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ROOSEVELT IS NO FIGUREHEAD

President is Real Chief Executive of Nation.

LEADS IN LAND OF BOSS RULE

May Even Be Boss Himself, Says Lincoln Steffens.

TROUBLE IN WASHINGTON

Peace Is Found Only in Corruptly-Governed Cities, but at Nation's Capital Is Found Discontent Sore and Pressing.

LINCOLN STEFFENS ON BOSSES.

Wherever there is a boss, there our representative democracy has ceased to exist.

When you expose the business bosses back of the political bosses, the business bosses throw overboard their political bosses.

If a boss rules absolutely a well-corrupted city, that city is at peace.

The President is the President. Theodore Roosevelt is no figurehead. He is no man's man. He may be a boss himself; they say he is more than President, and that is a very interesting charge. But at least he is the President.

By Lincoln Steffens.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—(Special Correspondence.)—It is my custom when visiting a state or a city for the purpose of studying its government, to make my first formal call on the head of that government. The first man you meet in the street can usually direct you right, but he won't; not the first time. We Americans are charter-blinded; we think our constitutions describe our Government. Consequently, the first direction of the first man you meet in the street is to his Governor or the Mayor. Since my subject is the actual Government, not the paper thing I boned over in college, my inquiry is for the actual, not the figurehead of the city or the state. And the moment that is made clear to the man in the street (almost any man in almost any street) he will exclaim:

"Oh, you mean the boss!" Then he will smile and name his boss.

Why the smile? It is no laughing matter. Wherever there is a boss, there our representative democracy has ceased to exist. We do not see it so. We call ourselves a practical people, and we say there must be a boss. This is a theory and false. Leaders there must be, but our leaders do not have to be our masters, rulers, bosses. Do they? I think not, but I don't know. All I am sure of is that wherever there is a boss, there a revolution has happened; slowly, gradually, without shock of violence, perhaps; but none the less, practically, a revolution. And where in our cities and states has not this second American Revolution happened? Who is the head of your city? Who is the actual head of your state? Who is the actual head of the Government of the United States?

New York's Boss Overthown.

Usually easy, sometimes this question is hard to answer. What citizen of New York, for example, can tell you who is the head of his state government? Senator Thomas C. Platt, the Republican boss, used to be, but he grew old, and in a moment of weakness and folly, he broke the cardinal rule of the boss system. He named for Governor not a "safe man," but his political lieutenant, Benjamin B. Odell. In any state where the Governorship controls good graft and large patronage, the Governor can be the boss. Governor Odell was boss. And if such a Governor in such a state wants to be, and knows how, he can go out of office and still be boss. Governor Odell knew how; Boss Platt had taught him. Governor Odell chose for his successor a man who was really and truly safe. He made a certain Mr. Higgins Governor, so ex-Governor Odell remained the head of the actual government of the State of New York. But a boss does not represent himself alone, he represents the chief sources of the corruption of his state. Big interests are often in conflict among themselves, and it is ever a difficult and delicate task to adjust their differences to the satisfaction of them all. Big things were at stake in New York, and the conflict there became acute. The interests Mr. Odell failed to satisfy, appealed to Platt. Platt couldn't do much, but a dethroned King is a rallying point for the enemies of a ruling Prince, so the business bosses fought hard back of their political bosses. Now the force that keeps such fights within bounds is the fear of publicity. The insurance scandal brought a demand for publicity. If Governor Higgins had held out, as he expected to do against an investigation, all might have gone well. But a safe man is a timid man, and the very weakness that makes him a "good man for Governor" in good times, renders him dangerous (to his boss) in a crisis. Governor Higgins caved before the demand for an investigation, and, as we all know, the light of publicity poured in upon the New York grafters, political and business, too. When you expose the business bosses back of the political bosses, the business bosses throw overboard their political bosses, just as in purely political crises, the political bosses "drop" their Governors and Mayors. The business rulers of New York to save themselves, dropped both Platt and Odell, and still fighting, they could not agree on a new political head for the state. They are looking for one now. The people of the state are deeply interested in the spectacle, but they are not led to regard it as their affair, wherefore, I say, that it would not be easy to go into the State of New York and determine just now who is the political head of that state.

There are other states and cities where our question would not be easy to answer. The citizens of New York City have been asking ever since the election of last Fall whether the head of their government was Mayor McClellan or Boss Murphy. In Pennsylvania all they know is that the Governor isn't the head of the state; they are surer in Philadelphia, but even there I hear men expressing some doubt. In Jersey they have set about finding out for themselves, this Winter. In Ohio all is clear at present, but in Cincinnati they are fighting, quietly, but vigorously, to settle the question which, I have reason to think, Mayor Dempsey will answer in due course. Out in San Francisco, where organized labor has usurped the power of corporate capital, they say they have a labor Mayor, and they have; but is he the head of the actual city government? You see, it isn't always obvious who the real ruler is. But let us go back to Washington.

Who Is the Head of the Nation?

How about the United States Government? Who, or what, or where is the head of the Nation? Theodore Roosevelt is in the White House, but is the White House the seat of the supreme political power of this country? Some pretty keen observers of the thing as it is point away up to the Capitol on the hill at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue and they say the Senate is the throne. Is it? We are seeking to know of our own knowledge, remember, so that we may not take the say-so of other men. We must find out for ourselves How?

My experience of cities and states has taught me to look for certain superficial signs which I find to be true guides to the truth concealed deep down below. One of these signs is trouble. If a boss rules absolutely a well-corrupted city, that city is at peace; Philadelphia under Boss Durham, for example. But if the Mayor of a city presumes to govern it, as he should, then there is no peace but sore trouble in that town; said Philadelphia under Mayor Weaver, for example. So with a state, and for illustrations take Wisconsin under Boss Sawyer and compare it with Wisconsin under Governor LaFollette; or take New York before, and New York after, the election of Governor Odell. Usually this trouble means something else besides, but let us stick to the trail and go slow. How does all this bear upon our question of National government?

Discontent in Washington.

There is trouble in Washington. There is no peace there at all, at all, but only discontent sore and pressing. And if you could listen, as I have all this, my first week here, to the complaints of all men that complain, you would notice that all the complainants point at the White House. Some of these complaints are serious; some of them are only amusing. They say that "that man" plays politics; they say that he doesn't. They say that he plays politics well; they say that he plays politics badly. They say that he sacrifices public service to the interests of his party; they say that he doesn't. They say that he interfered in Ohio and Philadelphia, and that the thus helped defeat the Republican bosses and rings in those places. They say that he should have done this in other states. They say that he rides over the Constitution as he does over a fence, with courage and joy. A one-time civil service reformer, they say that he violates civil service laws and principles at his least convenience. He defies the Senate, they say; yet they will tell you that he deals too much with it. He interferes in everything, they say; not only in the politics of the states, but in the politics of the world; and he interferes in great private businesses. They call him a "dangerous man." Maybe he is. I have seen him do things in states that I could not understand; I have heard of his doing things since I have been here that puzzled me. We must ask about these things. We shall have to ask to understand the basis of all these complaints—later. We must know the man well, see what he does, and how, and why, and, most important of all—for whom he does them. For, our fundamental question, you remember, is: What do they represent, these, our representatives? And we want to know whether "our" President is ours. But I find it wise in such investigations as this to begin with the A-B-C, and, for a beginning, I think it sufficient to have established to my complete satisfaction, and, I trust, to yours, this fact:

Roosevelt Is No Figurehead.

The President is the President. Theodore Roosevelt is no figurehead. He is no man's man. He may be a boss himself; they say he is more than President. And that is a very interesting charge. But at least he is the President.

"That's certain isn't it?" I ask everybody everywhere in Washington, and one man's quick answer seemed to express the conclusion of all.

"Well, you can bet your life he's the President."

To that extent, then, the Constitution is intact; the description of the National Government as it was written by the Fathers is correct as to the Executive. Nothing new or wonderful about that? Perhaps not, but if you had spent as many months as I have in states where I never had to see the Governor, you would understand what it meant to me to have to make my first formal call in Washington on the President of the United States.

It wasn't very important, that first interview. I explained that I had come to Washington, not as a correspondent for news, but as a citizen seeking to understand the news and the Government. And I asked him whether I had a right to know and to make that knowledge yours. He said I had.

"You have a right to know everything you want to know—everything," he said, with all the force of his tremendous vigor.

Of course that doesn't mean that we may know about "unfinished business" or business which it is in the public interest to have concealed. But that isn't the kind of information I want. And a day or two after this interview a subordinate official, who could throw light on a practice, which I heard was an abuse in the department to which he is assigned, was authorized to tell me all he know. This information is against the interest of one of the interests that are supposed to be the real rulers of the United States.—(Copyright, 1906, by J. L. Steffens.)

BIG NINE'S EDICT ABOUT FOOTBALL

Professionalism Is Doomed in the Middle West Colleges.

MUST CUT OUT BRUTALITY

Rules of Game to Be Revised, Hired Coaches Barred, Players Must Study or Leave Team, No Training Table.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—College football was dealt a staggering blow by the representatives of the faculties of the "big nine" Western colleges, who, at the conclusion of a two days' conference, recommended many changes in the conduct of football and other sports. The aim of the professors, apparently, is to curb, as far as possible, all tendencies toward professionalism in the different universities, and the various recommendations announced after the meeting adjourned have this idea uppermost.

It was recommended that the game of football as played at present be abolished as an intercollegiate and collegiate sport in the conference colleges; that the American football rules committee make such modifications of the playing rules as will free the game from brutality and unnecessary danger; that in the event such alterations are not sufficient the conference will delegate a committee to draw up rules of its own, and that, if a satisfactory game can thus be established, the recommendations today shall apply to its conduct and management.

No Study, No Football.

The money end of football was strongly condemned in a set of resolutions, and in the future the faculty will have charge of the gate receipts. One of the new rules compels the football player to have as many recitations during the football season as at any other time of the year, and at the end of the school year he must be able to show a clean record to be eligible for the team during the next playing season. Any man who has received his bachelor degree or other academic degree will not be eligible to play on a football team, no matter by what institution that degree has been conferred.

In the future the coach of any team belonging to the "big nine" colleges must be a member of the faculty, the purely professional paid coach is not to be employed. Among the other recommendations were the following:

Only Five Games a Season.

The number of intercollegiate games played by each university team shall be limited to five.

The admission to all athletic meets shall be limited to 50 cents for students.

No training table shall be maintained for the athletes.

That no one shall play for more than three years in the aggregate in any intercollegiate sport, and that this participation be confined to undergraduates. That no team consisting in whole or in part of college students shall play with high schools, academies or independent professional schools.

That it is recommended to the college conference that its rule which allows the first three games of the season to be uncounted in participation be eliminated.

That freshmen teams and second elevens shall play only with teams from their own institutions.

TRIUMPH OF REVOLUTION

ALFARO RULES ECUADOR AND PLAZA FLEES COUNTRY.

Moreno's Assumption of Presidency Causes Riot at Guayaquil and Arvilo Replaces Him.

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 20.—General Alfaro occupied Quitto at 3 P. M. Thursday. A junta of notable persons met in the Government Palace here at 4 P. M. today and formed a new government.

Vice-President Moreno assumed the executive power, establishing the capital here and appointing a new ministry. Rioting followed. The people during the afternoon attacked the prisons, liberated the political prisoners and afterward captured the police barracks, where the rioters obtained possession of a number of rifles and some cannon. Rifle shots later were heard in all parts of the city, and the rioters became so bold that they attacked a cordon of military. Many persons were killed or wounded on both sides during the fighting.

The new ministry, however, only lasted one hour. The people rejected the election of Moreno and proclaimed as president General Alfaro, the former president of Ecuador and leader of the revolution, and in his absence Dr. Emilio Arvilo assumed the civil and military authority.

A great panic prevailed here during the evening, and in the midst of the disorder General Plaza, minister of Ecuador to the United States, who arrived here January 18 and assumed chief command of the army in its operations against the rebels, escaped from the city and embarked on board the Chilean steamer Loa, which leaves here tomorrow for Panama.

Later in the evening quiet was restored.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Jan. 20.—The school ship Maranon joined in the rebellion. A number of revolutionists from Daule, 22 miles from here, arrived here this morning and were enthusiastically received.

HONOR SHOWN MR. SCOTT

Becomes Thirty-Second Degree Mason at Temple of Supreme Council.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Yesterday in Washington, at the house of the temple of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry for the Southern district of the United States, the degrees of A. and A. S. Rite, from the 4th to the 32d, were conferred on Harvey W. Scott, of Portland. This distinction was shown Mr. Scott in recognition of his high character, his ability and the record he has made on The Oregonian as one of the great editors of the country. No citizen of Oregon has ever before been similarly honored.

There are two jurisdictions of Scottish Rite Masonry in the United States, the Northern and the Southern jurisdiction. Scottish Rite Masons in Oregon work under the Southern jurisdiction, the larger and the older body of the two. The highest active degree conferred by either of these bodies is the 32d degree. Beyond this, however, is the 33d degree, which is conferred only for distinguished service rendered Masonry, and after years of active work in the order.

The Scottish Rite bodies include among their members the most prominent men in all parts of the United States. Members of the Northern and Southern jurisdictions affiliate with each other, and also with members of the Scottish Rite order in all parts of the world. The influence of Scottish Rite Masonry is world-wide. Exerted by these bodies for the betterment of mankind generally, it is a factor that is recognized in all civilized countries.

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LESSONS TAUGHT BY ELECTIONS

Balfour's Opportunism Caused Defeat of Unionist Party.

LABOR WILL GAIN DEMANDS

Socialism Not Strong in British Labor Party, but It Will Improve Conditions—Chamberlain's Great Triumph.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—(Special.)—In the mass of conflicting opinions as to the significance of the Parliamentary elections, two conclusions may be drawn without much danger that they will be reversed by later events. One is that Mr. Balfour's opportunism was the leading cause of the Unionist disaster, and the other is that the British workingman has taken a long stride toward the goal of better social conditions. That is to say, Chamberlainism, definite, fearless and well considered, has vindicated its claim to be a better party programme than Balfourism; and labor, long ignored by the Tory and old-time Whig, has justified the contention of John Burns 16 years ago that "organized political action on the part of the working classes will finally create a party that all others will have reason to respect and some others will have reason to fear."

Socialism Not Threatened.

How far the element of fear should enter into the calculations of the privileged classes, now that the labor representatives have made such remarkable gains, is a nice calculation. The Tories of the reactionary type talk angrily of "foreshadowed Socialism." They pretend to see a menace to vested rights in the presence of John Burns in the Cabinet and in the nefarious activity of communistic Keir Hardie, chief of the Independent Labor party and soul of the labor movement in Great Britain, and they assert that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's big battalions are more than half infected with the virus of the German Social Democracy.

There is much buncombe about all this. As a matter of fact, the doctrines of the German Social Democracy have slight footing in Great Britain. In Campbell-Bannerman's following is represented the majority of the British employers of labor, and the latter are no more disposed than are the Tory landlords to favor the communization of the agencies of industry and the products of those agencies. Taking the British population as a whole today, it contains a smaller proportion of aggressive Socialist influence than either the German or the American.

Liberals Read Signs Better.

What has happened is that the Liberals have been shrewder judges than the Conservatives of the way the wind was blowing as to economic changes. One of the grounds of Mr. Chamberlain's phenomenal strength in Birmingham is the fact that, though for 30 years allied on other issues with the Tories, he has steadily advocated the same betterment in social and industrial conditions for the working classes which Lord Randolph Churchill, the "progressive Conservative" of 1881, advocated when the Primrose League was young. Labor's success will not bring radical Socialism one step nearer in England, but it will lead to a relaxation of laws that press too severely upon trades-unions and will facilitate a more extended municipalization of public utilities.

Chamberlain Looms Up Big.

Mr. Chamberlain's victory is conceded by Liberals and Irish Nationalists to be the greatest personal triumph in the history of modern British politics, and best described by the Times as "a political object-lesson of a kind that is much needed."

"In any event," says a week-end reviewer not friendly to protection, "it is impossible to pretend that the fiscal issue is eliminated. No doubt we shall find it more insistent than ever, now that Mr. Chamberlain is absolved from all obligations of courtesy to a former political leader."

GREAT TIDE OF LIBERALISM

Labor Will Ally With Ireland and Home Rule Is Assured.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Within the last eight days the political complexion of the United Kingdom has been completely changed by the tide of Liberalism, which even now is higher than the most sanguine Radical dared hope for. The new Parliament will be overwhelmingly Liberal.

Up to this time the total number of members elected is 480, of whom 247 are Liberals, 114 Unionists, 40 Laborites, 78 Nationalists and one Socialist. This leaves 190 seats still vacant.

The Liberals thus far have gained no less than 177 seats, counting labor gains as Liberal or government gains, and, if the same proportion is kept up for the remaining 190 seats, the Liberals will have 407 votes in the next Parliament, to which may be added those of 42 Laborites, one Socialist and 83 Nationalists, which would give Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman 533 votes, against 137 for the Conservatives.

While this calculation concerning the results in the 190 vacant seats is entirely speculative, it is not impossible of realization, nor could it be more extraordinary or startling than any of the results declared during the last few days.

Tory Strongholds Razed.

Ireland remains practically unchanged. The Nationalists have plucked one seat from the solid northeast corner. The Liberals have broken into the Tory strongholds of Scotland, with prospects for other remarkable successes, while, as already noted, the great fortresses of Unionism during the last ten years have been razed before a storm of undreamed-of Liberal sentiment or of opposition to the Unionist policy. With the exception of Birmingham, which is completely controlled by Joseph Chamberlain, all the great centers have shown a determination to change from the old order.

Mr. Balfour will probably remain an outsider until he is given a chance in a bye-election, though possibly some safe Unionist seat may be relinquished in his favor before the end of next week. It is understood several efforts in this direction have been made, but without success. Such reports as these, it is believed, are materially weakening the prestige of the accredited leader of the Unionist party. In the absence of Mr. Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain probably will take the lead in the next Parliament; at any rate he is now acknowledged to be the strong man, and will have the greatest support of any man on the opposition benches.

Labor Will Help Ireland.

The most remarkable feature of the elections thus far is the number of Laborites elected. The last Parliament could claim but seven Laborite members, while up to the present no less than 40 of them have secured seats, and, with the prospects of further gains, it is not at all impossible that labor will have a representation of 50 members in the new Parliament. This undoubtedly will have a tremendous effect on future legislation in England, as the Laborites are almost certain to get the support of the home-rulers in any reasonable measure introduced by them. One of the most prominent politicians in England said to the Associated Press:

Parliament at Dublin.

It is useless to minimize the present revolution and we might as well begin to take a new view of the situation. In my opinion a Parliament sitting at Dublin may be looked for within the next two years. Assuredly John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist party, and Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman have reached a working agreement and it is inconceivable that Mr. Redmond would be content with anything less than an Irish Parliament. I have no idea that such a Parliament would mean separation and have good reasons to believe that a plan is now under consideration by which the religious question can be eliminated from the deliberations of such a Parliament, which would act under the imperial Parliament and at least try the experiment of administering Irish affairs under the conditions which have changed in the last century.

The elections will be over before the end of next week, the last contest being set for January 26, but, so far as the Liberal government is concerned, its life will now be measured, not, as was predicted prior to the elections, by months or a few years, but by limitations of the septennial act.

The Liberals take Woodstock, where the Marlborough influence did not suffice to stem the anti-Conservative flood. Among the Unionists who lost their seats is Sir William Hart-Dyke, Conservative, ex-member for the Dartford Division of Kent, who was President of the Council from 1887 to 1892.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur H. Lee, Conservative, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, who was British military attache at Washington, and later attache with the American Army during the Spanish-American War, has been re-elected for South Hampshire by a greatly reduced majority.

Latest Election Returns.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—(Special.)—Returns from only eight elections were announced last night. Of eight seats thus filled the Liberals captured seven by increased majorities. The Conservatives gained a victory in the subdivision of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, but this was more than offset by the Liberal successes elsewhere. The most important contest was in the Carnarvon district, where Lloyd George, president of the Board of Trade and leader of the Welsh party, was triumphantly re-elected by an increased majority.

CHINESE VIEW INDUSTRIES

Visiting Commissioners Watch Packers Handle Beef in Yards.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The Imperial Chinese Commissioners, Tuan Fang and Tai Nun Tzu, entered promptly upon the programme outlined for their second day in Chicago. A special train carried the visitors to the stockyards today. The usual plan of inspecting the methods of killing and packing were followed, the visitors following an animal from the time it was introduced into the packing-house alive until it was hanging in sections in the cooling-rooms. They displayed the greatest interest in all they saw. Luncheon was served in one of the largest of the packing-houses. The Commissioners were then taken to the McCormick harvester plant.

A banquet was tendered to the Commissioners tonight at the Auditorium, Mayor Dunne and 100 men prominent in the political and mercantile life of the city being present. There were a few speeches, the Mayor welcoming the guests of the evening in a felicitous address. Tuan Fang proposed the health of the President of the United States, and Judge P. S. Grosscup, of the Federal Judiciary, replied. A number of impromptu speeches were made by other guests.

The Commissioners will devote tomorrow to the automobile, having made an especial request that they be given two fast rides around the city. They will leave for Washington Monday noon.

ALL STATES SHOULD ACT

Insurance Commissioners Want Reform Adopted Without Delay.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A general decision that insurance reforms should be inaugurated immediately by State Legislatures throughout the country was arrived at by the insurance commissioners of several states who conferred today with the New York legislative committee which investigated the matter. Conferences between this committee and the state commissioners have covered a period of two days.

Senator Armstrong, chairman of the New York committee, said that there would probably be no more conferences. He said that the committee's report would be ready for the Legislature in about two weeks.

MONEY TO BUILD ROAD TO SALEM

New York Bankers Are Now Building.

FAST TRAINS TO CAPITAL CITY

Build From Both Ends When Portland Gives Right.

MANY MILLIONS BEHIND IT

Men Backing the Willamette Valley Traction Come Forward—First-Class Road to Be Built Without Dollar of Debt.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—The Oregonian is authorized to state that the Portland-Salem Electric Railway syndicate has completed all financial arrangements and is supplied with large funds to push the road. Moffatt & White, bankers, of New York, have formed this syndicate, which is composed of men of undoubted strength. Their aggregate wealth runs into hundreds of millions of dollars. Moffatt & White, well-known members of the New York Stock Exchange, of large means, are interested in a variety of enterprises, including the development of the Washington power properties in Spokane.

This new Salem road will be about 50 miles long, will have 70-pound rails and be constructed in the best possible manner to carry heavy freight and passenger trains at high speed. The bridge over the Willamette River will be a heavy steel structure of the standard required to carry 100-ton locomotives. Construction of the road will be entirely in charge of Barstow & Chambers, engineers, of Portland and New York.

Awaits Portland Franchise.

An arrangement has been made with the Portland General Electric Company to supply power to operate the railroad. Construction has commenced, and grading, including the laying of ties, has progressed from Salem as far north as Chemawa. Woodburn will be reached in the near future. Franchises have been secured in Salem and all the towns along the line, and as soon as a franchise in Portland is secured, construction will begin from both ends of the line and be pushed as rapidly as possible. The application for a franchise by the Willamette Valley Traction Company is in the interest of this enterprise. As all the money has been raised, the managers of the syndicate only await a satisfactory franchise in Portland to push work vigorously. It is not considered advisable to construct the whole property until the franchise matter in Portland is settled satisfactorily. A new company will be incorporated in Oregon, but a name has not been selected yet.

To Salem in Hour and Half.

Provision has been made to build extensions and branches from time to time, as business may require. No expense is to be spared to make the line a first-class electric road in all respects, and it is intended that regular trains shall make the trip between Portland and Salem in two hours, and it is hoped that through trains will make the trip in one hour and a half.

This is an entirely independent road, backed by people of great wealth, and the report that Philadelphia people were behind the enterprise is entirely without foundation. The syndicate believes the road has a good future and has arranged the financing in such a way that the syndicate will meet the whole cost itself, and no securities will be disposed of until the road is in operation and has proved that it is a success.

CONSTRUCTION GOES RAPIDLY

Five Miles of Grade Completed. Ready for State Fair.

SALEM, Or., Jan. 20.—(Special.)—Construction work on the Portland-Salem electric line has been pushed rapidly from the day the work began and in such a manner that the people of Salem never had a doubt of the good faith of the managers. A good grade has been constructed nearly to Chemawa, a distance of five miles, and ties have been laid and distanced ready for the rails, which will arrive in Salem in three or four days.

A construction engine has been purchased and is now in Portland. It will be brought to Salem as soon as the rails arrive and then the work will be pushed with much greater rapidity. Superintendent R. Welch says that it is the intention to have cars running between Salem and Portland when the State Fair opens early next September.

As soon as the road has been completed to Chemawa, the remainder of the construction work will be let by subcontract and three or four contractors given charge of portions of the road. By this means the work will be expedited. A large gang of bridge-builders will be put at work Monday on a large bridge across the lake on the Bonham ranch, north of Salem, and 20 teams will be engaged in making cuts and fills. All the work is being done in a first-class manner and the rails to be used will be 70-pound,

(Concluded on page 3.)