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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 4, 1908.

"HEIRS" AND "CLAIMANTS."

Bryan claims to be the "heir" of Roosevelt. He says the Republican party has renounced Roosevelt's principles; and therefore he (Bryan) claims to be "next of kin," There have been "claimants" before now. Big estates, in various parts of the world, are offered to "heirs" in parts of the world. None of them lacks "claimants."

But it happens in this case that the ancestor still lives, Roosevelt smilingly refuses to admit that Bryan is He points to Taft. Spurious claimants have clogged the record of every page of human history.

Bryan is an heir. He is heir of the Democratic party of the United States, and now again seeks to do miness in its name. He is the heir of Jefferson, whose principles, denying National authority, led to secession and caused the Civil War. He is helr of the party that after the Civil War tried to repudiate the National debt by insisting on "payment" of it in Arredeemable paper. He is heir of the party that tried to force another form of repudiation by free coinage of allver at a fraudulent valuation. He to heir of the party of Little Americans who insisted that we must abandon the positions into which we had been carried by the Spanish War. He now is heir of all those who, having failed in opposition, on every important polfey, appeal to discontent in general, with no substantial specifications.

Observe that what the country is today, what it has achieved, all that distinctively marks or characterizes it. has been accomplished directly in the face of the opposition, during these fifty years, of the party of which Mr. Bryan is the heir.

Bryan's claim that he is the proper heir of Roosevelt is ludicrous. Bespectively stand for there are but the most superficial resemblances, which merely are the accidents of politics. Roosevelt, political heir of Washington, Hamilton and Lincoln, stands for assertion of National authority. Bryan, helr of Jefferson's theory of the sovereignty of the separate states, opposing the assertion of National authority, and even a National currency founded on the world's gold standard, is the apostle of chaos, inefficiency and disintegration. Even now Bryan is exclaiming against the expenditure necessary for maintenance of a Navy And yet trying to pose as Roosevelt's

Do we want a naval force in the Pacific? Then we don't want Bryan. Do we desire to be prepared against emergencies in the Pacific? Then we don't want Bryan. Do we desire to push trade in the Pacific, and to hold the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands as means to this end? Then we don't want Bryan.

Now consider, in view of all these matters, whether Bryan is Roosevelt's helr, and pronounce whether his claim to be such is a proper one or merely an impudent one

The Controller of the Currency has just completed a classification of the eral Kuropatkin was probably missecurities held by the National banks of the country, as reported at the close of business July 15. Of these securities, it is shown that bonds alone reach a total value of \$765,875,220, an amount sufficient to provide security for the additional circulation authorthe Aldrich-Vreeland act, without the necessity of making use of commercial paper. In this statement, as in nearly every other in stitutions is reflected, the country banks make decidedly the best showing, owning nearly 70 per cent of the etate, municipal, town and county bonds, and over 48 per cent of the railroad bonds.

One feature of this latest National bank statement which will be of particular interest in communities which year ago suffered through having money centers is the renewal of the practice of massing vast sums of money at New York. The Increase in a year ago was \$138,395,228, and of this vast amount more than \$96,000 .-000 was credited to New York alone. This would indicate that the country has so far recovered from the shock it received last year, when New York | with the true current history of Ruscould not return funds as they were demanded, and is again aiding the New York banks in the accumulation of reserves. That New York is willing and more than willing to receive these funds is shown by the fact that there has been an increase of \$155,-600,000 in outstanding loans by the New York banks in the past year, while the country as a whole shows a decrease of \$63,000,000.

These figures seem to indicate that the lesson of last year's panic has not penetrated very deep in the New York mind, and that the banks are lending fully as freely as at any time before the panic. It is, of course, pleasing to note that there has been such a quick recovery from financial paralysis, but there is a possibility that some of the country conservatism which is reflected in the decrease in interior loans might to advantage be engrafted on the banks of the metropolis. With excessive cash reserves piling up, there is, of course, a great temptation for York banks to get their money at work even at low rates of interest, and not infrequently on se

The Oregonian den strain. Low interest rates incite speculation, and it was speculation and too much inflation which precipitated the trouble last Fail.

As matters now stand, the country banks, as those outside the reserve cities are termed, are following a safe, conservative course which is rapidly tending to the restoration of confidence in business and industry, while the big banks in New York and other Eastern reserve cities are again booming along under a full head of steam, year ago and what may happen again if abnormally low interest rates induce another orgy of overspeculation. The statement is an interesting one, showing as it does that there has been trouble of last Fall that there is an abundance of money in all parts of funds, hewever, as reflected by the statement, shows that it is still in the make trouble for the rest of the counspeculation which cheap money always induces.

THE GUARANTY PROJECT.

In support of the proposal to guaranty bank deposits, it is said: "Bank notes are now guaranteed, and always have been since the present law relating to National banks went into effect; and as there is no difference whatever, except in form, betwen the obligations of the banks to holders of bank notes and to depositors, there is no sound reason why the former should be guaranteed while the latter The difference is great, it is are not."

radical, it is everything.

Bonds of the United States are de posited for security of the note issues; the notes are issued by the United States, and redeemed through the United States Treasury. This part of the Business of the National banks therefore is done wholly through or by the United States. There is abs lute Government control. Not so with the other and greater part of the business of the banks. The United States has no control, except a merely supervisory one, which comes to little, over their loans and deposits.

If, therefore, the Government is to make provision for guaranty of the deposits, it should have full control over the loans and guaranty or take the risk of them also. There can be no logical reason why, if the depositor's loan to the bank is to be guaran teed, the bank's loan to a depositor or other customer should not be guaranteed, too. The Government should step absolutely into the place of the bank. In other words, it should "take over" the banking business of the country. And it would have to do it. It is not found that men who realize the responsibility of banking favor the general guaranty plan. It might be ione, to an extent, by local clearinghouse associations that select their own members, and to an extent it has been done, as in Chicago; but this is a very different thing from miscellane ous guaranty for banks and by banks that do not trust each other, and are unwilling to be responsible for the banking of its ill-managed or reckless members.

Whatever arguments may be made for the guaranty urged by Mr. Bryan, it is certain that the project is unl versally opposed by the responsible and representative bankers of the country. It is doubted, moreover whether Mr. Bryan, who wrote the platform, has good practical knowledge of money, credits and banking. Whatever he does is done for politics purely, not for banking or other business.

MERCENARY AUTOCRACY.

course of the Japanese war with Russia toward its close were not as a rule very favorably impressed with the military prowess of General Kuropatkin. His name became, in truth, a sort of byword in this country, signi- real wishes of the majority. In a prifying a person who abounded greatly in promise and very little in performance. Every day he announced some new project for annihilating the Japanese armies, and every night he abandoned it. Later events have shown that this conception of Gentaken. The fact seems to have been that he was really saving the Russian forces from imminent destruction under terrible difficulties, and that his apparently boastful disposition was merely a necessary ruse of war. A bold front sometimes has to take the place of discipline and equipment. It was singularly unfortunate for General Kuropatkin that he should have been in command at the close of the war, which the strength of the banking in- for it seemed to cast upon him the responsibility for calamities which he had long foreseen and which he had warned the Czar would surely follow unless Russia had kept faith with Japan by evacuating Manchuria and turning Port Arthur over to China as

she was required to do by treaty. General Kuropatkin has now written a book in which he reveals the secret history of the events leading up their funds locked up in Eastern to the war with Japan. Of course it der our present system of personally cannot be published in Russia, for it states many facts which are by no means creditable to the Czar and his public opinion must set standards of the money reserves of all the National relations; but in some way which has banks over the corresponding period not been revealed to the public, a copy of Kuropatkin's memoirs has ing up to the standard. Under the come into the possession of George Kennan, Mr. Kennan has probably done more than any other American to acquaint the people of this country sia. He has traveled widely in the far as it goes, but if that is all that is empire, visited the prisons, the houses of the peasantry and the palaces of the nobles from St. Petersburg to the extremity of Siberia, and what he discovered, no matter how horrible it might be, he narrated in lively style. He is one of the few Americans who have mastered the Russian language, and is therefore competent to translate Kuropatkin's memoirs for publication

The work is to appear in serial form in McClure's magazine, the first installment being in the September number. It is brief, but nevertheless it is long enough to prove that the war with Japan was brought on by systematic bad faith on the part of the Russian autocracy. The evacuation of Manchurla was persistently evaded. Port Arthur was not turned over to the Pekin government as had been agreed when it was wrested from Japan at the close of her war with China. Far from that, it was rapidly transformed into a fortified position of enormous strength, while opposite to it the commercial port of Dalny was built by the Russlans with the evident curity that is not easy to realize on intent of permanent occupation. All example worthy of the study and emu. Hill has been a visitor.

immediate occasion for the outbreak of hostilities was the operations of one Bezobrazoff in Corea and on the Yalu River. This singular personage belongs in that class of obscure and insignificant individuals who, by gaining mysterious influence over sovereigns have changed the history of the world. In some way he interested the Czar Nicholas in his timber operations on the Yalu River and persuaded him to invest millions of money in the business. Other members of the royal forgetting all about what happened a family were drawn into the scheme until apparently almost every person near the Czar had invested money under Bezobrazoff's influence. must have been a man of extraordinary parts, expert in flattery and a such a complete recovery from the master of the arts of servile persua siveness. At any rate his command of the Czar's money and confidence made the country. The distribution of those him virtual ruler of the Russian dominions in Eastern Asia. He was able to appoint and dismiss viceroys at power of the New York banks to will, obtained the dispatch of soldiers into Corea, contrary to treaty with they should encourage the Japan, and through his known intimacy with the Czar, terrorized every official in the province. Some of them pretended to agree with Kuropatkin in his policy of honest dealing with Japan and frankness with the Czar, but they deceived him and played into Bezobrazoff's hands. Kuropatkin's repeated warnings were disregarded. The Japanese were treated with contempt and the war which he had pre dicted finally broke out. The subse

LOOKING AHEAD FOR GOVERNOR

show how it was conducted on the

Russian side.

Though the primary campaign of 1910 is yet fifteen months away, there are already evidences of the appearance of a number of candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. This is not said in a tone-of criticism of those who are entering the contest early, for if we are to have active candidates at all, the sooner they make their candidacy known th better, for it is desirable that voters have abundant opportunity to learn their qualifications. The subject is mentioned at this distance of time be fore the opening of the campaign because comment can now be made upon the situation in general without any particular aspirant feeling that an efort has been made to aid or injure his chances of nomination.

It may be said in the beginning that the new system of campaigning for a nomination, which has come into ex-istence since the adoption of the direct primary law, is not a very pleasing one to the thoughtful people of the state. Since the adoption of that law we have lost all semblance to the old theory that men are "called" to the public service. A primary campaign has become a scramble for votes, each andidate conducting his own scramble and employing such arts and tricks as he may be able to devise. This is true of the primary campaign in general and not of the Governorship race in particular. A primary campaign in Oregon is an undignified contest in which each candidate toots his own horn, with the chances in favor of the man who toots the loudest and in the ost directions. There is no pretense that the people ask a man to become candidate, and everybody knows that candidates enter the race upon their own metion, gather what aid they can and take their chances in an lection that sometimes develops immense surprises. The idea that the people call a man to public office has been entirely abandoned, for under the new system he is not called at all and receives the consent of perhaps a small minerity of the voters of his

This free-for-all scramble for office Newspaper readers who followed the is based upon the principle that every citizen has a right to aspire to any office-a principle that must be conceded to be truly American. But in practice this principle does not always work toward the attainment of the mary contest in which there are five or six candidates, each conducting a strenuous publicity campaign, the winner will have a minority of votes in his favor, and if he has been the cen ter of the fight the majority is against him, but scattered among the other candidates in such a way as to permit his nomination against the will of the majority. This is a defect of our prig Perhaps it is no mary system. fatal one, but it is serious in that it practically abolishes the American idea that the people call a man to public service. We need two changes in our primary system-one which will bring out the desirable candidates and another which will insure the defeat of the undesirables.

A word may now be offered regarding Governorship candidates in par-The position is one of such responsibility and consequent honor that it may safely be said that no of ability to fill the position man would refuse to accept a nomination tendered by his party or an election tendered by the people. But there are many very competent men who will decline to become candidates unconducted self-praise campaigns. If we are to have desirable candidates, qualification and refuse support to those who are not known as measurprimary system as now in practice each candidate frames a sort of platform for himself, a task which even men of mediocre ability could perform over night. This is all very well so to be considered, the man who can make the most promises and appeal to the largest number of local interests will always succeed. More important than promises are the charac-

ter and capacity of the man. Teh Governor should be one of the ablest men in the state, and the candidate of each party should be its bestqualified member. It is true that the people, who do not know he candidates personally, must judge a man's ability chiefly by his platform and his appearance as indicated by his poster pictures, and herein lies one of the weaknesses of the direct primary system. But if we are to have competent public officers we must learn to bring out candidates of known ability.

for such there surely are in the state. It goes without saying that a Governor should be a man of high mora character-not necessarily a prude, a teetotaler or a crank who has so high a regard for his own opinions and conduct that he can see no good in others'-but a man whose life has been clean and who can be held up as an

A Governor should be a man of such intellectual attainments that he could creditably represent his state on any public occasion. In the next few months the Republicans of Oregon should seek out a man of clean life. of known ability and creditable record who can head the ticket in 1910. They should prepare to reject self-seeking aspirants whose interest in the dear people dates from their ambition for position of power or remuneration.

DAVID AND THE TEMPLE. In the published notes to the Sunday school lesson for next Sunday, it is stated that "David's wars left such a stain upon his soul that Jehovah would not accept a temple at his hands even in his old age." This statement is flatly contradictory to the Scriptures; but even if it were not it has an inherent fishy flavor. The idea that Jehovah, who was himself a "man of war." would not accept a temple from David, who was "a man after his own heart," strikes one as somewhat improbable. According to the accounts, Jehovah did not dislike war to any perceptible degree and was not accus omed to hesitate at bloodshed when it became necessary to gain his ends The true reason why David did not build the temple we learn in i Kings, y-3. It was because his time was taken up with fighting all his active life and when "the Lord had finally but his enemies under the soles of his feet" he was too old to undertake such quent installments of the memoirs will a piece of work.

If Jehovah had cared about trifling flaws in the characters of his favorites he might possibly have found David's ten concubines a more serious cause of offense than his warlike habits. Nothing about these ten distinguished ladies seems to appear in the Sundaj school lesson, though their existence throws a brilliant light upon David's character. To be sure, they fade into insignificance beside the thousand posessed by his son, Solomon, who did build the temple, but still they are interesting, and something ought to be made of them in Sunday school. the way, is it any more disreputable to fight one's enemies than it is to have a thousand concubines? If David was too wicked to build the temple, what of Solomon?

The routine interpreter of the Scriptures is so indurated to the misstatement of the plainest facts to subserve his doctrines that his case is probably hopeless, but it seems a pity that children at the tender age of Sunday school scholars should be inducted into mysteries of this dubious art.

Taft and Foraker have "made up." Perhaps their redonciliation is like that of the two members of the church who had long nourished a feud that arose over a division fence. As one was about to die the other was prevailed upon to call and make peace The overtures were listened to with due attention and the expression on the sick man's face indicated a desire to be at peace with this world when he entered the next. After his visitor had expressed his regret over the controversy and had apologized for his part in it, the bed-ridden man replied, "I am glad you have come, brother, and I want my friends to know that if I die I shall die in peace, but I want you to understand that if I get well I'll get even with you for tearing down that fence.

It is not so easy for city folk to get "back to the farm" as it was at the close of the last Democratic administration. Then city people had mortgages on a large proportion of the farms, and they could get possession by foreclosing. Now farmers have no mortgages on their property, but have accounts at the bank upon which they can draw to buy city property. The hospitable farmer likes to meet his city friends, and if they wish to try farming he is willing to them small tracts at high prices. But since he doesn't want to see any of his city friends coming with mort gages to foreclose he is not likely to vote against the Government which has established confidence and promoted industrial prosperity.

Mr. Taft in a recent address said: 'Nothing is more foolish, nothing more utterly at variance with soun public policy, than to enact a law which, by reason of the conditions surrounding the community in which it is declared to be law, is incapable of enforcement." This is great good sense, whatever may be said by persons with "a fixed idea" to the contrary.

In Vermont the Independence or Hearst party got over 1200 votes, where it never had a vote before. Evidently its vote will be a considerable factor in many of the states, from East to West. Any person is at liberty to guess in what proportion it will be drawn from the old parties.

All Oregon Democrats who registered as Democrats are requested to contribute 25 cents to the Bryan campaign fund. Those Democrats who registered as Republicans should be given 25 cents each as a token of appreciation of their loyal self-sacrifice

A Chicago streetcar company has devised a plan for teaching women to get off a car without falling. Now won't someone teach her how to throw a stone at a hen without endangering window glass in an opposite direction?

There are other towns in Willamette Valley that need a new hotel much more than Eugene does, But that city seems to be taking the lead in new things lately. After all, what's the need of a Re-

Eugene is to have a new hotel.

publican campaign in Oregon? Nobody wants a change except the Democrats, and they are in the minority. These are the first "glad-hand promises that Oregon has received

from Mr. Harriman. Hitherto they have been the "hot-air" kind. It is still an unsettled question whether, if Chairman Cake had been in Oregon, anything would have been

Just to think only ten more police men are needed to close those vice dens in Portland. Are there no vol-

unteers? Perhaps Mr. Harriman is so sociable because since his last coming Mr.

H. B. Buddenborg Says Work Will Soon Start on Rogue River Line. GRANTS PASS, On, Sept. 2 .- (Spe.

dal.)-H. B. Buddenborg, one of the apitalists of Seattle interested in the building of the Rogue River and Oregon Southern Railway, has just com pleted his trip over the proposed route, traveling in all about 200 miles through the adjacent territory in the interest of the road.

Mr. Buddenborg stated here that work on the electric line would be started at an early date. He does not look for any disagreement with the Harriman line for yardage and depot facilities

This was his first trip to Southern Oregon and he is greatly impressed with the outlook and future of this part of the state, and is astonished at the amount of freight that will be a source of revenue when once the road

Roseburg Paving Bonds Illegal.

ROSEBURG, Or., Sept. 1 .- (Special.)-What was undoubtedly the hardest blow et encountered by the paving advocates a this city came to light today when the Recorder received a communication rom Morris Bros., of Portland, who were ecently awarded the Roseburg improvement bonds, in which they said that the bonds had been rejected, there being a number of irregularities contained in the nitiative petitions. Mayor Hoover im-nediately appointed Coshow & Rice as ecial counsel to devise ways and means whereby the defect could be remedied, giving them until evening to file their report. The Mayor also called a special session of the Council for this evening when Attorney Rice appeared before the body, stating that his firm had investi sted the matter thoroughly and had called. After due consideration the mat ter was left in the hands of the attorneys for further investigation. From indications the paving proposition is a or at least must wait until

## Will Hold Conference at Milton.

MILTON, Or. Sept. 3 .- The annual co ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will convene in Milton, September 16, Bishop Jemes Atkins, D. D., of Nash ville, Tenn., presiding. Other prominent divines who will attend are: Rev. Dr. Mo-Murray, general secretary of the Church Extersion Sender. Per Dr. Hammond Extension Society; Rev. Dr. Hammond of the Board of Education; Rev. Dr. Nelson, Houston, Tex.; Rev. Dr. Vaughn, of San Francisco, and J. R. Pepper, a member of the international Sunday school committee. The Conference boundaries extend to Scokene in the north, Roise in extend to Spokane in the north, Boise ! the east, and Heppner in the south. The Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet in connection with the conference, envening Tuesday, September 15.

Improvement Assessment Void.

CHEHALIS, Wash. Sept. 3.—(Special.)—Judge Reid, of Tacoma, sitting for Judge Rice, today held that the Chehalis Council's assessment for the Cascade avenue improvement was null

and void.

The point on which the decision was based was that the Council's estimate of the cost of the improvement was so far under the price at which the contract was let as to invalidate its ac-

It is expected the Council will make

Suicide, Declares Coroner.

HILLSBORO, Or., Sept. 3 .- (Special.)-Coroner E. C. Brown stated today that there is absolutely no doubt Harold Christensen, the 16-year-old Tigardville boy killed by dynamite yesterday, com-mitted suicide.

Coroner Brown stated that the fuse had been lighted and the discarded match set fire to the building. Experienced giant powder men say that not once in a thousand times will the cap ignite the paper Young Christensen was a grandson of

## Freight Movement Heavy.

VALE, Or., Sept. 3 .- (Special.) - The shipping report for the quarter ending June 30 shows freight receipts as fol-June 30 snows freight receipts as for-lows: April, 2,103,000 pounds; May, 2,-645,000 pounds, June, 2,041,000. Freight forwarded during the same quarter was as fellows: April, 805,000 pounds May, 286,000 pounds; June, 785,000 pounds. These figures do not include wool, the shipping of which commences with July. report shows a record movement of freight at this point.

Aberdeen Library Dedicated.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Sept. 3 .- (Spe. ABERDEEN, Wash, Sept. 3.—(Spe-cial)—The Carnegie library building, which cost \$25,000, of which Mr. Carnegie gave \$15,000, was dedicated tonight and the property turned over to the city by the board of trustees under whose direction the structure was erected. The occasion was made a social event. The interior of the build-ing was beautifully decorated by a nmittee of prominent women,

Albany Apple-Growers Organize.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 3.—(Special.)— 'Albany Apple-Growers' Association,' was the name adopted yesterday after was the name adopted yesterday after-moon by the union of apple prowers of this vicinity recently formed for the purpose of packing and marketing the apple crop of this section on a co-op-erative basis this year. As soon as the stock is subscribed, the association will choose its directors and officers and managers will then be elected.

Child Is Burned to Death. MONTESANO, Wash., Sept. 3 .- (Spe-

cial.)-News has been received here of the death, by burning, of the little son of J. K. Mohney, of Summit. A sister who was taking care of the little ones left the house for a few minutes, and upon her return found the clothing her infant brother in flames. The cl sustained injuries which caused his

Oregon Man Threatens Suit.

MONTESANO, Wash., Sept. 3.—(Special.)—County Clerk W. C. Birdwell has received a letter from Abraham Peabody. of Pendleton, Or., threatening to sue Chehalis County for \$15,000 damages for false mprisonment, and calling on the authorities to settle. Peabody was sent to the insane asylum at Stellacoom, from this county in 1900, and released as cured ne years later.

Fix Wages for Hoppickers.

HILLSBORO, Or., Sept. 2.—(Special.)
—Prominent hopgrowers from all sections of the county met here yesterday and decided to pay a cent a pound for picking. Nearly all growers in the county will pay this scale, and picking will begin the first of next week. The crop, however, will not reach two-thirds of last year's pick.

Wagon Capsizes; Teamster Hurt. GRANTS PASS, Or., Sept. 3.—(Spe-dal.)—Elmer Page, a freight hauler between here and Takilma, was between thrown from his wagon and suffered a dislocation of his right shoulder. While descending Hayes hill the horses ran into a the wagon. into a steep bank and overturned

Construction Begins at Seattle End

of Line.

The first actual construction work on the Oregon & Washington Railroad at the Seattle end, the road which is the Union Pacific extension from Portland to Tacoma and Scattle, began yesterday. It means the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars and the accomplishment of the first unit of the new Harriman

road into the heart of the Hill country. The contract for the first eight miles of the road at the Seattle end has been let to Twohy Brothers, of Spokane, one of the largest railroad contracting firms in the Northwest. It calls for the com-pletion of the line from the Seattle tide flats to Black River Junction.

Work was started yesterday by the firm at two points, between Seattle and Georgetown, near the tide flats, and on the south side of Georgetown, near Van Asselt. For a short time the construc tion gangs will not be full, but as soon as Twohy Brothers can get their outfits on the scene construction work will be hastened. The firm has many men busy th Montana, repairing the damage to the Hill lines by the heavy floods of last month. Several hundred men will be imployed as soon as they can be secured.

The Oregon & Washington line parallel the St. Paul and the Columbia & parallel the St. Fall and the Columbia & Puget Sound roads between Seattle and Black River. The franchise had been held up through the City of Georgetown, where the use of certain streets had been asked. Although the Georgetown Council has not agreed to the concessions requested by the railroad, work will proceed, construction through the Georgetown city limits to be deferred.

A clause in the franchise granted the

town city limits to be deferred.

A clause in the franchise granted the Oregon & Washington by the Scattle Council provides that work must be started by September 5 and it is on this account that Twohy Brothers have been secured to start operations immediately. It is probable that this first section of the projected road will be completed be-fore the rain begins, and that the heaviest part of the construction between Portland and Seattle will be left until

next season.

There is no indication of operations being started before next Spring on the Portland end of the line. A connection with the Spokane, Portland & Seattle's bridge across the Columbia River, which will be used by the Oregon & Wash-ington, has been built by the Harriman interests, however, so that when work is started it will be on the Washington shore of the Columbia River. This is one of the most important Harriman projects pending at the present time in the Pacific Northwest.

LOWER RATE FOR PRUNES

Southern Pacific Makes Reduction on Dried Product Transportation.

Special reduced rates on dried prunes from local points on the Southern Pa-cific lines in the state to packing-houses at various stations will be made effect ive September 10, and continue unti March 31, 1999. The rates are practically ne-balf of the usual tariff on dried frui and are made by the railroad company to encourage the packing of dried prunes in attractive form for the Eastern markets.
This year's prune crop will be about 10,000,000 pounds short of last season's 19,000,000 pounds short of last senson's output, when the growers of the state sent away 28,000,000 pounds. Late frosts are assigned as the reason for the shortage. The rates just announced are on the ums of 5 and 10 cents per 100

The object of the Southern Pacific is to have Oregon Prunes reach the East-ern markets in the best possible condi-tion," said C. A. Malboeuf, district freight agent of the Southern Pacific, in appoun-

ing the new rates.

"Low freights will induce the shipment of dried fruit to the pucking-houses. where they will be put up in fancy boxes for shipment East. This results in doing away with the shipment of prune in sacks, as was formerly the custom, and prunes put up in fancy packages are in good demand in the East. This policy on the part of the railroad com-pany has widened the market for Orefruit and raised prices.

Stations where the prunes will be hipped for packing are: Albany, Dun-ee, Eugene, Myrtle Creek, Newberg, Portland, Roseburg, Salem and Sheridan

"Freight Rate Primer" Issued. In striking fashton, the New York Central lines have illustrated the familiar railroad arguments about the mainte-nance of freight rates and the increase in the tariffs wherever necessary in "Freight Rate Primer," a small folder new being given distribution. The book was compiled by W. C. Brown, vicepresident of the New York Central, and agents of the system have been fur-nished with a supply for handing out to the friends of the road. A recent address by Mr. Brown before the Michigan Manufacturers' Association serves as a large part of the text of the primer. Am striking statements in the address is following: "The vast army of men en-gaged in producing the commodity of transportation at an average cost of 40 per cent lower than is shown by any other country is paid an average wage more than 50 per cent higher than is

Exodus to Hop Fields.

paid in any other country where rail-roads exist."

The exodus to the hop fields of the Willamette Valley was started yesterday, when a special train was run over the West Side division of the Southern Pacific to Independence, in the heart of the hop country. The train carried about 600 people who will engage in the hop harvest during the next two weeks. River boats will be crowded from this time on with hoppickers all bound for the hopgrowing country up the Wil-lamette. Every year at this season both lamette. Every year at this season both the rallroads and river steamers have swarm from the city to pick hops.

BROTHERS TO GET FORTUNE

Two Men Reported to Have Been Left Estate Worth Million.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3 .- (Spe cial,)—William Owen, of Seattle, and Henry Owen, of Pertland, left tonight for New York, where they will take passage for London, each to receive his half of a million-dollar estate left them some months ago.

Until they received word of the un-expected legacy, both men were in less than moderate circumstances. In fact, William Owen was arrested for falling to pay a small board bill. He was at the time out of work and unwas at the time out of work and un-able to obtain employment.

Less than a week after his arrest he was astounded to receive a cable-gram to the effect that an uncle. Ellis T. Jones, had died and left his entire estate, valued at more than \$1,-

000,000 to the two nephews.

Owen had local lawyers investigate and found that all he had to do was to go to London and be identified. His brother is employed with the firm of Bradbury & Reed, of Port-land, and together the two will return to England to remain in luxury the rest of their days, after struggling with adversity for years in this sec-

tion and Alaska. The local directory contains no such firm as Bradbury & Reed, nor does it show anyone by the name of Henry Owen.

when the market is subject to a sud- this naturally irritated Japan, But the lation of the young people of the state. TRAVELS OVER ROUTE OF ROAD START WORK ON RAILROAD ALWAYS "MAKES ONE SHUDDER." It is "Paramount" One Year, and "Stu-

pendous" Another, "Overshadowing" the Third Time.

Brooklyn Eagle, Ind.-Dem. Twelve years ako, Mr. Bryan was not only confident, but defiant. He pictured his adversary as the man who used to boast that he looked like Napoleon; also as "the man who shudders today when he thinks that he was nominated on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo," Clearly, the finger of fate was there. For, as McKinley listened, he could "bear with ever increasing distinctness the sound of the waves as they beat upon

sound of the waves as they beat upon the lonely shores of St. Helena." Of that memorable fight Mr. Bryan was the Wellington—until election day. He had a paramount issue. And upon that issue, he declared, there was not a spot of ground upon which the enemy would dure to challenge battle. Gold had slain its tens of thousands, but the day of was at hand, as witness: begged and they have mocked and our calamity came. We beg no more. We entreat no more. We petition no more. We defy them." Finally came the dreadful warning that should Democracy be beaten, legislative control of the country would be surren to foreign potentates

So much for 1896. Four years later the gold standard was still nailed to the national mast, but worse had come to pass, even worse than the slaughter of tens of thousands. Our form of government was imperiled. The country was called upon to make a choice between surrendering its civilization and giving freedom to the Fillinger. This according to the Filipinos. This according Democratic platform adopted at Kan-sas City; also according to another platform upon which Mr. Bryan ran,

that of the People's Party,
As an issue, gold had been merely paramount, but Imperialism was "stu-pendous." Mr. Bryan so described it. More than that, he called it a question, the settlement of which could not be delayed, adding: "No other question can approach it in im-portance; no other question demands such immediate consideration," Hence his promise that if elected he would convene Congress in extraordinary That was eight years ago session. and our civilization has not been sur-rendered and the republic survives The "stupendous" of 1900 has island the "paramount" of 1896. Each is on

This year we are back to the "para-This year we are back to the "paramount" again, with a variation: "Shall the people rule?" That's the question. There are other topics, such as injunctions and the tariff and the little matter of exterminating of all the great corporations, but the fundamental or underlying or overshadowing query is whether the country when the voters go to the polls in November next, shall relinquish government of the people, by the people and for the people.

people.

Of course, there must be a crists, an emergency. There must be, as it were, a precipice, over the brink of which we are likely, if not sure, to tumble, in the depletable event of a contingency. Bimetallism seems further off than ever and nobody knows how long it will be before the Fillpinos can take care of themselves, but these subjects have lost the charm. but these subjects have lost the charm of novelty. They have become insiple. They are minus their electrifying qualities. For the "wolves" cry of 1898 a substitute was found. For the "wolves" cry of 1890 comes that all

absorbing question.

It is not too soon to anticipate.

One of two of the candidates nominated for the Presidency will be elected. Presuming him to live until March 4, 1969, he will be sworn in. taking his credentials indirectly from the people. Presuming him to live for four years thereafter, he will during the interval serve the people to the best of his ability. Toward the close of that interval another—or the same—President will be commissioned, which will be generally regarded as showing that the people rule.

This is as about as near as anyone case come to answering the Peerless

can come to answering the Peerless and Perpotusi. Nor is it irreverent to add: In the name of the prophet, add:

Sweet Proof.

"I wonder if Reginald really loves me?" audibly mused the fair young girl.
"Yes." answered Reginald's employer,
"he does. You would know it if you could see him at the office, staring racancy with his mouth open."-Philaelphia Press.

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