

SHOWS JURY HOW FRAUD IS DONE

Black Scores John A. Benson Unmercifully in Land Case.

SIGNED UNKNOWN PAPERS

Barkeeper Induced to Execute Application, Character of Which He Was in Ignorance and Name Used Without Permission.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—United States Deputy Attorney A. P. Black argued before Judge De Haven this morning in an endeavor to show the jury that Dr. Perrin and John A. Benson conspired to defraud the government in securing valuable timber lands in Tehama County. A map of the county of Tehama, with colored sections showing the holdings of Perrin and Benson, was produced for the jury to see and he will associate with voiceful emphasis that the government of New Zealand is ideal, the purest and best in the world, and that he knows about it the more dogmatic will his language be. Very well. Here is a perfectly honest layout that fetters its people in debt \$1,500,000 a year operating railroads 2,500 miles in New Zealand? The result would be a well established; but it is proposed to saddle on our people an additional indebtedness of \$1,000,000,000 in order to acquire some 250,000 miles of American railroads to be operated by a government no honest than the law allows, and certainly not as honest as the government of New Zealand is reported to be. Suppose these 250,000 miles are operated with the same sagacity and the same integrity that are brought to bear in New Zealand? The result would be an annual deficit of \$150,000,000, which, added to the interest of \$14,000,000,000, would increase the burden of the people at least \$500,000,000 annually.

TRAINING THE EYESIGHT

Long Visions of Indians and White Men Contrasted.

Popular Science Monthly. Many people believe, because they have read in books, that the sight of the Indians was extraordinarily keen, and that they were able to discern objects at a greater distance than was possible for white men.

This is an error, if the assertion is to be taken without qualification. All savages have eyes trained to see those things that are necessary to their preservation—game and enemies. Their sight is not by nature more acute than that of the white man, but in some respects it is better trained. The whites who lived among the Indians and were compelled to defend themselves against their enemies saw just as far as their enemies. It may be affirmed as a general principle that there is nothing a civilized man cannot do better than a savage. The latter uses his reason to aid his instinct; the former makes his instinct subservient to his reason.

It is well known that sailors are able to discern objects at sea at a greater distance than landmen, but we have to do here with a faculty that any one can acquire. The Indians did just what the whites who lived among them did, who subsisted on game and were obliged to be on the constant lookout for enemies. Both had acquired not merely the power to discern objects, but also the habit of interpreting the significance of those objects that came within visible range.

It is probable, for reasons given above, that not only the Indians as well as all tribes living on the same social level, but also the backwoodsman, retained their sight to a more advanced age than is now generally the case. The eyes of the former were naturally more powerful than that of the present generation or that of men in general is unsupported by training. There is no doubt that a child born with normal eyes in one of our large cities can see objects just as far off and define them just as accurately with proper training as a person who never saw a dozen houses together.

ARE FARMS TOO LARGE?

The Smaller the Acreage the More Thorough the Tillage.

Wall Street Journal. The question of the size of the farms is receiving attention in the West where there are many who believe that farms are still too large. These people assert that a well-tilled farm of a smaller number of acres is what the country needs, on account of the increased amount of labor which larger acreage requires, the increased capital required to work it, and the increased taxes. From the standpoint of the productive use and cost of working capital they are no doubt right.

Even though the capital requirements were the same for a smaller as for a larger farm, the concentration of its use upon the land would be much more effective on the smaller acreage than on the larger. The wisdom of this lesson has been learned from the foreigner who knew how to succeed on the smaller acreage in Europe. Here he follows the same general plan and farms a small piece of land intensively and contentedly. He need not bother about the labor problem, for his own family constitutes a labor supply and the size of that determines the number of acres that he can successfully cultivate. His success in acquiring ownership proves that he is right in probably nine cases out of ten, and that the farmer who tries too much acreage is the man who is mistaken under existing conditions, however correct he may have been in the early stages of our agricultural history, when land was less expensive, outlay for buildings, implements and improvements much smaller in proportion to gross income, and the working force larger on account of the greater size of the family and the tendency of its members to remain at home to a much later age. All these influences affect the size of the farm.

Government Ownership Lessons.

Washington (D. C.) Post. The government of New Zealand is Socialistic, and the state owns and operates all the public utilities. The roads were built by the state and are operated by the state. They cost some \$40,000 a mile. This is not extravagant, and the gross mileage is 2,500. It is from earning a profit on the people's investment, the operation

shows a deficit of \$1,500,000 annually that the taxpayers have to meet.

Ask the first American Populist or Socialist you see and he will associate with voiceful emphasis that the government of New Zealand is ideal, the purest and best in the world, and that he knows about it the more dogmatic will his language be. Very well. Here is a perfectly honest layout that fetters its people in debt \$1,500,000 a year operating railroads 2,500 miles in New Zealand? The result would be a well established; but it is proposed to saddle on our people an additional indebtedness of \$1,000,000,000 in order to acquire some 250,000 miles of American railroads to be operated by a government no honest than the law allows, and certainly not as honest as the government of New Zealand is reported to be. Suppose these 250,000 miles are operated with the same sagacity and the same integrity that are brought to bear in New Zealand? The result would be an annual deficit of \$150,000,000, which, added to the interest of \$14,000,000,000, would increase the burden of the people at least \$500,000,000 annually.

UNITED STATES COINS

Facts in Relation Thereto That Are of General Interest.

Washington, D. C., Letter in the Brooklyn Eagle.

Many thousands of dollars in standard silver "cart wheels" and quarters are being shipped to Southern bankers now. They are to be used in paying Negroes working in the cotton fields. The Southern negro is suspicious of fresh, unfolded Treasury notes, and prefers his wages in silver, the cheerful jingle of which can be heard in his pocket. The government pays the express charges on shipments of silver from the Treasury. When it accumulates in the banks, which it will do, the bankers must pay the cost of shipping the bulky wealth to a subtreasury for exchange.

There seems to be no end to the ways and means employed by ingenious merchants and promoters in the effort to use United States coins as an advertising medium. The authorities are constantly putting a stop to various devices planned with the idea of getting free advertising at the expense of the Treasury.

A new way of using the government coins to exploit a commercial scheme has been devised by the inventor of the Treasurer Treat. In a remittance from a Southern bank were found a number of silver dollars, on one side of which was pasted the printed card or label of a business firm. As the paper on which the notices are printed is cut a little smaller than the coin and stuck on with adhesive glue, the removal of the paper is made with great difficulty.

The inventor of the scheme evidently counts on doing an extensive business, as at the bottom of the card is printed "Copyrighted." This scheme, if permitted, would make all such pieces of paper tokens for advertising purposes. The department will not receive money so defaced, but will return it at the sender's expense for cleaning, unless the coin would have to be specially treated by the department for the removal of the paper before it could be released.

This innocent paragraph has brought a flood of letters to the department, from holders of the currency who are willing to sell out at pearl price. The department is sending to such hopeful applicants copies of the following circular:

"It will be seen at once from the above that this currency has no money value, even if the notes are genuine. The government never pays any premium on currency, no matter how old and valuable it may be to collectors," said Treasurer Treat. "The Treasury will pay the face value of any United States obligation, no matter what the date of issue may be. But we make no distinction between the various issues of coin and currency of the United States, neither receiving nor paying a premium in any case."

"None of the coins of the United States Government is made of extraneous metal; the contrary are erroneous, and their origin and purport unknown. Application for list of premium coins should be addressed to some of the coin dealers to be found in all large cities. Notes issued by the so-called Confederate States of America, and by the various State banks, are not redeemable by the United States."

Finally Got His Money's Worth.

Philadelphia Record. A market-street penny amusement palace was the scene of an encounter between a patron and one of the penny-in-the-slot machines. The man had wandered into the place in search of amusement, and after loading up with pennies he started to go the rounds of the different machines. He listened to popular songs on the phonograph, looked at moving pictures, got weighed, had his fortune told, tried his skill at rifle practice, and then turned his attention to an electric machine. He dropped in a cent, then grasped the handles and pulled, but there was no current. He shook the handles and pulled them out, and pushed them in repeatedly, but still no shock. Then just as he had the handles pulled out to their limit, the electric current suddenly found itself and the patron got the full force of it. The handle refused to be pushed back and the man did some lively jumping and squirming around until one of the attendants came to his rescue.

A New Electric Battery.

Milwaukee dispatch in N. Y. Herald. President Underwood, of the Erie; President Huggitt, of the Northwestern, leading officials of the Pullman Company, and other big men in the financial world are among the chief stockholders in a \$3,000,000 company which has been organized here to revolutionize the heating and lighting business of the world. Frank C. Curtis, of Milwaukee, has invented a new battery with a chemical compound, which he says will make it possible to light houses from their individual plants, to run autos without great quantities of gasoline and to do many other things. The invention has been in use on the Northwestern Railway and Pullman cars for the last three months and it proved a thorough success. It is said. The factory will be established here, and all the stock has been subscribed by the big railroad men who made the experiment possible.

Getting Free Board.

Harper's. Hotel Manager—Have the Barkers found fault again today? Hotel Clerk—Yes, sir. They complain as much as if they were getting their board free.

WANT NO QUARTER

(Continued from First Page.)

These disturbing telegraphers, who will be called to account if detected. See Victory Ahead.

Victory to the striking telegraphers, say the newswise unemployed local key-punchers, is spelled in the action of President Small in issuing an order for a general strike. It means that the operators who remained at their keys until the strike was officially sanctioned will now join the ranks of the strikers and still further cripple the service. One of the strikers said yesterday: "This action of President Small is of vital concern to our cause. It gives us a general grievance and involves every member of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union in the country. With this official endorsement of our strike, all we need to insure a successful outcome is to arouse public sympathy in our behalf. This sympathy we already have, but we are taking steps to arouse that sentiment and make it effective. In our preliminary canvass today we received all kinds of assurance of assistance, both moral and financial, and we feel that we cannot lose."

Receive Encouraging Reports.

Encouraging reports were received by the strikers yesterday from all operators at Salem, Albany, Eugene, Corvallis, Roseburg, Medford and Ashland. Secretary Morgan, of the local commercial telegraphers, went to Oregon City yesterday, where he succeeded in communicating with the operators at other Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon points, and he was assured positively that not a single man would come to Portland to replace the strikers, regardless of what wages might be offered them.

At Oregon City the Western Union office was found closed, the manager, Charles Springer, having come to this city to accept a position in Portland, where he has been named to the office here. The fact that Springer had accepted employment as a strikebreaker had evidently become known to union men in the "city by the falls," for Secretary Morgan found the door to the telegraph office in that city decorated with a placard having the following inscription:

"This office has been closed. The operator, Charles Springer, is 'scabbing' in the Western Union office in Portland. Anticipating a long and stubborn contest, the strikers are preparing accordingly. Funds are being subscribed for defraying the expenses of the struggle. With the contribution of \$300 by Dan McAllen as a nucleus, several smaller subscriptions were reported by Secretary Morgan yesterday. A number of the strikers themselves, who could afford it, have subscribed \$25 each to the fund, which will be disbursed only for the actual necessities of the campaign and for the necessary conveniences of the strikers.

Have Secured Headquarters.

During the day the strikers who are not doing picket duty are assembled at the headquarters in the Esmond Hotel. Yesterday several rooms were engaged for a month and these will be placed at the disposal of the improvident members of the union. Orders for meals will also be given the strikers on application to the officers of the union.

Secretary Morgan and Gus Prag, representing the strikers called at the City Health Department in the City Hall yesterday afternoon and lodged a complaint against the Western Union Telegraph Company, alleging the maintenance of unsanitary quarters at the main office, Third and Stark streets. The complaint was received, subject to investigation by one of the deputy health officers, in the same manner as all complaints are treated. The action of the health department, which has installed cots in the building, where several strikebreakers sleep.

Hecla May Lose Charter.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—The bark Hecla, damaged on Duncun rock through an alleged error of the tug Holston, may lose her charter to Port Hadlock. The tug is due to sail loaded on August 31, and the Hadlock mill will not consider the fact that the vessel was piled on the rocks and seriously damaged.

Fruitgrowers Send Out Drummer.

FREEWATER, Or., Aug. 16.—J. N. Stone has gone to Montana in the interests of the Fruitgrowers' Union of Milton. He expects to be away for two months and will visit all the important places in that state.

Dumars Does Not Complain.

"We have no complaint to offer," said Manager Dumars, of the Western Union, last night, "except our apparent inability to get the needed protection for the men we have employed to deliver messages. The policemen are all in sympathy with the strikers and do not give us the necessary protection. Today I appealed to Mayor Lane and was assured that we would in the future receive adequate protection. The striking telegraphers and the former messenger boys are allowed to assemble in large numbers in front of our office to the malicious interference of our business. They have even gone so far as to cause some of our agents to apply for employment as messengers. Not knowing just who they were, we have employed a few only to find that they purposely applied for the work for the sole purpose of gaining possession of messages which they deliberately destroyed instead of delivering them. But we are acquainted with these methods and have replaced the originals in such cases with duplicates, copies of which we always have. We now have a competent and reliable force of messengers and are making a fairly prompt and reliable delivery of all messages."

Detectives as Messengers.

That the Western Union office is having some of its messages delivered through the services of local detective agencies is charged by members of the striking Messenger Boys' Protective Union. "We consider this the limit of unfairness," said one of the union messengers, yesterday. "The terms have demanded are only fair and just and should be conceded by the company instead of turning their busi-

ness over to private detectives. There are a number of us who have been supporting our mothers from our earnings and are entitled to this work. The company is paying considerable more to these men for doing the work than it would be paying us if it paid all that we have asked."

Among the men delivering messages for the Western Union yesterday was a man not less than 65 years of age. He was not strong physically, and his step was faltering and unsteady, but he was nevertheless the object of much contempt at the hands of the younger lads assembled on the different street corners. "There goes a scab for you," chorused a number of the boys as the old gentleman tottered down Third street towards the Worcester building. Two or three of the striking messenger-carriers started in pursuit of the strikebreaker, but had not gone far when they were recalled by some of their associates, who would not permit any indignity to be done the elderly messenger.

"Let the old man alone," advised one of the number. "If we are going to pick onto anybody let's tackle somebody more nearly our age. Even if he is 'scabbing' there is no doubt but that he needs the money and \$3 a day means a good deal to him."

Benefit Ball for Strikers.

As a further means for adding to their strike fund the Portland telegraphers are making arrangements for a grand ball that will be given at Merrill's hall next Thursday night. A mass meeting for the purpose of arousing public sympathy is being planned for the Exposition Grounds Sunday afternoon, August 25.

Although the Portland union of the commercial telegraphers is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, delegates representing the striking operators were welcomed at a meeting of the Federated Trades Council last night. After a statement had been made by a committee of the strike committee, the Council unanimously adopted a resolution instructing its executive board to advise and in every way assist the telegraphers. In the meantime the telegraphers announced that they would take steps to become affiliated with the Oregon branch of the American Federation of Labor. Delegates representing the Federated Trades Council which is expected to officially endorse the strike at its next meeting.

WOMEN FILE ON TIMBER

FIFTEEN TAKE UP CLAIMS IN SPOKANE LAND OFFICE.

115 Filings Made in All—Much Unsurveyed Land Still Remains to Be Filed On.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 16.—(Special.)—Of the 115 filings at the local Land Office for stone and timber and homesteads on the Priest River reservation, there were 15 women who made filings, all on stone and timber. Among these were women from Butte, Spokane, Boise, Portland and as far East as St. Paul. Stone and timber claims had the preference among the settlers, with a total of 90 filings made, while the homesteads were only 25.

There still remains a large section of unsurveyed land on which there are a number of people living. Part of the unsurveyed land, however, has suffered a fire, which burned a portion of the timber. When the land was withdrawn from settlement many of the squatters who were living on the lands at that time abandoned it, leaving their improvements. Others still lived there, in the hope that it would again be placed in shape for settlement. When the land is surveyed and thrown open for filings, these persons will have the preference.

The women who filed on lands Wednesday and Thursday are Anna N. North, Catherine M. Reed, Maria Mers, Jennie Violet Johnson, Julia M. Gage, Mary Gerreth, Martha Bjurndahl, Mary Haggerty, Nellie L. Carroll, Katherine Macdonald, Mary E. Webb, Stella J. Aspend, Elizabeth D. Kuth, Adeline Goodson and Martha W. Lucey.

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RUMORS OF FAILURE

New York Bank and Western Factory Involved.

STOCKS STILL IRREGULAR

Wall Street Hopes President and Secretary Taft Will Soon Publicly Say Something Encouraging to Give Greater Stability.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The course of today's stock market was marked by extreme irregularity, with operations on a slightly reduced scale and limited in the main to active issues. The lowest prices of the day were touched in the final hours, when persistent rumors of a threatened failure in banking circles were current. Aside from the encouragement which Wall street saw fit to derive from the forthcoming public speeches of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft, the day's developments were for the most part adverse.

Early in the session reports coupled the name of a very large Western manufacturing concern with impending insolvency. Another very disturbing element was the maximum decline of 44 points in the shares of Old Metropolitan Railroad, whose 7 per cent dividends were guaranteed by the so-called holding companies, which control the local traction routes. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland come confirmatory reports of reaction in the steel and iron trade.

The closing was dull. Time money was firmer. Bonds were irregular. Total sales, par value, were \$1,564,000. United States 2's, registered, and 4's, declined 1/2 on call.

Bradstreet's Summary of Trade.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Bradstreet's "Growing crops show further good progress. Fall trade trends to expand at leading Western jobbing centers. Cross-currents are visible in different districts. Business failures, for week ending August 15 number 146."

HID CONFEDERATE SEAL

Jeff Davis' Bodyguard Will Carry Secret to His Grave.

Richmond dispatch in New York Tribune. James H. Jones, a negro, who was Jefferson Davis' bodyguard and valet, arrived here from Washington, D. C., and was met by a delegation of Confederate veterans. Mr. Davis entrusted the Confederate seal to Jones just before Richmond was evacuated and told him to hide it. He did so.

General West, of Atlanta, Commander Callahan, of Washington, and Captain McMahon, of Athens, Ga., representing the Confederate veterans, have just offered him \$15,000 to produce the great seal. Jones replied that no money could tempt him to betray the trust reposed in him by Jefferson Davis, and said that the secret would be buried with him. Jones went immediately from the train to see Mrs. Hayes, the surviving member of Jefferson Davis' family, and attended the unveiling of the Davis monument, where thousands of veterans shook hands with the old man. A post of honor in the parade was given to him. He holds a place in the United States Senate.

After the offer had been made and declined, the man who has kept the secret all these years said: "It was the general belief for many years that the great seal of the Confederate Army was captured by the Northern Army when it swooped down on this city, and that it was turned over as one of the trophies of war to the War Department in Washington. Such was not the truth, and the fact is that the Union Army got powerful little of value in Richmond which belonged to the Confederate Government. When Mr. Davis realized that it was only a short time until Richmond would fall, he sent me with Mrs. Davis—God bless her memory—and the children to Charlotte, N. C. I had about \$12,000,000 under my care, and hauled it around in a freight car from one point to another in the South, until Captain Parker, of Newberry, S. C., relieved me of

Hello, Jim—
Seen the new Gordon hats?
They're beauties!

It at a point near Washington, Ga., where it was buried."

The Real Railroad King.

Harper's. A mile down the track the express comes round in the bend. You watch it as it grows rapidly larger, then in a moment it thunders by. The tower trembles and you gasp in smoke. The signal-operator glances at his clock, then leans out and shakes two fingers at the engineer, who nods and pulls his throttle in a bit. He is two minutes ahead of time.

As the express vanishes in a blue haze of steam and dust, a heavy freight comes lumbering down the southbound track, the big black engine shaking and belching smoke and cinders. The operator turns and tugs upon his levers. Out upon the track there is a clanging among the switches, and upon the signal-bridge the green and yellow semaphores rise and fall. The panting locomotive halts. The signal is against him. Far back at the caboose a brakeman drops off, and you can see him running up the track, waving a spot of red. The engineer, in greasy overalls, swings down from his cab and



THE MART SET
A MAGAZINE OF CLVERNESS
JUST OUT
"The Yellow Stigma"
BY
John Harwood Bacon

It is not often that a magazine has an opportunity of publishing a story so vividly fascinating as "The Yellow Stigma." It is a story of an essentially 20th-century American boy, who, through a peculiar combination of circumstances, is led to believe that his life is shadowed by the taint of the Orient. How he grows up to manhood, attends an American university, comes out into the world of today, falls in love with a charming American girl, all the time pursued by this awful dread of the alien strain, his manly self-sacrifice and the final happy ending make a novel of unusual interest.

Juliet Wilbor Tompkins is always popular with the reading public, and to this issue she contributes one of her most delightful sketches, "Saving Mortimer."

Grace MacGowan Cooke has won for herself a unique place with her studies of child-life, and we have the pleasure of publishing one of her best in this issue.

"The Line of Fate," by Anna A. Rogers, is the humorous story of two literary celebrities who are brought together in a peculiar way. Its climax is especially delightful.

Other stories worthy of mention are "A Triumph of Temperament," by Kate Masterson; "October Twenty-Sixth," a delightful story of Western life by Lucia Chamberlain, and "The Coming of the Truth," by Roland Franklin Andrews. There are more than a dozen other good stories, poems and essays.

The Gov't Green Stamp
on a bottle of our whiskey MEANS that it has been Bottled in Bond in its pure, natural state, under the direct supervision of U.S. Internal Revenue Officers. Every bottle of
Sunny Brook
THE PURE FOOD
Whiskey
is sealed with this Green Stamp upon which the Government has had printed the exact Age, Strength and Quantity of whiskey in the bottle. By demanding Sunny Brook you will KNOW that you are getting an honest, natural whiskey, scientifically distilled and mellowed by age only while stored in U. S. Bonded Warehouses. In Sunny Brook you are getting the best, Old Kentucky produces in whiskey.
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