would seem to be undentable. We find that the successful candidate for City Auditor, City Treasurer, City Attorney and Municipal Judge was in every instance the candidate whose name came first. For Councilman-at-Large there were three to be voted for and there were eight candidates. victorious candidates were chosen from the first four. For Mayor, Mr. Coffey, whose name was first, was beaten by Mr. Devlin, whose name was second. It may be fairly supposed, however, that every voter had a distinct preference for the Mayoralty, and, therefore, the position of names would be no great matter.

A year ago there were twelve Repre sentatives in the Legislature to be hosen from Multnomah County, There were thirty-three candidates on the Republican ballot. The names were placed on the ballot in the following

rder:		. 1112 (3222)
dams	Driscoll	Littlepage
ayer	Emmons	Mackie
uetgen	Sandstrom	MacPhers
everidge	Simmons	Matthieu
urus	Taggart	McArthur
ush	Emmons	Monaghar
hapin	Farrell	Northrup
laussenius	Ferrera	Thompsor
leveland	Freeman	Thornton
offer	Gruber	Wanner
avia	Keady	Wilson
2000	The second secon	
The succe	sufful candid	lates twell

number, are indicated by the blackfaced type. It will be observed that the first five won and the seven oth-It will be observed that ers were for the most part picked from among those persons whose names vere well and favorably known. In other words, it would seem to be clear that the voter went through the list, selected those names which were familiar to him and whose candidacies he approved, and then, if there were others to be voted on, he did not discriminate, but selected the first that caught

It is difficult to say how the plain disadvantage under which the candidates labor who are alphabetically classified in the middle or at the bottom of the list can be remedied. Possibly some genius will arise who will be able to make new groupings on the ballot that will be fair to all. It is high time that he be heard form.

THE GRANGERS.

The annual session of the State Grange at Hood River, May 24, will be an important event in many spects. A meeting of Grangers is important at any time and in any place. are conservative without being immovable. They, more than any other advocating the principles and policies a strong influence in politics, that influence is very seldom unwisely directed.

This particular meeting will be of special interest because it will be held one of the most progressive communities in the state and on the day following the time when it will be known whether referendum petitions have been effective. Delegates to the Grange meeting will have an opportunity to study the methods in use in one of the best horticultural regions in the state. The members will also be able to discuss problems of state government with full knowledge of the status of past legislation. At that time it will be known whether the university appropriation, the compulsory pass law and the armory bill are to be re-ferred to the people. It is announced that the Grange will devote some time to the consideration of tax laws, a subject very appropriate for discussion by citizens who, like the Grangers, pay taxes on tangible property which never escapes its just share of the burde of government. The meeting should be well attended and a very interesting and profitable session should be had.

FIRE INSURANCE IN OREGON.

The annual report of the Oregon Insurance Commissioner for the year 1906 has recently been issued, showing, among other things, that during the year fire insurance companies wrote risks to the amount of \$108,553,094.62, for which they collected gross premi-ums to the amount of \$2,773,248,13. Preof \$835,436.78, while the companies represerve your brain and muscles from profitable for the insurance companies degeneration.

Moreover, there are earthquakes to be considered. How can one attain to written fell short of both 1905 and 1904

chools, without waiting for them to Mountains the Winter acquires an | Part of this latter sum was, of course paid as commissions to agents in Ore-Summer diversifies its blazing heat with cyclones. If he goes to the South he perishes of too much sunshine; if he heavy tax for the service rendered,

> earthquake do not infest, where cy-clones and thunder storms are hushed the Legislature, and it was urged by ing Spring. There is a happy land, in repealing the law requiring a deposit of fact, and it is by no means far, far \$50,000 by each company to secure its away. It nestles blissfully between policy-holders. This paper opposed policy-holders. This paper opposes such a change as unwise, but sug-gested that policy-holders could be pro-SUElead to it. The symphonious name of tected and yet new companies not be that land is Oregon. Thither one may invite the frozen, blistered and twisted population of the cyclone belt in the land is oregon. The symphonious name of tected and yet new companies not be barred if a graduated scale of deposits was provided, so that a company entering the state and carrying but a few tected and yet new companies not be barred if a graduated scale of deposits assurance that it will afford them a risks would not be compelled to make as large a deposit as an older concern carrying a large amount of risks. surance, to be of any value at all, must be sound. Policy-holders can be best protected by placing within the juris-diction of the state courts property of the insurance companies sufficient to make good any probable losses. For large companies doing an extensive business in this state, aggregating from \$2,500,000 to \$5,000,000 in policies every year, with gross premiums of from \$50,000 to \$125,000, a deposit of \$50,000 is none too large. Quite likely it is too large for companies carrying half as heavy risks or less. But surance companies cannot find in the Oregon deposit law a reason for exces sive insurance rates. Neither should it be true that the deposit law results in directly in maintaining excessive rates. Notwithstanding the deposit require ments, there are sixty foreign insurance companies doing business in Ore -a sufficient number to afford am ple competition unless agreemen to compete have been made. If such agreements exist, there should be some way of getting at the offenders besides throwing open the gates to competitors who are unable or unwilling to put up a deposit sufficient to guarantee their policy contracts. The insurance toll is too heavy. To make it lighter withheavy. To make it lighter out jeopardizing the policy-holder is the problem to be solved.

The Baker City Democrat declares that "Baker County was 'snubbed' in the special Tourists' and Homeseekers edition of The Oregonian. The Inland Empire was not given a line Its dairying, farming, stockraising, lumbering, cattle-raising, sheepraising and great mining interests were utterly ignored." The purpose of the spe cial edition was not to write up local-ities, or countles, as the Baker City seems to fancy, but the larger opportunities and openings to homeseeker in the state's various indus-tries and pursuits. If Baker County or Eastern Oregon was "snubbed," so was very other county. But Baker County r Eastern Oregon was not "snubbed The longest article in the edition was on irrigation and its interest and value to Eastern Oregon were great. So Baker County's interest in the special articles on mining, dairying, and the like, was proportionate to the advantages the county affords in these sev eral industries. The Baker City paper had no desire or intention to represent The Oregonian fairly, else it would not have been guilty of statements so easily disproved by examination of the special edition.

Julia Ward Howe was guest of honor at the peace conference recently held in New York. She it was who in her

relatively young womanhood—

Read a flery gospel

Writ in burnished rows of steel. nd saw in a righteous war waged in the interest of union, liberty and hu-

The glory of the coming of the Lord. A champion of peace is this venerable man, but not of a peace bought with National dishonor through weak conession to wrong. The name of Julia Ward Howe stands for patriotism, for warned of the malignant intent of the are among the best and most thought- it has so stood for more than two gen hierarchy, the people of Oregon will ful citizens of the state. They are pro- erations. It stands for peace also, with reat their contemplated attack upon gressive without being radical; they the reserve force of the compelling power of the sword behind it. The honor bestowed upon her-a gentle body of people, seek to promote the woman whose name at four-score and welfare of all without fostering some eight years is still a synonym of jusselfish interest. They are careful in tice and of patriotism-by the peace forming conclusions, but fearless in congress was a tribute not only to the governing sentiments of her long life, in which they believe. While exerting but to all true American womanhood.

> In England they apparently make no istinctions of persons in games of hance. According to an English legal journal, a watch was recently sold at a church bazaar by chance methods. The watch was to be sold for as many enutes as there are seconds in the day and each intending purchaser paid for and selected a second. Then the watch was wound up and permitted to run down. The person who had selected the second upon which the watch stopped was declared the owner. hurch officials who had charge of the hazaar were convicted of gambling Surely it wouldn't be safe to play even bridge in England.

> An Oregon City pastor has rushed heedlessly upon the bossy shield of so-ciety by shieing a barbed dart at fashcardplaying. The women of his church play cards too much. Of that he is convinced, and with the courage of his convictions he told them so. 'Gambling' he calls cardplaying for a prize. The good women smile gently and make arrangements for the next card party. In the words of the chronicler, "they do not take it seriously."

Troubles never come singly. But rently a sharp advance in the price of framonds was noted, and now it is said that sealskin garments will come High next Winter, owing to the fact that the sealing season has closed with a catch lower by 100,000 than that of last year. Fortunately, work is plenty and wages good, otherwise the hardshipncident to the facts above recorded would be severe.

More artistic honors for the Hoosies State. Not only has Indiana produced Riley, Ade, Wallace, Major and Thompson as conspicuous creators of poetry, drama and fiction, but it now furnishes a third husband for Engiand's most distinguished actress.

Every field in Oregon suffering from lack of rain the first week in May is proof to our California friends that they misrepresent when they refer to our climate as "the wet season and

A "DARE" TO FARMER ECONOMISTS ONLY CHANCE IS IN ENGLAND HUNTINGTON BEHIND

Granger Proposes That They Fight Oregon City Locks Appropriation. EUGENE, Or., May 8.—(To The Edi-or.)—The last Oregon Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$390,000 for the purchase of the locks at Oregon City, providing that the United States Government would appropriate the other \$300,000, or enough

propriation for the University of Ore-gon, should also take up the locks ap-propriation business and show their good faith in the cause they advocate by endeavoring to also knock it out. by endeavoring to also knock it out. But they won't do it, and would vigorously protest, no doubt, if any one else were to enter legal objections thereto. And why? Because a few miles of river front along the countles of Clackamas, Marion, Linn, Benton, Polk, Yamhill and Washington would be directly benefited through purchase by the state of the locks at Oregon City.

From Corvalits, the head of navi-

from Corvallis, the head of navi-gation on the Willamette, to the falls at Oregon City, we have only about 90 miles of river navigation,— which traffic might be benefited by which traffic might be benefited by the aforesaid purchase. But the farmer or shipper doing business eight or 10 miles back from the river, would still without doubt continue to patronize the Southern Pacific Railroad or the projected electric lines when built. The difference in rates would not justify the longer haul to the river. Thus, I reason that after all only a narrow strip of the Willamette Valley on either side of the river would be directly benefited by so large an appropriation, for which

seem to be in blissful ignorance of all this. So much depends, you know, on whose ox it is that is getting gored. Oh, consistency, etc.! Must I conclude then that those zealous folks for the public good residing down the river who are reaching into the State treasury with one hand whilst holding a door closed with the other, conspire against the equal rights of others? Or are they so with the narrow thought of personal in-terests only, or are they in complete ignorance of how this one-sided matter really looks to the remainder of the state?

F. M. LAMB, Granger.

AFTER THE PRIMARY IS OVER Completet That Voters Don't Know What Candidates Stand For.

PORTLAND, May 7.—(To the Editor.)— The primary battle is over and the de-feated wonders why. The explanation may be that the bulk of the voters do not know the candidates or what principles they stand for. A general statement that one "will represent the whole people" is vague and misleading. He would indeed be a skil-

ful executive who could suit all classes.
Another is for "clean streets" and says nothing about enforcing the laws against gambling, poolrooms, etc. What the voters should have is a clear, positive statement regarding the candidate's posi-tion on the burning questions of the day— perpetual franchises, methods of assess-ing costs of street improvements, the open or closed town, slot machines and open or closed town, slot machines and municipal ownership or regulation of pub-lic utilities. As most of the candidates are unknown to the voters-at-large, their workers in each precinct should distrib-ute to the electors a statement covering all these points. Then there would be no occasion for complaints the morning after. all these points.

after.

It will be remembered that the first eight or nine candidates on the ballot for nomination for the Legislature were elected. The public did not know them but voted for them in one, two, three order. One whose name began with a letter in the last half of the alphabet, stood no chance whatever.

ter in the last man to no chance whatever.

no chance whatever.

Come out into the open, gentlemen.

Get acquainted with your would-be constituents and we will do the rest.

P. D. BEGG.

A Kindly Word From Bishop Scadding. BAKER CITY, Or., May 5.—(To the Editor.)—An editor is not supposed to care whether his readers like his editorireaders like his editori-is a free lance—that is eral additional als, or not. He is a free lance—that is the strength and charm of his position. At the same time, he is probably human like the rest of us and is encouraged by an expression of appreciation of his efforts. My experience is that many people are prone to record their 'kicks' and criticisms rather than their approvals.

Permit me, therefore, to thank you most sincerely for the admirable editorial in Sunday's issue on "What of the Night."
It is worth dozens of Monday's sermons as usually reported. It should make us all as usually reported. It should make us all think and act, and I find it so closely of the gong, and that O'Brien will reaching the line of what I desire my own main favorite at 10 to 8. The betting preaching and administration in Oregon is much brisker than heretofore, and to be, that I am glad to express my many good-sized whearty appreciation. Would that the made upon the result. hearty appreciation. Would that the church's attitude today were more "toward social wrongs and loyalty to the "Prince of Peace." "CHARLES SCADDING,

"Bishop of Oregon."

Eight Hurt in Train Wreck.

PERCY, Ill., May 7.—A fast passenger train on the Mobile & Ohio Rullroad, bound to Florida, collided with a freight train here last night. A number of persons were injured but none seriously. The following were injured:

E A. Pinero, passenger, slight. C. E. E. A. Pinero, passenger, signi. C. E. Surrells, passenger, hurt internally. Frank Blackwood, brakeman, cut on head; W. E. Settle, bruised; Will Owens, express messenger, back hurt; Tom Brown, porter, back hurt; George Hill Ray, passenger engineer; D. Wiseman, passenger fireman.

Give Back Their Coal Lands.

DENVER May 7,-Through the instru-centality of officials of the Department mentality of officials of the Department of Justice here, certain persons in a state farther East have surrendered to Assistant United States Attorney-General Burch the patents for and deeded back to the Government voluntarily between 1000 and 2000 acres of very valuable cost lands in Routt County, Colorado, for which nearly \$100,000 had been offered them, the probable value being two or three times that amount. This was done after careful consultation by these persons with eminent counsel with whom inent counsel with whon

Charge Police With Theft.

BUTTE, Mont., May I.—Patrolman John Walsh was charged with burgiary last night by Wah Chung, a Chinese merchant, who says Walsh has visited his place three times, stealing \$35 the last time. Wah and other Chinese resisted last night, and Walsh drew his revolver, but was overpowered by other policemen who ware attracted by the meles. County Attorney Murray immediately took up the case against Walsh.

Ex-President Palma Very III.

NEW YORK, May 7 .- Advices from Ha vana state that a report is published there in La Lucha that ex-President Palma is seriously ill at his ranch near

Russian Socialists to Meet and Decide Douma's Fate.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—Two hundred Russian Socialists today left Eabjerg for England, where they propose to hold a congress, permission to do so having been refused them in Russia, Finland, Sweden,

priate the other \$300,000, or enough to complete the aforesaid purchase—which I believe was reckoned at about \$600,000. Not a few interested realdents along the Willamette go so far as to favor having the state of Oregon put up the entire amount of purchase money in case of Uncle Sam's failure to open his coffers.

It occurs to me that my grange brethren down in Linn, Marion and Clackamas counties, in their seal to cut off what they deem uncalled for squandering of the public funds, as evinced in their fight against the appropriation for the University of Oreutmost anxiety, as it is generally recognized that the fate of the lower house of Parliament will depend on their decision on the proposal to force a dissolution of the Douma.

M. Golovin, President of the Doums. who is thoroughly cast down as a result of the conflict with the Social Democrats and chagrined at the hostile criticisms of members of his own party, was last week strongly inclined to resign.

LEAVE IT TO ARRITRATION Guatemalan Minister Suggests Way

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Guatema-lan Minister, Senor Toledo Herraia, has suggested to his government by cable that it would be wise to offer to submit to arbitration the differences between Mexico and Guatemala. The Minister was at the State Department this afternoon and had a long conference with the offito Settle With Mexico.

and had a long conference with the offi-cials in regard to this issue between the two countries.

It is pointed out that both Mexico and Guatemala are already parties to a treaty framed at the Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico, by the terms of which they agreed to submit to arbitration every issue that should arise between them, with the exception of questions of national honor and those relat-

BERLIN, May 7 .- During the debate In the Reichstag today on the commer-cial modus vivendi between the United States and Germany, which passed its first reading and was referred to a com-mittee. Count Hans von Schwerin-Loewits, Conservative, said he wanted certain assurances from the govern-ment beyond what Vice-Chancellor Count von Posadowsky-Wehner had given the house.

Herr Kaempf, Radical, said he thought the measure must be interpreted from the standpoint of the political conditions in the United States, and, in view of the latter, he believed the modus vivendl was all the German government was able to attain at pres-ent. The modus vivendl must please Germany, because it is the first step toward a tariff or reciprocity treaty. Dr. Stresemann. National Liberal, said his party's attitude would depend on what assurances were given in committee. He admitted that President Roosevelt could not give more. Still, the concessions made were not equivalent to the great advantages Germany had given the United States. "American customs chicanery," he declared, "must be removed or moderated. I object to the automatic prolongation of the modus vivendi, if it is not denounced."

Herr Molkenher, Socialist, said the Socialists were in favor of the agree-Dr. Stresemann, National Liberal, said

Socialists were in favor of the agree-ment as a step toward better condi-tions. He hoped the United States and Germany would abolish protective tar-Dr. von Dirkesen, Conservative lead-

er, said he was willing to accept the modus vivendl upon condition that it is not to last above two or three years and if the House received proper assurances from the government in commit-

MAY MAKE IT FINISH FIGHT O'Brien and Burns Agree to Ignore

20-Round Limit. LOS ANGELES, May 7 .- If the light heavyweight championship of the world is not decided at the end of 20 rounds tomorrow night, when "Philladelphia Jack" O'Brien and Tommy Burns meet before the Pacific Athletic Club, it is probable that the men will fight sev-eral additional rounds by mutual

wagers have been

Two Dead in Kentucky Feud.

Astoria Will Aid in Getting Right-

ROAD

of-Way for New Railway. ASTORIA, Or., May 7 .- (Special.)-Last evening J. S. Talbot, right-of-way agent, and J. T. Whalley, attorfor the Portland, Oregon & Seacoast Rallway Company, appeared before the Chamber of Commerce and asked the assistance of that body in securing rights-of-way for a railroad from Clatsop City along the line of the old Ried grade up the Lewis and Clark River and into the Nehalem Valley.

The rights-of-way asked for are on condition that the first 18 miles of the line are in operation before Novem-ber 30 of this year. The railway rep-resentatives stated that the line is to be extended to Portland via Forest Grove, also that trackage arrange-ments into Astoria had been made over the A. & C. line, this being necessary because the legislature at its last ses-

sion had failed to grant the new com-pany the right to build a bridge across Young's Bay.

A committee was appointed to in-vestigate the matter and at teday's vestigate the matter and at teday's meeting of the committee it developed that the company is financed by H. E. Huntington and his associates. Telegrams have been sent inquiring as to the financial condition of the company, and if the answers received are satisfactory the Chamber of Commerce Committee will probably assist in securing the rights-of-way.

DEAD OF THE NORTHWEST

Father of 15 Children.

CENTRALIA, Wash. May 7.—(Special.)
—M. Moses, of Chehalis, died here yes-terday at the residence of his son, M. C. gress at the City of Mexico, by the terms of which they agreed to submit to arbitration every issue that should arise between them, with the exception of questions of national honor and those relating to hostile invasion.

DEBATE ON TARIFF TREATY

German Reichstag Thinks America

Got Best of It.

DEFILIT May 2. During the debate

terday at the residence of his son, M. C. Moses, disease. Mr. Moses, was born in Connecticut in 1831. At an early age he moved with his parents to Ohio, and from there to Wisconsin. At the age of 110 to started out to carn a living for himself. Mr. Moses was married twice, the first time at the age of 20 to Miss Jane Bird. Five children were born to this union, two of whom are dead. The three living are: E. M. Moses, of Chehalis, Mrs. J. W. Keiley, of Dryad; Mrs. James McGuire, of Bucoda. After Mr. Moses first wife died and before he left. Wisconsin he married Miss Marion Shores. Wisconsin he married Miss Marion Shores Wisconsin he married Miss Marion Shores. Ten children were the result of this union, two of whom are dead. Those living are: Mrs. J. B. Sullivan, of Chehalis; Mrs. Leonard Vogel, of Kelso; M. C. Mones, of Centralia; Mrs. Owen Williams, of Chehalis; M. W. Moses, of Chehalis; Mrs. A. R. Parrish, of Chehalis; Mrs. A. R. Parrish, of Chehalis; Mrs. George Eates, of Aberdeen; Bert Moses, of Chehalis. His wife also survives him. Mr. Moses moved with his afmilly to Chehalis in the Fall of 1887. afmily to Chehalis in the Fall of 1887.

COURT DEMANDS REFERENDUM

Bill Giving Sheriff Exclusive Control of Prisoners to Go to Vote.

SALEM, May 7.—(Special.)—County Road Supervisor H. B. Chapman, of Multnomah county, today filed a petition with 6000 signatures demanding the referendum upon the act of the last legislature giving Sheriffs control of legislature giving Sheriffs control of county prisoners at all times. The referendum petitions were prepared and circulated under the supervision of the Multnomah County Court. The signatures have not been checked up, but as only 4666 are required it is quite certain that there are more than enough. This means that the act of the legislature will not go into effect until July, 1908, and not then unless it receives a majority vota at the June election of that year. For all practical purposese the bill related to Multnomah County only, and was intended to prevent the County Court from interfering with Sheriff Steven's right to control and feed the prisoners.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE

Three Laborers Lose Their Lives in Explosion at Cheney.

CHENEY, Wash, May 7.—(Special.)—In the camp of P. Welsh & Company, located at Fish Lake, three miles east of this place, three railroad workmen lost their lives by the explosion of dynamite today. A shot had been fired and they was deliver the been fired and they were drilling the hale deeper when the explosion or curred. It is believed some of the pow der had fallen into a crevice in rock and that the drill caused it to explode. The bodies of the men were blown into the lake. Their names could not be learned.

COAST CLUBS WILL COMPETE

Golf Tournament May 17-19 at Del Monte, California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7 .- A golf tour-SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—A golf tour-nament under the auspices of the Pacific Coast Golf Association will be held it Del Monte, May 17, 18 and 19. Invitations to compete have been extended to clubs in Victoria. Seattled Tacoma. Portland. Los Angeles, San Diego and San Fran-cisco. A large attendance of the best players on the Coast is expected.

Indians to Make Protest.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 7 .- When MIDDLEBORO, Ky., May 7.—In a pitched battle on Sugar Island Creek don he will be waited upon be garing today, the result of an old foud. John Howard and Martin Green were killed, Eleanor Howard fatally shot amid Jim and George Green badly wounded. Sir Wilfrid Laurier returns from London he will be waited upon by a dele-gation of the chiefs of the coast tribes of Indians who will protest against appropriation of

