The Oregonian

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POETLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1907.

CHAUTAUQUA.

Perhaps the Chautauquans have been hling sufficiently rebuked for what they do not accomplish. We have proposed to ourselves the more grateful task of praising them for what they do accomplish. That there is nothing but shalgards his marriage vow. The choice of ow learning acquired by the tenters under the shady trees at Gladstone one sins which our millionaire women make may admit without a blush, when he emembers that the learning acquired of their riches has been to reduce them by most of our youths and maidens in morally to the level of the African

college is not much deeper. Between savage, two equally shallow streams it is the If the part of wisdom to choose the one that to the Newport gambling club should flows through the more agreeable land- lose all their money, doubtless most of scape. For the boy of 19 and the girl of 20 it does not admit of question that might be one or two among them who the environment of the college and the would seek some honest employment wisdom, or what passes for wisdom, of its professors are above rubies; but clety. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish as a the gray-haired woman whose children kitchen maid or a telephone girl would have flitted from the nest and who has present a figure vastly more edifying

power to reason correctly upon public | to produce it. Our farmers can grow wheat at so much smaller cost than it estions does not. If we are frank about the matter, we must ascribe a goodly share of the intellectual and corn belt that they prefer to sell the through long Winter evenings and dis- territory of King Corn, we shall cer- that much-discussed low salary. cussing them in "circles" has had its tainly share in the prosperity that must Hundreds of thousands of follow the distribution of the \$1,300,000,offect. bright people all over the country have 600 that is in sight for this year. been doing it. They have been read-ing, pondering, discussing, seeing into

GAMBLING WOMEN.

darling transgressions

Their

to be.

NO SHIP SUBSIDY ON LAKES. things, and they are so longer the silly Edward W. Townsend recently presheep to follow a bell that they used nted, in Gunton's Magazine, ar tractive, vivid picture of the American

Chautauqua strikes the mind at the shipbuilding and freighting industry of precise moment when the most valuathe great lakes. The presentment was a striking illustration of the possibilible effect of education is obtained most easily. This effect is the stimulation ties of growth in these enterprises of the mind to think. Teachers in without the aid of subsidies. The men primary schools set the same purpose behind it, he says, get no subsidies before themselves, but all in vain. from Congress for building or operat-Young children cannot think, and it is ing vessels, adding: "They doubtless wasting time to try to make them do would accept such aid if offered, but it. They may induce one to believe they are too busy building and operthat they are thinking, but it is simu ating ships at a profit to din the ears lation only. Thought is an attribute of maturity. The teacher says to the of Congress overmuch," and there is a picture of self-dependent energy and "Never mind the answer enterprise and an accounting of legitito your example, think about the rea mate fruits that is refreshing to con son." But the child cannot think about template. The secret of this aboundthe reason, so he gets neither logic nor ng success is an open one. The lake answer, and he comes out of the high shipbuilders and freighters stand at school unable to cast the interest on a the helm of their own building and note. Chautauqua calls upon the mind freighting enterprise, steer a straight to act at just the time of life when course and reach the goal without begreason is in its prime and when the ging for assistance. As succinctly memory is stored with experience. Few stated by Mr. Townsend: facts, perhaps, are learned in those

These Great Lakes shipbuilders receiv-such less than they deserve from the Gov sylvan schools, but every one of them goes into the mind weighted with enderinment in appropriations for despening and straightening channels; but they maintain no preas agency to make known their trou-bles in that respect; almost unharalded they have developed the greatest shipbuilding and ess stores of associations. Each new item of knowledge is the key to some old mystery. It opens gates into enchanted cities. Let the pedant rage at freight-carrying lidustry in the world and their energies are now devoted to the task of increasing their works, for soon, very soon, those shipyards must supply fleets which can carry through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal alone the canal state the source of the source o Chautauqua and the machine pedagogue imagine a vain thing; but it is one of the greatest and best of the educational institutions of the country. 100,000,000 tons of freight. But they will be equal to the task, for they have more than money, plant and technical skill at work in Spending money that somebody else those wonderful shipyards; they have imagi-nation, the most essential attribute of the earns is difficult business. The natural

mind of him who accomplishes any great providers for the Newport women who work. And that is not a paradox. have rented a mansion to use for a private gambling-house get their an-JUDGE PARKER ON COMMON LAW. nual incomes for the most part by clip-

ping coupons. This does not require much exertion either of mind or body. Judge Alton B. Parker has a curious

theory that the common law of Eng-land is also the Federal law of the But the wives of these men, upo whom falls the duty of spending their United States. He elaborated this docincomes, find it hard work. Naturally trine in a speech before the North the first portion goes for vanity and Carolina Bar Association the other day, produces tangible returns in footmen, but failed to state why he thinks it carriages, diamonds, horse shows and is true. He should not have left his monkey dinners. The second portion reasons to be imagined. They may be goes for folly and produces ridiculous excellent, but the ordinary mind is not aping of European aristocracy. But after the demands of vanity and folly likely to discern them without power-

ful assistance. are all satisfied these unhappy women At the time of the separation from England the common law was, of have still a huge surplus left, and they can think of no way to spend it except course, in force in the several colonies in sin. One could not complain of and it remained valid after independthem so bitterly if they sinned with ence except when abrogated by statoriginality and good taste; but they ute. That is, it remained valid as state ow not the slightest trace of either. law. Later on a large number of new are states adopted the English common reaches of the marriage vow and gam-

law by their constitutions, but some did not. Louisiana, for example, pre-Marital infidelity is the characteristic ferred to live under the civil law. All weakness of negroes; gambling is the vice of savages. The lower the savage this is true of the states, but not of the Nation. the harder he gambles; the nearer the The Nation was created by the Connegro is to the gorilla the less he restitution. It has no sources of law ex-

cept what the Constitution prescribes. These are the Constitution itself with thus indicates that the principal effect the statutes and treaties made under it. The English common law is not in-cluded among them. The Nation did not separate from Britain like the

If the degraded females who belong states, carrying with it a body of established law. Before the adoption of the Constitution it had no existence and them would become paupers; but there therefore no law. Our whole system of Federal law was born at the same instant as the Nation, in germ at least. and become respectable members of so-The common-law rules for construing statutes and for court procedure have been adopted by the Federal judges, but Judge Parker's opinion that the

nervous prostration because he cannot get help to gather his fruit, hay, grain can be grown by the farmers in the and other crops, perhaps the teachers might gain some valuable information moral uplift which our time has experi-enced to the Chautauqua idea. This ern growers. Despite the fact that the ertion for a while, at the same time parsistent reading of good books Pacific Northwest is not in the direct earning a few dollars to supplement might be worth while to reflect, too, that if the teacher spent his idle months helping the farmer gather his crops, the farmer, who pays the taxes, might feel just a little more favorable to the project of raising a teacher's salary next Fall.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1907.

Secretary Garfield has the good forune to tour the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon in the flush and prom-ise of an abundant and most delightful Summer. Being accustomed to the heats of an Ohio July, he is naturally surprised at the contrast furnished by an Oregon July. Having been possessed of the idea that Oregon was noted hiefly for land frauds and incessant rains, he viewed with enlightened wonder the farms and orchards with their mise of harvest returns, and was whirled in an automobile with daily increasing pleasure under cloudless skies and over roads that showed no indication of recent rains. Seeing Oregon is preliminary to a belief in its rea of soil and climate. Secretary Garfield and his party, we are glad to say, have seen Oregon and taken in its promise and its grandeur with appreciative eyes and open minds

General Alikhanoff and two innocent attendants were killed by a bomb in Russia yesterday. The General was seriously injured by a bomb about a year ago, but apparently failed to heed the warning. Of course there will be a lot of indiscriminate official murdering to avenge this latest deed of bloodshed. Then in turn the friends of the bombthrowers will get even on some other titled tyrant. To outward appearances civilization has made some headway in Darkest Russia, but the cold-blooded, beastly manner in which murder, official and otherwise, is committed shows that but faint impress has been made on the savage natures of those who rule by force.

An East Portland saloonkeeper has been arrested for misrepresenting the age of a horse. This is a prosaic age

which we live, but, if the law is to step in and insist that horse traders must tell the truth, the David Harums of our country will be deprived of much keen delight, not to mention the incldental profit attendant on passing worthless mag on to the next man. If the courts are to insist that our horse traders tell the truth regarding the age of their animals, it will not be long before woman, lovely woman, will be expected to display less carelessness in

stating her own age. News reports inform us that the County Judge of Linn County, during

a forty-mile drive, saw twelve women working in the hay fields, most of them riding on hay rakes or mowers. And probably not one of the twelve will be any the worse for the work. Maud Muller worked with an old-fashioned, vooden-tooth hand rake. That was hard labor beside riding a modern. self-dump rake, drawn by horses. So long as a woman does not undertake work beyond her strength, the fact that t is outdoor work injures neither her health nor her reputation.

Hotel men of Seattle have taken up the gigantic problem of reducing the wide margin between what the agriculturist gets and the consumer pays for farm produce. An anxious nation, cluding Portland, will hall with delight any solution. Let us hope such a reform will be worked that a wageearner may buy chicken oftener than once a year and occasionally have some

PROTESTS BRIDGING COOS BAY. OPPOSES CENTRALIZED POWERS Mr. Wooley Thinks Our "Colonial" Pol-Marshfield Chumber of Commerc

Rather Welcomes a Belt Line Road.

nmercial body.

ley Cause of Unrest Abroad.

PORTLAND, Or., July 16 .- (To the Editor.)-For some months past, 1 have frequently noticed unfriendly Editor.) -- For any noticed unifferences have frequently noticed unifferences references to what The Oregonian is references to donominate "The pernicious pleased to donominate doctrine of State Rights.

tions, an impression has gone forth that Coos Bay people, particularly those rep-resented by the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce, are opposing the entrance of the Southern Pacific Railrdoad into this territory. Such impression is hardly fair or just to the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce, a commercial body that is endeavoring to do everything that in its power like to advance every interest of in' one editorial headed "Japan's Position," I noted these statements: "The simple fact is that a dual system of government, places a world power such as we are in a dangerout world power lies to advance every interest of the Coos Bay country. The Chamber and somewhat ludicrous predicament the Coos Bay country. The Chambo did not protest against the proposed cor State rights are inconsistent with in-ternational responsibility. The world will presently find it intolerable for struction of a railroad bridge across Coos

Bay harbor. Bay harbor. This action, unintentionally but wrongly construed, is probably the this country to assume the privi-leges of an impetial power, while it shirks the corresponding duties. The basis of the erroneous impression cerning the attitude of the Marshfield time will come when we shall find our impotence to coerce the states an insufficient plea. We must abandon In protesting against the bridging of the doctrine of state independence in foreign relations or face the hostility of an outraged world."

This quotation is sufficient to show that The Oregonian, seeks to change our present dual system of government to that of a single or centralized form. Now some of us wish to know before consenting to this radical change, just what we are to have instead of our what we are to have hated of our present form, or system under which we have been so greatly blessed. Are our state lines to be obliterated and all the stars on "Old Glory" to be supplanted by one large enough to ourse all stems proce as her benefited over all stray space on her beautiful folds? Shall our many beautiful states be consolidated into a few large provinces, and these be presided over

by provincial governors appointed by the President, by concurrence of the Senate, just as Supreme and Federal Judges are now appointed? Just what are we to have? I am indeed anxious

the Golden Gate City nor the railroads from thriving. It will be recalled how had a war with Japan. Nor are a few that city's limits. It was not because thugs in San Francisco or any other Portland citizens were opposed to the entrance of the Northern Pacific into their city, for they wanted the road, but they were jealous of interference with large city likely to cause such a war. But after all, if we do finally have a war with Japan won't the real war with Japan won't the real cause of the strife be our so-called colonial possessions maintained over an unwiling people; right in front of cause of the strife be our so-called the shipping facilities by water. One colonial poisessions maintained over an unwiling people; right in front of Japan's door, rather than our dual form of sovernment? out unjust discrimination. At Coos Bay,

Japan's door, rather than our dual form of government? And is it not true that this un-fortunate change in the former peace-ful and glorious policy of our United States Government is the real moving cause for this present outcry for the abandonment of one of the strongest and best features of our beneficent form of national life? C. A. WOOLET. it is not necessary that a road bridge the bay to get into this territory. At least the exigencies of the situation do not require bridging near the mouth of the har-bor. That is the position of the Marsh-field Chamber of Commerce and as indicating that body's loyalty to the best

the bay, connecting all points on the shore. In welcoming the advent of the South-ern Pacific and all other roads into this our form of government, but it would be glad to see some method devised whereby our treaty obligations to whereby our treaty obligations to other nations can be fulfilled with less friction. It is not agreeable to reflect fere with marine commerce, the Chamber does so in the most courteous and positive spirit, believing that the time has passed when privileges and fran-chises should be given for the asking to that a single state may break a treaty and drag the whole country into an unjust war, while the rest of us have no redress. If each state is to be private corporations, without due consid-eration to the interests of the people afdefended by the Nation it must also fected. The Marshfield Chamber of Co

FULTON AND LAND GRANTS,

of San Francisco and Portland, protested against what they consider unnecessary obstruction to their harbor. It would b State Senator Mulit Relates the Part He Took in the Campaign. a reflection upon their alertness, if

ASHLAND, Or., July 15 .- (To the Editor.)-I note in a recent issue of The Oregonian that Senator Fulton has just returned from a trip through Southern Oregon and that he has made the startling discovery that the South-ern Pacific Raliroad Company of Kentucky, as grantees in succession, are possessed of vast tracts of the public domain that by the express terms of the grants should be open to settlement by actual settlers at \$2.50 per acre. And he essays to be so much interested in the discovery that he is going to post a letter forthwith to said delinquent corporation and i demand to

know why and wherefore. In the meantime, an anxious public will await with interest the reply that

DISARMAMENT ON THE CARPET

British Delegate Raises Question. Porter Speaks on Drago Doctrine.

MARSHFIELD, Or .- (To the Editor.)-argely through newspaper communica-ions, an impression has gone forth that THE HAGUEL July 16 -M. Nelidoff, president of the Peace Conference, today verbaily communicted to the leading del-egates the proposition for the limitation of armaments presented to him by Sir Edward Fry, head of the British dele-

gation, who as yet, had not discussed it with other delegates. The text of the proposition cannot be obtained for publication, but it sets forth substantially that, the burden of armaments having greatly increased, the con-ference considers that the proposition of their limitation has now assumed an urgent character.

When M. Nelldoff communicated this proposition to Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, head of the German delegation, the latter said that he would be unable to give an answer as to Germany's attitude until he had communicated with Berlin.

In protesting against the bringing of Coos Bay no unfriendliness whatever is directed toward the Southern Pacific or any other railroad. The purpose of the Marshfield Chamber of Commerce was to establish the rule that Coos Bay har-bor be not bridged. The protest, voiced by the Chamber, applies to the Northern Pacific, the Santa Fe, the Northwestern or any sullwead that may be basided this The arbitration sub-committee of the first committee today discussed the American proposition as to the collection of contractual debts. M. Be (France) presided and the discuss of a most satisfactory nature. T Bourgeois was or any railroad that may be headed this way. We have the harbor, have always had it and are jealous of having the eral impression is that even those Latin-American countries that oppose coerdive measures of any kind while making e had it and are jealous of having the shipping facilities it affords in any way interferred with. The Marshfield Cham-ber has and does favor every project that will improve the harbor, and protests against any and all projects that may in any way hamper it. It is impossible to bridge the bay with-out interfering with the inflow and the outflow of the tides and obstructing the tides and does not cover cases of injury to resident allens caused by unlist imprisonment, moh violence, con-

outflow of the tides and obstructing the passage of vessels. San Franciso realized unjust imprisonment, mob violence, con fiscation of property and conditions of a like nature, on account of which idemnity might be demanded. Continuing, he this when she refused to permit the rail-roads to bridge her harbor, leaving them to make their terminals on the Oakland might be demanded. Continuing, he pointed upt the possibility of a speculator making ventures abroad with the sols object of increasing his private fortune side. Such arrangement did not prevent and later demanding that his country go to war to recover claims by which the country in no way benefits. The taxpayers of the coercing country, he said bear the expense of enriching the speculator.

Statistics of the last 60 years show that in the case of 13 large claims for dam-ages, unpaid debts, etc., the largest sum allowed was only 80 per cent of the claim while in some cases it fell to the ridicu-lous sum of 3 1-4 per cent. These exam-ples, he said, should deter forever civilized nations from resorting to force for

the collection of debts. General Porter cited the opinions of statesmen, diplomats and jurists to prove that the state owes no such duty to its citizens. No intervention, he said, would be of benefit to all the parties concerned: Firstly, to the creditor nation, as a warning against the claims of persons too apt to trade upon the necessity of feeble or embatrassed governments; second, to neutral nations, whose commerce would not be interrupted; thirdly, to the debtor state, as it would be announced to money-lenders that they must base their operations solely upon the consideration of the good faith of the government's national credit and just administration. Under these circumstances responsible men would be more likely to n-loans on fair and reasonable The permanent court of of arbitra tion at The Hague, he said, would be naturally given the preference in the settlement of such claims,

COUNT BONI FINALLY LOSES

Divorce Decree Affirmed and Attorneys Give Up Contest. not

PARIS, July 16 .- The appeal of Count Boni de Castellane from the decision of the court on November last granting a divorce to the Countess Boni de Castellane, formerly Miss Anna Gould, was dis-missed this afternoon and a final decree of divorce duly entered. Attorneys for the Count made practically no contest.

Gypsies Forced to Freeze.

GENEVA, July 16.-A party of 22 gyp-sles, men, women and children, are stranded at the top of Great St. Bernard pass owing to curlous circumstances. On being expelled from Italy, they ascended the pass, intending to go to Switzerland, but when they reached the top were re-fused admission to Switzerland territory Swiss gendarmes. Unable to return to taly as Italian ge

to know. I, like The Oregonian, would be much

interests of the harbor and fairness to all parts of the bay, its members have and do yet favor a belt line road around The Oregonian has no wish to change

be controlled by the Central Government in its foreign relations. made up of business men of Marshfield and vicinity, have, like the business men

ing but energetic days cannot go to mind lie fallow? Heaven forbid.

For the mature person of either sex inclination to peer not too deeply into a greater favor than to exercise his the mysteries of literature, science and power to the utmost? history, the Chautauqua camp offers exactly that diluted Pierian draught which they require. To drink wisdon fiavored with sunshine and listen to lectures, presumably learned, intermingled with the soft murmur of oaken boughs, is a thing worth doing for itself, even if its results are somewhat diaphanous when one comes to gather them up. The consolation is that they are, no more diaphanous than other educational results in this age of strenuous pedagogical effort and disappointing achievement. Compare the net benefit which the silver-haired matron gets from her Chautauqua course with that which her daughter gets from four years in college. In a fair balance which would weigh the heavier? Which soul has enjoyed the more exalted uplift? Which has traveled farther into the land of Beulah?

Chautauqua comes as a boon when the sait of life begins a little to lose of its savor, when the old springs run dry and the old songs no longer charm with their melody. This belated seeking of the soul for wider knowledge is lar and much-advertised her last heroic stand against the fore ordained victory of advancing death. gets within hearing. It is the Indian Summer of the intellect, a return to Springlike days just before the final storms come on which season, as usual, taken out a side line scatter all the flowers and whirl the of corn-crop damage, and the Departleaves away to dark oblivious caverns. ment of Agriculture and other influ-Why should all good things be for the young? Have not the old also their ences have figured out the depreciation rights? All work and no play makes have not been verified, nor will they be Jack a dull boy. But what does all verified until "the frost is on the pumpwork and no play make of Jack's father and mother? Jack has a high kin and the fodder's in the shock," seems that there will be a shortage of school to go to, and after that a colsomething like 425,000,000 bushels lege, not to mention Christian Endeavor Societies, dances, and all the other will leave a crop of approximately 2,500,000,000 bushels, and, as the price whiripools in the giddy maeistrom of adolescent life. But there is no high is now hovering around 53 cents per school for Jack's father, nor his mother bushel, with strong indications of a either, and no collage invites them to loftier flight, old King Corn will this legislate? The common law was its classic halls with insidious allure year add to the circulating medium a ments of football and prizes. Shall they therefore lie down and die? Or, twice as much as will be placed in the time of the Stuarts much of it had what comes to the same thing, shall circulation by the wheat crop, even been abrogated by enlightened English they yield their minds utterly to, the though it be marketed at \$1 per bushel. optate of age and perish within while the body is still hale? Chautauqua has all other American agricultural proddone for the brains of thousands of ucts, but the product of this country imen and women in this generation is more than three times as large as men and women in this generation what medical science has done for their that of all other countries on earth mon law" is partly unintelligent verbalhodies. It has lengthened the span of life of the intellect, besides imparting that life an acute energy which from one-fourth to one-fifth of that of doubles its value.

the rest of the world. The rest of the Everybody is talking in these days of world has not yet accepted corn as an the marvelously increased intelligence article of food to the extent in which it with which the common people of the country discuss economic and govern-countries are free buyers of it when it mental problems. It is not half so easy is converted into pork, and the farmer as it was twenty-five years ago to fool who does the feeding probably receives even part of the people part of the a larger price per bushel than he would They see clearer than they used get if it were sold for food for human to and they reason incomparably bet-ter, as the fleeing bosses and grafters The Pacific Northwest has never fig-

know to their sorrow. Why is this? ured much as a corngrowing section. Reading and writing, we learn from although fair success has attended the

han she does as president of a gamnt for her declinbling club ally needs more support than his mere college. Shall she therefore let her isted with power to annihilate her statement. He greatly prefers it to wealth and compel her to make a destatutes because, he says, "it is so flexible." In other words, it is made by the courts and may be extended or use of her time and strength. who is blessed or troubled with a mild Could he do her and her silly coterie narrowed at their option. Naturally

CORN IS KING.

While these

compared with last year's yield. This

matter of \$1,300,000,000, or more than

Not only does corn loom up beyond

combined, while in the case of wheat

the output of the United States is only

aused thereby.

this would commend the comm to a corporation lawyer like Judge Par-

ker, at least so long as he could hope Corn is king, and the present locato control the courts; but it is precisely the reason why the people do not like it. They prefer to have their laws tion of the kingdom is in the United States of America. This land of the made by Congress. They do not care free and home of the brave is famous to have them "expanded by judicial decisions." When new law is needed throughout the world for its big wheat crops and their influence is felt wherthere is a better and more constituever wheat is grown or consumed. From the time the wheat is sown until tional way to obtain it than through the courts. Judge Parker seems horriit is harvested, all financial and trade fied at the idea of Congress or the journals keep close watch of its condi-tion. Armies of crop experts go scur-President "assuming powers not grant-ed," but he insists that the Federal rying forth all the way from Texas to Athabasca and from New York to Ore-Judges shall legislate for us. Where

does he find this power granted to gon, and fume and fret over the ap them? It makes a vast difference pearance of rust, the greenbug, the chinchbug and numerous other wheat whose foot the shoe pinches. The eminent corporation counsel pests. Dollar wheat sends up a pacan thinks he has unearthed a dire conof gladness and prosperity, and, by reason of all this press-agent publicity, spiracy to overthrow the Government established by the founders. Congress we get the impression that wheat is and the President both have a hand what the expressive along of the street in it, but the former seems to play the part of a dupe. The first step in would term the "big noise." Perhaps It is the "big noise"; but when the matthe conspiracy, says Judge Parker, is tor of bringing home the money is confor Congress to legislate beyond its sidered, old King Corn has our popupowers, thus playing into the hands of emler cereal" distanced so badly that it never the executive. Secondly, the President is to seize upon "powers not granted"

and oust the other departments from The greenbug, the wooly aphis and the professional crop-killer have this their legitimate authority. Thirdly, statutes are to be substituted "for the ommon law." Of the first two steps in this horrible onspiracy one can only say that if Congress and the courts together are too weak or too foolish to resist the encroachments of the President they ought to lose their power. The third entices the mind to ponder. Suppose

the common law really were in force here, and suppose Congress replaced it by statutes, would that be unconstitutional? Would it overthrow the sys-tem of "the fathers"? Did not "the fathers" intend that Congress should semi-barbarous code originating in the cruel customs of savages. As early as been abrogated by enlightened English judges and replaced by the more hu-

mane principles of the Roman civil law; much of what remained has since been changed by statute. The adulation which lawyers heap on the "con ism, partly worship of an imaginary fetich. Judge Parker loves the anti-quated relic because it was composed of feudalism grafted on primeval savagery. Like a true Democrat, he detests everything that looks like progress and worships the hoary iniquitie

countries are free buyers of it when it that fortify special privilege. Oregon schoolteachers must teach elementary agriculture during the next school year. It is a subject with which many of them are said to be unfamil-

iar. Since they have a vacation of from three to five months just at the Reading and writing, we learn from although fair success has attended the season of the year when the practical three-fourths of it holy."-Rev Dogberry, come by nature; but the efforts which some growers have made agriculturist is worrying himself into sion of the Astoria ministers.

ther vegetable to go with his potatoes.

The Astoria compromise between sa oon and clergy is, after all, not unfair. The Lord is to rule the city Sunda. forenoon and abandon the field Sunday afternoon. This gives the former a on law ore equitable deal than he often gets, and is very convenient for the church members. In the forenoon they can repent of their sins, in the afternoon they can commit new ones. Nothing Nothing could be more agreeable all round.

> Why didn't Vice-President Fairbanks lisclose the menu for the breakfast with the section foreman at Goble? Maybe it included hot cakes. What an advertisement it would be for our climate if the world knew that this toothme American dish is adapted to the first meal of the day in mid-July.

For the benefit of future generations who will probably not read yesterday's issue of The Oregonian, Dan J. Moore and other public-spirited citizens of seaside abouid erect an indestructible sign at Tillamook Head warning all comers against the dangers of the 'trap.

The Astoria reception to Vice-President Fairbanks would have been creditable to a city of much greater popu lation. It demonstrates that the intel ligence and capacity of all Astorians is not reflected in the peculiar views set forth by some of the Astoria newspa-

Tacoma is to have a twenty-three story building. The height of the next building proposed for Seattle is unknown, but of course it must necessary ily be at least twenty-four stories. At least there will be no "22" for Seattle.

One of Harriman's Oregon lines is employing a new-fangled machine for killing weeds between the ralls. At last the secret is revealed why neither freight nor passenger trains can be operated on time.

Tillamook is right in line with a big fair scheduled for next month. wait for the 1808 fair. It may safely be promised that Portland will send a trainload of visitors to the then newly annexed territory.

Do we understand the liquor license committee of the City Council to declare that they want the saloons opened on Sunday? But the question is already answered. They do. Why?

flooded as the result of three days' rain, Tom Richardson could score by telling the Kalser's subjects of a land free from such disasters.

Witness Zimmer, of the big telephone company in San Francisco, has disproved the old adage that talk is cheap.

three-fourths of it holy."-Revised ver-

Other letters of like tenor have een consigned to the waste-paper basket, but the suggestion that a sim-liar fate might befail the appeal of the Senator from Oregon is not to be onsidered.

have taken considerable interest in this railroad land-grant matter, hav-ing made a campaign on the subject in this county a year ago, and follow-ing up the promises I made to my con-stituents in that campaign, I was the author of Joint Memorial No. 3, of the last assign of the Orseron Legislature last session of the Oregon Legislature, directed to the President and to the Senate and National House of Representatives, in which the land-grant sit-uation was cited, briefly, and some action on the part of the Government

suggested. Being thus interested, I followed the memorial, in due time, with a letter to Senator Bourne and to Senator Fulton, asking if they had received copies of the memorial and. If so, what, if any, action they had taken or contemplated taking.

Senator Bourne, ever on the alert, replied that he had taken the matter up with the department, in conjunction with Congressman Hawley, and had the matter of an investigation well under way. Senator Fulton evidently put the latter where the Southern Pa-cific is putting applications for the purchase of the lands in question.

Later, I met Senator Fulton in Port-Later, I met Senator Fulton in Port-land, and in reply to my question as to whether or not he had received or heard of the memorial referred to, he said: "Oh, I don't know. We receive so many of those things. Perhaps I did." And he was entirely non-commit-tal and apparently not interested. Of course, there is nothing significant in the fact that he has since approximed the fact that he has since announced himself as a candidate for re-election and made a trip through the southern part of the state. But we are all won-derfully well pleased to learn from an authoritative source that "the land ought to be open for settlement, and that it can be opened," etc., and that the senior United States Senator from Oregon has written a letter to the Kentucky corporation about it. L. L. MULIT.

SOLDIER DETERMINED TO DIE

Strangles With Rope About His

Neck-Man Had Good Record.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., July 16.-(Special.)-Joseph Unash, a private of Company F. Fourteenth In-fantry, committed suicide yesterday eve-ning in a gunshed in the lower part of ning in a gunshed in the lower part of the reservation by hanging himself. No reason is known, as he always bore a good record. Company F has been absent from the post on target practice, but Unash was left in charge of the gunshed. Yesterday his body was found suspended from a rope that he had attached to a beam of the shed, with the feet touching the floor. So low was the body that Unash could have saved his life by rest-ing his feet on the floor, but he evidently was so determined to dis that he allowed himself to strangle to death.

Editor Currey a Delegate.

LA GRANDE, Or., July 16.-(Special.)-George H. Currey, one of the publishers of the Evening Observer, has been elected lay delegate to the general conference of the Idaho Conference of the Methodist "Remember the Sabbath day to keep Episcopal Church to convene in Boise. August 21

BOISE, Idaho, July 16 .- (Special)-Senator and Mrs. W. B. Heyburn were tendered a reception by the Commercial Club this evening, during which there were short speeches by a number of prominent men. Governor Gooding spoke of the work done by the Senator, saying no Senator had accomplished

a reflection upon their archites, in how intelligence, to do less. They regard the preservation of the Coos Bay harbor, un-obstructed, as a non-forfeitable right of the people of today and a priceless heri-tage to hand down to posterity. The Marshfield Chamber of Commerce is made to mast with assurance of unre-

ready to meet, with assurance of unre-served co-operation, all incoming roads halfway, making only the condition that they be met on shore, and not in the middle of the bay. WALTER LYON,

SENATOR HEYBURN AT BOISE

Tells Business Men He Hopes to Get

City Better Rates.

Secretary of Marshfield Cham

Commerce.

more than he during the first four years of his service. Though many had differed from him on some points, all recognized the sincerity of his mo-tives and appreciated the effectiveness with which he worked.

Senator Heyburn spoke briefly, refer-ring to a number of local interests like enlargement of the local military post and pledging himself to continue a in promoting that enterprise. He ctive

up the matter of railway rates for this city. Bolse, he said, was not a depend-ency of Portland or Salt Lake, and it was not proposed that it should make customers for them. The Interstate Commerce Commission now had power to fix rates, he said, and he was devot ing his energies to having these fixed without regard to any consideration of long or short haul. He wished to have terminal rates for this city that would be in proportion to the haul. Senator Borah paid a tribute to his

colleague, and especially to his indus-try. He had made a deep impression in four years, he said, establishing a National reputation. He devoted more hard work to public questions than any other Senator he knew of, and had thereby achieved much.

they are now camped at an elevation of \$100 feet, unable to advance or retreat. They may freeze to death unless either Italy or Switzerland relents.

The monks of St. Bernard are feeding them and lending them warm clothing, but they cannot be sheltered in the hospice because it is in Swiss territory.

Summer Blizzard in Austria.

VIENNA, July 16 .- A sudden cold wave has struck Austria-Hungary and condi-tions are provailing such as have not been experienced in 130 years. Ten degrees registered here yesterday. There is some snow in the mountain districts. Summer daitors to the hotels are snowed in and the railways are not working.

Why Dreyfus Resigned.

PARIS, July 15.—The Patrie says the real reason for the recent resignation from the army of Major Alfred Dreyfus was because General Picquart, the Minis-ter of War, refused to give him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. General Picquart thought it would be impolitic to reopen the affair by making this promotion.

Ouida Refuses Doctor's Aid.

LONDON, July 16 .- According to the Mi-Ian correspondent of the Tribune, Miss Louise de la Rames (Oulda), the novellst, who has recently been living in poverty in Italy, is dying at Massarossa. The corindent states she has refused medical aid and will not see visitors



With the greater part of Germany