

SECOND JETTY TO COST \$1,205,000

Government Officials to Recommend Columbia River Project.

SINGLE WORK NOT AMPLE

Army Engineers Unable to Act on Construction Without Authorization by Appropriation—South Jetty Now 6 1-2 Miles Long.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Aug. 28.—The Chief of Army Engineers and the Secretary of War will recommend to Congress next session that an appropriation be made for the construction of a north jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River, and that the project be placed under the continuing contract system, so that the work may be carried forward expeditiously and continuously until completed. This action of the department will be based upon the recommendation contained in the annual report of Major McIndoe, for the department officials concur in his view that it is time to begin work on the north jetty. In order further to concentrate the discharge of the Columbia at its mouth, and thereby increase the channel depth across the bar.

Single Jetty Not Ample.

With less than half a mile of the south jetty remaining to be completed, it has been ascertained that the entire satisfaction of the engineer officers that a single jetty will not produce nor maintain a depth of 40 feet across the bar. Therefore the engineer officers have determined to enter upon the construction of the north jetty just as soon as Congress will authorize the work, and they have hopes that the necessary appropriation can be secured next session.

The present project for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River includes the north jetty, and that project having been formally approved and adopted by Congress several years ago, nothing remains but to secure the necessary appropriation. A new estimate may be called for, however, inasmuch as the original estimates were made seven years ago, when material and labor were much cheaper than at the present time. This can be done without materially delaying the appropriation, if the revised estimate is called for immediately after Congress convenes. The north jetty project is given prompt and favorable consideration by Congress, work could actually begin next summer, and be pushed to speedy completion, provided the appropriation should be adequate.

Before the existing Columbia River project was adopted a board consisting of Major W. L. Marshall (later re-elected to the office of Chief of Engineers), and Captains Edward Burr, J. C. Sanford, C. E. Gillette and C. H. McKinnis, was sent to Oregon to devise plans for the construction of the channel across the bar at the river's entrance. This board prepared plans for extending the south jetty, and made the first official suggestion that a north jetty be built. They recommended the immediate extension of the south jetty to its full projected length of about seven miles and in the event that also did not produce a depth of 40 feet on the bar, they recommended that a north jetty be built.

Jetty May Cost \$1,205,000.

In their report this board estimated that a jetty, extending southwesterly from the end of Cape Disappointment for a distance of two and a half miles, could be built at a cost of \$1,205,000. They showed, would terminate at a point about two miles north of the westernmost end of the south jetty, and would greatly diminish the aperture through which the waters of the Columbia enter the Pacific Ocean.

In their report on the north jetty project, this board, under date of January 24, 1902.

To produce a bar depth of 40 feet and a channel of suitable width, not less than half a mile, and to maintain it permanently, will require the complete control of the ebb flow across the bar. With the extension of the south jetty the north half of the bar will be completely controlled. The growth of the bar in length and elevation will be checked, and the necessary control of the ebb flow to works in addition to the south jetty will be required. The board is of the opinion that this will be the case. It therefore recommends the construction of a north jetty at such time as the necessary money appears, and in case the south jetty alone fails to produce or maintain a permanent channel.

This north jetty should start from the point where the south jetty terminates, and extend southwesterly in a generally southerly direction across the bar. It should be built on a point of land which is not subject to change of direction, and should be extended to a point about two miles north of the westernmost end of the south jetty. The order and method of constructing the north jetty should be the same as that prescribed for the south jetty. The extension of the south jetty should be first completed, but should it become impracticable to carry the south jetty to its full prescribed length, then the construction of the north jetty should be commenced. The ultimate length of the north jetty should be two and a half miles. It may be stopped short of that length at any time if such a length appears to be necessary.

Deep Channel Likely.

The report of the board goes on to state that if the ends of the jetties are two miles apart, they should result in producing a deep channel fully one mile wide. The volume of water discharged by the Columbia, added to the tidal discharge, when forced through an opening only two miles in width, will produce considerable scouring, and afford a depth, at least 40 feet across the bar, in the opinion of the board. The north jetty, as projected, it is said, "while concentrating the flow into one channel and directing it along the same course as when the channel was at its best, will also permit it to flow to the southwest across the bar in accordance with the well-defined set of the currents at the same location and in the same manner as in 1856."

Until there is a specific appropriation from Congress the engineers can do nothing towards the construction of the north jetty. None of the money appropriated for the south jetty can be used elsewhere without Congressional authority, although it is the opinion of some officers that it would be well, at this time, to discontinue work on the south jetty and concentrate all efforts on the north side of the river. This might be done next session if Congress, in the meantime, should authorize the transfer of funds.

The latest reports received at Washington show that the south jetty is now completed to a total length of 22-7/8 feet, or approximately 3/4 mile. There remains to be built 1500 feet, or less than half a mile. This extension is regarded as less important at the present time than the prompt building of the north jetty, and if Congress is

NEW PORTRAIT OF MOST JEALOUS WOMAN OF EUROPE'S ROYAL FAMILIES, SOON EXPECTING STORK.



CZARINA ALICE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT.

STORK LURKS NEAR

Russian Royal Family Off to Germany to Await Event.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—(Special.)—News has just reached here that the Russian royal family is expecting another visit from the stork, and that, for the benefit of the Czarina's health, the Czar and family will arrive in Germany this week.

This announcement, made public to-day, aroused the German women to ecstasies, for the stork, old Dutch housewives are, and always have been, most interested in the Czarina and her children.

Intimate disclosures have come out here relative to the private life of the Russian Autocrat and his family. Once more is revealed one of those paradoxical and beautiful women, the Czarina, contrasting rule by knout in public affairs with rule by love in the nurseries.

Royalty Sometimes Human.

Most royalties are seen to be very human people when the trappings of pomp and circumstance are torn aside and the essential domestic life is revealed. This is especially the case with the Czar and Czarina, according to a woman who has been in close personal touch with the Russian court for six years.

The Czarina is a very jealous woman. After the heir to the throne was born she turned against the Czar for a time and would not have him near her. She is subject to violent fits of temper, and throws herself on the ground and kicks like a passionate child. But the Czar is devoted to her and the royal children. She is splendidly proportioned and a beautiful woman. Her feet eight inches in height, with ruddy hair long enough to cover her like a mantle.

The heir was some months old before the Empress resumed her normal habit of life. The youngest is being brought up in the bad old traditions of the court. With sedulous devotion, officials are bent on preparing another tyrant for the Russian people.

It is said of the child, "he is a very fine child, but he is already a budding autocrat."

Amusing Incident Told.

An amusing incident is thrown on the thrifty royal family of Denmark by an account of a visit to Copenhagen. The palace there is a very fine one for its size. When the young Russian royalties were there only two rooms were at their disposal. The late King of Denmark tyrannized his subjects by the use of the palace. They were ordered to use the back stairs, but as these were wet and slippery, their governess interfered. One day the old King met them coming down the front stairs and burst out in angry protest, declaring that the children were ruining his carpet.

The four Russian Princesses are clever and interesting children. Olga, the eldest, is learning the science of law, a science in which she discovered her father was by no means proficient.

Once when traveling to the Crimea, a favorite summer resort of the royal family, Princess Olga said to her governess, as she pointed to the scenery through which they were passing, "Look at all these fields, hills, houses, cattle and all the towns we pass. All these are papa's to do what he likes with."

"No, no," said the governess, "not to do what he likes with. What belongs to different persons is their very own, though papa is lord over all."

Young Princess Ponders.

"How can you say so?" said the Princess. "The Emperor is owner of all Russia."

"You are right," said the Czar, turning to the governess, "whatever a man owns is his very own. I cannot take it from him or interfere with him so long as he is a good citizen and obeys the law."

Princess Olga relapsed into thought and after some time said, "I understand. It is like having a house and letting people live in it for rent, but all they have is their very own. Papa owns Russia and the people have what is their own."

RAIN GENERAL IN CASCADES

Loss of Standing Timber Not Heavy, Is Belief in Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 28.—Rain, which began to fall late today, came to the aid of the tired fighters and if the showers continue through the night danger from the forest fires that have been raging in Western Washington is passed.

Reports received in Seattle tonight indicate that the rain is general throughout the fire-swept districts of the Cascade Mountains.

No attempt has been made to estimate the losses from the fires in this part of the state. Many forest homes, sawmills and other buildings have been burned. It is believed here that the loss in standing timber will not be heavy, as most of the fires have been confined to logged-off lands and second growth timber.

In only a few places was the virgin forest ignited.

The superiority of American machinery is acknowledged in the bookbinderies of Scotland.

REPUBLICANS BEST FATE, SAYS TAFT

Declaration Made That Party Is in Position to Continue Conspicuous Reforms.

CAMPAIGN PLEDGES KEPT

President in Formal Campaign Letter Pledges That Democratic Victory Means Setback for Work Already Done.

(Continued From First Page.)

When he signed the bill. Continuing, the letter says: "The tariff bill has been criticized for certain of its rates and schedules. Some of the criticisms are just and some are wide of the mark and most unjust."

Excessive Tariff Is Evil.

"The truth is that under the old protective idea the only purpose was to make the tariff high enough to protect the home industry. The excess of the tariff over the difference of the cost of production here and abroad was not regarded as objectionable, because it was supposed that competition between those who enjoyed the high protection would keep the price for the consumer down to what was reasonable for the manufacturer. The evil of excessive tariff rates, however, showed itself in the temptation of manufacturers to combine and suppress competition and then to maintain the price so as to take advantage of the excess of the tariff rate over the difference between the cost of production abroad and here."

"The Payne tariff bill is the first bill passed by the Republican party in which the tariff rates have been reduced. This evil has been recognized and it is therefore a decided step in the right direction and it ought to be accepted as such. On the whole, it was a downward revision, particularly on articles of necessity and on raw materials. The actual figures on the first year's operation of the law demonstrate this."

Luxuries Produce Revenue.

"It must also be remembered that the tariff rates in the new law on imported liquors, wines and silks were increased substantially over the Dingley rates, because these were luxuries and it was intended to increase the revenue."

"The charge that the present tariff is ruinous to the industry of the country is a statement which is demonstrably false, because the high prices, with very few exceptions, affect articles in the tariff upon which there is no increase in rate or in respect to which there was a substantial reduction."

"Perhaps more important than any one feature of the operative part of the tariff law is the section which enables the Executive to appoint a tariff commission or board to secure the needed information for the proper amendment and perfection of the law. When the commission completes its work either on the entire tariff or on any schedules in respect to which issue has arisen, and the work of the commission shows that the tariff is wrong, it will be changed. I expect to bring the matter to the attention of the Congress, with a view to its amendment of the tariff in that particular."

New Revision Plan Broached.

"Of course, this will be impracticable unless Congress itself shall adopt the parliamentary rule, as I hope will be done, to amend the tariff schedule of the tariff may not be subject to a motion to amend by adding changes in other schedules."

"It may thus be possible to take up a single schedule with respect to which it is probable that a great majority of each House will be unopposed, to add to it, to amend it, to keep it, or to conclude, and this method will tend to avoid disturbing business conditions. For these reasons it seems to me that all Republicans—conservative, progressive and radical—will support the situation with respect to the tariff until evidence now being accumulated shall justify changes in the rates; and that it is much better for them to vote for the tariff as it is, than to vote for a measure which would be utterly at war with the protective principle, and therefore would have no use for the findings of the tariff commission, as we may certainly infer from the solid Democratic vote in the present Congress against the necessary appropriation for the commission's work."

Deficit Turned to Surplus.

"One great virtue in the new tariff law, including the corporation tax, is that, taken with the current efforts of the Administration to keep down or reduce Governmental expenditures and to reform the method of collecting the customs revenue, it has, by its revenue-producing effect, turned a deficit in the ordinary operations of the Government of \$8,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1909, to a surplus in the full year of \$26,000,000. From a revenue standpoint, then, there can be no controversy over the effectiveness of the new law. Generally speaking, this measure of industrial activity in production, transportation and distribution has accompanied the operation of the new law."

"The new law, in its corporation tax, imposes a new kind of tax, which has many of the merits of an income tax. It is one of the most important and important changes in our revenue laws, as the future will show. In spite of the criticisms heaped upon it at its passage, no party responsible for revenue or anxious to retain every means of legitimate supervision of corporations will repeat it."

Railroad Bill Proves Wise.

"The next most important work of the present Congress was the passage of the amendment to the Interstate Commerce Bill. The bill as at present in force is an excellent bill. It is not enacted in a spirit of hostility to railroads, but it submits them to a closer and more effective supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission to avoid injustice in their management and control."

Important part that railroads play as the arterial circulation in the business of the country, the million and a half of their employees and the million of their stockholders, the importance of their purchasing power as affecting the prosperity of general business—all require in the public interest that no unfair treatment should be accorded them. But I am glad to note that the railroad managers have acquiesced in the fairness of the present bill and propose to comply with its useful provisions."

"It was supported by the whole Republican party in Congress and that party is entitled to credit for its passage. The whole Democratic strength was exhibited against it in both houses. It

was a performance of a pledge of the platform and only needs time to vindicate the wisdom of its enactment.

Postal Bank Bill Epochal.

"The postal savings bank bill has a similar history. It is one of the great Congressional enactments. It creates an epoch. Like the tariff bill and the railroad bill, this was put through each house of Congress by a Republican majority and was signed by a Republican President. The legislation of Congress in respect to the Navy Department is a full compliance with the promises of the Republican platform."

"The Republican party at the last session of Congress again exhibited its deep and sincere interest in the general welfare of the workmen and women of the country by adding important enactments to its already long record of legislation on this subject."

In this connection are mentioned the establishment of the Bureau of Mines to aid, among other things, in preventing loss of life; ampler laws giving powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the prevention of accidents to employees and passengers; perfecting of the employer's liability act to enable injured employees to receive compensation for damages; creation of Congressional commission to report a practical bill for the fixing of workmen's compensation for injuries received in the employment of interstate carriers."

Conservation Is Reviewed.

Continuing, the letter says: "One of the great questions which has made a National issue and aroused public interest through insistence of President Roosevelt is that of conservation of our National resources."

"Measures in the interest of conservation are reviewed. The letter continues: "There remains to be considered and settled the question of the method of disposing of public lands so that the Government may retain sufficient control to prevent a monopoly in their use, and to secure the public against extortion for coal, oil, gas, phosphate or water power on the one hand, and yet may give to private capital sufficient inducement to bring about a normal development of the wealth contained in these lands to aid in the building up of the country. Neither the Democrats of the House nor of the Senate, as a body, although their platform formally declared in favor of conservation, have taken an active part or been counted upon to assist materially in the solution of these complicated questions."

Waterways Alive as Issue.

Improvement of waterways is declared to be a subject of pressing importance, the President giving his plans, already known, for dealing with the question.

Statehood for New Mexico and Arizona, and publicity of campaign funds, are also mentioned as pledges redeemed. The President refers to the appropriation made to investigate methods to reduce governmental expenditures, and says:

"I am confident that if full opportunity is given and a Republican Congress is elected, the country will be able to reduce its National expenditures by the adoption of modern economic methods in doing business. The Government will reach a point of saving millions."

As to the future legislation, the President says a number of promises remain to be kept. He alludes to the provisions to regulate the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, to which he says the Democratic minority in the Senate gave its solid opposition on the ground that the central Government has no right to make and enforce such regulation.

Democrats Favor Lawlessness.

"In addition," he continues, "there is the proposed procedure to determine how preliminary injunctions shall issue without notice, and when, in substitution for this the Democratic platform proposes an amendment to the act to regulate interstate railroads, which would create a privileged class of lawless workmen and would seriously impair the power of the courts of equity to do justice."

"There is no measure to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to which in previous Congresses the Democratic party has always opposed. The almost solid front, then, in the measure forbidding the acquisition of stocks by one railroad company in a competing line, and there are also those bills, already referred to, to secure for the Government the right to establish a basis for workmen's compensation."

High Standard Set.

"In view of what the present Republican Congress has done in the fulfillment of its promises and in view of the standard that it has set in respect to the sagacity of its party pledges, I have no hesitation in urging who are in favor of the performance of the remaining pledges, who are in favor of progress, in favor of practical conservation, in favor of economy in government, in favor of the just regulation of railways and of interstate commerce corporations; in favor of a bureau of health; in favor of proper regulation of the power of equitable injunction, and who are in favor of measures to promote the merchant marine engaged in foreign service, to vote for the Republican candidate in Congress, in order that they wish for all this progressive legislation may be gratified."

"In closing, it may not be inappropriate for me to invite your attention and that of all those engaged in advocating the Republican cause in the coming election, to the fact that it is of the utmost importance to make this a campaign of education, to facts, and to clear away the clouds of misrepresentation that have obscured the real issues and have made it difficult to see for the Republican cause. Congress the real credit due them from the country for the tremendous task they have accomplished."

"It is brought clearly home to all voters, and especially to the young men now voting for the first time, and they become impressed, as they ought to be, by the fact that the difference in the governmental efficiency and capacity of the Republican and Democratic parties, they will enroll themselves with the party of conservation and progress, and the party of obstruction and negation, and the resulting legislation of the 62d Congress will vindicate their choice."

ROOSEVELT RIDES ON PONY

(Continued From First Page.)

age and such other admirable qualities as were displayed.

Joe LaForce Sought.

"I was sorry that I did not see Joe LaForce yesterday," the Colonel said. "When I was out seven years ago, I rode from Laramie, Wyo., to Cheyenne, 170 miles on a relay of horses. Marshall Hartwell and Joe LaForce rode with me. LaForce is a man about five feet four inches tall, smiling and pleasant, with a long and varied career of justifiable homicide. I liked both Hartwell and him. I saw Hartwell yesterday and he told me Joe was in town. I tried to find him, but could not."

Colonel Roosevelt will leave Cheyenne at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, for Denver. He is to spend the day there and speak to the Spanish War Veterans, the Legislature and the Livestock Association.

The latest Board of Agriculture returns show in Grand County, 1,352,500 sheep and 2,360,851 pigs. Dog licenses were issued to the number of 1,758,163.



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INITIATIVE CHIEF ISSUE

NEW MEXICO PREPARING TO DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

"Progressives" Seem to Be in Lead in Primaries—Republicans to Dominate Convention.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 28.—The last of the county primaries to nominate delegates for the convention which will frame a constitution for the new state of New Mexico was held last night. These late primaries were chiefly in strongly Republican counties, and since the Republicans are practically certain to have a majority in the constitutional convention the results have been watched with interest.

Taking the territory as a whole, the "progressive" Republicans appear to have somewhat the better of it, in that a majority of the candidates have announced themselves and are running on platforms favoring the incorporation of the initiative and referendum in some form. It is generally conceded that the Republicans will have a working majority in the convention and it is probable that their question is whether, between the 100 delegates. The election will occur September 2.

The initiative and referendum will be the first and chief issue in the constitutional convention. The Democrats will be solidly for it, but the question is somewhat in doubt. Other constitutional questions now being vigorously urged include direct election of Senators, constitutional limitation of taxation and indebtedness, state regulation of railroads, a Railroad Commission, a State Labor Commission, prohibition and woman suffrage.

KAISER LIVES IN DREAD

(Continued From First Page.)

position is seriously compromised by the Emperor's repudiation of all popular representative rights, and if he desires to resign, as has been rumored, his opportunity has come. But the Emperor, impressed by the National declaration before it was uttered.

Not two years have elapsed since Buelow told the Reichstag that the Emperor, as applied by the National agitation caused by the interview with him published in the London Telegraph, had become convinced that the greatest reserve by him was necessary in the interests of German policy.

Paper Denounces Kaiser.

To this Vorwarts, the Socialist organ, forcibly alluded in criticizing the Emperor's speech. The newspaper used terms which would have led to the editor's prosecution two years ago, says the Vorwarts.

The Kaiser's idea of rule is the conception of Asiatic despotism, says the paper further. He has of his own authority torn up the sheet of paper Von Buelow wheeled out of him and thrown the scraps at the German nation.

He has again placed himself in open opposition to the warmest desires and most urgent claims of the German people, who wish to put an end to the competition of armaments and to conclude a naval agreement with Great Britain as the most powerful means of maintaining peace.

The Emperor, however, proclaims the continuance and strengthening of armaments. So far not a solitary newspaper has approved his utterances.

Vancouver Raises Relief Fund.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 28.—(Special.)—Citizens of Vancouver are busy raising a fund for the relief of burned

out settlers of Clark County. The movement, started at a meeting of the Vancouver Commercial Club, has grown rapidly. The Council also appointed a soliciting committee. The War Department will lend tents, as shelter is much needed. Within five minutes after the solicitors began work \$500 had been raised.

INDIANS BLAMED FOR FIRES

Act Attributed to Desire to Increase Growth of Berries.

GULLER, Wash., Aug. 28.—Fires are raging in the forests west of this place and the air is so filled with smoke that it is difficult to ascertain the location of the blazes. Indians are returning hastily from the berry fields and it is believed they have set fire to them. It has been said by them that unless fires burn off the underbrush the berry will be a thing of the past in 10 years. For this reason the forest guards are very uneasy concerning the action of the Indians in leaving in such large numbers so early in the season.

Because of so many people and Indians being in the mountains this summer, bears and cougars have been driven to the lower levels.

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Milwaukee, Wis.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me a well woman, and I would like to tell the whole world of it. I suffered from female trouble and fearful pains in my back. I had the best doctors and they all decided that I had a tumor in addition to my female trouble, and advised an operation. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured me. I am now a well woman and I have no more backache. I hope I can help others by telling them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. EMMA LUSE, 833 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.

The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

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