THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1907.

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 10, 1907.

THE PLAGUE, OR "BLACK DEATH." It will depend wholly on the vigi lance and effectiveness of the quarantine and medical authorities of San Francisco whether the bubonic plague, now certainly in that city, shall spread or not. There is no treatment for cure that can be depended on. Prevention is the remedy; and isolation of every case is the only preventive. This disease vill propagate itself in all climates, latitudes, temperatures and seasons. It is an acute infectious disease caused by the presence of a specific microbe, and marked by tumors which com monly suppurate, but sometimes do not The inflammation is acute, extremely painful; pyaemia quickly ensues, the

progress is rapid, and the majority of tricky, lying, dishonest and ever ready to take advantage of their employer in nouncement about the 3,000,000 acres of States the total authority of states the total authority of the mortality.

tients is the only way to stop it. promises in Corea as the United States has done in Cuba. Have the Oregon to use them. But Harriman's resolve farmers judged Jap traits rightly? to maintain a separate reserve system Treatment of persons already infected

THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND. "What would Satan do if he were an Some timid people seem to fear that

Fruit Commissioner Reid's plain talk editor?" asks the Rev. Mr. Shaffer, and will retard the growth of Clackamas he proceeds to answer his question by County. Their fears are groundless. declaring that he (l. e., Satan) would The first requisite for growth and progdo pretty much what every present-day ress is a clear recognition of the condieditor does in the conduct of his newstions which need changing and of the paper. Mr. Shaffer is one of those hotfaults to be corrected. To deny or palstuff creatures who try nobly to do their duty by the Monday morning liate disagreeable facts helps nobody. while it encourages mossback farmers newspaper, which is largely a chronicle in their shiftlesaness. of pulpit sayings and doings. The Ore-Homeseekers will not be driven away

gonlan printed the brother's sermon from Clackamas County by the yesterday; yet it is pained to relate that savory reputation" Mr. Reid has given no special increase in the usual daily it. Homeseekers do not buy property sales or circulation was recorded. On without looking at it and investigating the other hand, the Evening Telegram the neighbors. If the facts about Clackamas dairying and horticulture told in an extra the story of a low prizefight in San Francisco, and sold are as Mr. Reid states them, they canthousands of copies. Now, we'll have to leave it to Brother Shaffer and the not be concealed from shrewd observ ers. The attempt to misrepresent will public to draw a moral, if there is any, do much more harm than frank admission; for nothing repels immigrants so

Meanwhile, though a little discourthoroughly as the spirit which is sataged, The Oregonian will promise to isfied with slothful conditions and restay with the preachers and print their sents innovation. sermons faithfully, even though few go Clackamas can best attract home-seekers by making the homes which to hear them, or some of them, on the theory that if the public won't listen to

are already there thrifty, attractive them they certainly should be made to and progressive. The prominent men read them. We shall await, too, with who are "incensed" at Mr. Reid's re what patience we can command, the marks doubtless find some satisfaction report from the sales counter next in berating him, but they could employ Monday morning, when we expect to themselves more usefully in helping inform the public, through our report weed out the scrub . catile. which . eat of Brother Shaffer's Sunday sermon, "what Satan would do if he were a up the profits of the dairy business. The petty sum which Clackamas repreacher." We could answer that ceives for milk and cream is no credit uestion to our own satisfaction, but to the farmers of that county. They we purpose first to give Brother Shaffer ought to thank Mr. Reid for calling atchance. We are sure, however, that, tention to their neglected opportunities. if Satan were a preacher, and bad se-We can understand why Mr. A. J. lected such a sulphurous subject, he lewis, fruit inspector, resents what Mr. would announce it a week in advance, Reid has to say about the uncultivated, prepare a typewritten report of the serwormy, scraggly orchards of the coun mon, and give it out to the newspapers. ty. It is Mr. Lewis' duty to bring

amounts to little for their relief.

from this situation.

SATAN AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

A GREAT DIFFERENCE. It is painful to notice that the licentious press has applied the odious epithet 'mob" to the assemblage of British cltizens in Vancouver who threw brickbats at Baron Ishli and dumped half dozen of the Mikado's humbler subjects into the harbor. This use of language is reprehensible. The Britisher lever joins a mob. That is done only by Americans. English subjects are alvays perfectly law-abiding. Under the stern protection of the British courts everybody, black, white and yellow, is perfectly secure in person and property. The hoodlums of San Francisco when they raid a Japanese restaurant constitute a mob. The same is true of the Bellingham roughs when they expel the heathen Hindus. But your Vancouver bullies on the warpath are something very different. They are enveloped by an atmosphere of aristocratic calm caught from the King and nobility. When an Englishman hurls a brickbat at a Chinaman, the action has distinction, poise, a well-bred tone which can only be communicated by the influence

hereditary leisure class. late It indicates a primitive, half-devel-oped civilization for an American mob storm the windows of a Japanese joint; it proves that we have not yet evolved either National respect for law or individual self-restraint. But for a collection, not a mob, of Britishers to Willamette Valley, is throwing away to the same thing indicates that they are the ripe products of a world-old culture rich in altruistic heredity.

proves that they gladly subordinate passion to law and subdue to a decorous demonstration what would in the United States become a wild outbreak, Wonderful are the advantages of living under the soothing influences of a ripe and ancient civilization

een candidly stated.

is of no use to lecture to them. It is backward and meager in spite of unmies are those who labor to palliate and prolong unthrift.

HARRIMAN'S OREGON LANDS. JAPANESE TRAITS.

problems are to be faced as to how best GAS PRICES LOW IN BRITAIN. Profit in 42-Cent Rate and Makers

of his own is arrogant violation both of the law and of promise to the people.

Harriman's Sacramento speech is the first announcement from a high railroad official of the policy to bar, out statistics to J. D. Forrest, secretary settlement. For nearly five years the railroad has refused to sell the land as to the cost of producing and distributthe granting act of Congress provided. ing gas in English cities. Mr. Potts Hitherto there has been vague promise that the land would be opened just as the Citizens' Gas Company, soon as the records burned in the San Francisco fire should be restored. It is well to know the truth. Let Governpersonal investigation, during his tour, ment Attorneys Townsend and McBlair and Attorney-General Bonaparte take His most recent letter follows: notice. Their expected suit against the railroad is awaited by the public. Let us have it speedily.

our Civic pride is manifesting itself suitably in St. John in placing ornamental drinking fountains at convenient places nine,' as the English say-one shilling on the streets. As may be supposed, and nine pence-42 cents-a thousand. energetic and loyal women are at the head of this movement. The first of And so I came here for particulars, and they are very interesting. these fountains, an ornamental structure in concrete and bronze, and made attractive at night with electric lights

130,000.

"Total

sought answers.

will, it is expected, arrive from New York in a few days, and will probably be placed during the present month. It will equal in utility and greatly outshine in beauty the old "town pump' of New England, to which the school boys and girls of a former generation were introduced by Hawthorne in a characteristic sketch as "a cup-bearer to the parched populace, for whose benefit an iron goblet was chaiced to its walst." The modern fountain, if it could speak, could give no heartier welcome than that accorded to the thirsty schoolboy of the long ago by the town pump (as interpreted by Hawthorne) in the words: "Drink, and may your heart and tongue never be scorched by a flercer thirst than now."

It is asserted that the poultry and eggs of the United States have an annual value of \$500,000,000. This is a lot of money; yet the statement has a plausible look, if the prices of poultry and eggs on the tables of the land, in cluding those of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses, are considered;-and the eggs, moreover, that are stirred into cakes, egg-noggs and what not, and the fowls of every description had long prevalled. served on the tables, and the small foolish outery against facts which have chicken or turkey sandwich sold for

fifty cents each. Yes; one may very well believe the total to be \$500,000,000 a year. But this is more than the average value of the wheat crop, as much as the average value of the cotton crop and more than the values of the tosugar, petroleum and pig iron added together. It is amazing indeed to realize the extent and value of the industry of which the humble hen scratching for her chicks, is the central

The annual report of the work of the Juvenile Court in this city proves no only that a large majority of delinquent children can be saved to themselves and society, but indicates plain ly that these children are worth saving. A rather peculiar feature of the showing is that of the whole number of children brought before the court 256 were classed as children of competent and capable parents, against 238 as children of incompetent or careless parents. It would seem that the charge of incompetency, or at least of care-lessness, should lie without question against any parents whose young children are brought before the Juvenile Court, or any other legal tribunal, on the charge of delinquency.

Proof of the halt in the promotion of new enterprises, compelled by conservative views and close money, is sup-plied by figures presented by the New

ROOSEVELT AND CANNON. Possibility of Very Serious Antagonism Between Them.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican

It is beginning to be hinted in the pub-Alfred Potts, who is touring England, sends valuable information and no doubt in the inner circle of the Congressional sanhedrim-that President of the Citizens' Gas Company, relative Roosevelt will be rounded up with a jerk by the next Congress in case he attempts to secure the enactment of laws was one of the original promoters of embodying the balance of his reform prowhich gramme. The stand-pat idea, it is beseeks to supply 60-cent gas to the citing whispered about, is to have an extenizens of Indianapolis, and he has made

sion so as to embrace the corporations and the swollen fortunes. Mr. Cannon is understood to be the possible lord high Tinplate, pounds. of the gas question in cities abroad. executioner of the remainder of the Roose-velt policies-lord high executioner in the sense that he will organize the House the House are sense that he will organize the House are sense that he will organize the House are sense to be the sense that he will organize the House are sense to be the sense "Finding myself within reach of Plymouth the old town from which forefathers made their historic against them and use his power as speaker pilgrimage in the Mayflower, I looked

to stille them. The Cannon idea is understood to be in the gas reports and found that Plymouth was selling gas at 'one and stand pat on the record as it is now made up until after the Presidential election. The corporations have been disciplined enough for the present, and radicalism has been fostered to the utmost limit of safety. Progress is all very well. Re-"Plymouth and Stonehouse are pracform is beautiful to contemplate. But, as the Irishman remarked about the truth, tically one town, with a population of "There are 90 miles of mains. "Consumers, 27,841. Of this number it is sometimes too precious to be used on every paitry occasion. Mr. Cannon believes that the Republican party has already consumption, 1,012,476,000 got reform to burn-many times as much" as is needed to elect the next President. It is high time to pacify the reactionaries "Rate-Private consumers, 42 cents; for gas engines, 36 cents. "But how long have such low rates prevailed? Is this an experiment of and reconcile them to voting the Republi-can ticket. If, therefore, the President has his friends introduce bills effecting

short duration? Can it be kept up? How are they able to do it? What do they pay for coal and labor? How do rigid Governmental control of railroad ospitalization, throw them out. If pushes a scheme to license corporations their condition compare with ours? engaged in interstate commerce, throw These were the questions to which I it out. If he urges an inheritance tax law smittng swollen fortunes, throw it out. This would be Mr. Cannon's ideal "In America, to get at such facts

would require a United States Court programme in the first session of the order, supplemented by a crowbar. next Congress, and it is one that is be-Here all I had to do was to send in my ing seriously considered, we may be sure. card to the secretary of the company, Mr. H. B. Heath, a most obliging and The question arises immediately, to whom does the next Congress belong? If clear-sighted man, who assured me at memory is not at fault, it was universally once, on understanding my mission, that if I needed any information which acknowledged that the return of a Republican majority to the National House of Representatives in last year's elections was chiefly the work of Mr. Roosevelt. the

in Washington next Winter. In a strug-gle for the control of the Republican ma-

jority, does Mr. Cannon believe that his authority as speaker would overawe the scores of Roosevelt representatives who

will know scarcely any other allegiance than that to the man in the White House?

The more thought is upsetting, but one

is forced to contemplate the possibility that the President would be obliged to

organize the House without Mr. Cannon's

ald, in case the member from Danville should seriously attempt to make the

next House, the last of Mr. Roosevelt's ferm, a dawdling, do-nothing, stand-pat abomination of reaction within telephone

The Seeanw of Living

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The first thought of almost every wage

earner, overtaken by this perplexity, is that somehow his income must be in-

creased to meet the enhanced cost of

was not readily available from regular published reports, that he regular published reports, that he would There had been several years of muck be pleased to furnish it from their rec-ords; that while the company was a private corporation for profit, there raking; high finance had been caught without its sanctimonious wig on, and the people had shot through its hypocristes was no reason for keeping any detail from any inquirer who desired the in-formation. I first asked him if the present low price of gas in Plymouth with their contempt and scorn. Hearst was within a fraction of 1 per cent of the governorship of New York. Ohlo Rhode Island and Minnesota went Demo cratic. What kept Congress for the Re-

publicans? Everybody knows it was Mr. Roosevelt and the Roosevelt policies; the "'Yes,' he replied. 'Let me see-here is my record of prices. How far back shall I go?' he asked. Republican Congressmen who were elected know it, for they appealed for votes everywhere on the ground that they "Twenty years or more, if you

will,' I suggested. "Here it is, as Mr. Heath read it to

ne from his recrods: "'No,' he replied, 'we furnish it to users of gas engines at one and six-36 cents a thousand feet-at which price it is cheaper in gas engines than coal in ordinary bollers.

Use Conl. Not Chenp Off.

Indianapolis News.

12,419 are represented by slot meters.

uble feet per annum.

and what is the price you have to

pay for coal for your gas?" That varies somewhat,' he said. 'Let me see,' referring to his books; 'from 1898 to 1906 it cost us 13 shillings and 2 pence a ton-which in your money is about \$3.30 a ton-except in 1901, we paid 19 shillings-about \$4.75 a ton. This year we are paying 16s, or \$4.00 a ton. These prices are, of course, much above the wholesale price you have to pay, which I understand is about \$2.50. about \$2.60.

'How about by-products?' I asked " 'e get from 14 to 18 shillings a ton for coke—\$2.50 to \$4.50 a ton— about the same as in your city."

"'A trifle less than 60 cents of your

money. So you see, if you have to pay as much for coal as we do and get only the same price for your by-prod-

ucts and your labor through the whole

ucts and your labor through the which process coals you twice as much, which is not probable, you can, with econom-ical management, sell gas at 60 cents a thousand feet and make a profit, pro-tided subsystemet between between sufficient

vided always that you have a sufficient volume of business to get the average results.'

"During the above interview Mr.

Heath had been referring to a printed 'report to stockholders,' which was on

the table before us. Referring to it, 1 said: 'Mr. Heath, I have often won-dered at the difference in business

methods in your country and ours. You don't seem to hesitate to make quite public inside details of your affairs,

which it would be utterly impossible for us to secure in regard to one of our

"You refer to this report to stock-holders, I suppose,' he replied. 'Well, I

don't see any reason for secrecy about

are interesting in securing gas at as cheap a rate as possible. By absolute publicity both sides are easily satis-

" This is the net profit, you see, after charging in every possible cost of the business made on gas sold at 36 and

42 cents a thousand feet, figured in your money."

He Passed in the Night.

public utility corporations."

profit, which was as follows:

.....58.86 cents

'Now, in regard to labor?' I asked. "'There,' he answered, 'we have the best of you. Your coal is cheaper and

serve fund?

creased to meet the enhanced cost of living. But after employes have been painfully convinced, and after successive ranks of workers, in all callings, have been granted an increase of pay computed to offset the general increased level in the you get more for your residuals, coke, tar, etc., but we gain in the price of prices of the necessaries of life, it is just as like as not that the old problem still labor in making gas. I presume you remains to be faced. For when all em-ployers have to pay high wages, they will have to pay for certain of your men-stokers, purifiers, common labornecessarily, in most cases, advance the ers, etc .- twice as much as we do."

OUR CHIEF IMPORTS.

Sugar and Coffee Head the List, by Quantities.

New York Sun.

We are so accustomed to study our lic prints-what has been flatly proposed imports by total values in each class that we lose sight of the enormous quantities those values represent and the large increase in each line (except coffee) recent years. Here are the Bureau of Statistics figures for 1899 and 1907, fiscal years, of the chief items, constituting about one-half of our total imports:

Sugar, pounds 130,396,020 105,484,826 106,195,156 134,761,020 $\substack{142, 529, 408\\157, 859, 906\\86, 362, 409\\203, 847, 545\\101, 201, 596}$ 74.080.899 76,736.209 69,728,945 etc., pounds. Hides, except cat-tie and goats 67.342.107 96,913,005 tie and goats, pounds Cotton cloths. 66.965.785 135,111,199 80.232.694 square yards... 81,106.236 76,003,838 pounds 51,068,008 Cotton. pounds Copper in etc., pou TRW 104,791,784 50,158,158 In. piga 198.442,71: 39,812,667 Cacao, pounds. 92,249,811 53,562,994 pices. \$1,060,829 Drorage square yards 27,098,884 11,826,175 46,924,917 33,848,766 Tobacco pour leaf Suk, raw, pounds **vrappers** 4.147,048 7.578,325 pour cloths. pounds Lumber, 4,002,809 6,336,546 thousand feet Champagne, dozen hottles 423,028 984,195 262.371 419,405 Nitrate of soda, tons 122.814 342.078 tons Sisal grass, tons. Manila hemp, tons Wood pulp, tons. Pig iron, tons... Copper ore, tons. 99,061 84.513 71,808 218.114 564.846 278,488 10.292

Some of the 1907 lines of import show increases over 1899 which are fairly starting, particularly those which are IIIRterials for use in factories. Besides these great increases in quantity there is also the increase in price which has attended each line of import

Whipping of Hugo Albrecht. Oregon City Courler.

It is admitted by all the parties to the actimonious argument over the whip-ping of Hugo Albrecht at the State Penitentiary that the beating actually took place. That is enough. There is no need of quibbling over whether the boy was incorrigible or not; whether he was helf willded or of whether he was half-witted whether he was half-witted of of sound mind. It is not necessary to in-quire if twenty-four or twenty-eight lashes were laid on the boy's bare shoulders or if his bleeding body was properly "salved" after the barbarous would support the President. If Speaker Cannon should attempt to attack. Neither is it to the point to in-quire whether the lad fainted during rob the President of a Congress that was chosen almost wholly on the Roosevelt issue, the country may look for high times Had a horse or a cov

Had a horse or a cow been subjected to such cruel torture the Humane Soclety would have intervened and the strong arm of the law would have made itself felt. Public opinion would long ago have demanded a discontinuance of such inhuman and unusual punishment had the public not been ignorant of the fact that such a practice was in voguat the Penitentiary. It will demand that discontinuance now.

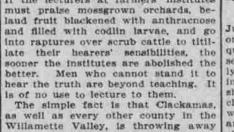
This is not a political question. It develops that it has been the practice under all administrations and the public now being apprised of the fact cries in a voice that cannot but be heard, shame, shame, shame on any and every man who has been in any way respon-able for such a degradation of an an American institution.

The public is now lead to inquire what measures of punishment are re-sorted to at the Insane Asylum. The situation suggests a commission with visiting authority to watch over our public institutions and the members of that commission to be selected by the people

Will our next Legislature create such a commission? Let us take care that

The Reason For Conversion.

Washington Sta "The late Sir William Henry Perkin,



about better conditions in these or-

chards, and of course it is painful for

him to be sharply reminded of a duty

apaprently neglected. But he would

Mr. Reid's efforts for better things than

he does in opposing them. Let Mr.

Lewis confess his failings, if he has

falled, and resolve to do more faithful

work in the future. This would be

much more seemly than to join in the

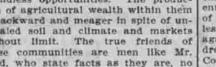
We are informed also that Mr. Reid's

plain language has so angered the

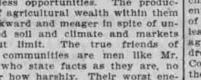
farmers that they will not attend the

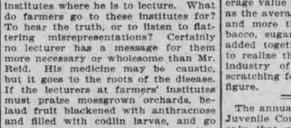
shine more brilliantly in support

boundless opportunities. The produc tion of agricultural wealth within them equaled soil and climate and markets without limit. The true friends of these communities are men like Mr. Reld, who state facts as they are, no



matter how harshly. Their worst ene-





bay, from 1898 to 1901, the mortality was 50 per cent. In the Hongkong epi- disbelieved in America until the last demic of 1894 it was even higher. From time immemorial it has dev-

Mediterranean. Its horrors are depicted in immortal prose and verse by Thucydides and Lucretius. Intercourse with the South carried it towards the written by him for the New York Inde-North; and from Egypt, about the year 542, it passed to Barcelona and Marsellies and thence over all Europe, role" in Corea, "pushing forward lasting 50 years and resulting in enormous mortality. At intervals during elty." many centuries it again appeared. Returning crusaders and pilgrims spread he says, Japan got its clutches on th the plague everywhere; and commer-cial intercourse, which was carried on and "open door" when the Coreans

propagation. More than once that city driven away, and forcing upon the Corwas almost depopulated by it; and the ean Emperor in November, 1905, a advance of the epidemic, at different part of the Coreans. periods, may be traced through Ger- Prince Ye was one of the three Cormany and France to England, and eans to The Hague Peace Conference, whose presence there resulted in Jafar into Russia and even to Sweden pan's recently deposing the Emperor and Norway. It destroyed in the six- He lived in Washington four years and teenth and nearly one-half the population of Ger-many, and in 1666 it devastated Lon-daughter live in Russia. Prince Ye's don, carrying off fully one-third of the credentials as delegate to the Peace inhabitants. "A Journal of the Plague in London," by Daniel Defoe, author of ean Emperor through secret agents. He "Robinson Crusoe," is one of the most has published a facsimile of his creden-The disease never is extirpated from ing the imperial seal. The Japanese several of the countries about the Med- | have denied the existence or authencases appear on the northern borders have obtained a disavowal of it from stopping the scourge. A few cases ap-peared in New York, at the close of has since died in New York City. the Spanish War, but the quarantine was effective. In civilized countries it He charges that the treaty giving Jais now deemed nothing less than a pan the protectorate was resisted by disgrace to allow this dreadful disease the Emperor and his Ministers. Jap-

always stop it. Several varieties of the disease are for days until Marquis Ito had gained noted, but all are substantially the same. It is an acute inflammation of last night of the resistance the acting the lymphatic glands, caused by the Prime Minister, who was the strongest presence of the plague bacillus. The foe to the signing of the treaty, was micro-organism was discovered in 1894. seized by the Japanese and flung into Under the microscope it is a small oval a separate room. "Then the Japanese rod, with rounded ends. The bacilli oc- extracted their desire-a treaty by cur in enormous numbers in the force from an unwilling government." smaller glands, where they set up infammation and swellings (buboes), in the spleen, and after death in the ploited for the peculiar benefit of the for wealth. blood. The lower animals, especially Japanese. Hundreds of Japanese subrats, are infected in greater or less jects have been engaged at salaries degree; hence it is believed that rats often three or four times as much as may carry the disease. Specialists believe that the bacillus may enter the try, body by the skin, by the respiratory passages, through cracks or wounds, or by the alimentary canal. Maintetions, though useful and necessary, is food. These circumstances may, how-

a plight. The tale of these traits was two or three years. Now comes a Cor-ean, Prince Ye We Chong, grandastated India and the countries of the nephew of the recently deposed En.- actual settlers at \$2.50 an acre. peror, Ye Hyeng, and son of Chin Pom Ye, Corean Minister to the United pendent: "Japan is playing the ugiy, schemes of extortion, robbery and cru-

With fair words and fair premises, targely through Venice during the Mid- alded Japan against Russia, then takmento of the universal mourning. The a glad and voluntary surrender on the says that he will not comply with that

> seventeenth centuries later was a military student in Paris. One of the latter

It is a sad tale that Prince Ye tells. to spread; for rigorous regulations can anese troops were stationed around the imperial palace "and maneuvered there

> Since then, the writer says, Corean finances have been "shamelessly exthey would be given in their own coun-Thousands of families are dispos-

ruin. The Japanese used to represent the ards no higher. Japan is resolved to

allroad land of the Southern Pacific in Oregon, which land was received from the United States as a railroad grant on condition that it should be sold to He declared that the land is to be ties "twenty, thirty and fifty years from now, . . . and when the time comes we intend to have a reserve with which we can maintain the transporta- as ever. tion lines for those that come after, so they shall not accuse us of wasting the resources which we had at our com-

mand." This means that Harriman plans to keep the railroad land out of the hands James Eades Howe leaves a millio of "actual settlers." His predecessors the receivers of those lands, obtained dle Ages, was another source of its ing possession, when the Russians were them from the National Government, on promise that they would comply with the law placing them in their black drapery of the gondola, contin- treaty which gave Japan a protector- trusteeship and sell them to actual setued to this day, is said to be a me- ate, yet representing it to the world as thers at \$2.50 an acre. Now Harriman

law, but that he will withhold the lands from settlers, in order that his railroads all over the country shall have ties therefrom in the years to come All this is Harriman buncombe, Harriman evidently cares so little about how "they accuse us" in this generation that it is hard to believe he cares more about how those of the next gen eration might "accuse us." He is sim ply making a pretext for continuing his hold. It is not right that he should hold an Oregon area, as large in the intensely realistic books ever written. Hals, signed by the Emperor and bear- aggregate as the State of Connecticut; wilderness; just so that he can exploit its \$30,000,000 or \$50,000,000 value. Oreiterranean, and almost every year ticity of the document, and claim to gon has forest reserves and other lands enough to keep up the supply of railof that sea, which, however, the au-thorities have learned to isolate, thus sentence of death upon Prince Ye and country. New forests will start themselves and grow into big trees in twenty-five years. Besides, there are forests in other states that will supply

If Harriman had his way he ties. would make a reserve out of the whole of Oregon; in fact, he counts it his reserve now, and will not build new railroads in it until he shall be forced to do so by "invaders."

Too many persons are reserving the imber of Oregon for their own schemes of enrichment. This state is plastered from one end to the other with timber speculators in syndicates and as in dividuals. All pretend to be saving for the Nation a wood supply. The truth is, they are keeping out settlement and maintaining a wilderness in order at some future day to gratify their lust

The need in Oregon is the clearing up of forest land, so that it can be for agriculture and for sustaining a larger population. This is not to say that land everywhere should be de sessed of their property and brought to nuded of trees, just for the sake of getting rid of them. But near the rail-

coads land should be opened to settlers nance of hygienic or sanitary condi- Russians as tricksters and liars in di- Such land is contained in the railroad plomacy. Their tales of Russian du- grants held by Harriman in Oregon no sure prophylactic; for plague is not plicity were perhaps true. But the Back from the railroads it will be well caused by flith, overcrowding, or poor Japanese seem to possess ethical stand- enough to keep the timber for future generations.

ever, render individuals less able to get hold of Corea, and regards that The wise policy of the National Gov-restal it. It is now universally known land as legitimate spoil of the Russian ernment has established forest reserves. Francisco, so is London to Vancouinst seclusion and isolation of pa- war. The Japanese do not keep their They will be maintained, though many ver, B. C.

tion of new enterprises amounted to no more than \$64,250,000, against \$85,300,000 in July, \$165,450,000 in June and \$267,-340,000 last January. It is the smallest monthly record made since July of 1905. and assuming that our labor will cost twice as much as yours, what will be our situation? In other words, Mr. In this exhibit only undertakings startheld as reserve for supplying railroad ing with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000 Heath, take your own plant, and sup-ties "twenty, thirty and fifty years or more are included. Money isn't as pose the cost of all labor entering into the making and distribution of gas to 'easy" as it was; that's certain. But industry and business are substantial

> All over the United States unskilled men are wanted at good wages. Every hobo shuns work; no sweat in exchange for daily bread is his motto. When dollars to aid this class of mendicants he once more demonstrates that a certain type of philanthropist may re-ceive the benefit of education at a first-class university without increasing his inheritance of common sense.

If Satan were an editor he would publish every intemperate utterance from the pulpit. He would encourage preachers to set up as the best type of the modern newspaper the disrepuatble dailies. He is wise enough to know that one cheap pulpiteer neutralizes the conscientious work of many ministers who preach in the spirit of the Master,

We never knew how badly our tele graphic service was crippled till yesterday, when we had to keep the Oregon Country waiting half an hour for the result of the prizefight at San Francisco. And when we did get the news It announced that the black boy had won the fight. The time is out of joint, all round.

No; The Oregonian has not learned, as was assorted by Yellow Journalism, that the sults against landgrabbers have been discontinued in Oregon. The Oregonian has not learned it because it is not true. The trials will be resumed speedily

It is hard to reconcile Wall street's sympathy for railroads suffering injury the hands of the Administration it. We are serving two constituencies -our stockholders, who are interested in dividends, and the consumers, who with the unchallenged statements that more freight is in sight for the remainder of the year than the railways can carry. fied. "'Here,' he continued, 'are our re-ports to stockholders of June, 1906, and June, 1907. You see there is a plain statement of everything, including our

Whether or not Roosevelt is backing one and Bryan boosting the other in the coming Cleveland election, Burton and Tom Johnson will be running for Mayor all over the United States.

If, indeed, railway earnings the coming four months shall show a falling off, may not the phenome sonably be accounted for by the threatened car shortage?

Despite the great calamity and the succeeding lesser ones, San Francisco sustains unimpaired the prizering industry.

East Oregonian. East Oregonian. We don't know just how zealous idol-aters we are until some prominent poll-tician comes along and we all rush to the train to get a glimpse of him Really, it is enough to make public men corrupt and arrogant to see the abject ioadyism of the people at times. As Washington, D. C., is to San

price of product or service, so 'May I ask you one direct question, ncreased wage buys no more than the May I ask you one direct question, which our people are asking? Assum-ing that we have no advantage over you in the cost of coal or price re-ceived for coke or other by-products, old one.

call of the White House

Good Anywhere Just Now. Jefferson Review

The town has a described appearance at present, about all the women and chilizen being at the hopyards.

QUIPS VARIORUM.

be exactly double, at what price would you have to sell gas to put yourself on the same basis as you are today, with a 5% per cent dividend to your stockholders, which I see you are pay-

A negro dilect artist is to be the next Lieutenant-Gavernor of Mississippi. Thus the colored man gets some indirect representa-tion-Louisville Confier-Journal "I suppose you had a lovely time on your honeymoon trip?" "No, it wasn't at all pleasant. We met three of my former husbands and two of George's ex-wives."-Chicago Record-Herald. Miss Longsing-"Thave never yet met ing, and a considerable sum to a re-

"'The total cost of labor in our works, including both the making and dis-tribution-in other words, everybody up to my office, containing the book-

George's ex-wiven"-Chicago Record-Herald. Miss Longsince-''I have never yet met the man I wanted to marry." Mrs. Chilli-con-Kearney-''No?" Tell me his name, dear, and Fil manage to have you meet him some day."-Chicago Tribune. 'Mr. Nervey." said the gtri's futher. 'it seems to me you sit up entirely too late with my daughter." Don't worrry about that, sit." replied Nervey. 'I never require much sleep."--Philadeiphia Press. Sunday School Teacher-The Bible says the vell of the temple was rent in twain. What are we supposed to understand by that? Willie Green-I spose It means that it was rented to two families."--Phil-adeiphia Record. "Have you devoted much time to the keeper and cashier-is exactly eight pence and forty-three-hundredths on each 1000 feet of gas made. Now, answering your question as given, sup-pose all this labor cost has to be double, what must we then charge for gas? Here it is in our money and yours, as near as I can show it:

"Have you devoted much time to the study of political economy?" "No," an-awered Senator Sorghum. "My attention has been largely engaged in keeping down campaign expenses. I have been studying economical politics.-Washington Star. archipelago.

the inventor of coal tar dyes," said a Philadelphia chemist, "had a sigularly lucid mind. I once heard him talking

about the missionary movement. "Sir William had been for years a warm supporter of this movement, and he praised it highly, but he condemmed certain phases of it, illustrating the phase he meant by a quotation from a letter-a. etter written by the notable Capt. Davis to Secretary Walsingham about the conversion of the Indians.

"The letter ran: "'If these people (the Indians) were once brought over to the Christian faith they might soon be brought to relish a more civilized kind of life, and be thereby induced to consume greater quantities of but coarser woolen manufactures.

A Philippine Grievance. New York Sun. Perhaps if our Congress could be pre-vailed upou to grant the Filipinos the same privileges as have been conceded to the Porto Ricans, so that the sugar, tobacco and other products of the Islands could enter our ports duty free, the activity and prosperity which undoubtedly would follow might cause the best part of the Filipino electorate to welcome more cordially the offer of partial autonomy. As it is they know that the export and import trade of the little island of Porto Rico with the United States is between two and three times as large as is that of the extensive and populous Philippine

