longing to Peru and Ecuador

dense tropical forest, destitute of road

and inhabited only by roaming adventurers or savages. This is the re-

gion where the rubber tree flourishes.

It might be a source of countless wealth and even under present condi-

tions will be profitable for many years

very exceptional. This is the princi-

pal reason why the rubber bubble

burst soon with disastrous conse.

tard the development of this lucra-

The Washington state grain inspec-

The matter has always been of

there is never a legislative session

The first carload of 1910 catch of

salmon was shipped from Astoria Wednesday, 11 days after the opening

of the season. The first carload and a great many other carloads of Ore-

gon wool of the 1910 clip have already

reached the Eastern markets. In

few days the first carload of Oregon strawberries will be pleasing the

Eastern epicures. Within the next 60

days the first carload of 1910 wheat

will reach the market from the Ore-gon grain fields. Then will come hope

and fruit in tralinloads. And the fin

est state in the Union will have com-

pleted another annual harvest of the

fields, the orchards and the waters

and a great many more millions will

have been added to the wealth of the

and dairying, the three great indus-tries for which there is no "close sea-

son," are steadily increasing the flow

of that golden stream which pours

into Oregon from all parts of the

The order for 12,400 freight-cars at

cost of \$13,750,000 by the Harri-

man lines, as announced in The Orego-nian yesterday, shows that Harriman's

successors will continue to do busi-

ness at the old stand but on a larger

equipment will be put into use wes

of the Rocky Mountains, where agri-

cultural development has been larger

than in the territory served by the

vide. Oregon, Washington and Idaho

The new line up the Deschutes will

are certain to come in for a full share

need a lot of this new rolling stock

about the time it is ready to leave the

shops; so will the Tillamook road and

the extensions north from Klamath

Southern Pacific have taken all neces-

sary precautions against a car famine

Now comes our friends, the Grang-

They

Time

ers-sturdy apostles of the gospel of economy in official life as they long

think Oregon has rubbed along, so to

speak, long enough without a Lieuten-

and they favor the creation of these

two additional offices. Is this evi-

dence of the introduction of politicians

was, as we all remember, when the farmer folk thought there were too

many public officials supported by

their taxes, and made bold to say so

Once more the cry is heard down

the Columbia River pass from straw-

berry growers: "Come over into Walla Walla and help us." And no one an-

chance than to earn money in health-

The very worst roads in the Mis-

Kansas City and Omaha, where lies

in the world. This is cited in proc

only an enormously rich country can

said there are 700 or 800 in the busi-

A Portland white-slaver is held in

The latest menace to industrial life

is the explosion of cars of dynamite

in transit. Yet the stuff is needed in

economic development and the chance

The recovery of the lost little boy

The proposition to change the shape

It seems curious to see the Beavers

ose at home and win when abroad.

of American currency is a scheme to

reduce the size of a man's pile.

Perhaps it is in the influence.

in an exhausted condition emphasizes

the fact that a 2-year-old child re-

of the oft-repeated statement

ment or more of men who

ful, pleasant employment

afford to have bad roads

financial stringency.

must be taken.

What has induced this change

have been-urging the necessity

two additional state offices.

into the farmers' organization?

within the next two years.

Harriman lines east of the great di-

Presumably most of this new

world.

Meanwhile lumber, livestock

similar law on this state.

tion law, which has never been much

tive industry.

scarcely been explored at all.

has

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as cond-Class Matter. ibscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.

(BY MAIL). BY MAIL).

Daily Sunday included, one year... 18.00
Daily Sunday included, six months... 4.25
Daily Sunday included, three months... 25
Daily Sunday included, one month... 73
Daily without Sunday, one year... 6.00
Daily without Sunday, six months... 3.25
Daily without Sunday, three months... 175
Daily without Sunday, one month... 60
Daily without Sunday... 175
Daily without Sunday... 175
Daily without Sunday... 25
Daily without Sunday... 30
Weekly, one year... 1.50
Sunday and weekly, one year... 3.50

ally Sunday included, one year..... 8.00 sily, Sunday included, one month....... 75 How to Remit—Send Postoffice money der, express order or personal check on our local bank. Stamps, coin or currency eat the sender's risk. Give postoffice adcress in full, including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16, 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 1 to 50 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage suble rate. Eastern Business Office—The H. C. Beck-With Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribuna building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910

REPUBLICANS ON DOWN GRADE? Democrats are in high glee over the pspect of National politics. It seems probable that they will win the House of Representatives in the elections next November. Should their good

fortune and Republican insurgency continue, as they fondly hope, they may then win the Presidency in 1912 and enough Legislatures to give them a majority of the members of the United States Senate. Thereafter a large number of Republican office-holders will be turned

out to grass, insurgents and various kinds of reformers with the rest. Re-publican holders and seekers of Federal office in Oregon will join the down-and-out procession and Democratic patriots who have tramped hungry these sixteen long years past will come into the fullness of victory This is a dream too good for possi-

ble consummation, in the minds of many Democrats. They fear that the 'wrong thing at the right time" may be repeated. Their most cautious prophets are counseling wisdom and circumspection and trying to hold in sober channels the enthusiasm that is beginning to well up in the party.

The country has had more than a decade of unparalleled prosperity and growth, within a fourteen-year period of Republican administration. Now it evidently seeks a change of some sort. Republicans came into control promising to raise prices, and now the people think prices are too high. Democrats were put out because they were held accountable for low prices, and now they hope to get in again by promis-ing low prices. Workers get larger share of the fruits of their labor than ever before, yet think they see better things in political change. Democrats spread discontent with protective tariff, yet do not offer the one remedy for evils of protection-tariff for revenue only. Of course they could not carry out such a policy, owing to the multiplicity of their interests demanding protection in all states that may join the Democratic fold. Their shifting of duties will amount simply to making the tariff lighter for some interests and heavier for others, because their own pet industries must be protected.

The old issue within the Democratic party between radicalism and conservatism may recur, however, as of old It is this that is making wise counselors fear that the outlook is too good to be true. In New York, where Bryan radicalism is held as an abomination, they are crying aloud for revival of Democratic "safe and sane" doctrines Meanwhile, old-time radicals, including Bryan himself, are saying little. There have been insurgents in the Democratic party on the one side and then on the other, so often wrecking the plans of the regulars, that great anxiety exists along with the joy. The gnashing of teeth several weeks ago, when Bryan's letter at the Jefferson day feast in Indianapolla dragged free the tomb, is one of the re-

cent hateful memories.

But internal strife, which has been the bane of Democrats these many years, has now invaded the Republican party. There seems no chance of reconciliation among Republicans in such states as Indiana and Iowa. Republicans of New York have no recognized leader, now that Hughes has been appointed to the Supreme Court. Scandal in Illinois is bound to be damaging to Republicans. Insurgency in various states has split the party "wide

Power and prosperity have been too much for the Republican party, and are bringing it to wreck and ruln. Politicians of the Beveridge-Cummins stamp have sought to exalt themselves at the expense of their party. Though they may have done so for the mo-ment, the avenging hand that is working for disruption will not spare them. In Indiana Beverldge and in Nebraska Burkett are fated for downfall along with the ruins of their party. And there are others. Now the question rises, Can Democrats avail themselves of their opportunity?

SHIP SUBSIDY'S SHORTCOMINGS.

The annual report of the directors of the Cunard line for 1909 has just been made public. This report is of special interest to the Americans who have been misled by the claque and sophistry of the subsidy-seekers for the famous old Cunard line has always been held up as an example of the benevolence of the British government providing subsidies for its ships But the Cunard line, with its prestige of more than half a century of splendid service, and enjoying the most liberal subsidy that Great Britain pays ships flying her flag, was obliged to pass the dividend, although the earnings of the line for the twelve months reached the enormous total

of more than \$14,000,000. After paying operating expenses and making the usual disbursements for repairs, interest and other expenses, there remained as net profits \$434,-Following its usual necessary prudent custom, the company transferred \$400,000 of this amount the reserve fund, leaving available for dividends the comparatively in-significant sum of \$34,940, a figure so small that no attempt was made to declare a dividend and the amount was carried forward to the credit of the 1910 profit and loss account. It is of course needless to say that the Cunard line received but an insignificant portion of its earnings from the country whose flag files over the fleet. All of the accommodations of magnificent passenger and freight steamers of the line were at the service of the American people at a rate so low that even the addition of

British government was insufficient to dividend from the 1909 business.

The Cunard report presents in the plainest possible manner the problem hat must be faced by the America people if any attempt is to be made o establish a subsidy-supported merchant marine. If the Cunard line, ith cheap ships, cheap labor, interest rates and the most liberal subsidy that is received by any British line, is unable in a year of world-wide prosperity to pay even a small dividend, what can we expect to do with an American merchant marine? With high-priced ships paid for with rate of interest, and operated by highpriced labor, we are from the begin ning suffering a handicap of such vast proportions that it would be impossible to secure a subsidy large enough to overcome it. To summarize, the foreigners are handling our ocean carrying trade so much cheaper than we can handle it ourselves that any benefits which might result from the change is more than offset by the economic loss that would result.

WATER RATE A POTENT FACT. Whenever fact and theory collide, it does not require a very close examina-tion to disclose which has suffered most. Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, and the Spokane Spokesman-Review are both vehement in expounding their theory that water competition does not exist. Yet the Spokane paper finds it financially advantageous to ship its ink by water to Portland and thence by rail inland, and Senator Heyburn's

enstituents find a similar saving in

shipping farm machinery by water Now comes the Interstate Com-merce Commission with another decizion in favor of the fact and against the theory. The railroads had advanced a rate on wagons from \$1.25 to \$1.35 per hundred pounds. Then the business left them and took the water route. To get any of it back it was necessary to restore the \$1.25 rate. This brought a demand for a rebate from a wagon company. In ruling on the demand the Commission denied the rebate, holding "that the carriers were forced by water compe tition to restore the lower rate in order to get the business, and not because the higher rate was unreason able.

NEED OF THE INITIATIVE.

All the people of the United States are not going to be satisfied with the Congressional railroad bill. It has several clauses over which there are irreconcilable differences. People in the Coast states want the water-rate clause to stand; people in the interior do not. Some favor a commerce court; some think one railroad in no circumstances should own stock in a competing road; and the expert ratemakers think pooling should be legalized. Some of these vital features are in the bill, others have been eliminated or modified. The raliroad bill as it emerges from Congress is a sadly bunged-up affair.

Obviously here is a questiontrol and regulation of the railroads of the country-which will never be settied until it is settled right. is utterly unable to pass a practicable measure, so that nearly everybody who cares anything at all about the great problem of the railroads is dissatisfied with one feature or another of the bill.

Let us therefore ignore Congress and as a nation take over the duty of lawmaking under the wise guldance of some inspired lawgiver. Clearly the need of the nation, today is the initiative and a people's power league covering the forty-six states. In this ay only can a perfect measure be devised, and the will of the people be declared and all issues thus happily determined. Let us have an initia tive bill for the railroads and for all other questions which nobody has yet been able to solve. The initiative will flx 'em.

ENORMITY OF "CONSERVATION." When one considers that 12 pe

cent of the area of the continental United States is withdrawn from us and settlement, and that most of this land is west of the Rocky Mountains he begins to have some realization of the stagnating effect of so-called con-servation on Western growth. Already the reserved areas exceed the combined extent of Washington, Oregon and California, not including tim-ber tracts which are withheld out-side reserves by "regulations," in violation of the laws of homestead and timber entry.

In the Ballinger investigation in the National capital Secretary Ballinger recited that the total of withdraw areas on April 1, 1909, was more than 375,000 square miles, in the United States and Alaska proper, as follows

579,700 drawais

drawais

drawais

Coal withdrawals United States,
exclusive of Alaska

Oil withdrawais

Phosphate withdrawais

Phosphate withdrawais

National forests

remporary withdrawais for proposed forests

Forest administrative sites outside of National forests 40,000 194,500.04 7.940,486 18.275

Total241,534,584 With exception of irrigation with these lands are fenced off from settlers and capitalists, in pursuance of impracticable theories of conservation. Most of the withdrawals are without sanction of law. In the statute fixed a valuation of \$10 an acre for cession of coal lands, and there was no legal authority for withdrawal of any part of the 8,000,000 acres in that territory. Water-power withdrawals have no statutory authority, nor have the phosphate and oil withdrawals. The same is true as to the withdrawal of forest administrative sites outside of National forests. On these legal points the testimony of Secretary Ballinger before the committee was clear and conclusive, yet he admitted that he had continued the conservation policy that had caused the withdrawals. When he came in office as Secretary, in March, 1909, he restored some 3,000,000 acres to entry that Secretary Garfield added as water-power adjuncts to sites. Just now the Government is engaged in restoring 4,000,000 acres of the foregoing total, under the classification of non-forest lands. saic, N. J., last Monday, President Taft announced that the Government need ed an act of Congress to make lawful the withdrawal of some 60,000,000 acres on account of the very grave doubt that the reservation of this land, "if subjected to the test of legality in

courts, could stand. mail and naval reserve subsidy of the Here, then, is a fad of conservation

that obstructs upbuilding of the West in disregard both of the law and of the needs of this part of the Nation, and substitutes for a regime of law one of

a multitudinous bureaucracy. There will be no protest in the West against reasonable withdrawals of ands for forest reserves, nor against correction of laws that make fraud easy in exploitation of resources. But the enormous reservations that have been made in the West in obedience to non-resident theories of Pinchotism are an abuse and an evil that will leave their restrictive impress the growth of this part of the United | that has yet been obtained. States

NOMINATING JUDGES.

The project to turn the nomination of judges over to the lawyers exclusively is open to grave objections. Since no other candidates would be admitted, of course, the nomination would be equivalent to election, and the real outcome of the plan would be that the bar would appoint the members of the state judiciary. No person could ever become a judge who was not popular with the lawyers, and thus the influence of the bar over the bench, which is already regrettably noticeable, would become irresistible No court would dare to issue a decision which was likely to offend the lawyers as a profession. No judge would venture to begin those reforms in procedure which are so essential to the welfare of the public because they would not be popular among the lawyers. The profession profits by chicanery, procrastination, and dilatory pleas and with the virtual appointment of the judiciary given over to it, what changes for the better could we ever expect? The judges would become simply the passive tools of those who put them in place,

There are two conceivable arguments in favor of the plan proposed but neither of them will stand examination. The first is to the effect that lawyers understand better than anybody else what qualities a judge ought have and would therefore make better selections. This is extremely doubtful. Men of ordinary ability and experience know as well as the lawyers do what makes a good judge There is nothing mysterious about his qualifications. He must know the law, he must be courageous and impartial The latter traits are much more important than the former, because a nan may learn what he does not know, but if he lacks the fundamental judicial virtues he is bound to be a failure on the bench. Nor can it be conceded that lawyers are more likely than ordinary citizens to select good judges. They are so fettered by proessional prejudices and so misled by self-interest that they are probably much less likely. The chances are a dozen to one that the electorate in general will in a given instance choose better judge than the lawyers will.

The other argument is that the lawyers have a unique interest in the character of the judges. From one point of view they have, but taken broadly, the statement is glaringly The lawyer has a profes fallacious. sional interest in the prejudices and temperament of the judge. With a pliable man on the bench, one set of practitioners will have a decided advantage over some other set.

The interest of the public in the character of the men who must often lecide questions affecting their lives and property is much more fundamental than anything merely professional can possibly be. The courts are a vital organ of civilization, and it would be suicidal for the civilized public to permit the control over them to lapse into the hands of any restricted class. Complaints are numer ous enough now of class influence upon the tribunals of justice. It would be unpardonably indiscreet to multiply grounds for the charge. The legal profession can help raise the charac ter of the bench most effectively by uniting to indorse the nominations of desirable candidates, but the nominations themselves should be made in the same way as those of other Falls and south from Natron. It officials.

MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Do we hear and read aright? Doe the State Grange really believe that the study of music should be made compulsory in the public schools? lome, come, good friends, this is carrying education at the public expense a little too far. In point of fact, the study of music in the public schools is a howling farce. Not one out of twenty teachers in the schools has any talent or taste in music, or any natural voice for singing. Very few of them have had more than the merest pretense of instruction in it. A few children in every class can be

taught to sing, or could be, if they were properly directed by teachers who knew how to teach them. But the large majority of them cannot sing and do not try to sing, even when coached vigorously by distracted teachers, who themselves cannot sing, in order that they may make some sort of a showing when the supervisor of music makes his infrequent rounds. If a child has a voice that later on it would be worth while to cultivate under the direction of a teacher chosen by judicious, parents, this voice is more than likely to be overstrained and "cracked" by the instruction re ceived in a class that squeaks in every key under the leadership of a teacher who knows little or nothing about music, and who frankly admits her de

ficiency in this line.

THE RUBBER BUBBLE. The report that Peru and Ecuador are about to fight over their boundary line is probably true. There are of the South American nations which seem to enjoy nothing se much as a petty war. It stands them in place of the Sunday plenic and the onseball game which supply cheap entertainment to the American public If there is nothing substantial to fight over, such countries as Ecuador and Peru experience no difficulty in inventing something. Any little dispute will do. They each carry a chip on their shoulders and are aching somebody to knock it off. There are three or four South American nations notably Chile and the Argentine Republic, which have progressed far youd this primitive love of bloodshed and their energy has been rewarded with prosperity and great military It is not the nation which prestige is readlest to fight over nothing which wins the most battles. Argentine con-tains cities comparable in population with St. Louis and a great deal more beautiful and better governed. To prove that neighbors in South America need not be enemies, we may

remember that Argentine and Chile

by joint action, have pierced the Andes

Of a verity, lawyers should be allowed to select the judges, and priswith a tunnel, and now it is possible oners the sheriffs and jailers.

POLITICAL PARTIES COMPARED. changing cars. On the other hand, the eastern, or Andean, territory be-Republicanism and Democracy, and New

Issues With New Leaders. EUGENE, Or., May 13 .- (To the Ed-tor.) - Has the Republican party become retrograde, or is it changing its general line of policy? Has age any-thing to do with it, or is it a mere eddy in the current which time or new leaders will reverse?

Of the two great historical parties, the Democratic, beginning with the Anti-Federalist, and the modern Retions produces large quantities of rubber, but it is said that the possible publican, beginning with the Federal ist, certain tendencies seem to be cer-tain or fixed. As new issues or quesoutput of this valuable product extions come, new leaders arise, but the two great lines of parties seem to have, after all, a certain unity in their gen-eral purpose or views. In general, it may be said of one that its main tenet The natural rubber trees of South America are so numerous that it is highly unlikely that artificial plantato come, unless the conditions are or faith is strict construction and local supremacy and of the other, liberal construction of the Constitution and National supremacy. These general fundamentals in each seem to tinge or affect the policy or trend of each on nearly all issues that arise. That is, one rules mainly in the abstract, the other in the concrete. One favors, in the main action in the mass of the now swelling in London, is sure to quences to everybody concerned. The petry frontier wars only serve to rethe main, action in the mass of the people, the other action in the indi-vidual. As parily illustrative of this take the policy of each political party on some great question

else than a farce, has just received a staggering blow from the State Su-preme Court. The court holds that Democratic Party. Republican Party.
1. Strict con- 1. Liberal con-Democratic Party.

1. Strict construction.

2. State rights (including right of secession).

3. Favored U. S. banks.

4. Favored Blave system (or favored system (or favored system (or local local regulation of same).

5. Opposed National banking system.

6. Favored greenbacks and local regulation of currency.

7. Opposed, in the main until recently, the protective tariff system.

8. Favored or favored system and local regulation.

7. Favors the protective tariff system.

8. Favored or favored system and local regulation.

7. Favors the protective tariff system.

8. Favored or favored system and local regulation.

7. Favors the protective tariff system.

8. Favored or favored system and local regulation.

7. Favors the protective system and local regulation.

7. Favors the protective system shall of both leading metals (favors the metals as money, gold standard).

There seems to be a striking similarity (or opposition) of tendency here, as much so perhaps as in that of Whig or Tory in Great Britain. Is it true that parties are dead?

The recent insurgent movement, raisafter a warehouse owner has purchased wheat at an interior point and shipped it to himself at tidewater, the public has no interest in the transac-tion, and the owner of the wheat cannot be forced to pay the inspection Since the grain inspection law was imposed on the State of Washing ton, it has cost the wheat-growers many thousand dollars annually and has been devoid of benefits, for the simple reason that neither foreign domestic buyers will pay the slightest attention to the state grades Duwamish graingrowers, the largest oats producers in Washington mutinied against inspection the first year the law was on the statute books

and no attempt has ever been made since to force them to pay inspection considerable interest to Oregon, for that does not find some energetic place-hunter endeavoring to foist a

It true that parties are dead?
The recent insurgent movement, raising some question as to the necessities of parties, may result in a break-up of parties, may result in a oreak-up of organizations of one or other or recasting of the leadership in same, but it is hardly likely that the two great organizations will cease while the present form of government endures.

E. W. DOLAN.

ONE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR OREGON Experience of Kansas Ought to Be

Guide for This State. ALBANY, Or., May 13.—(To the Editor.)—For nine years I had the honor of holding a professorship in the State Normal School of Kansas. When Dr. A. R. Taylor came there in 1882 as president be found a situation somewhat similar to the one existing in Oregon previous to the action of the last Legislature. President Taylor took immediate steps to centralize all the normal instruction in the state at the State Normal at Emporia, and soon built up a good, strong institution. One of the most effective means in bring-ing this about was to get the Legislature to pass a law refunding all mile age over 100 miles to the students. In this manner the institution was brought within a radius of 100 miles to every student in the state. Would not such a law be a good thing for Oregon? It would be especially appreciated here on account of the difficulty clated here on account of the difficulty of travel across the state.
Under the circumstances I think the

last Legislature acted most wisely in refusing any more aid to the existing normals. Let Oregon build one first-class, dignified State Normal School equipped with all modern appliances and the teachers of the state will ris up and call her blessed.
(Mrs.) VIOLA PRICE FRANKLIN.

Passing of the Parlor Stove. Washington Herald.

"All modern improvements" is the sign attached to every up-to-date apartment owadays, and there are some advantages these new-fangled notions that every body demands, yet there is a pathetic side connected with this desire for con-veniences and luxuries in the homes of oday. Rural or urban life has lost many of

he characteristics of former when visits, whether social or business, played a larger part in the life of the played a larger part in the life of the citizen than they do today. When a caller came to the house, he was first of-fered refreshments, and was then invited into the parlor or sitting-room, where of a Winter afternoon or evening a bright fire was burning in the stove or This fire was the center of the home sociability. From it radiated the warmth of the welcome; about it gathered host and guest; its bright blaze symbolized the sparkle of the conversation; its mel-low glow typified the reflective moments, and its dying embers marked the hour of departure.

Such a picture can be seen in too fer homes of today. Here and there is a fire-place, but the habits of the present gen-eration are such as to preclude any pos-sibility of a visit for the interchange of opinion. Calls, even when informal, are usually matter-of-fact.

> Motor Accessories. Queen.

swers. Loafing in the Plaza and the Park blocks of Portland are a regi-The new motor car luncheon table is finding many appreciative purchasers and all credit is due to the one who rather rail at the tyranny of capital thought of making a box of a size to fit on the step of the car with legs to hold up underneath. It is fitted with the usual thermos flask, plated box for and wail because the poor man has no chicken and so on, and underneath is a drawer for cutlery, while when opened out the top will be found to be a card table, as in the case of the trav-eling washstand. Another capital luncheon case is the one in the form some of the richest farming country of a footstool with a corrugated rub-ber-covered top bound with brass. This is, of course, absolutely dustproof. For a party of four it is better to have two that of these cases fitted for two each than a larger one for the four. Another ac-cessory is a nice large pocket with a board in it for winding vells on and a couple of books with properly spaced \$5000 bonds. In Seattle, where it is and ruled pages for a record of the similar action would force a trips and expenses.

Valuable Conveniences.

Lowell Courier-Citizen. Lowell Courier-Citizen.

A grocer in Sioux Falls, S. D., has bounced his bookkeeper, ordered his telephone out and sold his teams. His customers are asked to step in, select and pay cash for the goods and take them home. The merchant cuts his prices and belives he has thereby helped to reduce the cost of living. But suppose everybody did business in that way? Living might be cheaper but it would not be worth so much. The wise shopkseper will continue his trading on modern lines and with up-to-date methods and conveniences. The customers are willing to pay for these things because they are worth the things because they are worth

Always in It.

Indianapolis News, It doesn't make any difference what kind of politics it is—American, Egyptian or Norwegian—the Colonel is promptly in it with both feet.

SOO BUYS TIMBER HERE WITNESS SAYS HE WAS DRUNK

Eastern Road, With Canadian Pacific in Deal. In order to show prospective shippers that the allied roads are willing to purchase supplies in the country from

which they desire to draw trade, W. S. Tarrant, of the purchasing department of the Soo Line, was in Portland yesterday placing orders for between 2,000,000 and 3.000,000 feet of lumber for immediate delivery.

for immediate delivery.

Mr. Tarrant signified that he probably would be able to place orders of similar or greater volume every three months in Oregon.

This is the first time the Canadian Pacific Railroad and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault St. Marie Railway have entered the local market. Previously they have largely relied on the lumber supplies of Wisconsin and the South, but Mr. Tarrant was most em-South, but Mr. Tarrant was most phatic that in the future it was the intention of the roads to purchase all the lumber required in Oregon and Washington, giving the greater volume of business to Oregon

The last order placed in Washington was somewhat larger than the contracts placed yesterday in Portland, but Mr. Tarrant said that was because he Mr. Tarrant said that was because he had not previously had the opportunity to investigate the Oregon market.

Yesterday, in company with General Freight Agent Cardle, Mr. Tarrant vised the various lumber yards to

ited the various lumber yards to pick out a high grade of manufactured hard fir suitable for box cars. If he is successful in finding what he requires large orders will be placed.

"The Oregon hard fir is even superior to the Alabama fir," said Mr. Tarrant. "We are anxious to help develop a country from which we are drawing business and placing our supply orders is the best way we can do it. And I would like to point out this is somewhat exceptional for you don't hear of any American road going over the border to purchase in Canada, yet we are a Canadian road coming down here for our supplies. This is but the beginning and as we continue building we shall place still more orders here. The superiority of the Oregon fir alone would insure that."

OPPOSE EXCLUSIVE FRANCHISE

Seventh - Street Property - Owners Want Tracks Open to All. Resolving that the Seventh street fran

chise be revoked in its entirely, the Seventh street property-owners met yester day in the offices of Attorney Moody to discuss the Hill franchise and the plans of the United Railways on Seventh

Expressing its desire to be fair to the railway company, resolutions were also passed by the gathering that electric roads be granted the franchise, if there was no attempt at a monopoly that would be obnoxious to the owners of property along the attent along the street.

It was the intention of the United Railways Company to build from Seventh and Irving streets along Seventh to Hall, then east to Sixth, then along Sixth

to Sherman street; also to build from Seventh and Taylor, along Taylor to Front street, to permit connection with the tracks of the Oregon Electric Rail-It is understood that the United Rail ways now admit their willingness to abandon the franchise, but the property abandon the franchise, but the property-owners, through Attorney Moody, said it was their desire to see a double-track, broad gauge line constructed, with a third rail, permitting the street cars to traverse the tracks and a common-user privilege granted thereon. Thomas Scott Brooke, chairman of the meeting, appointed a committee of five to wait on the directorate of the United

wait on the directorate of the United Railways to discuss the matter and continue any negotiations that may be necessary.

TRACKLAYERS NEAR BRIDGE Southern Pacific Is Making Good

Progress at Oswego. So fast has track-laying progressed to ward the east side of the new Southern Pacific bridge at Oswego that within a week it will be possible for a construc-tion train to approach the bridge. tion train to approach the bridge.
Already the trackingers are at the sanitarium a little south of Milwaukie and,
they will rush the work along the grading through the bluff. At the bridge, the
west side span has already been completed and the east side span has been
awaiting the arrival of material, which awaiting the arrival of material, which will be hurried to the spot on the compiction of the spur from Milwaukte.

The Oswego bridge is a high bridge, so that there will be no draw. Masted schooners and the usual traffic of the Willamette River at this point can easily go under it. According to an agreement, a depot must be erected at Jefferson

SNOW STORMS ADVERTISE ROAD

Great Northern Shows How Pleasant It Is to Be "Snowbound."

street, Milwaukie.

A snow storm that blocks traffic is usually a matter a railroad attempts to apologize for, but the versatile advertising man of the Great Northern uses the snow storm of last April, when Great Northern trains were stalled for provided of one to these days in Section 1. periods of one to three days in South Dakota as an advertising medium.

In a little booklet entitled "Snow Bound" special attention is drawn to the conveniences that attend being tied up by snowdrifts on the Great Northern Railway and the inference is plainly inserted that it is more enjoyable to to be snowbound on the Great Northern han to travel in peace and quietness on any other road.

Trolley May Reach Oswego. On the understanding that if it is presented with the rights-of-way, the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company has agreed to construct a line from Oregon City to the outskirts of Oswego. While at a later date of Oswego. While at a later date the line may be extended into the heart of Oswago, there is no intention to continue the line into Portland in con petition with the Jefferson street line of the Southern Pacific, say officials of this company.

B. S. Josselyn, president of the com-

pany, said last night that the road would not be constructed if any rightsof-way had to be paid for

Lewis River to Have Good Road. WOODLAND, Wash., May 13.—(Special.)—The contract for the first work on state road No. 15, authorized by the last session of the State Legislature, was let a few days ago and the work will be the coming Summer. It will eligrade very easy. This road extends from Woodland into Skamania County, a distance of 55 miles, and will afford casy ingress and egress to the upper Lewis River country and to Mount St. Helens and Trout Lake.

Woman Drinks Poison.

HILLSBORO, Or., May 13.—(Special.)—
Mrs. Ernest W. Poord, formerly Miss.
Dora Smith, took carbolic acid in an attempt to commit suicide finis afternoon in the presence of her husband. Dr. F.
A. Beiley was summoned and administered alcohol and saved the woman's life, although her condition is still critical. The Foords were married in this city August 19, 1998. The wife has been in ill health for some time and was rein ill health for some time and was cently in a Spokane hospital.

Inebriate's Perjury Convicted Man of Illegal Liquor Selling.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 13.—(Special.)—Startling developments came to light today in the case of the state against Charles Beers, convicted of selling liquor on Sunday. G. L. Martin was prought into court today on a broad war. brought into court today on a bench war-rant to explain to the court why he had testified faisely when on the wilness stand for the state.

In an affidavit filed in court today, when a motion for a new trial was presented, Martin swears that S. Funkbouser, witness for the state, kept him intoxicated for several days prior to the trial, and kept repeating to him that Charles Beers had sold him whisky on Sunday. He now swears his testimony was false. He says that when he went on the witness stand against Beers he was false. He says that when he went on the witness stand against Beers he was so drunk that he could think of nothing to say except what Funkhouser had repeated to him. Martin was turned over to the Sherin, and charges will be preferred against him Monday by J. P. Stapleton, County Attorney. The motion for a new trial for Beers was overruled by Judge McMaster and sentence will be passed upon him Monday morning.

ADVENTISTS PLAN CONFERENCE

Camp Meeting Will Be Held at Vancouver May 26-June 5.

VANCOUVER, Wash, May 13.—(Special.)—The annual conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists of Western Washington will be held in Vancouver May 25 to June 5. It will be a regular old-fashioned camp meeting and a small town of tents will spring up at the site, one block from the end of the Eleventh-street carline. street carline.

Six large pavilion tents and over 100

smaller tents for families arrived today and will be pitched soon. It is expected that over 200 will be present from the part of the state west of the Cascade Mountains.

Business sessions will be held in the forence and the veilinger session of the cascade was a session of the cascade will be session and the veilinger session.

forenoon and the religious session after-moon and evening. Professor Hanson of the Meadow Glade Academy of Brush Prairie, Clark County, will lead his large choir and have direction of the music. Among the prominent visitors from out of the city will be representatives of the National Church Confessors from Wash. National Church Conference from Wash ington, D. C., and several from California

STOCK PENS ARE IN BAD SHAPE

Inspector for Malheur County Complains of Railroad Property.

SALEM, Or., May 13.—(Special.)—W. W. Hinton, stock inspector of Malheur County, has filed with the State Railroad Commission a formal complaint against the condition of the stock pens of the Oregon Short Line near Ontario. It is stated that during the year ending

March 31, 29,000 cattle, 1200 horses and 6000 sheep passed through the Ontario pens; that the fencing and gates are in bad condition, the leading chutes without proper wings or rail extensions, and that during the rainy season the mud in the pens is so deep that in some places it is impossible to ride a horse about the en-It is said also that there is no water

within a mile and a half, and that ship-pers frequently have lost a full day at Ontario, with consequent loss on stock when the shipment reached the market.

INSURANCE FIRM WINS SUIT

Railroad Held Responsible for Fire at Winona, Wash. OLYMPIA, Wash., May 13.—(Special.)—The State Supreme Court today sustained the judgment for \$3000 fecovered against the O. R. & N. Com-

covered against the O. R. & N. Company by the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. This company paid \$2000 insurance on the store of L. M. L. Lester, which was destroyed by fire at Winona. The company then sued the railway conteding the railway was liable for the spread of fire. The blaze started from cinders dropped on the track near the depot.

The railway's responsibility arose chiefly from the fact that during the depot fire explosives stored there scat-

depot fire explosives stored there scat tered the embers to surrounding struc tures, of which Lester's store was one.

Will of Colonel Goss Filed.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 13 .- (Spe ctal.)—The will of the late Colonel James T. Goss, ex-Commander of the Depart-ment of Washington and Alaska, Grand Army, was filed for probate today. 1 appoints Mrs. Minnie Eddings, a daugh ter, administratrix, and E. G. Crawford, a son-in-law, administrator. The prop-erty value, not stated in the will, is left to the several children and near relatives.

Hill's Entertainment Planned.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., May 13 .- (Special.)—The board of directors of the Klamath Chamber of Commerce is plan-ning to entertain Louis W. Hill, presi-dent of the Great Northern Railroad. upon his arrival here, about May 15. A banquet will be given Mr. Hill and party and if their time and inclination will permit they will be taken in autos through the valleys adjacent to the city.

Hood River Scorched \$6000.

HOOD RIVER, Or., May 13 - (Special.) HOOD RIVER, Or, May 13.—(special:

—In an early morning fire here today three buildings were destroyed with their contents, entailing a total loss of \$1000. The fire originated in Nichol's drug store in the hill section of the city and spread to the adjoining buildings before its progress could be stayed. The total amount of insurance was \$4000.

Portland Man Out on Bail. GOLDENDALE, Wash, May 13.-(Spe

cial)—Richard A. Wade, the Portland at-torney who has been in the Klickitat County jail on a grand lareeny charge since March 20, when he was brought here from Oregon, was released last night and returned to Portland. A \$500 cash bond was deposited for Mr. Wade's appearance in the Superior Court when his case is called for trial.

Workman Called by Death.

KLAMATH FALLS, Or., May 18 - (Spe cisl.)—John J. Quirk, aged 62, died this morning at the County Hospital from paralysis and pneumonia. He has been working for some time in the rallroad campe near town and when taken ill some two weeks ago was taken charge of by the county Corner Whittook has county. Coroner Whitlock has learned that Quirk had a sister living in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Sane Fourth Is Postponed.

EUGENE, Or., May 13.—(Special.)— Because many of the local merchants have held over large quantities of Fourth of July goods that will be more or less of a loss if the anti-firecracker ordinance recently passed by the City Council goes into effect at once, Mayor Matlock has ruled that the law will not become effective until after this year.

Unlicensed Fisherman Fined.

EUGENE, Or., May 12.—(Special.)—Warren Zell paid a dear price for one poor little eight-inch trout when he was fined yesterday in the Justice's Court \$25 for fishing without a license. The law has been violated to some extent this season, and the fine was made heavy to serve as an example