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THE CALHOUN CASE.

The charge against Patrick Calhoun on trial in San Francisco, is bribery of the Supervisors of the city, from whom concessions were to be had for street-car franchises. The case is about to go to the jury. That Calhoun caused money to be paid to the Supervisors will be questioned by few, if any. Yet the jury may not find him guilty. For there is human nature in jurymen.

These things will not be pleaded directly for Calhoun, for the law makes no allowance for conditions or circum stances, and bribery is bribery; yet the jury may consider:-

First, that after the earthquake it was necessary to re-establish the streetcar lines as quickly as possible, and in the circumstances as cheaply as possifor everything had been destroyed, and Calhoun's company was unwilling in the circumstances to be subjected to the cost of putting their wire system underground. But the Supervisors wouldn't allow this, unless they should paid for it. So they "held up" Calhoun's company for a large sum of money. The Spreckels people, rivals of the Calhoun people, were doing all in their power to make the situation for the latter a difficult one.

Second, that the Supervisors, after holding up the Calhoun company and dividing the money among them, were induced through fear and promise of immunity, one by one, to make confessions that became the basis of the prosecution of Calhoun. Those who sought and pocketed the bribes are to escape, and the man they held up on the highway is to be the victim of the law, as he previously was the victim of the robbers.

Now, of course, in the eye of the law this cannot excuse Calhoun. It cannot even be pleaded in his behalf. But the jury cannot be ignorant of the facts; therefore may not agree on a verdict of guilty. These further con aiderations will press upon attention and may be used as grounds for excuse of Calhoun :---

First, if the people elect corrupt ras cals to important official positions and a man can save his property and do business only by buying them, he is in some degree excusable.

Second, when these rascals obtain immunity by confession of their own crime, on condition that they will bear testimony against the man they virtually forced to pay them money-bringing about his conviction that This was the "perfidy and dishonor" they may themselves go free-the in-stinct of human nature is likely to make itself manifest in some of the members of the jury.

Third, since it is the rivals of the Calhoun company who have supported the prosecution from the first, and who, by their own admission, have put of the iniquities of protection," may begin to understand why The Oregoformous sums of money to push it, there may be hesitation among

this a "one-way" proposition. same steamer, which is carrying Oregon wool, salmon and other products to the Eastern States, also brought to Portland, on its inward trip, a lot of steel products, earthenware and general merchandise from Pittsburg. Cleveland, Chicago and other Eastern

points. This west-bound freight was also delivered in railroad time at a much lower rate than could be met by the ratiroads, unless they were seeking repose in bankruptcy. Of course, these cold, hard commercial facts play havoc with the pretty theories of Muck raker Russell and his prompters, but the men who buy and sell at the Pacific Coast sea ports have no time for theories which cannot be used to some economic advantage.

WHAT IS IT ALL ABOUT?

Replying to Mr. Bryan's attack on Democratic Senators who to retain the duty on lumber, the Atanta Constitution says retention of the duty is "just a plain business prop-osition," and that "the Senators from states which produce lumber could not do otherwise than vote for it."

This is a perfectly frank and candid It illustrates and explains the attitude of nearly all Senators and Representatives toward the tariff. Senator Chamberlain is reported as hav-ing favored retention of the lumber tariff, an increase moreover of the duty on hops, and full protection for wool. We suppose now, therefore, we shall have no more arguments against protective duties from Democratic journals or orators of Oregon-that s, against duties for protection of the products of this state; though doubtss it will still be affirmed that other states-say Maine, Michigan, Lousiana and Alabama ought not to claim the benefit of the "principle" for themselves.

Now, therefore, in spite of the Denver platform, many Senators and Representatives associated with the Democratic party feel that they are practically compelled to pursue a course on the tariff which "is just a plain business proposition"; that is, to vote to keep out of the country foreign commodities that would compete with the products of their own states or districts. But this makes a farce of professions of tariff reform and "lumber" of platforms that demand admission of lumber and other things free of duty; and it sets Mr. Bryan once more on a course that may lead up to his nomination again.

It must be admitted that there is little or no prospect of any material reduction of tariff duties. From the way in which so many Senators and Representatives-even from states that voted for the candidates who stood on the Denver platform-act in the matter, it may be doubted whether a najority of the people of the United states want any material reductions. Morever, the tariff is not actually a party question, nor ever was; nor is it lkely it ever will be. It came nearer being a party issue in 1892, on Cleveland's second election, than ever before or since; but that was a temporary result, due to a fit of anger on the part of the workingmen of the country provoked by the Homestead af-fair. Yet the Congress thus created refused to act on a consistent principle of tariff reduction, but formulated an act more notorious for its monopolistic features than the one it repealed.

tariff denounced by President Cleveland. Possibly now, with the present action of the Democratic members of Congress before their eyes, those critics who have been carping for years at The Oregonian because it declined to act with that party for "overthrow the climate the author says: "There is

in making the shipment by rail, and, As a money-getter, his power was plue compared with the rall rate. Nor is and strenuous years in the financial ports. The into other hands. His second wife ly endowments. His confidence in her,

> testamental restriction was absolute. It is incredible, however, that a man of his close and even niggardly mansaving and spending would sanction the prolific bounty with which his chosen almoner has dispensed his hoarded millions. Firm in the belief that every man should take care of himself and his own, this bellef has been reduced to a negative quality by Sage's widow, from his wealth has provided Summer

utings and recreation for scores bi tired working women and for the pale. pinched, sickly offspring of thriftless or dissipated fathers. Ben Franklin himself was not more rigid in the promulgation and application of the rules of economy among working people than was Russell Sage; yet his almoner

hesitates not upon occasion to ignore these rules in what she conceives to be the interest of humanity and the welfare of the poor and suffering. The case is a conspicuous one as ex-

mplifying the truth of the centuriesold estimate of the blessedness of giving. Mrs. Sage is happy in her giving Wealth gives her pleasure through the large opportunities that it affords to carry comfort and pleasure to others Her husband was happy, after the manner of sordid men, in gathering noney; she has found, since his death ter chief happiness in scattering it. Who shall say that his endeavor though assessed as narrow and sordid, was not a potent means to a gracious since it made possible the prolific bounty which has given a name liscredited by philanthropy, while he lived and worked and accumulated, a high place upon the honor roll of the world's benefactors.

A HANDBOOK OF ALASKA.

General A. W. Greely, U. S. A., has written a "Handbook of Alaska." (Scribners, New York). As an epitome of information about Alaska, brought down to the present time, written in simplest and clearest style, this book deserves attention. The writer evi-dently has read all the books about Alaska; but his judgments have been formed on his own observations; for as he says in his preface, familiar with Alaska for the past nine years, he has seen its evolution from a fey

mining centers, without civil law, to its present status of an organized ter ritory, with railways, cables, schools, and all the concomitants of a great and prosperous country. Here is a general description of Alaska, with sufficient account of its

the present development down to time. The materials which the author has made use of he has used as ore reduced by his observation and judgnent to his own purposes. The book, therefore, is an original one. It is a product, in close combination, of what other observers have written, with the later deductions from the writer's own observations. As a "handbook" it is all that could be desired. The easy simplicity of the style and the close condensation of the matter alike chal-

enge the attention. From General Greely's description t becomes clear that Alaska is destined to be the seat of a great popula-tion. Invitation to industry is offered in a vast territory abounding in nearly all the resources of nature. Ores, min erals, metals, timber abound; the agricultural possibilities of the southern portion of the territory, and even the Yukon Valley, are very considerable. Of

no typical Alaskan climate any more

can climate. The extremes of latitude

there is an European or Ameri-

neighbor to build harbors which FLOW OF WORLD'S GOLD STREAM FOURTH OF JULY'S GORY RECORD after raying extra insurance and all nomenal; in the perpetuation of his would never have been built had there other expenses, there is a saving of about one-third in the freight rate as meet, the accumulations of his long across the line and through American and strenuous years in the financial ports. We would not permit Can-world will, and of necessity must, pass adian commerce to follow the natural route to market, and having diverted is a woman of many high and woman- it by our needless obstructions, can now sit haughtily by and watch as attested by the fact that by the it go to cur more liberal trade com erms of his will his immense and petitors. Canada has already adopted sealously guarded wealth passed into the policy of preferential duties upon er possession absolutely and without imports from Great Britain, and has also established reciprocal relations in some lines with France. Now comes the news that no less than three of the great German steamship lines will establish a regular service on the Atlantic between Canada and Rotterdam, Bremen and Hamburg.

With these admirable facilities for trading with people that are anxious to trade with her, Canada will, very shortly, be in a position of absolute independence of the United States. Perhaps, after the horse is stolen, we may decide to lock the stable door. Meanwhile, the treatment which we are extending to our nearest neighbor is not at all pleasing to a great many Americans on both sides of the line, Americans on both sides and in the end it may not be profitabl. to the trusts who are responsible for it

The highest June price for live hogs since 1882 was reached in Chicago yesterday, when the best stock was sold at \$8 per 100 pounds. With cash wheat hovering around \$1.50 per bushel, corn approaching 75 cents per oushel, oats well above 50 cents, and verything else that grows on a farm proportionately high, the problem of the great army of consumers is daily ecoming more difficult. Out here in the boundless West, where there are still millions of acres of cheap land to be cleared and cropped, the men who do not care to pay these fancy prices can go into the country and become producers, but in the crowded districts in the Eastern States, the opportunities are not so good and the consumer is in a difficult position. Meanwhile, the farmers of the country are organizing for the purpose of

ecuring lower freight rates and higher prices for their products.

If "Washington Crossing the Dela ware" had been provided with a craft as great as the new North German Lloyd liner George Washington; he ould have swung the vessel broadside to the stream and, by walking from stem to stern, have made the trip without moving the vessel very much. This new giant of the seas is 722 feet long. 78 feet beam and from the awning deck is 80 feet in depth. The wonderful steamer with the famous name, is now en route to New York on her malden trip and, if her passenger acommodations are all taken, she will have on board about 3300 people. While the dimensions of the George Washington are somewhat smaller than those of the big Cunarders Lusitania and Mauretania, the carrying capacity of the new craft is much greater than that of the two record-breakers.

An important factor in the social, eligious and philanthropic life of Ore gon City for a third of a century was canceled by the death at her home in hat city last Sunday of Mrs. Fannie L Cochran. The statement that she was president of the Woman's Sanitary Aid Society there during the sorrowful years of the Civil War attests her philanthropic spirit. A devoted member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church for

many years, she was closely identified with the religious effort that was carried on under its ministry. Her acquaintance was large and she was ially much esteemed. A good and useful woman, who walked in quiet, womanly ways, she will be greatly missed from the place and endeavor that knew her so long.

Mr. Gould's terms of reconciliation with his wife were that, "she was to abstain from intoxicants, to refrain from humiliating him before his friends, and to reduce her personal

Precious Metal Now 75 Per Cent Larger

Than It Was One Decade Ago. Bradstreet's.

There is about twice as much gold in he world today as there was a quarter of a century ago, and the amount is half as large again as it was 10 years ago. The stock of gold money has grown at an even greater rate, being practically \$75 per cent larger than it was a decade ago These statements summarize in a very general way the results disclosed by some tables prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor for publication in the forth-coming statistical abstract of the United States. Speaking in general terms, the gold production of the world from the discovery of America to the present time has aggregated \$13,000,000; the amount of gold now in existence is estimated at \$11,000,000,000, and the value of the gold coin in all the countries of the world for

which statistics are available now aggre gates about \$7.000,000,000. One of the notable features of the sta-istical showing made is the rapid in-rease in the production of gold in recent tistical It appears that prior to the year ears. 1700 the world's gold production averaged about \$5,000,000 a year; from 1700 to 1750 it averaged about \$10,000,000 a year, and from 1750 to 1850 it averaged about \$12,-0,000 a year. Then came the period of e great gold discoveries in the United ates and in Australia. The output was creased nearly tenfold, the annual out out of gold mines ranging above \$100,000, 0 a year from 1850 to 1890. In 1893 the following it was \$1\$1.000,000; the year following it was \$1\$1.000,000; two years ater than that, viz., 1896, it was \$202,-00,000. Thenceforward the increase was still more rapid. The \$300,000,000 line was ssed in 1899; more than \$400,000,000 s produced in 1906, \$410,000,000 in 190 and \$427,000,000 in 1908. Summarizing the results of the great increase in gold production during recent years, it appears that the output of that metal during the 10 years ending with 1908 aggregated \$3.-00,000,000, while the product of the ears immediately preceding amounted 2,400,000,000, making a total of \$5,800,-000,000 worth of gold produced in the last

25 years out of a total production of \$18 .-00,000,000 since the dis overy of America PRESIDENT TAFT'S CAPITAL STORY

How He Illustrated His Bewilderment

Over Tariff Schedules.

Wash. Special to Philadelphia Ledger. President Taft confessed to a delegaon of Ohio woolen manufacturers today that he had become bewildered by the intricacles of the tariff bill. The dele-gation was the seventh that had called in the last few days. All of them urged conflicting changes in the schedule as proposed in the Senate bill. The President throw up his hands today when the seventh radically different suggestion was urged.

"Gentlemen, gentlemen," he exclaimed you remind me of an experience I had on my recent trip into the South. When passing through the mountains of Tenessee a reception committee boarded our car to accompany us to a town in which I was to speak. They were fine fellows, and the chairman of the committee was anxious to fell me all about the country. Our train was running along the bank of a beautiful stream, and I asked its name. The chairman mumbled something that was unintelligible. I asked him to re-peat it. Again he mumbled so that I

couldn't catch what he said. "'I beg your pardon.' I said, "but I lidn't understand it. Will you spell didn't

"Waal, I don't reckon as how I kin," te replied. 'Some folks spells it one way, other folks spells it another, and still other folks spells it different. In my pore adgment, jedge, they ain't no correct ray to spell it.' " The President added that he would con-

fess that the story explained his tion fairly well on some of the schedules.

NOT MUCH OF A PITCHER.

President Taft With the Yale Men at Pittsburg.

From Pittsburg Dispatch to the Cincin-nati Enguirer. Early in the afternoon President Taft

grasped a bat as he started to the big ball field, where the Yale Alumni were thoosing up sides.

"I will pitch," said Mr. Taft, as he dropped the bat and strode toward a big burdock leaf which did duty as a pitch-er's box. A yell of delight went up from the the strong strong

Each Celebration Means That \$10,000,-000 Goes Up in "Bang" and Lives.

Rochester (N. Y.) Times. In six years, owing to our fool methods of celebrating the Fourth of July, as many Americans have been killed or malmed as would equal in number one-

products of others, is not less than \$50 a week, averaged up. We do not know what the reckoning is as to the economic what the reckoning is as to the economic value of women, and we shall avoid trou-ble by refusing to hazard any estimate of our own, merely affirming that a woman's value is inestimable. But if we have the \$50 estimate for men and assume one-half of the killed-whose number in these six years is put by the Journal of the American Medical Association at 1316 -to have been lads with 30 years' ex-pectancy of productive life, we have as a waste from deaths alone the sum of waste from deaths alone the sum

a waste from deaths alone the sum of \$25,662,000, to which must be added the loss from injuries and the cost of gun-powder and other explosives foolishly burned to make a bloody holiday. It probably is as good a guess as any to say that every Fourth of July sees us \$10,000,000 poorer than we would be if we could learn to celebrate with better judg-ment. nent.

New York Tribune

New York Tribune. Present indications are that there will be more "zafe and sane" Fourth of July celebrations in the cities of the United States this year than ever before. If rarious regulations and ordinances in a score of quiet-loving places are enforced the work record of last Independence States record of last Independence gory day ought to be considerably reduced Cleveland has been boasting of its copper riveted anti-explosive law since it adopted, soon after last Fourth, and looks forward to a comparatively peace-ful day instead of a massacre. In Wash-ington a citizens' committee is busy on a "scheme to entertain the small boy in a sensible way and wean him fro devil'a invention of years gone by bany is going to allow a little bany is going to allow a little racket and maiming, firecrackers of small callber being permitted from 6 in the morn-ing until noon only. Chicago has served notice of a rigid enforcement of the law

against high explosives and dangerous toys. Boston has not yet acted, and the Advertiser mournfully says that "the outlook for the day does not promise much difference from the worst features

BIG BILION-DOLLAR ERA.

wollen Fortunes of Today Will Be Dwarfed by Hoards of Tomorrow.

of recent years.'

New York World. The incorporation in the United States uring May of railroad, industrial and companies having a capital stock f \$258,459,900, gives an idea of the wonder ul commercial expansion of the country furnished by the speedy absorpt speedy absorption by nvestors of the \$10,000,000 issue of pre cerred stock put out by a new dry goods combination. E. H. Harriman said to the newspaper men who asked him about the eport that he was going abroad to dis se of \$150,000,000 of bonds. "I w int an 't ave to go out of this house to do that half an hour."

This is truly a billion-dollar era. Where e last generation figured in million non multiple of the prese world is \$100,000,000. To he comr ent-day what angths is the multiplication of millions o go? Estates of \$1,000,000 have dwindled comparison to modest competencies, the present rate of increase, the vollen fortunes" of today may toswollen

aworld fortunes of today may to-morrow excite no public concern, being dwarfed by the greater hoards heaped up and reduced to negligible consequence in the light of the graver problems in the regulation of capital which may then be expected to demand attention.

of adopting a platfo

Ominous Separatist Movement, Springfield (Mass.) Republican

The "Assembly" Method. Lebanon (Linn County) Criterion. This election (in Portland) is of much more than local concern to Port-and. It has a state-wide importance an that it indorses the Assembly-rec-mmended candidates for office and land. discourage the self-constituted will candidate with which this state has been cursed for the last few years. We are willing to advocate from now until the next state campaign an As-sembly of Republicans of the state for

Life's Sunny Side

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"I dined with W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., on his return from Monte Carlo, at the Cafe de Paris," said a California millionaire

"Mr. Vanderbill declared that there in round numbers, 30,000. That, of course, is a tremendous waste. It has been reckoned that the value of a live working man to the community, both vere quite unfair. You were in the opeless position of the man who made the brandy bet. "This man was met by a friend, who

said What makes you look so blue?

"'What makes you look so blue" "'Finn,' the man answered, 'has bet me a 10-spot that he can drink a quart, of brandy a day without staggering.' "'And you look blue! Why,' cried the friend, 'why, man, you've got a dead certainty. Finn's bound to lose, He can't take two drinks without staggering scandalously

"But the duffer,' replied the other,' has taken the bottle to bed with him." -St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the characteristics of H. H. One of the characteristics of H. H. Rogers was his love of a joke, even at his own expense. The humor lost noth-ing by that in Mr. Rogers' opinion. This was one of his favorite stories: He, William C. Whitney and several other friends, were discussing the suc-cession to the presidency of Yale, then vacant before the election of Frofessor Hadley, who then held the chair of Headley.

Hadley, who then held the chair of economics. Another professor, longer at the university than Dr. Hadley, was a candidate, and his chances of winning the honor were under discussion. "Well," said Mr. Rogers, "If I had

"Well," said Mr. Rogers, if I had been as long around Yaye as Professor So-and-So, I'd be president." "No, Henry," retorted Mr. Whitney, "you would probably own the ground and the buildings, but you would not be president." be president." Mr. Rogers always told that story

with a chuckle "You can print that some time," he said.-Detroit Free Press,

Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in a Mr. Dickson, a colored parter in a New England town, was shaving one of his customers one evening, when the following conversation occurred respecting Mr. Dickson's connection with a colored church in the place: "I believe you are a member of the church in Elm street," said the cus-

"No, sah, not at all."
"No, sah, not at all."
"Why, are you not a member of the African Church?"
"Not dis year, sah."
"Why did you leave?"
"Well, I'll tell yo', sah," said Mr. Dickson. "It was jus' like his: I joined dat church in good faith; I gib ten dollar to de preachin' uv de gospel an' de people call me 'Brudder gib ten dollar to de preachin' uv de gospel an' de people call me 'Brudder Dickson.' De second year I only gib five dollar, 'n de church people call me 'Mr. Dickson.' Well, sah, de third year I gibs nothing to de preachin,' 'n after dat dey jes' call me 'ol' Nigger Dickson,' an I quit 'em."-Puck.

It was a murky day in August, and the old sea captains were talking of a schooner which had been struck by lightning a few days before, and adding their contributions to nautical fiction, thinly disguised as fact. "How about the Emma S., Captain Ell?" asked the privileged listener at last. "Wasn't she

"She was, sir," and Captain Eli fixed his gaze on a crack in the ceiling of the old wharf office. "She was, Indeed, off

the Cape, home'ard bound, she was, " "I'd like to hear the particulars," said the young man, and all the cap-tains moved in their seats and fixed

their eyes on the crack which held the gaze of Captain Ell. "Tian't much to tell, only what might happen to any vessel under similar cir-cumstances," said Captain Ell. "A bolt struck the deck amidships and bored a hole right down through the bottom o' the schooner big as a man's leg. "The water come rushing in, and o' course the Emma S. would have found-

ered if a second bolt hadn't come and struck my foreto'galla'mast, cut it off near the top, turned it end for end, and drove it right into the hole, plugging it up and making it water-tight

verdict against a defendant.

The offense of which Calhoun is ac cused is not pardonable in law, nor in morals either; yet the feeling is sure to be that he and his company were robbed by scoundrels. who are now to be permitted to go The Oregonian cannot justify this view of the case; it simply presents a forecast of the way in which mem bers of the jury may possibly view it.

WATER COMPETITION IN PRACTICE The American-Hawaiian liner River

side, which crossed out of the Columbla last Saturday, carried, with other freight, a large consignment of Oregon wool and salmon. This wool was shipped into Portland by rail from points east of the Cascade Mountains of the salmon was shipped to Portland by rall from the Cascades, and about 10,000 cases of it were shipped from Astoria. There is nothing unusual in these shipments, as they have been going forward in Increasing volume since inauguration of the through service from Pacific ports cease. to New York by way of the Tehuantepec route. Just at this time, how ever, when that eminent muck-raker Mr. Charles Edward Russell, is enleavoring to prove in his yellow way that there is no such thing as water competition between the Atlantic and the Pacific ports, the details of some of these shipments are interesting.

The wool and salmon alone on the Riverside would fill nearly thirty cars, or about an average transcontinental trainload. That portion of the salmon which was packed at the Cascades was shipped sixty-five miles into Portland by rall, and goes from this city to Salinas Cruz by steamer. At the laiter port it is loaded on cars and attracting universal attention and, shipped to the Atlantic terminus of Tehuantepec Railroad, where it is again loaded on steamers and taken the great sum that his widow has fil-to New York. But New York, being tered cut through various channels of on the seaboard, is not a heavy consumer of fish and. In consequence more than two-thirds of the shipment on the Riverside was billed through to points as far west as Chicago. When fortune amounted to \$3500 a day durthis salmon is delivered in Chicago, it will have been carried by rail and that his widow is giving it away at steamer approximately 5000 miles to the rate of \$25,000 a day. reach a point which, by rail, was less than half the actual distance from the benefactions are largely in the line originating point of the freight.

Strange as it may seem, this roundstrange as it may seem, this round-about method for reaching a market was not selected for the purpose of proving that Mr. Russell, the muck-raker; Mr. Brooks Adams, the Boston counsel for Spokane, and the Spokane hamber of Commerce, were mistaken In their repeated assurances that water passed hence.

competition is a myth. Instead, this Russell Sage, though twice mar-salmon and wool are going forward by nied, left no children to dissipate his water because they can be delivered in fortune, as some of the Gould heirs Chicago and points east of that city in have done, or to add to it, as have the practically the time that is necessary heirs of the Vanderbilts and the Astors.

and longitude in Alaska find their pardemption of promises made by that allel in Europe between Norway and party in this behalf. Sicily, and from Western France to Central Russia." Modifying ocean

than

Congress has been in session two months. But since every member wants the interests of his state or district protected, what is it all about? Men who still want protection berate others for wanting it. It is a most unseemly yet futile contention.

ian could have no cor

ONE SANE FOURTH, PERHAPS.

Portland is approaching what prom the Yukon; among which the Tanana s to be a sane Fourth of July. That River is a conspicuous stream. Photois to say, thus far no preparations are graphs of home gardening in Tanana Valley create surprise. Areas of timbeing made which look to a noisy celebration on that day, the chief features ber are very extensive. The spruce of which are disploding firecrackers, tree abounds, together with poplar hemlock, birch and many varieties of toy pistols, explosive canes and other cottonwood. The trees, however, ar devilish instruments of sound and smoke and tetanus. of very moderate size, yet there are

Flags will float from every mast-head, of course; bands will play patrispruce trees three feet in diameter. Prospect and promise of coal are, "without reasonable doubt, destined to ot'c airs in the parks and other places furnish fuel for the entire Pacific Coast region." Resources of gold, cop-per and tin hold out promise of indefiof public resort, no doubt. There will be ball games, probably, and certainly excursions by river and rail to various points, and the hum of industry will nite continuance; and the fisherie

will surely become a source of wealth All of this means that Portland will equal to that of the great Scandinanot add to the list of property vian Peninsula, in the north of Eustroyed by fire due to Fourth of July rope. It will take a while to get the result; strain

explosives; that the physical upon parents and police will be rebut it is not improbable that the end of the present century will see in duced to the holiday normal; that invalids and nervous people will not be Alaska as great a population as that forced to endure an orgy of meaningof Norway-say two millions. less noise, and that a grand total of conditions are similar; only the nat-ural advantages of Alaska exceed waste in life, energy, money and prop-erty, discreditable to any people that those of Norway; and the climate of the southern half of Alaska is better. permits it, will be prevented.

PROLIFIC BOUNTY.

more than one state may be erected within its territory. General Greely The open hand with which Mrs. Russell Sage is disbursing the milhas rendered a real service by the publication of his book. It is the lions accumulated by her husband is first time the main facts have been indeed, widespread wonder. It took put together without long and more Russell Sage fifty years to accumulate or less irrelevant disquisition. tered out through various channels of charity and phllanthropy in three years. Coming down to comparison between accumulation and disburse ment, it is stated that Russell Sage's ing the term of his natural life and

Since it has been shown that her of helping the beneficiaries to help themselves, while her philanthropies other hands after she shall have

the United States.

By reason of our impassable tariff barrier, we have forced our northern sided until next year.

expenses." But, being a perfect lady, she refused.

nfluences affect all the southern por-Mr. Simon is getting a great deal of advice nowadays from persons and journals that opposed his election. Good enough advice, some of it. But tions of the great peninsula of Alaska. We pass north of the Yukon drainage basin before we approach Arctic conditions. Alaska, therefore, has large he thought of it, and decided to take areas of forest lands; and of agri-, long before these mentors offered cultural lands, too, on the southern coast, and even on the tributaries of it to him.

The official count of the election a ago Monday is accurate and detailed, but neither very interesting nor exciting. The same information in all particulars was given in The Oregonian last Tuesday and Wednesday,

"Either marriage or grand opera for me," says Miss Case. She thinks the two occupations are incompatible evidently. Miss Case forgets that all grand opera stars have been married some of the time.

Rabbi Stephen Wise doesn't think nuch of Carnegie and his libraries. One can see with half an eye that there will never be anything doing in the way of endowing any free synagogues.

It is now an entire week since Hon. Joseph Simon was elected Mayor of Portland, and the excitement over that somewhat momentous event has abated. Except at the City Hall.

Mrs. Katharine Clemmons Gould never wore the same gown twice. If she couldn't get a new one every few Alaska will become one of the great states of the American Union, and hours, she wouldn't wear any. So we surmise from the testimony

> The great Gothenburg scheme got ust one vote in fifteen. Think over the list of your acquaintances and see f you are unkind enough to suspect any one.

> > There is hope that Portland may

have a same and safe Fourth. Those who want the insame and unsafe vari-

CANADA'S JUST GRIEVANCE.

An Ottawa dispatch in yesterday's Oregonian says that the Canadian government is somewhat displeased over the prospect for tariff changes, which will increase the difficulty already ex-perienced in maintaining satisfactory

This is not surprising, for Canada is a progressive country and is enjoying excellent reciprocal facilities for doing business with all the world, except the United States. A few years ago, before the emigration from this country became heavy and the Canadians were less assertive of their rights, we could force almost any kind of a com

as they saw him polse in 'the box." He gave a mighty heave. The call plunked into the grass about 50 feet "William," snorted Charles Taft, the

short of the plate. "William," snorted Charles Taft, the "William," snorted Charles Taft, in deepest disgust, while President Taft glared after the ball and glanced about as if he would make trouble. "Some one greased the ball," suggested "Some States Secretary of State Knox

"Some one greased the ball," suggested United States Secretary of State Knox as soon as he could get his voice. President Taft made one more effort, but it was worse than the first. He clapped his hand to his shoulder as if he had injured it and walked lopsided off the burdock leaf smillng a real Taft smile. The crowd of a few thousand simply roared in joy. simply roared in toy.

Mothering Pigeon Adopts Chickens, Freenwich (Conn.) Dispatch to New York Tribune.

Two fledgling chickens, hatched only few days, were found by James J. Ned-ley, of Byram Shore, under a mothering pigeon, when he drove her off the nest. The mother still takes care of her foster children as to giving them warmth has not acquired a hen's knack of feeding

them. Mr. Nedley is a pigeon and chicken fan-cler. Both kinds of fowl are kept in the same house, the pigeon's nest being in the top. One of the hens has shown strong flying proclivities, and recently its wings were clipped. It is believed that this hen flew to the nest higher up and laid its eggs. A brooding dove seldom selects anything but its own eggs to sit upon, but this patient dove accepted the task and stuck to it until two chickens appeared. Mr. Nedley said he had hard work to drive off the bird when the chicks were already several days old. east and the radical Democracy of the Northwest. The political situation seems to be drifting into such a condition of flux as has not been known before since the organization of the Republican party.

Mark Twain, Joker and Plagiarist. New York Dispatch. Because Mark Twain incorporated in his latest book "Is Shakespeare Dead " a chapter from a volume called "The Shakespeare Problem Restated." written by George P. Greenwood, of London, without giving Mr. Greenwood credit, a bristling controversy has arisen. Mr. Greenwood's publishers, the John Lane Company, of London, have sent word to Harper & Bros., that they will not permit Mark Twain's book to be circulated in England until the plates are altered, giv-ing Mr. Greenwood the credit that they maintain should go to him. They have no power to prevent the sale in this Seattle Times. The plain meaning of the overwhelm-ing election of Joseph Simon as Mayor of Portland is that the people of that city have enough of the direct primary law. The issue was clearly drawn and distinctly understood. Simon stood for the old order; his Independent Republi-can competitor, Albee, for "the Oregon method," or the new order of things, and Simon goes into office by a tre-mendous vote. no power to prevent the sale in this ountry.

Makes Money by Paying Fines.

Harrisburg (Pa.) Dispatch. John Roumanis, a confectioner at Lan-caster. Pa., who has been fined 38 times recently—in all \$271.93—for selling can-dies, etc., contrary to Sunday laws, says because of his large trade he makes money by paying the fines. PORTLAND, Or., June 12 .- (To the Editor.) — The Oregonian as an educational institution has too great an influence to permit its answer to the inclosed inquiry to go unchallenged. I am confident correction will follow CHARLES M. WERNER.

Three-Foot Snake in Mailbag.

Hartford (Conn.) Dispatch. John C. Greenwood, a rural mail-car-rier operating from South Norwalk, Conn., found a three-foot rattleanake with 10 rattles in his mail bag. It was killed be-fore any damage was done.

Finds \$400 Solitaire in the Sand.

orm ar Youth's Compa pollcy for the party and to recommend candidates for all state offices; like-wise a County Assembly for the or-ganization of coursy politics, We

"Here, Benny," said Mr. Blumbumper to his young son, as the latter started to church, "are a shilling and a penny. You can put which you please in the contribution box." Benny thanked his papa and went to church.

firmly believe that the county and state will secure better men for all offices by such a plan, and the state will receive a better service. We do church.

Curlous to know which coin Benny

will receive a better service. We do not advocate the doing away with the primary election, but these assembly conventions for the purpose of aiding in carrying ont the very principles for which the primary law was created. Every well-advised person knows that the primary law has sadly miscarried in its objects and purposes. The pri-mary law thus carried out will be the weapon in the hands of the people to compel qualified and competent men to Curlous to know which coin Benny had given, his papa asked him when he returned, and Benny replied: "Well, papa, it was this way. The preacher said the Lord loved a cheer-ful giver, and I knew I could give a penny a good deal more cheerfully than I could give a shilling, so I put the penny in."-Tit-Bits.

A Chicago married man who hoasts to the boys that his wife never sits up for him, slipped out for a cigar the oth-er evening after supper and failed to notice that his wife had her party gown on. When he softly tiptoed into the house at 2 A. M. he was slightly sur-prised to see a dewy-eyed lady trip down the stairway, turn her back to him and tearfully say: "There are two compel qualified and competent men to be nominated for all offices. The general washing of solled party linen in the United States Senate Monlinen in the United States Senate Mon-day revealed divisions on both sides of the chamber of considerable significance. There was recognition on the Republican side of a rather ominous separatist move-ment comprehending the central western division of the party, while on the Dem-ocratic side free ulterance was given to a disposition on the part of the South-ern Democracy to cut loose from the Cleveland tariff reformers of the North-east and the radical Democracy of the him and tearfully say: "There are two hooks I just couldn't reach; won't you unfasten them so I can go to bed?" Fortunately he could and did.—Kansas City Star.

Probably an Aprocryphal Story.

Probably an Aprocryphal Story. BAY CENTER, Wash. June 14-(To the Editor.)-H a faulty memory does not be-tray me, it is related of U. S. Grant as fol-lows: At the time of his return from his trip around the world he was asked by Nast, the caritoonist, his greatest single impres-sion. He replied: "Nast, the Latin nations are dcomed." I have read with interest your recent editorial in defense of the character and prospects of the French race and nation, called forth by Dr. Jorhan's recent remark. If I have readled Grant's remark aright, or nearly so, I would be much pleased to prophecy? Was his judgmont affected by some strain of puritanism? Or is the inci-dent apocryphal? We should doubt whether Grant ever Mark Twain, Joker and Plagiarist.

*

We should doubt whether Grant ever nade such remark. It is not in acc with his habit or character. Even if he did make it, we should say he showed poor judgment. The Latin races are stronger now than ever before, but not so strong relatively, since the prodigious development of the Teutonic or Northern natives. But the Latin nations are not "doomed."

New Arrangement for the Thirsty.

Baltimore News. At Stillwater, Okia, the police found a new arrangement for the thirsty to get a drink. The initiated, by dropping "two bits" in a slot, could immediately receive a pint bottle of cold beer on a dumb-waiter. No bartender or jointkeeper was in slott and the person or persons who In sight, and the person or persons who ran the place had it so arranged by guards and signals that there was little danger of being caught.

Clock Strikes 1001 Times in a Day.

Philadelphia Record. The town clock at Contesville, Pa., struck 1001 times in one day recently be-fore it ceased.

Fine of \$100 for Swearing in Phone.

Baltimore News The Omaha City Council has passed an ordinance imposing a fine of \$190 for the offense of swearing into a telephone.

This refers to the pronunciation of the word chauffeur as "sho-fer." Webster's

Unabridged Dictionary says it is "shofer," and accepted usage so has it. We

are yet in the dark as to how it is according to Werner.

Rockefeller's Condescensio

"Sho-fer."



If there are any objections to the Spreckels-Case match, they oughf to come from the Case family rather than the Spreckels.

The Albany revival cost \$3000 and netted 450 converts. It may be hoped

worth. After all, few of the Britishers who

despise young Vanderbilt's money could get any of it.

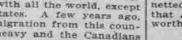
> Dr. Jordan, since his speech, has found the French people not decadent.

ety may go elsewhere this year. trade relations with the United States.

The

Canada is a big, rich, growing country, in many respects very much like

mercial pill down their throats and make them think they liked it. But



that Albany thinks it got its money

The high-water prophets have sub

As It Is Interpreted in Senttle. Seattle Times