PORTLAND, OREGON. (By Mail.

(By Mail.)
Sunday included, one year \$8.00 will b Sunday included, six months ... 4.25 State Sunday included, three months .2.25 State Sunday included, one month ... 75 without Sunday, one year ... 6.00 This without Sunday, three months ... 4.25 without Sunday, three months ... 4.25 without Sunday, one month ... 60 ly, one year ... 6.00 prima:

Enstern Business Offices-Verree & Conko, Brunswick building, New York; Verree Conklin, Steger building, Chicago; San rancisco representative, R. J. Bidwell, 742 Francisco rep.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 16, 1915.

THE LAND GRANT CONFERENCE.

The land grant conference which will begin its deliberations at Salem today will apparently have no complaint as to the number or variety of the policies that will be proposed for its endorsement. They will range from the simple to the complex. There are those, it is presumed, who advo cate Government control and reservation; there are those who propose state control and reservation. there are still others who want the lands opened to settlement on wholly unrestricted terms and do not care whether Government or state or railroad has administration so long as the land is made available to the first applicants at a nominal price

These are the more simple pro posals. There are others which provide certain restrictions in detail. Ex Governor West advocates an appeal to Congress to permit the state to purchase the grant from the railroad company, with the idea of gaining profits from its disposition for the benefit of the common school fund Judge Cleeton proposes that the conference make a similar effort, but he would have the proceeds from the lands divided into three funds-one for loans to settlers, one for highways over the land and one for irrigation purposes. H. L. Gance, of Portland, has issued a pamphlet in which he suggests that the conference stand for a policy which would give the settler on each tract of timbered land 50 per cent of the annual timber sales from his tract, to be expended for clearing and improvements and that the other 50 per cent of the timber proceeds be divided equally between the public roads of the county where the tract is located and the irrigation of arid lands within the state. Mr. H. H. Schwartz has offered the general outline of a plan which would aid settlers to improve the land by making profits from the timber sales available as loans. In one or two of the aforementioned proposals and in some of others offered, it is suggested that the Government surrender its rights to the state and that the state pay the railroad its \$2.50 per acre as the lands are

It is not the purpose of The Orego nian herein to advocate a complex policy or to question the abstract virtues of any of the detailed plans that have been offered. It ends its own suggestions with expression of the belief that it is profoundly to Oregon's interests that the lands be not reserved for speculation by either Government, railroad, state, company or individual; that Oregon's welfare is dependent upon a prompt conversion into homes of that portion of the grant which is suitable for agriculture and upon the earliest possible return the entire tract to the tax rolls. But it is perhaps timely to point out some of the difficulties that stand in the way of success of a detailed plan if such should be adopted by the con-

ference. For example, a plan that contemplates state purchase of the lands and subsequent state administration is confronted by three contingencies: The consent of Congress; the willingness of the railroad to sell and the approval by the people of Oregon of a \$5,000,000 bond issue. Failure in any one particular would kill the plan, It cannot be denied that in Congress there is a strong ultra-conservation element. This sentiment is opposed to state control of natural resources Deep ignorance of Oregon and Westconditions also prevails among most of the Eastern delegations. Not only must preconceived opposition therefore, be overcome, but an edu cational work of large proportions provided for. What hope could there be for favorable action by Congress remain for an indefinite period? And

penses? As to the rallroad's willingness to sell the grant to Government or state at \$2.50 per acre, perhaps the proceedtive, as the railroad is to be represented. It has been suggested, but not by an authoritative source, that the knows beforehand that it would fail. railroad may hold that Congress cannot compel it to sell; that it has as grant it more favorable consideration than a straight \$2.50 per acre. trust that this is not the railroad's

Who would pay their ex-

deems itself permanently secure in its its traffic territory against a possible the practice of the farmyard. direct profit from the grant. railroad company see the light.

As to whether the people of Oregon actual experiment is one that is never would approve a \$5,000,000 bond issue likely to be tried. for the purchase of the lands if the other two contingencies were settled public education in the principles of favorably there is an element of heredity. They believe that if the

Government's interest to the state un- be prevented and some wise ones proder guarantee from the state that it moted. Whatever our prejudices may will pay the railroad as the lands are be we must admit that it is foolish for sold, and also as to the proposal that a healthy girl to marry an imbecile the state buy the grant outright, it is man. It is worse than foolish for probable that in the present state of syphilitic man to inveigle a pure Congressional enlightenment the act woman into marriage with him. would be combated as a grant to Ore- a crime unless indeed he has been gon of Government lands on an en- cured of his malady. Even then it tirely new basis and as the establish- seems as if she were entitled to know ment of a precedent which would the facts of the situation.

make future trouble for Congress.

formally by resolution the interests of o send a committee to Oregon for the thieves and congenital paupers. at Pertland, Oregon, Postoffice as purpose of gaining first-hand information and the conditions and formulativities Bates—Invariably in advance. ing some solution of the problem that State of Oregon and the railroad com-

> This plan is naturally predicated upon the assumption that Oregon's primary interests in the disposition of the grant are bound to be so clear to vent the propagation of undesirable those who understand Oregon condiions and are so strongly founded on 75 justice that action favorable to Oregon would be recommended by the com-

As already stated The Oregonian enbroadly outlined. delegates will give them thought and of births. ome to some wise conclusion. To do that will be no trivial task. But let it not ignore the existence of a wide spread opinion-in this state. In the public estimation, as we read it, Oregon needs more settlers; it wants no more of its lands included in reservations; it disputes the right of Congress to withdraw from the tax rolls, except for necessary purposes to government, lands that have once been legally taxed; it contends for prompt settlement of the agricultural lands in the grant; it opposes private speculation in the timber and it opposes any public speculation therein that will interfere with the early suse or development of the lands by cultivation or other industry.

WORSE THAN WAR.

Mr. Bryan makes repeatedly the sneering proposal that all the jingo editors who want war ought to be required to enlist and be put in the front rank on the firing line, there to get the full benefit of their belligerent and bloody policies.

Mr. Brayn pretends that everybody who opposes his turn-the-other-cheek notions is necessarily an advocate of war. It is a false and silly assump-There is no newspaper of standtion. ing anywhere that wants war, or thinks of war, except as a deplorable alternative to save the Nation or to protect its honor and vital rights.

Mr. Bryan thinks that the way to have the world disarm is first to lay down one's own arms. To show one's own helplessness to the world is to invite indignities and attacks from possible enemies. All history proves it. It is folly to deny it, or attempt to ignore it.

There are worse tragedies than war One of them is national indifference to a nation's rights and duties. Next comes national decay.

GONZALEZ' REIGN OF TERROR. General Gonzalez, who has taken

shown what kind of a deliverer he is by issuing the following proclamation: There will be inexorable punishment not only for the active enemics in the field (after the amnesty expires September 15), but for all indirect abettors of treason, even those who disseminate faise or demoralizing news, as well as those who cir-culate money issued by any but the Car-ranza government. We will institute a veritable campaign of extermination against all armed enemies.

a prey to a series of such deliverers, the state or to the conference. First came Felix Diaz with his 10 feels undoubtedly that the policy it days' battle in the city, then Huerta, then in turn Carranza, Villa and Za-Murder, summary execution, loot and ligation to accept the results and in arvation have been the

President Wilson at Indianapolis said it is "a fundamental principle that every people has the right to determine its own form of government." The only people who have exercised that right in Mexico are the military and bandit chiefs. The only right that has been left to the rest of the people is the right to be robbed, starved and killed.

anaemic policy of the Administration. The only persons whose rights are respected are those who by their crimes persons whose rights are not respected are those who patiently, peacefully or through sheer helplessclass has the greater claim on our sympathy?

SENSIBLE EUGENICS.

The type of mind that loves to be lieve the world never can be any betunless a strong delegation of private ter than it is now has a particular citizens were sent to Washington to grudge against the new science of eugenics because it proudly promises to who could devote their time to the do the very thing which the rooted pessimist avers never can be done. The eugenist says that the same laws of heredity which have made other animals rugged, beautiful and docile can do the same for mankind if they are properly applied. The pessimist answers groaningly that it is of no use to try any such experiment, for he

One of these Jeremiahs exclaims, "there is no evidence that the qualities good a hand in the game as state or man has selected for breeding in sheep Government and that by standing pat are of any advantage to the sheep it can ultimately compel Congress to itself." And if long wool is of no advantage to the sheep that bears it how We under the sun can any qualities whatever be of use to man? Such is the present attitude. We cannot believe it logic of the opponent of eugenics. It Yet it may be. If the rallroad compares quite favorably with the mas itself permanently secure in its reasoning of the anti-suffragists, but \$2.50 per acre it may be willing to that is the only praise we can give it. gamble the obvious benefits to it of No eugenist of whom we ever heard prompt settlement of vacant lands in proposes to breed men according to sults might be beneficial or they might be up to Oregon to make the not. It is useless to dogmatize about

What the eugenists want is better We are wholly unable to fore- laws were better understood which govern the transmission of disease As to those plans which contemplate vicious propensities and mental derelinquishment by Congress of the fects, many foolish marriages might

them with no facts to go by and the

It is by correcting some of the silly There is another suggestion for ac-tion by the conference which is aimed and heredity that the eugenists hope and Navy expenditures. As evidence to overcome these apparent obstacles to effect a slow improvement in the of this waste it is stated that Germany

It is that the conference declars vent certain classes of the "unfit"

Of course we should still have plenty of these classes, even if all the unfit were sterflized. As long as social conwill be just to the Government, the ditions produce defectives and criminals we shall have them with us. The forces which degrade and rum months.

beings must be checked before the world will be clear of the unfit. But eral system. Thus our ratio of military expense is artificially raised.

We question whether sterilization is the best way to reach this end. It is reasonable bill were prepared public is just as effective and less repulsive sentiment would impel the railroad fits nobody and harms almost everybody. It is particularly injurious to self-respecting working men, since it orses no policy other than that tends to stock the labor market with It has discussed cheap and servile competitors. Wage some of the complexities that confront earners would be more benefited than the conference in the hope that the any other class by intelligent control

OREGON REPUBLICANS' CHOICE.

The canvass of Republican local leaders in Oregon by the state committee shows the strongest desire of the party to be for the nomination of a candidate for President on whom the party can unite. That is the explanation of the preference for Justice Hughes as first choice. He is recognized as a man who will calm the conservative fear of radicalism, while satisfying the progressive desire to go forward. He is without doubt the strongest man in the estimation of Republicans holding all shades of opinion, not only in Oregon, but in many other states as well.

The preference for Senator Borah as second choice, is due to a variety of motives. One is the fact that, though he took a leading part in Colonel Roosevelt's fight for the Republican nomination in 1912, he did not bolt the ticket. He is therefore acceptable to the great body of Republicans who incline to neither extreme of policy. He sives-both those who stayed in and those who went out of the party. He is at the same time so reasonably progressive that conservatives can find no valid objection to him. Republicans would welcome his nomi. nation also because he is a Western man, who has made a vallant fight for Western rights and interests, and because they are confident that, if he were President, those rights and interests would receive the care which they Oregon admires Mr. Borah personally because of his char-

Either of these two men would reelve the united Republican vote of Oregon for President and would carry the state by a majority of many thou sands. The Republicans of this state. however, have not given their allegiance to any particular candidate. They are ready to give loyal support to any genuine Republican, free ommand of Mexico for Carranza, has taint of reaction, whom the National convention may nominate.

NO TIME FOR PARTISAN FEELING. Governor Withycombe is responsible for the land-grant conference a Salem today. It is his creation. It is an effort by him as the state's chief executive to clarify the discussion over the profitable disposition of the railroad lands, and to advance by a step Since Madero succeeded Porfirio the movement for solution and settle-Diaz, the capital of Mexico has fallen ment. He does not shirk his duty to adopts, or the recommendations makes, ought to be the product of pata, each occupying and evacuating untrammeled and uncoerced deliberathe city as the fortune of war changed. tion; and he feels, too, a sense of obgood faith to use the power and prestige of his office to make them effective.

why Governor Withycombe has said that after he shall have made a brief address in opening the conference he "does not intend to participate active-Now the inquiry is directed to The Oregonian as to why Senator Chamberlain is not free to keep away from Salem during the conference if These are the effects of what that privilege is to be granted to Gov-Colonel George Harvey calls the ernor Withycombe. "Upon whom," it is asked, "more than the Governor of the state rests the duty of formulating and helping shape a policy that ico, if this Administration wants to do have forfeited their rights. The only will bring about the greatest welfare to the people of the state?"

These are the reasons, no doubt

Upon the Congressional delegation, we should say. The disposition of the ness suffer by those crimes. Which railroad lands is placed by the Su-class has the greater claim on our preme Court decision directly with Congress. It will be the duty of the Oregon delegation at Washington to procure legislation that will benefit the state and its citizens. If the Salem conference is to have any importance or validity, it is clear that a rational and practicable policy must be adopted and that it must be acceptable to Congress What policy will be acceptable to Congress?

From the far-off shores of Coos Bay, which has been the favored seat of his latest junketing sojourn, the voice of Senator Chamberlain is heard saying that he will approve the plan of the conference, if it is made as the result of a free and open discussion, and if it is such a policy as he car A trifle delphic, but never accept. theless clearly indicative of the Senator's non-receptive frame of mind.

The proceedings of the conference will be futile, of course, if it shall not adopt a course approved by Oregon's Senators and Representatives. It will be unfortunate, then, if all the Congressmen shall not be on hand at Salem, at least for purposes of con-sultation and admonition. The Governor will be available, and the entire state may well wish that the Senators and Representatives will be. time for quibblings or recriminations, or querulous whimsicalities or laissezfaire postponements of real and press ing duty. It is a time for sober realization of the fact that the larger in-terest of a great state is involved in the opening of the land grant to set

tlement. It will be regarded as a strange and unpardonable avoidance of duty if the Senators and Representatives shall not solicit and procure, if possible, support of the entire commonwealth for the effort they must make before Congress to procure beneficial rail-road land-grant legislation. It is no time for partisanship.

GOING OUT AGAINST SPOILSMEN. If a statement of the Boston Tran script is correct, President Wilson is preparing trouble for himself in his programme of National defense. His plan is said to be the increase of our forces without increased expenses by to the enunciation of a detailed policy. human race. They also desire to pre- spends 55 per cent of her revenue on fire as it is to allege incendiarism.

account of war, Japan 45 per cent, formally by resolution the interests of from mating and propagating their Great Britain 37 per cent, France 35 per cent, while the United States, with of the grant and then invite Congress by the multiplication of imbedies, a smaller Army than any of these nations, spends 68 per cent.

The voluntary system is necessarily more expensive than compulsory servce and thus may account partly for our higher ratio. But many expense of civil government are charged to the are borne by the states under our Fed-

The most obvious measure of economy which Congress could adopt would be abolition of many Army posts and concentration of the Army mittee; furthermore, that if a just and the public imagination. Confinement sentiment would impel the religious. more than \$5,000,000 a year would be saved, and certainly efficiency would be vastly enhanced. But the proposal would no sooner be made than the pork-barrel statesmen would form in solid phalanx. She same is true of Navy yards.

In order to carry any such plans of economy through Congress, President Wilson would need to align all his forces for a determined fight with combined opposition, which would struggle with the desperation of rapacity.

Somersetshire is a great English apple district. The orchards are not cultivated as in Oregon, but grow up to grass, which is tall and rank at the season when the fruit is ripe. ls so much rain in the English Summer that drouth does not trouble the orchards as it does in Oregon when the ground remains untilled. Nor are the apples picked so carefully as in the Hood River section. They are shaken off into the grass and gathered into heaps, mostly for the cider mill The British like their apples best in liquid form.

Jackson, Miss., has some confidence in the boys of that region. The Board of Trade offers to sell any boy a good pig for \$10 and take his unsecured note in payment on two years' time. The expectation is that a smart boy is so unquestionably progressive that can double his money by fattening the he commands the support of progrescan clear \$100 in a single year. With such profits in pigs we shall expect every boy near Jackson to be a millionaire before long.

Nine of twelve members of the Chamber of Commerce who were suddenly asked who was Vice-President of the United States hid their blushing faces and confessed that they couldn't tell. Probably ninety men out of a hundred are in the same boat There is so little occasion to remem ber the Vice-President's name that it acter, his ability and his achievements. slips out of the memory and when one does remember him it seems hardly

An Iowa association of good roads enthusiasts has undertaken to build 1900 miles within the next five years. They talk of engaging General Goethals to look after the work. If the General should undertake to fill all the offices for which he has been nominated lately he would have a busy time of it. But about the good roads -why cannot Oregon have an association like that one in Iowa?

The positive statement is made that nearly 3,000,000 have enlisted in Great Britain. If they had equipment there would be something doing; but Great Britain, like English-speaking countries in general, was not prepared.

Where are the young people of Aberdeen to spoon on cool evenings if barred from the free reading-room and how is civic improvement to be promoted if the mating instinct is checked?

Horseshoers in convention say hard. surface pavements wear out horseshoes four times as fast as before; yet o one notices the horseshoer getting ndependently rich.

The city purchasing department is said to have saved \$1900 by calling for new bids for feed, but has it saved the \$100,000 a year promised when it was established?

The submarine M-1 could almost cross the Atlantic and return. If we had a hundred such vessels, our Navy

the Hesperian affair, but there is

whole lot in affairs in Northern Mex

would be equipped with one arm of defense. What the Governor of North Caroina will say to the Governor of South Carolina when visiting after New Year's remains to be heard.

If the Germans can find a way to carry American goods home, they are free to borrow American money with which to pay for them.

There is nothing the matter with Echo, where the taxpayers have just voted \$10,000 for a City Hall and \$3000 for a city park

The Controller of the Currency will note that deposits in Portland banks show a gain of a few millions every

time he "hollers."

oon to check advance.

Averse as the United States is to Intervention in Mexico, we are now facing Mexican intervention in Texas

Japan wants a whack at the allies

money and will mobilize industrial resources rather than send fighting men Germans are within 400 miles of Petrograd, but Winter is due very

Secretary Lansing wishes to have no nisunderstanding about the fact that Dr. Dumba is "fired."

Candy stores, of course, must be closed on Sunday, according to Justice Burnett's decision. When James Peebles' auto truck hit

the streetcar, the second bump was

Great weather for a ride to Gresham and a great little show when you get there.

The Oregon boy envies the boy in the East, where it is too hot to keep Only a Republican administration

can build the Portland Postoffice edi-It is as easy for a hophouse to take Hundreds of thousands of German

European War Primer

By National Geographical Society

were living under the scepter of the Czar when the world war broke out, the Teutonic subjects of Russia being greater many times in number than combined German- sojourners of the combined German solourners of exist in the mind of either writer of the general public I wish to make very recent years the condition of statement on behalf of the league. these German colonists in Russia was that of favored citizens, of citizens specially entrusted with the work of developing the empire. With the strong revival of the Great Russian policy, that of the Russification of the whole monster land, however, German schools were suppressed and other measures were adopted toward making the Teutonic citizens good Slavs.

The Czar's German subjects formed much more important element in Russia than is generally considered. From their ranks were recruited the model artisans and peasant proprietors, while they furnished a significant quota to the ranks of Russia's professional men, business men and technical work-ers. Descendants of the German colonists who were brought into the em-pire by Catherine the Great, herself a German Frincess, were prominent lawyers, university teachers, scientists engineers, army leaders, captains of industry and of commerce and mem-bers of the Russian bureaucracy and diplomatic corps.

For generations these German col-onists and their Slav neighbors have gotten along amicably with one another. Their attitude, on both sides has been one of tolerance and good nature. The German language served as a medium of communication everywhere, whether at Petrograd or Viadi vostock, at Archangel or Kherson. The colonists mostly persisted in the use of their mother tongue, sent their children to German schools, celebrated their religion in Lutheran churches presided over by the old-type German Lutheran pastors, and kept to the customs which they had brought them from Saxony, from Bavarla and from Westphalia.

Russian Germans were divided into four classes, the colonists, the business classes, the intellectuals and the no billity. The German nobility, the own ers of vast estates, were mostly con fined to the Baltic provinces. The history of their services to the land of their adoption forms no unimportant part in Russian annals. On the other and, Russia has been lavish with he favors to her German citizens. Cour-land, Livonia and Esthonia were the provincial seats of the powerful Teu-tonic Russian nobility, old German families with ancestral lines clear through centuries. They have filled the high places in the Russian state honorably and ably and there has lever been any question of their lov Practically all of them

Lutherans The intellectuals-lawyers, doctors, artists, engineers, scientists, archi-tects, pastors, and so on-and the business classes of Germans in Russian ominions formed the Czar's most im nominions formed the Czar's most im-portant division of Teutonic subjects. In many of the towns the German in-tellectuals furnished occupants for all the best posts, while from the ranks of the same people came a preponder-ating number of the millionaires. Teu-tonic tradesmen. manufacturers and commercial travelers have been busie in the development of every corner of the empire. Before the war they were to be found in all parts of the land, doing a thriving business.

The German colonists were agricul-turists. They were first brought into Russia by Catherine the Great, in the hope that they would serve as teachers of better and more scientific farming to their new fellow citizens, and yast grants of land were made to them. Vast grants of land were made to them. One belt of setlement reaches down the Volga Valley from Tver, branching south from the Volga to Kharkof. Many privileges were given to these settlers and their colonies rapidly grew rich. Their villages were planted with fruit trees; their farms were operated with Germanic thrift and attention to business and the more adtention to business and the more advanced methods of agriculture in use business and the more adtheir old homes were put into practice. Their Slav neighbors, in many cases, profited by example and learned much from Teutonic management. The position of the colonist, however, was better than that of his neighbor. He was never a serf, but a peasant proprietor; and, therefore, he enjoyed a many years' handlean over the Drief. many years' handicap over the Russian peasant. It is these colonists in Cen-tral Russia who have been the back-bone and the sinew of Russian agriculture.

PLIGHT IS LITTLE UNDERSTOOD There is no conclusive evidence in Josephine County's Development Hurt by Reservation Policy.

HOLLAND, Or., Sept. 14.—(To the Editor.)—As a citizen of Josephine County I desire to express my gratitude for your most enlightening edi-torial September 7, entitled "Stranding a County." We seem isolated here in the southern part of the state, with few influences to champion our cause. To those who do not understand our situation I would only suggest that they read your timely editorial above mentioned.

As you pointed out, over two-thirds of the entire area of this county is

either in Government reserve or rail-road reserve. From the first condiion we can see no immediate relief. tion we can see no immediate relief, as we do not expect the Government to change its policy of forest reservation. There will soon be, however, an opportunity for Congress to act in regard to the disposition of these railroad grant lands in Josephine County as well as in other counties.

I have lived here in this county of Southern Oregon for over seven years and have therefore been in position to note the conditions existing here as a result of the railroad reserve. Much

result of the railroad reserve. Much of this land is suitable for agricultural purposes and much is mineral in character. Our taxes are high and our people are only awaiting an opportunity to till the soil and thus increase the amount of land subject to taxation.

There is also some timber land in There is #Iso some timber land in the railroad reserve, but it is gener-ally known to be more valuable for ally known to be more valuable for its mineral resources than for the actual timber thereon. The prospectors of this county are also awalting action on the part of the Government in making some provision for the mineral lands, that they may be given a field for labor and a chance to make a livelihood. They care not for the timber, but only ask that the richest mineral lands in the state be classified as such and not as timber lands, when they are known to be more valuable for the mineral deposits contained therein. its contained therein.

Again as a citizen of Josephine County, I wish to thank you for the stand which you have taken in our behalf and your clear understanding of our situation, which apparently few people in the northern part of the state have been able VIRGIL E. M'KINNEY.

India Is Making Munitions. From the London Times. Bombay-The participation of India

Bombay—The participation of India in the supply of munitions is universally acclaimed. It is believed that the resources of the country, if fully developed, will produce substantial results, as India is now a steel producer and the engineering shops have been greatly expanded. Labor is eager.

Mr. Victor Bayley, the newly appointed superintendent of munitions for India, has completed arrangefor India, has completed arrange-ments by which all rallway workshops, eight large manufacturers, and a large number of jute mills will produce mu-

NO FAVORITISM IS INVOLVED Public Interest Only Motive of Effort

the public would enjoy the advantage of a competition based solely upon the

The order of the Public Service Commission directing the connection in

the Oregon Hotel was upheld by the Federal Court when an appeal was taken to that court. Likewise the present interchange over the long-

distance toll lines of the two com-panies is made under the direction of

he United States Court. It would seen

that the legality of such an order ha

been proven and the practicability of connection between the two com-

panles is every day being demonstrat

ed to the limited number, who are af-fected by these orders.

If the plan has proven reasible in

We fall to to see how an interchange

can increase the cost to the public

ies are limited in their franchises an

that maximum is now being charged by the Pacific Company. Should an interchange of service be ordered the Public Service Commission is in posi-tion to see that no undue burden is

thrown upon either company without just compensation from the other. Surely these companies are no great-

er than the community which licenses their operation and the dual telephone situation as it exists in Portland today

imposes a cost that is excessive and ar annoyance which is unnecessary. The league and the professional and busi-

ness men who have joined with it are trying to work out a solution that is fair to all concerned. PUBLIC SERVICE LEAGUE.

By Ross M. Plummer, President.

Oregon Stump Land.

Within a radius of 100 miles from

kets among all the farmers on tracts-competition that often

down to a point where profit

With these lands practically all

advance just what their income was

Taking advantage of the nowest meth-od of clearing, stump land can be taken, cleared, plowed, planted to logan berries and delivered to the set-

tier at a reasonable profit at \$150 an acre. It is true that the price in the

market today is considerably more than that, but that does not affect my statement. And off every acre handled right the grower should make a net profit of \$200, in addition to \$75 an acre that can be made from the sale of plants if desired.

Here is a plan that is definite, prac-tical and for the good of Oregon, Let

may be grown between the rows the

first year and after that the berries will be producers. The colonizing company will arrange for the erection

of a cannery, evaporator or juice mill as thought most profitable. They will make contracts with all growers for

MAMMY'S GOOD-BYE TO SUMMER.

Summer's gone, an' all de birda?

Well, if dem ain't foolish words! Why, man alive, if Summer's gone So has de heat—jest see dat lawn!

An' if de birds is gone, creation!

Becus dev like dese noble scenes

Dey ain't no germs fo' us to

Even after Summer's gone.

An' listen, Summer'll come again, Ez lovely ez it's even ben. An' while y'u's waitin', seems to m

Dey's only takin' a vacation.

Besides, dey ain't all gone, you know,
Some never will go 'way no mo'.

Dese mount'ns an' cool evergreens. Dey like to feel de soft winds blow

On hillsides where dey ain't no snow.

What if it pours, an' pours, an' pours

Dey ain't no cracks in dese here doors. An' if dere's rivers in de street,

No. 'Rastus, don't sit down an' grieve Bu' jes' get up and stretch an' breave! Jes' breave dis good ol', clean ol' air An' say, "I's glad I'se here, not dere!"

Pick up dat banjo, strike de cawd, An' while y'u's playin' thank de Lawd Dat sun inside keeps shinin' on,

MARY H. FORCE.

rtunities. Its demand can be

Now for a few figures in the case

preference dictated.

against

Twenty-Five Years Ago to Connect Telephone Systems PORTLAND, Sept. 15.—(To the Edi-or.)—In The Oregonian of September From The Oregonian, September 16, 1890. Salem-This city is in gala attire. The 79th annual Oregon State Fair pened yesterday. la were two letters, relative to proposed plan of the Public Servic League to secure an interchange c local telephone service. In order t

Governor Pennoyer has sent a letcorrect any misunderstanding that may er to Secretary Noble demanding a secount of the census in this state. Chehalis, Wash .- The city election, The plan proposed is an attack upon neither company. It is an honest en-deavor to secure an adequate telephone he first under the Australian ballet the first under the Australian ballot system, resulted yesterday as follows: C. W. Haynard, Mayor; C. C. Gregg, Assessor; I. M. Urquhart, Treasurer, and Dr. J. T. Coleman, Health Officer. service at a cost that is not exorbitant service at a cost that is not exorbitant. An interchange between the two companies is now made for long-distance calls and if the practice was extended to include local business it would not violate any of the terms of the franchises under which they operate nor destroy any of the property which either possesses. On the other hand

Frithjof Nansen, the Norwegian, will lead an exploration party in search of the North Pole in 1892, it is announced.

New York .- Jack Dempsey and Bob Fitzsimmons have been matched to appear at New Orleans, it is announced merit of the service rendered and would be able to discontinue the use of one phone or the other as individual mofficially here.

Washington Bodle, a lad of 12 years, arrived on a Northern Pacific train yesterday, expecting to be met by his father, a farmer, who, the lad says, lives about eight miles from town, but in which direction he does not know, who father had not been found late last. The father had not been found late last night, and the boy is being cared for by the Boys' and Girls' Ald Society.

The baseball team, the Northenders, defeated the Reds 29 to 9 yesterday. John Gordon is captain of the winners ind Joe Dolph captain of the Reds.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, has gone to Europe for a six months' conference,

the one instance there is no good rea-son why it shouldn't be made to in-clude all other phone users and the Mrs. E. J. Godfrey, a wealthy lady of Denver, accompanied by her niece. Miss Helen Nicholson, are at the Portland while Mrs. Godfrey is looking after her business men and citizens of Portland, who by granting franchises have made existence possible for these companies, are entitled to enjoy every benefit growing out of their operation and inroperty in this part of the country. sist they shall not be discriminated

Mrs. Alice Houghton, of Spokane Falls, the real estate investor, spec-ulator and agent, was interviewed in New York by a reporter. Mrs. Houghon told how she made her first \$10. 2000 in real estate in Spokane Falls. She is in New York to see the Northern Pacific officials on some right-of-

J. O. Shirley, the well-known stockman of Union County, was in the city resterday.

W. W. Spaulding has a large and andsome residence nearly completed n Park avenue.

The new St. Helen's Hall building is rapidly nearing completion.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian September 16, 1865. The correspondent of the New York LOGANBERRY TO SOLVE PROBLEM Fribune at Washington intimates that there are still some male coquettes in the Treasury Department. He says It Offers Sure, Profitable Crop for that a number of timorous treasury clerks, having the fear of the "Woman in Black" before their eyes, have in-PORTLAND, Sept. 14 .- (To the Editor.)—For publishing the letter by Thomas McCusker you deserve the thanks of all those bent on finding a in Black" before their eyes, have in-structed the messengers in the departanks of all those bent on finding a ment to say "Not at home" to every solution to our biggest problem—the suspicious female desiring an audience profitable settling of our cut-over

A Rockford, Ill., inventor has devised Within a radius of 100 miles from a horaest profiled, we have several millions of acres of logged-off lands, now idle, ing the unsightly and useless—a dead asset to their owners. Very few settlers will hinges, take up these lands and carve out a very he farm and a home from amongst the stumps, because it is not profitable to stumps, because it is not profitable to do it. The price of the stump land the a horseshoe that does away with nailing the shoe to the hoof. It holds the shoe in place by a series of clamp-hinges. It is pronounced a success and

lo it. The price of the stump land, the Governor Hamilton, of Texas, has islong time to wait for returns and the back-breaking labor required to bring ued a proclamation urging the people of the state to take measures to restore Federal and state authority at once. The proclamation tells the blacks that they are free and that freedom shall the land under cultivation make the cleared land too dear ever to pay for itself. Even after it is cleared there is the competition in the glutted marbe maintained.

J. E. Vinton, of California, will deliver a temperance lecture at the Meth-odist Church Sunday evening. Mr. Vinton is traveling in the interests of Post planted to loganberries, as advocated Office Department business also. by Mr. McCusker, there would be no

competition, except as to quality, and to lock of a market. Each grower Johnson are the same ones who a short time ago were maligning President Lincoln.

> There will be a sacred concert at the osmopolitan saloon Sunday morning at 10:20 o'clock

organization which would sell some raw berries, evaporate some and make juice out of the rest. There would be no waste and growers would know in John Bruce has opened a shipbuilding yard on the leves north of the Portland sawmill.

Thomas Stevens lost his gold watch and chain on College street near the brickyard on the evening of Septem-

Breckenridge, Jacob Thompson and Slidell have assembled in Paris. Their hopeful arguments and discussions are on the rumors that France and the United States may become involved in war. It is said that the movement to urge war on Mexico is only part of the general scheme.

one of the big owners of logged-off land turn over 1000 acres of his idle land, as a start, to a company organized to settle it. Let these lands be The Vancouver Register has made its appearance and is a creditable sheet cleared by the new method, using the labor of the settler in the work, and letting him pay part of the price of his tract that way. Have the block platted into ten-acre tracts and planted to loganberries. Potatoes or other crops may be grown between the rows the

People should be careful about put-ting up a stovepipe. One of our good citizens paid a fine of \$13.50 yesterday for violating the ordinance by putting a stovepipe through a window.

Fred Muller, better known as "Paxaratta," of the coffee and oyster stand at 89 First street, has furnished this office with a choice collation of whi lam chowder was not the smallest their full product and at the close of each season can pay a bonus to sup-pliers as is done by some creamerics. Loganberry juice is a product that offers dur state one of its biggest op-

From the Ohio State Journal.

There is a star nearly overhead these evenings-the handle of the dipper points toward it-a reddish star known as Arcturus, that is traveling at the rate of 150 miles a second, and what is interesting about it is, it is coming this way, and will for a good many years; but it is so far away that it doesn't seem to have any motion at It is in exactly the same spot, so Now, 'Rastus, what you gloomin' 'bout?' Got a touch o' rheumiz or gout?' Teo peor fo' one, too young fo' t'other? far as our vision is concerned, where it was a century ago. There is an-other star known as the "runaway." whose speed is twice that of Arcturus.
That is, it could sweep Ohio in a second of time. We refer to this fact that
the gentle reader may understand how
insignificant are the little concerns of life that tear his patience into tatters and turn the world into woe. Long after he has gone Arcturus will be traveling 150 miles a second and to all appearances not budge an inch. How modest and patient should this touch of near infinity make us all. And yet. as Tennyson says:

We cannot be kind to each other here for an hour.
We whisper, and hit, and chuckle and grin However we have it out, we men are a little breed.

Well-Dressed Men

Like as not the men who "always look well dressed" do not spend as much money for clothes as you do. Perhaps they pay more-but do

not buy so many.

They know the economy of quality-and the deceptiveness of cheap

They shop at the good stores. They buy standard brands.

They keep themselves informed on "what is what"—in the clothing line by reading the newspaper advertising.