

The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (By Mail.) Daily, Sunday included, one year... \$12.00

POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter, October 3, 1879.

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Portland, Tuesday, July 2, 1907.

WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN. According to the report of his last Sunday night's sermon, Dr. C. T. Wilson, among other things, said: "A government by unwritten law is a suggestion of terror to some people."

Justice. But if Dr. Wilson thinks that the common law of England is a matter left to individual caprice and vengeance, let him and his disciples be sadly mistaken. It is administered wholly by the courts. It is as much a matter of formal jurisprudence as the written, or statute, law, and probably more so.

Blackstone means something totally different from what Dr. Wilson means by the phrase. The difference is so wide and so patent that it seems almost disingenuous to quote the great legal commentator as favoring the substitution of anarchy for the orderly procedure of the courts.

Where in his writings can be found one word which countenances private vengeance in place of that redress which comes through the processes of the state? Dr. Wilson in his sermon has confused two meanings of "unwritten law" which ought, in all candor and reason, to be kept wholly distinct. It is something worse than that to be judged and righted by every man to be judge and executioner in his own case.

But the doctor has fallen also into another fallacy which one ought not to overlook. He says that "among these well-accepted principles this is fundamental, that every man is the natural protector of his wife, his sister and his daughter, and the natural protector of his own and his dog. But he is not the rightful avenger of any of them. To be a protector is one thing. To be an avenger is quite another. Dr. Wilson uses the limited right of every man to protect his wife, his sister and his daughter, wrong as proof that he has the right to take vengeance into his own hand after the wrong has been committed. The difference between the two propositions is wide as the universe. The first is essential to the existence of order and civilization. The second would destroy civilization.

RIVER SEAPORTS. London, the greatest port in the world, is a river port—the width of the Thames at London being no greater than that of the Willamette at Portland, and its volume much less; but, situated as it is, it has a great advantage over the sea and has a considerable tide, it is not so clearly a river port as some others—say Hamburg, on the Elbe, ninety-three miles from the sea, which is indeed a wholly river port, and on a great stream, yet is the second port in Europe, if not in the world. Hamburg, however, has made its position as a great port, and a great and a great railway center, and it is, moreover, the center of an extended system of canals. Nearly 20,000 vessels, registering over 13,000,000 tons, entered the port last year. Of course such a city has vast manufacturing interests also.

Portland is situated as Hamburg is due wholly to the development of its marine commerce. To open and to maintain its channel to the sea, and to provide a system of docks for the constantly growing business, has been the chief aim of the city for many years. The city has just voted no less a sum than \$1,475,000 for extension of these conveniences. Increasing size of vessels requires deeper channels, and Hamburg is determined not to lose any advantage she possesses. The city now has a population of nearly or quite one million; its position as a great port, and a great and a great railway center, and it is, moreover, the center of an extended system of canals. Nearly 20,000 vessels, registering over 13,000,000 tons, entered the port last year. Of course such a city has vast manufacturing interests also.

Portland's UNPARALLELED PROSPERITY. The first half of the year 1907 was the most prosperous six months that Portland has ever known. Bank clearings, Custom-House receipts, postoffice receipts, building permits, real estate transfers, in short every factor which in the slightest degree affects our industrial or commercial growth, has broken all existing records for the period mentioned. With such enormous gains scored in all directions, it is difficult to select any particular branch of industry as more noteworthy than others, but in percentages of gain over the corresponding month last year, building permits seem to make the clearest showing. The increase over June, 1906, being more than 100 per cent, and the increase for the entire six months of this year has been more than 90 per cent over the first half of last year.

These figures show that a large amount of the property purchased last year is now being built on by the owners. That this move is being made means that the market is quite active, and the fact that there is still an unsatisfied demand for business and residence quarters in all parts of the city. Bank statements published a few days ago failed to reflect in the slightest degree anything like a scarcity of money in this city, and with the summer season the outlook for the future is very bright. The wheat crop prospects in Oregon, Washington and Idaho are the most favorable they have ever been at this date. The recent rains have practically insured the harvest of the hard crop in the three states, and the price at which it will be marketed is higher than has ever prevailed in any previous big-crop year.

This crop alone will place in circulation in the Pacific Northwest nearly \$40,000,000, and it is not only a matter of fact that it will fall into the hands of men who

several previous good years on the farm have placed in comfortable circumstances. It will be available for the purchase of the first half of the year was notable for the number of large timber deals which were consummated in the Pacific Northwest. In many of these transactions the consideration given in the deeds was only nominal and it is accordingly difficult to determine the full value of the land that has changed hands. In the aggregate, however, the amount is many millions, and there are deals now pending in various parts of Oregon and Washington which will still further swell the amount. Practically all of the money paid for these lands remains in the Pacific Northwest for investment or deposit in the banks. Most of these purchases have been made by Eastern lumbermen, who have been driven to this new field by the exhaustion of supplies in their former homes, and they have also been attracted to it by the opening up to market some of the tracts most easily reached.

The large increase in the number of mills in this region has resulted in an easier market for lumber on the Coast, but the Eastern demand is still good, and so rapidly does the demand catch up with the increasing supply that there is no doubt about the new mills selling their product as fast as it can be manufactured. While wheat and lumber are easily the two greatest resources of the territory served by Portland, fruit, wool, hops, salmon and a number of other products are also of great value. The value of the products of this year place in circulation a greater sum than ever before. Under such conditions there is no reason to believe that the remaining half of the year will show any lesser gains in any line of industry than have been shown during the first half.

WHAT MURPHY DID. The death of Francis Murphy, the temperance evangelist, removes from this world a remarkable man. Beginning life in the humblest station, he rose to be a social power of the first rank. At his first series of meetings in Pittsburg, 45,000 persons signed the temperance pledge. His lectures throughout America secured 10,000,000 signatures. To this number add those who came under his influence in Europe and the result is something with few parallels in history.

It is incredible what the famous Murphy pledge was kept by all who signed it, but a considerable proportion persevered to the end. The promise was to abstain from intoxicating beverages and to try to persuade others to do the same. Murphy himself never invoked the aid of any means of "persuasion," but there can be no doubt that his work was one of the most potent factors in creating that wave of prohibition, or local option, sentiment which now promises to sweep the country.

Every Murphy convert became an enemy to the saloon, and from the enemy to the saloon, through persuasion and denunciation, which were his chief weapons, he led the way to the transition to a new era. It may be possible that in consequence of the efforts of Francis Murphy, Francis Willard and other persons of potent influence, taking effect through prohibitory legislation, within a few years there will be the end of the licensed saloon. Of course, it is quite different from seeing the last of liquor-drinking. What the effect will be upon manners and morals is not altogether certain. The saloon has its bad aspect, but as wise and as a woman as Jane Addams perceives that it is not wholly bad. When it goes, what will replace it as a poor man's club?

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT? Mr. Bryan's answer to the question "What is a Democrat?" in the New York World throws but little light upon that vexed and difficult problem. His remark that a Democrat is one who belongs to the Democratic party and votes with it is hardly a new discovery. The whole inquiry relates precisely to the point "Wherein does the Democratic party differ from the Republican?" To say that a Democrat is a Democrat and a Republican is a Republican violates no principle of ethics, but it helps us little.

It is rather surprising to see a man of Mr. Bryan's mental agility and intellectual resources resort to the ancient trick of defining a Democrat from the etymology of the word. That this perplexing party name comes from the Greek *demokratia*, and *kratē* and therefore signifies "people's power" is true, but names are not things. A man may borrow a saintly name to do the devil's work under, and so may a party. It is impossible to deduce what a party stands for from the name it goes by. We had expected from Mr. Bryan better things in the way of logic than this somewhat infantile fallacy.

Nor does it enlighten us much to refer to Jefferson's remark that some men are by nature aristocrats and others democrats. A democrat, nor is an aristocrat always a Republican. The simple fact is that in each party, as they exist today, we find men of each of these temperaments. In the Democratic party there is an aristocratic element which at the last Presidential election gained decidedly the upper hand. There is also a popular element of which Mr. Bryan is the acknowledged leader. His rule that a Democrat must trust the people and direct the Government for the public welfare would make Judge Parker, Grover Cleveland and Mr. Ryan all heretics. The same two elements are equally discernible in the Republican party. The popular tendency with Mr. Roosevelt for a leader is at present dominant, but the aristocratic faction is not extinct.

Mr. Bryan's principal error in his interesting but fallible World article consists in appropriating to the Democratic party ideas and sentiments which in this country do and must belong to all parties. There are some fundamental truths in which we all believe. That popular rule is desirable is one of them. That the Federal Government should be supported in National concerns and the states should regulate local concerns is another. Over these principles there is no party controversy and can be none, for nobody disputes them. At least they are only disputed by a very small number of voters. A party which should call these primary truths in question could never hope to succeed in America.

It is idle, therefore, to attempt to distinguish between the parties by claiming all our basic American ideas for one of them. They belong to both. The parties are distinguished from each other by variety in the method of carrying out these ideas practically and by contrary opinions about their logical interpretation. Thus the Republicans and Democrats cannot disagree about the desirability of popular rule, but they may well differ as to whether

or not the initiative and referendum are the wisest expedients for making laws effective. Likewise both parties agree that the Government must have revenue, but they may differ as to whether a protective tariff is the best expedient for raising it.

Jefferson's distinction between an aristocratic and a popular, or democratic, party does not apply to this country. We have aristocrats but they are too few and unimportant to constitute a party. They may temporarily control either party, but neither for long. Political success in America depends ultimately upon the favor of the masses. The favor of the isolated few who despise the people is, in the long run, a positive disadvantage, and politicians know it.

To end the matter, one may venture to say that there is no definition of eternal validity for either party. Both are likely to follow the leaders who vote either continually. The Democrat of today may, and let us fervently hope, be a Republican tomorrow. Articles which yesterday composed the Democratic creed are good Republicanism today. There is no such vital distinction between the parties as between the Liberals and Tories in England. Here we are all Liberals, or at the vast majority of us. Parties differ widely in their historical associations, in the character of their leaders, in the governmental expedients which they advocate; but in their fidelity to American institutions not at all, let us hope.

There is a small but model American farm in Switzerland, just outside of Geneva, the property of an American who has long resided there. United States Consul Keene cited this farm as an object-lesson which promises to be the most profitable American farm in the world. Last year the owner added two twenty-five-ton American silos to his equipment for maintaining his dairy. For these the product of twelve acres of fine American corn was ground by electric power. During the process of grinding Swiss farmers looked to the place to see what to them was a revelation in conserving and storing food for stock. As a result inquiries for seed corn and orders for three silos have been given, each of which will be a new advertisement of a system for feeding dairy stock that cannot fail to become popular with this practical, energetic and economical people. Consul Keene adds that in a country abounding in water power the spread of silos will create a demand for electric motors which American manufacturers may readily wish to their profit.

The steel trust and the railroads are discussing the poor rail question, and the representatives of the trust are said to have expressed the belief that they could make a superior rail for \$33 per ton instead of the \$28 they are now receiving. The testimony of railroad men is all to the effect that the steel trust formerly made a very good rail for \$28 per ton. Steel rails sell for much less than \$28 per ton in Europe, and the quality is far superior to that of the American rails. Here is another opportunity by which tariff reform could save life and money for the Americans. By granting American railroad managers the privilege of buying good rails abroad at less money than the cost of poor rails at home, the American manufacturer would be forced to meet the competition with better rails at lower prices. There might be fewer Carnegie and Frick and Corey scandals floating around, but there would also be fewer railroad accidents attended with fearful loss of life.

The State Teachers' Association, now in session in Salem, promises to be one of the most instructive and pleasant educational conventions ever held in the state. A variety of topics bearing on public education will be treated from the standpoint of men and women of experience in industrial, business and educational life. The sessions will occupy three days, closing tomorrow evening. A very large attendance of teachers and others interested is assured.

Press dispatches say that Rockefeller's home is being guarded by employees to prevent officers from serving him with a summons. Since some courts delight to exercise the power to punish for contempt, this might afford an excellent opportunity to run in a good bunch. Rockefeller among them, and send them up for ten days for interfering with the work of the court.

The Hamburg-American line has let a contract for a 5,000-ton steamship. Being a progressive company, unhampered by any absurd navigation laws, the German company will have this Leviathan built at a British yard. An American attempting such heresy, however, would not be permitted to fly the American flag over his ship, after she was built.

If John A. Johnson should be nominated by the Democrats, the Republican campaign managers will know enough not to try to injure his cause by reminding him that his father was once an inmate of a poorhouse. That was sprung in a state campaign one time and it elected him Governor.

If Pinkerton detectives, hired by the mineowners, got into the miners' labor union and were elected to high positions therein, we wonder if it will turn out that Haywood was also one of them?

If Judge Loving had been sober enough to look after his daughter once in a while, perhaps she would not have been out riding with a young man who would get her drunk.

Now if the Beavers can only win the next eighteen games straight, we shall begin to feel that Portland has a faint chance to fly the Pacific Coast pennant another year.

Let those who object to a noisy Fourth put the blame where it belongs. Hancock, Jefferson, Adams and the rest at this late day won't mind the abuse.

Japan doesn't like "the great white plague." Its headquarters are in San Francisco, where the Japs are in great indignation because of it.

This is the season when American children and the president of the Standard Oil indulge in the game of hide-and-seek.

It is noteworthy that neither Colonel Tucker nor his wife lived in Pittsburg.

One falls to note among July bargain sales slawwood and fireworks.

JESSE GRANT FOR PRESIDENT.

Democrats Mildly Suggest His Name as a Candidate. Pittsburg, Gazette-Times. Democrats who are puzzling over the problem of finding an acceptable candidate for the party, one on whom all the factions can unite, are mentioning the name of Jesse R. Grant, son of the late General Grant, for the purpose of discovering what favor his candidacy would receive. Mr. Grant is understood to be willing to accept the nomination. He has declared that he is not only in a receptive frame of mind, but stands ready to come out in the open and make a fight for the honor. Mr. Grant is the only son of the great commander who has strayed from the political faith of his father. It is quite plain that his friends are siding with his claims in the hope that in the event of his nomination, the sentiment clustering around the name will attract the old soldier vote. That is not likely to follow. The leaders who vote the Republican ticket train with that party from principle, and at present there is no reason to affiliate with the Democracy, simply on sentimental suggestion. The leaders who vote the gallant soldier, was nominated by the Democrats for President in 1880, but he failed to rally any appreciable number of those who served under him to his support.

It is possible that Mr. Grant may make a good candidate for the Democracy considering the distracted condition of the party. He has led a clean life. In the West, where he lives and is best known, his reputation as a practical miner is expected by the promoters of his candidacy to be an asset as a theme as President Roosevelt's record as a rancher. Added to this is the fact that he has never been identified with any faction of his party. It is not more important to the Democrats to consider these things than to pin their hopes of success on the popularity of his father's name. In these days when are judged by what they do and not by what their forbears were.

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT? Brooklyn Eagle, Ed. Dem. The World newspaper asks Mr. Bryan: "What is a Democrat?" His answer does not satisfy the paper. Enough people regard themselves as Democrats, but who do not think Mr. Bryan is a Democrat, voted against him, and twice preferred him for President. They will do so again, if he be nominated.

Mr. Bryan's Answer. Philadelphia Ledger. Mr. Bryan is answering the question "What is a Democrat?" The mere forwarding of his autograph would have covered the case as effectively.

Definition. Cleveland Plaindealer. The Kid-Pan, what is an "automobile meat?" The Dad—Anybody that gets in the way of one is automobile meat.

Instruction for the Young. Chicago Tribune. Johnny—The doctor says Uncle Humphry has Bright's disease. Johnny—The doctor may call it that if he pleases, my dear, but you should say Mr. Bright's disease.

Certainly Not. Chicago Tribune. Physician—You will pull through all right. He has a wonderful constitution.

Mr. Tye-Phis—I am glad to hear it, doctor. In order to pass your bill, of course, you will not make me pay for what his constitution has done in pulling him through.

"Our Youth's Story." From the Youth's Companion. John Barrett, the new director of the bureau of American republics, tells a good story on himself. Some years ago he was asked by a friend to make a speech at a big barbecue which was to be held at a distant town. His friend was to have been the principal speaker, but owing to illness was unable to attend. Mr. Barrett instead. He telegraphed the chairman of the barbecue that "John Barrett, ex-minister to Slam, would deliver the address of the day."

The chairman, being acquainted with ministers of only one kind, was astonished that Mr. Barrett should be sent. When the time came for the speech he went to the front on the platform to introduce the speaker. After consulting the telegram again to be sure of the name, he said:

"It gives me great pleasure to introduce the principal speaker of the day. The Rev. John Barrett, ex-minister of Slam, will now speak."

Gave the Impression of Truth. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Is Orchard's own story a true story in all respects, not merely as to an asserted connection with the defendant Haywood and the others in the Haywood case, but as to the manner in which the Western Federation of Miners, but as to many of the crimes of which Orchard claims to be guilty? The appearance of the witness throughout the long ordeal of examination, his quiet and self-contained manner and the entire absence of any boastful spirit, conveys an impression of truthfulness. If it was the purpose of the defense on cross-examination to upset the story at any material point, a failure to do so adds strength to this impression. If the defense had another purpose in view, such as to elaborate the story in order to afford ground for future attack, or to blacken the character of the witness as much as possible and so discredit his testimony in relation to the defendant, it will later appear. So far, however, the story stands and sends a thrill of horror through the country.

Education Will Tell. Atlanta Constitution. "Thar, my son, you see what larnin' done fer yer daddy, don't you?" "What maw?" "Why, least as soon as the government knowed that he could do figgers in his head they 'dinted him postmaster at \$60 a year, and purty soon he'll be sellin' stamps what goes on letters!"

Awkward Mistake. Chicago Tribune. Mrs. Upmore (making a call)—"Why, this is your latest photograph, isn't it?" "Yes, it is. It's a likeness of you, but it isn't so good of baby. Wasn't he?" Mrs. Highmum—"The ideal! Did you think the little darling in my lap was baby?" "That's Fido!"

Engage a Mahogany Sidewalk. Architects and Builders Journal. William H. Tripp of Janesville, Wis., is believed to be the only man in America who can boast of having a mahogany sidewalk in front of his home. Recently he had a consignment of goods from the West Indies. The goods came in mahogany barrels, from which he had a sidewalk built.

July Fourth Ahead of Time. Baltimore News. A friend tripped Morris Northway with a shingle, in sport, at Ithaca, N. Y., and set off a lot of matches in his hip pocket. Northway jumped into Cayuga Lake and distinguished himself.

Where Tillman Isn't Appreciated. Washington (D. C.) Post. Because many patrons of the Fox River Club refused to use their tickets if Senator Tillman remained on the list of lecturers, his engagement for July 10 has been canceled.

THE TREND OF LOG STUMPAGE

Increase Caused by Available Supply Being Withdrawn From Market. From Census Bulletin 77, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Throughout the country the value of log stumpage is increasing. The average value per thousand feet, board measure, for the United States increased from \$2.18 in 1900 to \$2.58 in 1905, a rise of 41 cents, or 18.8 per cent. This advance in the cost of stumpage added \$1,477,111 to the total cost of sawmill material and increased the value of lumber proportionately. The increase is due not so much to a present shortage in the supply of lumber material in the country as a whole as to the fact that the available supply of log stumpage is rapidly being brought up and withdrawn from the market. On the Pacific slope it is still to be found the cheapest high-grade stumpage in the country, though the values in this region show substantial increases over 1900.

Practically all species of merchantable timber have increased in stumpage value. Yellow pine, which was the species most used at both censuses, increased in value per thousand board feet from \$1.22 to \$1.68. White pine increased from \$3.66 to \$4.42; Douglas fir, the chief species converted into lumber in the states of Washington and Oregon, from 77 cents to \$1.05; hemlock, from \$2.56 to \$3.51; oak, \$3.70 to \$3.83; spruce, from \$2.26 to \$3.70.

The increased value of log stumpage is reflected in the increased value of the products of the lumber camps. Saw logs, the principal product of the industry, increased in quantity from 25,372,702 thousand feet in 1900 to 28,768 in 1905, a gain of 10.7 per cent; but they increased in value from \$18,880,852 to \$16,074,458, a gain of 22.2 per cent. The number of sawlogs reported increased from 25,524,640 to 36,445,208, or 41.8 per cent; while their value increased from \$6,277,423 to \$12,125,702, or 97.8 per cent. The average value of a tie rose from 28 cents in 1900 to 34 cents in 1905. In this connection it should be noted that the census figures do not include ties cut by farmers during the winter months and sold directly to the railroads. It should also be noted that the figures are for heavy ties. Sawlogs are forming an increasing percentage of the total production of railway ties in the country, and they are reported by the mills in thousand feet under the heading of rough lumber. The other products of the lumber camp generally show an increase both in quantity and value. Hemlock bark, Douglas fir, decreased in quantity from 47,592 cords to 39,691 cords, but it increased in value from \$1,940,667 to \$2,347,463. Charcoal decreased both in quantity and value.

The increase in the average value of all lumber was from \$1.14 per thousand feet in 1900 to \$1.72 at the census of 1905, of 14.5 per cent. The advance extended to all species of both softwoods and hardwoods, and in the case of several of them was large. Among the softwoods, yellow pine advanced from \$8.59 per thousand feet to \$10.10; white pine, from \$12.72 to \$14.92; hemlock, from \$9.37 to \$11.91; Douglas fir, from \$5.67 to \$9.51; spruce, from \$11.29 to \$14.03; and cypress, from \$13.34 to \$17.50. Oak increased from \$14.02 per thousand feet to \$17.51; poplar, from \$18.92 to \$21.50; cottonwood, from \$11.82 to \$14.94; cottonwood, from \$10.35 to \$14.92; elm, from \$11.57 to \$14.45; and gum, from \$9.75 to \$10.87.

Six Big Battleships Out of Fashion. Navy experts report that six of the nation's big battleships are defective in construction. It matters little, as they were built more than a year ago, and accordingly are as much out of style as last year's Easter bonnet.

Lighted Cigar—Celluloid Collar—Hospital. St. Paul Pioneer-Press. A practical joker touched the business end of his cigar to Charles Collins' celluloid collar in a St. Louis streetcar. Collins is in a hospital.

DECREASE IN NATIONAL DEBT. Sixteen Million Dollars Less for Month of June. WASHINGTON, July 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1907, the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to \$78,598,756, which is a decrease for the month of \$15,188,775. The cash in the Treasury was increased during the month by nearly \$1,900,000 making the total cash in the Treasury \$1,858,676.

The cash in the Treasury totals \$1,858,676, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to \$1,299,465.98, which leaves a cash balance on hand of \$561,581.47.

President Makes Appointments. OSTER BAY, N. Y., July 1.—President Roosevelt today approved the placing of Captain Perry Garst on the retired list with the rank of Rear-Admiral.

The President appointed Dr. Edwin G. Dexter, head of the School of Education of the University of Illinois, as Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico. He will assume office August 1.

Fulton Goes to Grant's Pass. ASTORIA, Or., July 1.—(Special.)—Senator Fulton will leave tomorrow for Grant's Pass, where he is to deliver an address on the Fourth. On leaving there he will visit a number of cities along the main line of the Southern Pacific to confer with the people relative to legislation pending before Congress, and will return to Astoria in time to assist in the entertainment of Vice-President Fairbanks on July 15.

ANIMALDOM IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

Beginning with the next issue the Sunday Oregonian will publish a series of animal stories in rhyme with colored pictures, illustrations and text by J. J. Mora.

Nothing in Nature so attracts youngsters as the quadruped creation. Endow animals with human qualities that a child comprehends and you have an irresistible attraction.

Now if you add humor, the child's delight is complete. Mr. Mora, while a capital illustrator, is also a good storyteller; his jingles are certain to be looked for eagerly every week.

The series begins next Sunday, July 7.

CAN'T FIX EVACUATION DATE. Taft Says Plans for Cuban Election Not Changed. WASHINGTON, July 1.—Secretary Taft threw some additional light upon his plans regarding the American evacuation of Cuba today by sending the following cablegram to Governor Magoon at Havana:

"I am in receipt of a telegram from General Lermont de Castillo as to something I have had with reference to the evacuation of Cuba to the Republic. The plan for the revolution of the government of the island upon the person to be selected by a fair election, as outlined in my letter to you, has not been changed in the slightest. The question of the time within which that can be worked out, due to the doubt as to the time in which the census can be taken, is a mere matter of opinion. Please advise General Castillo accordingly."

GOETHALS SAYS REPORTS ARMY OFFICERS WILL WITHDRAW FALSE. WASHINGTON, July 1.—What would appear to be conclusive contradiction of the reports recently published in the country to the effect that the army officers engaged in the work of constructing the Panama Canal are endeavoring to belittle the task is contained in the cablegram received at the War Department today from Panama:

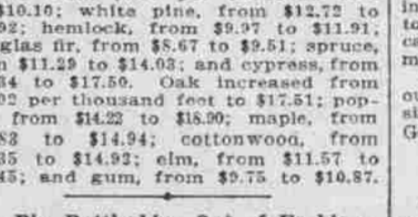
"Everything going well and harmoniously. Report of dissatisfaction and desire to withdraw absolutely false.—GOETHALS."

Will Issue New Small Bills. WASHINGTON, July 1.—The Treasury Department today began carrying into effect the provisions of the Aldrich act, which confers upon the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue all necessary quantities of small bills to meet the business needs of the country. The large denominations of gold certificates are being replaced by new \$5 certificates, which will be issued from the sub-treasury beginning today. Small silver certificates in large quantities will be issued at once, as will a new series of United States \$5 notes, which will take the place of a large amount of silver certificates. It is believed that fully \$300,000,000 of the new gold certificates will be required to meet the demand.

INDIANS FEELING VERY UGLY. GILL CALLED FROM AGENCY, AS INFLUENCE IS GONE. PHOENIX, Ariz., July 1.—The Sheriff's posse sent to Fort McDowell last night on account of the threatened uprising of the Apaches subsequent to the killing of Austin Navajo, a native, by Agent W. H. Gill, returned today. No demonstration was made by the natives, but ugly feeling still exists.

Mr. Gill has been instructed to bring his family back to Phoenix, as his influence is considered broken. Three officials of the Phoenix Indian school are left there in charge of affairs.

NOTICE. IF THE PARTIES WHO WERE OBSERVED GETTING AWAY WITH GOV. LAND WILL RETURN THE SAME TO THE GOVERNMENT, ALL QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED. UNCLE SAM.



GOVERNMENT LAND OBTAINED BY TRAIL. From the Denver Republican.

UNCLE SAM FINDS A SLICE OR TWO IN HIS BACK FOR MOST EVERY MORNING NOW.