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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1969.

TO PUSH THE IMPROVEMENT.

It is gratifying to The Oregonian, as surely it is to the people of Portland, to receive the announcement that Mayor Simon intends to push various activities for betterment of material conditions in the city-in particular for general improvement of public parks, streets and other works called for by a modern and rapidly growing municipality. A short time ago The Oregonian expressed the hope that the city would accept the gift from the Terwilliger estate of the strip of land 200 feet in width for a boulevard along the extended front on the hills in the southwest part of the city, and proceed at once with improvement of it. The Mayor appounces himself in favor of it, and there can be no doubt that the Common Council will co-operate. The situation is one for a road of incomparable beauty. Connection of this road with the splendid park at the head of Washington street, will follow and the opening of Morrison street directly through the old Exposition building will bring the East Side by the Morrison bridge, straight into the park and boulevard system on the West Side. The plan and appraise-ment for opening Morrison street are already well advanced, and the work should be completed this Summer.

Connection of all the parks on the East Side is less easy, for the dis-tances are considerable, and much property will have to be bought to make the system consistent and com-plete. One piece of land, The Oregonian would say, should be purchased on the East Side, for a small additional park, if it can be had at any reasonable figure, we mean a portion -say twenty acres-of the Ladd tract on the Base Line road, opposite Sunnyside. This spot is central, it is close in and beautifully wooded. It has been reported that this tract could be bought if wanted by the city for a park. The city, of course, could take it and pay for it, at lawful valuation. Purchase of this tract, it seems to the Oregonian, would be a suffi-East Side at the present time.

Another of the announcements of the Mayor will receive general approbation, namely, his declaration of in-tent to put an end to the combination of paving interests that for a long time has been holding up the progress of the city, on the one hand and charging extortionate prices for inferior work on the other. It is really a de-light to read that Portland is to be opened and kept open as a free field for every kind of approved pavement. With introduction of this reform the Council should push with all possible rapidity the paving of old streets that have long needed it, and the opening of new streets through closed tracts long held for rise in values. The money to do all these things-most of it stored away by owners of property being tale in the hanks of Portto force improvement of the streets in all parts of the city and should push valuable for the rubber it produall old shacks the city should refuse to order many of them torn down. If the owners will not build, let the least be cleared off and made clean spots throughout the city.

Large expenditures must be made for improvement of the city under direction of official authority. The money is here to do it, for, while there is no money for waste there is money, or money must be found, by ork that is necessary for the progress and growth and improvement of the The two new bridges over the river, the one at Madison street now under contract for construction, the other the proposed high bridge at possible, will add greatly to the gen-eral facilities. But, first of all things, if not above all other things, right now and continuously, let street improvement be pushed vigorously and street cleaning too. Never have the streets of Portland, as a whole, been a credit to the city—though now there are many good streets. Can we not get union and co-operation of all citizens to put an end forever to conditions so little creditable to Portland, and, there are objections, will not the Mayor and Council use their lawful authority to the limit necessary to force better and proper conditions The public taxes can be kept down, but owners of property should be expected and even compelled to pay for the improvements by which their own property will be benefited and the public convenience as well as the reputation of the city promoted.

AN AMERICAN "CRANFORD." Evanston, the classic North Side city of suburban Chicago, is likely to become famous as the "Cranford" of Census reports show it to be a city of women, with but a sprinkling of men and children. It is not, however, the ancient town of simpleminded inhabitants that was given ture by the pen of Mrs. Gaskell, but, a distinctly modern city, with university attachments, learned maiden of wide repute. Its Miss Jenkinses are not severe in their deportment and inbending in their orthodoxy, and as to oringing, self-depreciating Miss tion of the few Peters of Evanston,

admiration among the women of this modern city of women. Though "a woman's town," this women are assertive, self-reliant, ca-pable; not given to bemoaning the fact that they are alone in the world,

but scouting any suggestion of lone-liness or dependence by going where they please unattended and looking sharply after their business and own educational interests. A modern Cranford this—but in name—except for the fact that, for obvious reasons, there are few children within its limits. Mrs. Gaskell, who wrote so entertainingly and tenderly of this wom-an's village in England, would find material of another age and sort, did she still live and should she seek to services of about 100 steamboats of depict the conditions as they exist in the size of these now in use on the this woman's town in America. Who middle and upper rivers. There will

to self-reliant womanhood, less grati-fying than those that clothed with with Mr. tender pathos the lives of women who were, by virtue of their womanhood, gentle, unsbphisticated and helpless, yet forced by circumstances to stand alone in the social, domestic and in-dustrial world?

THE ORATOR'S EXUBERANCE. Some days ago, Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, in the course of a speech in the

nate against Senator Aldrich and his tariff bill, made these striking re-Go on with your labors; go on with y

Go on with your labors; go on with your speculations; make everything you can. We despair of being able to control your activities while you are living. But work always with the understanding that the Government of the United States will be represented at your funeral, not among the mourages shedding tears over your departure, but as a sort of court of southy to distribute your estate.

The rhetoric is striking. Senator Dolliver is an orator of the sort who at times are intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity. But is it to be a function of government to confiscate and to redistribute estates after the death of their makers and owners, and turn them back into the common treasury? This we may call mere rhetoric. It is conceivable, indeed, that it might be done, but then we should have the socialistic state, no personal estates or fortunes, no estates to be distributed, "arising from the activities of your lifetime."

There can be no objection to any tax for the necessary purposes of government, provided the tax is fair and just and equal, and bears on all persons and property alike. But tax levied for redistribution of property and for equalization of fortunes is another thing.

If Senator Dolliver's policy is to prevall there will be no estates for gov-ernment to seize. No fortunes will be accumulated or preserved, if they cannot be passed on or descended to posterity. Inheritance of property is the bond that holds the state together. Taxation may be excessive, and there may be waste in administration of the revenues, but so long as there is some approach to equality of taxation and the money is used for general purposes, the principle of private property will have a chance of existence and preservation. But if government is to confiscate your estate, when you die, that is simply another matter. Is this likely to be or to become the will of the American electorate? If so, the next step will be downward towards the original state of the natives of Oregon and of all America who had no property to bother with.

BOLIVIA AND ARGENTINE.

The trouble between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia, which threatens war unless it is settled soon, has arisen over the ownership of a tract of country at the headwaters of the Amazon, on the eastern slope of the Andes. The territory in dispute is ex-tensives running from north to south some thirteen degrees of lati-The city authorities have power | tude and from sixty-two to seventythe work with consistent energy. To Though mapped sometimes as part of Brazil and again as belonging to the right of repair and it ought even Peru or Bolivia, as the fancy of the cartographer happens to decide, it is really in much the same condition in sites of these miserable old shacks at regard to sovereignty as Oregon was up to 1840, and later. Peru has claims; so have Brazil and Bolivia and none of these claims has been definitely set-The most encouraging move in tied. The that direction was a trenty between Peru and Bollvia, concluded December 30, 1902, to submit their controversy to Argentina for arbitration, but as it owners of property and taxpayers for turns out, this expedient was futile because now that the decision has been made Belivia refuses to abide by it. Such conduct is scandalous but it is what might have been expected from this erratic and misgoverned repub-

Broadway and Larrabee streets which is to be pushed along as rapidly as nant. They have ordered the Bollvian Naturally the Argentines are indig-Minister out of the country and, with Peru to help them, they may go to war at any moment. The Bolivians, in their reckless way, are blazing with patriotic zeal. Very likely Brazil would support them in a fight with Argentina, while any move on the part of Peru may arouse the military spirit in her old enemy, Chile.

IMMENSE GRAIN TRAFFIC.

The Washington State Grain Commission has just made a preliminary estimate of the wheat crop of the Evergreen State, placing the yield at 35,000,000 bushels, which is the figure given by The Oregonian about in Oregon are making a better show-ing than was expected, and it is now reasonably certain that the crop of the three states, Oregon, Washington a Idaho, will reach 55,000,000 bushels and may exceed that figure. Willamette Valley is practically on a "home sumption" basis, and the exportable surplus from this crop must all come from that great region east of the Cascade Mountains. A 55,000,000bushel crop of wheat means an expo able surplus of at least 40,000,000 bushels, or 1,200,000 tons. There is, also, a record crop of oats and barley place in England and fame in litera- in the Northwest, the surplus to be moved from the farms to the coast markets and foreign markets, apversity attachments, learned maiden proximating 500,000 tons. It is thus ladies and af least one woman lecturer clear that the transportation companles are facing a problem which involves, the moving to tidewater of at

least 1,700,000 tons of freight. to cringing, self-depreciating Miss. In the magnitude of this business from which the water could be drawn Mattie, her life is not found in this may be found an explanation as to in the dry months. The foothills are Western Cranford "Poor Peter," why the railroad has supplanted the seamed with narrow canyons whom with his innocent, boyish pranks, steamboat, not alone on the Columbia would make admirable storage reservable voirs with no excessive expense for River, but on so many other navigable voirs with no excessive expense for rivers of the country. If all of this crop building dams. Still, perhaps, the most would be a mere "sissy" in the estima. River, but on so many other navigable and his stately father, the rector, were drawn out to the river bank, abundant water supply for the farms would inspire neither veneration nor where it could be reached by steam- of the Valley will come from the Wil-

boats, and boats of the type now in use and hest adapted to the service, could make two round-trips per week American Cranford is not old-fash- from Portland to the heart of the It is distinctly new. Its wheat country, it would require the services of fifty steamboats for an entire year to move the crop to tide-water. The grain movement, however, very rarely extends over more than six months. It gets well under way by the latter part of September, and the sea-son is practically over by March, thus requiring twice as much equipment as would be needed if the movement

were extended over a whole year.

In other words, an expeditious movement of the 1909 grain crop of the Inland Empire to tidewater, after the railroads had brought the wheat to the river bank, would require the this woman's town in America. Who shall say that the later recital would be less interesting, even if less sentimental, than the former? Are the new conditions of life, as pertaining to self-reliant womanhood, less grati-Mr. Hill spent nearly \$50,009,000 to get a road down through the Columbia gorge. The 60,000 carloads of grain can be moved down the Columbia with comparative ease in 1909 trains. To move it over the Cascado Mountains would require for the greater part of the distance, nearly 5000 trains.

To summarize, 1000 locomotives can easily handle a tonnage down the Columbia River, which would require the services of 5000 locomotives to move it over the Cascada Mountains.

A SPOILED STORY.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean prints a story of a bay horse sixteen hands high which ran for seven miles ahead of a train going at full speed on the track between Fairview and Trout-dale, Or. In his wild career, the horse, according to the Inter-Ocean's account, jumped sixteen cattleguards and crossed one tie bridge sixty feet long without slacking his pace. He was finally caught by some livery hands at Troutdale. This story reads very well in Chicago, perhaps, but it leaves out the essential facts of the affair and gets others all twisted up. The truth is -so we hear-that as he ran along the track, the bay horse drew a buggy after him and in the buggy was seated a beautiful young lady, the eldest daughter of a well-known Portland multi-millionaire. In company with her affianced bridegroom, an English duke, she had driven to Fairview to purchase a new peach-basket hat at a celebrated emporium of that city, As the happy couple were driving across the track, the horse took fright at an approaching train and started up along the ties toward Portland, throwing the duke out as he swung round.

Terrified at the spectacle of his romised bride careering up the track with none to protect her, the British nobleman jumped on the cowcatcher while the train was passing at full speed and set out in pursuit. The fear-ful race knew no let up until the horse entered Troutdale with the engine just touching the back end of the buggy. At that critical moment, the duke courageously sprang from the cow-catcher to the seat beside his betrothed, and with a deft pull on the reins, turned the foaming steed into a nearby livery stable where he was finally brought to a standstill.

Thus it will be seen that the whole credit of the rescue of the helress from a dreadful doom belongs to the duke and not to the livery hands, as the Inter-Ocean mistakenly related. In fact, the Chicago paper does not seem to know that there was any heiress in volved in the adventure, much less a duke. It is surprising how little truth there is in many things which go under the deceptive name of news. The really interesting features are omitted and all we get is a bare and distorted

IRRIGATION IN THE WILLAMETTE

ert. The trees are still green because their roots descend to an unfailing water supply, but everything cise is parched. The annual rainfall of Oreparched. gon is fairly sufficient if it were properly distributed throughout the season, but it is by no means excessive. There is much idle talk about the Oregon rains as if they exceeded what other states enjoy. The truth is that many parts of the country have more precipitation than the Willamette precipitation than the Valley. Since ours comes in a more or less continuous downpour in Winter the fable has arisen that it is something out of the common. that, as a rule, the Valley has little or no rain after the first week in July limits the growing season for crops to a comparatively short time in Spring. Plants which do not mature before the middle of July invariably suffer from lack of moisture and, as Mr. Alex McPherson remarked to an Oregonian reporter, their market value falls short of what it should be. The Winter rains are of restricted use to the farmer simply because they come at the wrong time. When his crops need water most urgently nature fails to send him any. Of course the only remedy is Irrigation.

The pleasant fiction that anything in the world will grow in the Willamette Valley without irrigation and almost without cultivation abandoned. The truth is that the returns from pretty nearly every crop would be increased by an artificial water supply while some plants will not mature even a scanty crop with-out it, Mr. McPherson's statement that crops would in general be doubled weeks earlier. Threshing returns by irrigation can be confirmed by every person who has cultivated small fruits and vegetables in his garden. Compare the rows which have been watered sufficiently with those which have been left to the mercies of nature. The difference will convince any sensible person of the value of irrigation. What happens in a garden would happen in a field if the water were provided. Just how the problem of supplying water will ultimately be solved in the Williamette Valley is doubtful. There are several ways open, but it may not be easy to choose the best one. Mr. McPherson seems to think that it would be advantagcous to construct reservoirs to "im-pound" the Winter rains and hold them until they are needed.

This could be done in many places with great advantage. There are many other places where streams could be dammed and made to fill large lakes seamed with narrow canyons which

lamette River. Here and there the current is strong enough to operate bucket wheels and thus raise water directly. Elsewhere pumps must be employed. It is safe to say that throughout the entire length of the Valley there is distributed enough water power to irrigate the land if it were put to use in the most economical manner. Besides that there are numerous powers back in the foothills now generate electricity and this again conducted to pumping stations. For the Willamette Valley the question of a water supply for irrigation is very

simple But capital is not likely to engage in projects for supplying water until the and this demand will not arise until small holdings. Speaking broadly, irrigation never has succeeded on large estates because of the minute attention it requires. It is peculiarly adapted to farms of five, ten or twenty acres, where the head of a household with his family can manage everything without depending on hired help. We may, therefore, agree with Mr. McPherson that the first and most important step toward the creation of a new and flourishing agriculture in the Willamette Valley is the break-up of the large estates. They must be di-vided into a multitude of small farms where intensive and diversified culture can be practiced. When that has been done the demand for irrigation will arise and capital will hasten to satisfy it. There is no reason in the world why the Willamette Valley should not be a continuous garden from Portland to Eugene. It ought to look as fresh and green in August as in June, but under present management during the best part of the growing season, which is the hot weather of late Summer, nothing can thrive for lack of water. As we gain a better insight into our true interest of course all this will be

It is an inspiring sight that would greet the shade of Lord Nelson if it should happen to stroll back from the Styx and take a turn along the Thames just now. There are 150 warships in this greatest naval pageant that the world ever saw, and the sight of such tremendous power may have a tendency to cheer up the drooping spirits of the British. But if the Nel son shade strolls back a few blocks from the embankment and gets a line on the kind of people that are expect-ed to back up this big fleet, he may have some misgivings for the fate of the country for which he offered his life. There have been some great strides in naval construction since the British tars "fought with Blake and sailed with Drake," but it is a debatable question whether the men who are to look after the land end of the conflict have kept up with the improvement of the ships.

While England is pretty busy just at present giving naval demonstrations and stiffening up the backbones of her citizens who fear the German invasion, she is still keeping a weather eye open for her outlying possessions. Prince Rupert has hardly found a place on the maps as yet, but with a view to the future, Great Britain has already dispatched a party of high army and navy officers to the far northwest to ocate a chain of fortifications around the new seaport. The United States has no direct interest in Prince Rupert now, but we trust that Great Britain will see that the work is properly done -for, with the annexation of Canada, it would be desirable to have first-class coast defenses in keeping with the prominence of the United States.

Governor Benson, announcing himself as a candidate for the office of Secretary of State next year, says he was a candidate for Governor and holds the office now because of a series of political movements for which he was not responsible." Yet it was To the traveler who visits the Williamette Valley in July and August the last Winter that such influence as Benson had was exerted for Chambertablishing the country appears very much like a desert. The trees are still green because made Benson Governor. Every "series of political movements" is likely to be interpreted by the results.

There's a nasty little hole and has been for weeks in the asphalt ment at the corner of Sixth and Washington streets-a nasty little hole, becoming bigger daily. Is there any way to get it repaired? The Oregonian knows this is village journalism. but it wishes to see that hole repaired -and then it may point out a few more.

Now it is the turn of Seattle's Mayor to come over to Portland and find out a thing or two that Seattle should do. There is the public lighting, for example. It is very poor in Seattle's residential districts, under municipal ownership. It is far better in Portland. President Taft filled up those tariff

conferrees with good stuff from White House kitchen; but still they will not come together. Apparently the great Bourne method of getting his visitors in good humor doesn't work in transplanted territory.

Senator Bourne's remarkable echination of manner and of temper in his letter to the Portland Chamber of Commerce on the Vancouver headquarters, struck everybody. servant neither should echinate nor be echinate.

That Galveston committee assures the public that in the recent hurricane "not a life was lost." Press reports give the total of lives lost at ten. But of course, we shall hear from Galveston that "you can't believe the newspapers.

Eat-'em-alive Weyler ought to find foemen worthy of his bloodthirsty zeal in the Moors. Everybody had forgotten Weyler until the news came out of Spain that he was still alive and Food prices are likely to remain

complain about the high prices of The sea serpent of this year has a mouth ten feet wide with a benignant smile and "a kindly look out of its eyes." Seen only from the near-beer

high because people don't like to live in the country and cultivate the soil. They prefer to live in the towns and

This country is "going some" when it pays \$169,000 for mural paintings in the Cleveland postoffice building.

Could any rational being ask for a pleasanter Summer resort than Portland?

MORE MONEY TO BUN THE NATION COURT SITS FOR WHOLE DAY HERMISTON WORK PLEASES Comparison of Cost Under Cleveland With That of Hoosevelt.

New York Commercial.

When it comes to the matter of the United States Government paying its bills, it might be well for its administrators and its lawmakers to apply some very plain and common-sense rules of domestic economy. If a householder finds that he is steadily setting in debt, there is one of two things to be done—either to increase his income to the necessary point of balance or to reduce his expenditures accordingly. The trouble with our National finances today is not that the Dingley law is a poor revenue-getter, but that it has been so good a one that it has led the Government into all sorts of extravagances. Let us compare the led the Government into all sorts of extravagances. Let us compare the Cleveland regime with that of Roosevelt, just closed: Cleveland was first elected president in November, 1884; he took his seat March i. 1885; the first full fiscal year under his presidency was closed June 39, 1886; he was elected president a second time in November, 1892; took his seat March is 1892; and the first full fiscal year thereafter was ended June 39, 1894. Following is the record for his eight years of administration in the matter of ordinary Government expenses placed side by side with that of Roosevelt's eight years, the only salient point of difference being that Roosevelt's own party ference being that Roosevelt's own party was in control of both branches of Con-gress during his eight years, while in the case of Cleveland both branches were at one time in control of the opposing party, and at another the political majority was of a different complextion in each cham-

659,552,12 694,244,00 Total \$2,519,524,867 Total \$4,627,865,383 It thus appears that the Roosevelt egime cost the taxpayers almost do

the smount that the eight years of Cleve-land cost them—to be exact \$2,108.330.516 more than the eight years of democratic rule. When we come down to the cost of the War Department and the Navy Department the comparison is still more

Total . . \$551,559.393 Total . . . \$1,781,426,471

Under Cleveland the country was at peace with all the world; and under Hoosevelt the same condition existed, al-thought the cost of the Spanish-Ameri-can War under McKinley had not been entirely met by extraordinary taxation at the time Roosevelt succeeded McKinley in September, 1991. But the above records show that in the mere matter of preparation for war—the preparedness that in such large measure operates to prevent war—the Roosevelt Administration cost the country more than three times the sum expended for the same purpose under Cleveland. It may have been worth all that it cost; no good American plains at the expense of the battleship crulse around the world and the country under Rossavelt was bigger and its popu-lation much greater than under Cleve-land. But the expense of conducting the Government in the 1802-1809 period was out of all proportion to the increase in population and National activities. The Taft Administration is simply engaged in paying off the deficit of its immediate paying on the dends of its immediate predecessor. And unless the domestic economy of the present regime is looked after more efficiently than was that of its predecessor, the chances are two or three to one that a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress will have to take care of a possible Taft Administra-

LOOKING FOR HOMESTEADS. Call for Someone to Tell Settlers About Government Lands.

PORTLAND, July 20.—(To the Editor.)—California state, several years ago, established a bureau of information for settlers on vacant Government land; in their office on California street, San Francisco, visitors could see maps showing the vacant land in the land: maps showing the vacant land in the several counties with the original field notes of surveyors, and when a party was made up of sufficient size for a particular district an official was sent a with them to assist in their location. This bureau was the means of es-tablishing thousands who became tax-

No doubt there are many like myself who would like to aetile down in Ore-gon on a Government homestead, and while having sufficient to file, buy a team, build a cabin and buy a year's provisions, cannot afford to pay for information from real estate dealers or spend months prospecting. This letter is more of a question than for publication, and any information you could give in your columns would be eagery read by thousands of hungry land-seekers, who are flocking to the Coeur d'Alenes and Flathead to get land with the knowledge that only one in a hundred will be successful.

LAND HUNGRY.

The government of Oregon has never gone in the immigration business; perhaps it never will. California, under state, county and municipal appropriation, has expended large sums to attract settlers. In this state we establish and conduct information bueaus with funds raised by 'passing the hat." It may be worth while for the Commercial Club of Portland to create such a bureau as this correspendent suggests. No doubt every be taken out thr commercial organization in the state in an automobile. will be glad to join in the expense of securing all available information concerning public lands, and in the effort to exploit them for the benefit of intending settlers. It will not be a bad plan for "Land Hungry" to take up the matter directly with the directors of the Commercial Ciub.

Let the Old Party Go.

Chicago Record-Herald, Ind.

President Taft is said to be worried
over the problem of giving the people
what they deserve and at the same time what they deserve and at the same time holding the Republican party together. If it is going to be impossible to do both our guess is that be ought to let the Republican party go to smash A party which cannot be held together if the people are to get their due would hardly seem to have much of an excuse for existing.

Consult Your District Attorney. YAMHILL, Or., July 19 .- (To the Editor.)—Will you please answer the fol-lowing question in The Oregonian? A found a beetree on B's land and cut his initials on the tree. B sold the timber to C before A found the tree. Can A cut the tree with C's consent, or has B any right to the tree! SUBSCRIBER.

WASHOUGAL, Wash., July 21 .- (To the Editor.)—A boy aged II, born in Germany, comes to this country. His father becomes a naturalized citizen. Does this make an American citizen of the boy'

Certainly Not.

The Dalles Optimist It is reported that when the President visits Portland this Fall he will stay with Jonathan. Rats! Taft does not play poker.

Arguments in Hembree Case at Sa-

lem Are Lengthy. SALEM, Or., July 22.—(Special.)—The arguments in the appeal of A. J. Hembree, rvicted of wife-murder, were heard by the Supreme Court today, and have consumed nearly all day, making one of the longest sessions of the court in recent years. The court was convened at 10 o'clock this morning and was still in ses-sion shortly before 6 o'clock this evening. The state is represented by District Attorney John H. McNary and Assistant Attorney-General I. H. Van Winkle, while Martin L. Pipes, of Portland, and James McCain, of McMinnville, appear for Hem-

Hembree's home in Tiliamook County was destroyed by fire on December 23.

1905, and after the fire the bones of Hembree's wife and daughter were found in the ruins. The defendant was arrested for the murder of his daughter and tried in Tiliamook County, in July, 1908, found guilty of manslaughter and given an in-determinate sentence. He was released by

Governor Chamberlain in 1997.
Shortly afterward he was rearrested, charged with the murder of his wife, and at Dallas, in May, 1996, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and senfenced to be hanged,
Justice McBride, who presided at the
first trial of Hembree, in Circuit Court,
took no part in the hearing of the appeal

today.

RODGERS NOT AFTER OFFICE Salem's Mayor Denies He Is Candi-

date for Governor. SALEM, Or., July 22 .- (Special.) Mayor Rodgers today emphatically denied the rumor that he would be a candidate for a state office at the election next year. Discussing the report

and his position in regard to public office, Mr. Rodgers said:

"The Oregonian has given publicity to the rumor that I am a candidate for the office of Governor or Secretary of State or some other office. I am a candidate for the office of Governor or June 10 the state of the office of the offic didate for no office, nor do I desire

office should be no man's seeking. It should come to him as a call to service—a challenge to his patriotism. There are few men in public service worthy the positions they occupy, who do not hold them at a decided personal

sacrifice. "I have yielded much of my time and energy in the service of the commun in which I live, not in the hope building up a political fortune, but the desire of accomplishing some li good. I have tried to do my part. After the expiration of my present term of office, I intend to devote myself to service in the ranks of humble citizen-

SUIT OVER PUTER COLLATERAL

Brewster Refuses to Accept State Land Certificates.

SALEM, Or., July 22.-(Special.)-Complaint in a suit involving a large amount of money was filed late this afternoon in the office of the County Clerk for Marion County. The action is entitled N. V. Sorenson vs. W. L. Brewster, administrator of the cetate of George Baldwin, and Edwin Schwart. With the paper Attorney John Logan deposited a draft for \$7480.

Several years ago S. A. D. Puter borrowed \$7430 from Baldwin, giving Baldwin state land certificates covering several thousand acres of Oregon lands. It was stipulated, it is alleged, that the certifi-cates were to be held in trust for Puter

Later Puter sold the certificates to Sorenson, who offered Brewster, as administrator of Baldwin's estate, the amount of the loan made to Puter. Brewster refused to accept it; and now Sorenson is suing to compel the acceptance of the amount borrowed by Puter and to clear title to the land.

MORGAN'S MAN FAVORS TAX

Believes Corporations Should Assist Government Income.

CORDOVA, Alaska, July 22.—George W. Perkins, who is known as J. P. Morgan's right-hand man, and who brought a party of eastern capitalists to Alaska on the private yacht Yucatan to inspect the Morgan-Guggenheim in-terests here, declared himself in favor of the proposed corporation tax, in an interview here today. Mr. Perkins is credited with saying that he believed the tax would be a good thing for the Government, adding that it should be

Mr. Perkins and his party have re Mr. Perkins and his party may a te-turned from their inspection trip over the Copper River & Northwestern Railroad now under course of construc-tion. He said that it will be completed into the interior by next year. The party will remain here another week when they will sail for a pleasure trin to Nome and points along the Nome and points along the

trip to Nome Siberlan coast. POWELL INVITED TO SALEM

Fruitgrowers Want Demonstration on Pre-Cooling of Fruits.

SALEM, Or., July 22—(Special.)—S. G. H. Powell, of the United States Depart-ment of Agriculture, will be the guest of the Salem Board of Trade and the Salem Fruit Union tomorrow, and will be taken out through the fruit country

In an automobile.

The department has been engaged this year in pre-cooling and shipping demonstrations at Puyallup and other Western points, and an effort will be made to have Mr. Powell sent to Salem next year to take up this line of work. Just at this time, when the shipment of small fruits to the Eastern markets is being under-taken, it is believed the aid and experience of the Government experts would os of great value to the fruit industry in the Willamette Valley

THRESHING OUTFIT EXPLODES

Smut Causes Destruction of Machine Near Helix. PENDLETON, Or., July 22.—(Special.)

Smutty wheat is responsible for the destruction of the William Ruther threshing outfit and 100 sacks of wheat. The accident occurred near Helix yesterday afternoon causing a less of \$2000. accident occurred near Helix yesterday afternoon, causing a loss of \$2000. The grain was insured, but the separator was

not.

The machine had just been stopped, preparatory to moving, and there was no one on it when the explosion occurred. This is the first explosion of the season. The first grain field fire is reported from near Adams, where a passing freight train set fire to the field of Arthur Scott, The train was stopped and the crew aided neighboring farmers in extinguishing the fiames before more than two acres were burned. The fight, though, two acres were burned. The fight, though, was a flerce one while it lasted.

Jap Consul Visits in Boise.

BOISE, July 22. - (Special.)-Yası BUISE, July 22.— (Special.)—Yasu-taro Numano, Japanese Consul having jurisdiction over the interests of the Japanese in Oregon, Idaho and Wyom-ing, visited this city Tuesday and called on Governor Brady. His head-quarters are in Portland. He is mak-ing a trin through this section. ing a trip through this section,

Secretary Ballinger Says Depart-

ment's Policy Will Be Liberal. PENDLETON, Or., July II -- (Special.) PENDLETON. Or. July 22.—(Special)
—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger
spent the entire day in making a personal
inspection of the Umatilia reclamation
project in the west end of the county.
Returning late this afternoon from a
drive over as much of the project as it
was possible to cover in one day, he
held a conference with the members of
the Water-Users' Association and all
others interested, in an effort to ascertain the wants and peeds of the settiers.

Tonight he is the guest of honor at a banquet and tomorrow morning he will continue on to Ontario, as his itinerary does not include a stop at the Umatilla

does not include a stop at the Umatilia-reservation.

The Secretary expressed himself as-being well pleased with the conditions on the project and delighted with the spirit of progress manifested by the residents of Hermiston, as well as by the actual settlers. He consumed a greater part of the day in asking questions, and assured the water users that the Government was anxious to co-operate to the fullest extent toward the developto the fullest extent toward the develop-ment of the project. He said every effort would be made to grant every reason-able concession asked by the settlers.

Ballinger Visits Hermiston.

HERMISTON, Or., July 22—(Special.)—Secretary Ballinger, A. P. Davis, Frederick M. Kerby, Daniel Carr, E. A. Keys and E. G. Hobson visited the Umatilia project today. They made the trip to the Government dam with H. D. Newell, project engineer, and attended a banquethis evening given by the officers of the Water Uners. Water Users' Associati President H. T. Irvin. ciation at the home of

CONTINUOUS RATES APPLY

State Board Issues New Order to O. R. & N. on Joseph Road.

SALEM. Or., July 22.—(Special.)—The State Railroad Commission today entered an order requiring the O. R. & N. railway to apply continuous distance rates to shipments to or from its stations from Palmer Junction to Joseph, inclusive. The Commission finds that the proportional rates now in force are unjust and unreasonable and unjustive discriminating in practice. The

are unjust and unreasonable and unjustly discriminating in practice. The new ruling is limited, however, to commodities that take class rates.

The Commission finds that the proportional rates for the transportation of wool, complained of, are used almost entirely as a basis for the computation of through intersate rates and the Commission therefore expresses no opinion as to the reasonableness of unreasonableness of the proportional rates on wool.

The Commission also declines to in-The Commission also declines of in-terfore with the proportional rates on livestock, which, it is added, have not been given a thorough test and are largely used as a basis for the compu-tation of through interstate rates.

STEEL VIADUCT COMPLETED

Concrete Will Now Be Applied to Railroad Arches.

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 22 .- (Spe Washington streets that have been built by the Spokane. Portland & Seattle Railway are completed so far as the steel work is concerned: A crew of 14 mas is supported. of 14 men is now busy laying the con crete on these arches. The steel bed will be covered with reinforced con-crete to a depth of nearly one foot. This will be let dry for about 40 days. This will be let dry for about 40 days, and then a layer of gravel will be put on. On the top of the concrete and gravel the ralls will be laid, and the effect will be such that travel over the arches will be almost noiseless.

When this work is completed the old trestle, which has been used ever since the North Bank road was opened, will be torn down.

LONG SPREE ENDS IN SUICIDE

Wilhelm Siems Is Found in Woods With His Throat Cut.

ABERDEEN, Wash. July 22.—(Special).—The body of Wilhelm Siems, who came to Cosmopolis from Port Gamble to work in the mill, was found by lonely place, where he had committed suicide by cutting his throat. Slems was 52 years old and unmarried.

He had been on a protracted spree.
On his person was a certificate of deposit for \$540 in a Seattle bank.

Mission Boat Is Lost.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 23 .- Methovancover, B. C. July 25 action dist mission boat Udal struck a rock early yesterday morning near the entrance to Portland Canal and foundered a short time later in 160 feet of water. Captain Oliver, her master, and Rev. Mr. Webber, the only per-sons aboard at the time of the accident, escaped in a rowboat.

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

VON ZEPPELIN IS ENGLAND'S BOGIE MAN

His success with the real airship has thrown London into a ferment. Illustrated with great elearness.

ONE MAN RUNNING AN IOWA TOWN

He has taken exclusive charge of every place of business and dietates every detail; a modern innovation that will be watched with interest.

'MUGGING'' INNOCENT PERSONS UNDER ARREST

Lights and shadows of a system whose abuse has shaken New York's police from top to bottom.

AMERICANS CROWNED AND DECORATED

Honors from European royalty for distinguished services in times of peace.

VACATION DAYS WITH

NO NEWSPAPER The Japanese Schoolboy airs his views on this lamentable state of

ORDER EARLY FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER