

DENNETT INSPECTS LANDS IN OREGON

Commissioner Now in Portland and Will Visit Various Offices.

NEW SYSTEM OF RECORDS

Official Explains Benefit to Be Derived From Revised Method of Land Filings—Declines to Discuss the Neuhausen Report.

Fred Dennett, Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, is in Portland on his initial tour of inspection of the public lands and their administration by the General Land Office of the state.

"The purpose sought to be served by the installation of this new system of records," explained Mr. Dennett yesterday, "is to modernize as much as possible this important department of the government service."

"At the same time the work of the field agents is being systematized to the end that better results may be obtained. Our last appropriation included an extra allowance of \$250,000, which was designed to bring the work of the field agents up to date."

"The funds will be sufficient in Oregon, where the work was far behind the business of the Department is now well up to date. We have rearranged the work of the special agents in the field in a manner that is already promising very satisfactory results."

"The arrangement has a decided advantage over that in bringing the work of the different offices up to date. It serves to educate the officials of the office to a knowledge of the plans adopted by the General Land Office and will facilitate future business in all offices."

"It will also be my purpose to bring the offices of the Surveyors-General into better harmony with the Interior Department. In fact, everything possible will be done to expedite the settlement of contests and the making of surveys, necessary to the settlement of public lands."

Mr. Dennett spoke in the highest terms of praise of the work of Chief of Field Division Glavin, of Portland, who has supervision of fourteen special agents in this state. The commissioner declined to discuss the report from Washington that Thomas B. Neuhausen was either to resign or to be removed from his present position with the Interior Department."

Mr. Dennett was unable to give any definite information concerning the impending suit by the Government against the Oregon & California Railroad Company to enforce the provisions of the land grant in this state. This suit, he explained, was in the hands of the department of justice and was entirely out of his jurisdiction."

RURAL DELIVERY GROWING

Nearly 40,000 Routes—New Rule for Carriers' Vacation. WASHINGTON, July 15.—The July report of the Division of Rural Delivery, made public by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General today, shows that from 17,464 petitions referred, 15,343 adverse reports have been received, 35,220 routes established, 600 of which have from time to time been discontinued, leaving in operation 39,225 routes. Of this number 25,996 render daily service and 6,611 tri-weekly service.

20,155 carriers. On many tri-weekly routes one carrier renders the service by alternating the trips, thus earning the same pay he would receive if serving a daily delivery route of equivalent mileage.

After deducting assignments for establishment of rural routes on August and September 1, there will remain for action nearly 1500 petitions, which department officers say will be disposed of as rapidly as possible. It was recently indicated that the extension of the rural service would require carriers this year to complete their leaves of absence by November 1, but Assistant Postmaster-General DeGraw is authorized for the statement that no change is now contemplated in the standing rule under which rural carriers after 12 months' service are entitled to 15 days' leave of absence with pay.

MORE TIME REQUESTED

COURSE IN LUMBER CASE IS NOT DECIDED.

Railroads Declare It Impossible to Change Tariffs in Time to Take Effect August 15.

Transcontinental railroads have not yet decided whether or not they will fight the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the lumber-rate case, which would require them to take will be reached within the next few days. Meanwhile the Commission will be asked to allow the railroads more time to consider the proposed changes.

The Commission ruled in favor of the lumbermen in their fight against the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads, and when the decision was rendered, directed the railroads to put in the rates ordered not later than August 15. It has been found impossible to make the necessary changes in the tariff within that time, say the traffic managers, and a request will be made that the time limit be extended until October 15.

R. B. Miller, general freight agent for the Harriman lines in this territory, returned yesterday from Chicago, where there was a conference of the traffic heads of the railroads on the lumber-rate case. It was reported from Chicago some time ago that it had been decided to fight the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads, but Mr. Miller says this is incorrect.

"The railroads have not yet determined definitely whether to contest the order of the Commission," he said yesterday most emphatically. "This will probably be decided within a short time. Our lumber tariffs same rates to over 13,000 points from the Pacific Coast, and it is a physical impossibility to get the new rates into effect by August 15, on account of the many changes to be made and the new tariffs to be issued. The earliest possible date that the changes ordered by the Commission can be made is October 15, and a request will go forward to the Commission within the next few days for an extension of time until that date."

That business conditions are improving in the East is the statement of Mr. Miller. This improvement is gradual, for he says that a complete return to the normal prosperity of the country is a matter of months. However, he is confident that the better showing now being made is sure to continue.

WEALTH OF WEST INDIES

Good Market Which Does Not Benefit Us as It Should.

New York Sun. The islands are surrounded the Caribbean Sea, including Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Jamaica, and others of British possession and the French, with a total population of about 7,000,000, most of whom are supposed to be exceedingly lazy. Their commerce does not support this supposition. Its total is not far from 50 per cent of that of Japan, with a population of nearly 50,000,000. Moreover, while the people of Japan must devote themselves almost entirely to manufacturing imported materials into commodities for export or live in a state of awful poverty, the natural resources of the West Indies are sufficient for the comfortable maintenance of many times the present population.

The total commerce of these islands is about \$700,000,000 a year, about one-fourth divided between imports and exports. The foreign trade of Cuba amounts to about \$500,000,000 a year, the trade of Porto Rico to about \$500,000,000, the trade of the British West Indies to about \$75,000,000, of Hayti and Santo Domingo to about \$20,000,000, and of the French West Indies to about \$100,000,000. The population of these islands and with immense mineral wealth, does an overseas business equal only to two-thirds of theirs. Brazil, with a population now estimated at nearly 20,000,000 and an area exceeding that of the United States, does only some 30 per cent more foreign business than this group of islands. The United States takes 74 per cent of their exports and supplies 81 per cent of their imports. Our sales are about \$35,000,000 a year and our purchases are about \$17,000,000. Sugar, tobacco, and fruits form the greater part of our imports. Our exports are mainly manufactured products. Our business with these islands is nearly four times our business with China and more than twice our business with Japan and more than ten times our business with Mexico. Loss through commercial failures is of rare occurrence. It is a good market and nearly \$100,000,000 worth of its trade gets away from us every year.

Honors a Railroad Editor.

Kansas City Journal. At its recent commencement Purdue University, at Lafayette, Ind., conferred the honorary degree of doctor of engineering on Angus Sinclair, of New York. Mr. Sinclair is the editor-in-chief of Railway and Locomotive Engineering. Purdue University has for about 30 years devoted attention to railway engineering, especially to motive power and rolling stock.

Captured in Harney County. VALLE Ore., July 17.—(Special.)—Heck Osborne, who was arrested with Sam Yarbaur on a statutory charge over a year ago and who jumped his \$1500 bail, was brought back to Valle by Deputy Sheriff George Cliffe. Osborne was caught beyond Stella Mountain in Harney County.

PUT BAN ON HATS

Milan Police at War With Matinee Girls.

EDICT MAY BE RESISTED

Enormous Headgear Bobs in Front of Them and Bars Men's View at Theaters—German Theaters Exclude the Hats.

ROME, July 18.—(Special.)—The Prefect of Police at Milan has solved the difficulty of the matinee hat by issuing the stern edict that no one, irrespective of sex, is to be permitted to enter a theater or opera house wearing a hat. It will be interesting to see how the women accept the order. They are so vivacious, so accustomed to be supreme, and to have men bow before them, subjugated, presumably, by their beauty, that it will be worth while to learn a little later whether they did gracefully bend their heads, hatless, to the police dictum.

Any one who has been in an Italian theater knows very well that women do not sit still; they keep up a constant babbling conversation. Not satisfied with wearing enormous hats, decorated with plumes, they bend towards each other to whisper, they lean back to laugh, and they perpetually make complete barricade of wide-brimmed hats of thin straw, laden with the inevitable plume.

Women Put Own Comfort First.

Woman puts herself and her own comfort first all the world over, but the sojourner in Italy would not hesitate to state that the fashion of women's hats is more used to admiration and flattery than any other, and so less inclined to consider the convenience of other people. The fact that the Italian women look so stubbornly to their hats is rather surprising, in face of the knowledge that they have such beautiful hair. For real beauty of hair, both in quantity and silkiness of texture, none touches the Italian woman. She knows, too, how to dress her hair, and then she frames the whole erection in a monster hat. An Italian hat without plumes would never be worn by the woman who knows how to dress herself. Two years ago, during the period of the exhibition at Milan, hats grew visibly. A new style of hair-dressing had just been introduced.

Fortunately Italian styles of hair-dressing do not reach other countries. The style of two years ago consisted of a heavy roll of hair lying on the bridge of the nose, and merely permitting the wearer to glance through the shadow cast over the eyes by the hair. It seems superfluous to state that it was not becoming. The wonder was that so many beautiful women could so disgrace themselves.

The German theater manager has not been worried over the question of matinee hats at all. While the Englishman and Parisian have been tormented, and have had to devise schemes for the comfort of their patrons, he has been able to smile with a superior air. Into no theater in Germany would a woman ever be permitted to enter with a hat on, the opera she either goes without a hat or realizes that her place costs her 12 cents more for cloakroom accommodation. The best theaters and opera-houses have seats so graduated that even with hats the difficulty would not be so great. The seats at La Scala in Milan are thoroughly well raised, but there are other houses where comfort is not so successfully secured.

People who know Italy are well aware of the immense importance of the hat with the hair-dressing that makes the "grande toilette." Elderly ladies never go with uncovered heads; they wear draperies of lace, which, of course, at the theaters interfere with the spectators' comfort. It is rather amusing to think of the consternation of the younger ones when they find they must conform to the stern edict.

Chance for More Graft.

Theater suppers take place after the play, and are a recognized institution, and the woman of fashion always goes to a restaurant in an enormous dress. The adjustment of hats after the play will probably lead to some new opera-house exchange, but that even with hats the difficulty would not be so great. The seats at La Scala in Milan are thoroughly well raised, but there are other houses where comfort is not so successfully secured.

SAVES COMRADE'S LIFE

Seattle Youth Proves Himself Hero in Canoeing Accident.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 18.—(Special.)—Hayes Folsom and Howard Ballard, 15-year-old boys, were rescued from death in Puget Sound yesterday afternoon by Sam Johns, aged 14, and Allen Saunders, aged 12, after they had been twenty-five minutes in a canoe, when the craft overturned. The boys kept hold of the canoe, but Folsom soon gave out. Once he lost his hold and went down, but Ballard seized him by the collar and held him up. Finally, the other two boys, who were fishing nearby, heard the cries of Ballard and came out in a rowboat. When they reached the struggling pair, Folsom was clinging tightly to Ballard's collar, but was fast fainting from exhaustion.

When Women Admired Whiskers.

New York Press. For ages beards were the delight of ancient beauties. The sight of a shaved chin excited sentiments of horror and aversion. To obey the injunctions of his bishops, Louis VII of France cropped his hair a la pompadour and shaved a score of his luxuriant whiskers. Eleanor Aquitaine, his consort, found him in this unbecoming appearance very unattractive, and becoming something more than a coquette. The King obtained a divorce. She then married the Duke of Anjou, who shortly afterward ascended the French throne, and gave him as her marriage dowry the rich province of Poitou and Guienne. And this was the origin of those wars which for 300 years ravaged France and which cost the French nation 2,000,000 men; all of which, probably, had never taken place if Louis VII had not been so rash as to shave his whiskers, by which he made himself so disgusting to the fair Eleanor.

Hedgehogs Make Auto Trouble.

Kennebec Journal. Hedgehogs are said to be causing lots of trouble for Bangor motorists, who are fond of the wooded highways a score of miles from the city. In the evening these spiny, bristling animals are often found in the roads, and, fascinated by the glare of the head lamps of the motorcars, refuse to budge from the track, with the result that they are often run over. The danger lies in the sharp quills which pierce the tires, making a puncture which cripples the car and is hard to mend.

HALF-PRICE SALE

- Men's Suits at One-Half: Men's \$35 Spring Suits, now \$17.50; Men's \$30 Spring Suits, now \$15.00; Men's \$25 Spring Suits, now \$12.50; Men's \$20 Spring Suits, now \$10.00. Men's Straw Hats One-Half: Men's \$5.00 Straw Hats, now \$2.50; Men's \$3.00 Straw Hats, now \$1.50; Men's \$2.00 Straw Hats, now \$1.00.

Boys' Suits at One-Half: Every Boy's Spring Suit in the house, Knickerbocker or straight pants, all this season's latest styles, ages 7 to 16 years. Boys' \$5.00 Suits, now \$2.50; Boys' \$6.00 Suits, now \$3.00; Boys' \$8.00 Suits, now \$4.00; Boys' \$10.00 Suits, now \$5.00; Boys' \$15.00 Suits, now \$7.50.

Men's Fancy Vests at One-Half: Men's \$6.00 Fancy Vests, now \$3.00; Men's \$5.00 Fancy Vests, now \$2.50; Men's \$4.00 Fancy Vests, now \$2.00; Men's \$3.00 Fancy Vests, now \$1.50; Men's \$2.50 Fancy Vests, now \$1.25.

Young Men's Outing Suits One-Half Off: \$15.00 Outing Suits, now \$7.50; \$10.00 Outing Suits, now \$5.00.

Remember: No Exaggerations Permitted in Any of My Advertisements

BEN SELLING LEADING CLOTHIER

WILL WORK IN HARMONY

COAL AND METAL MINERS IN NEW AGREEMENT.

Two Big Unions Join and Federation Convention Reflects Direct Vote of Officers.

DENVER, Colo., July 15.—President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, which is holding its annual convention in this city, and President T. H. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America, together with members of the executive boards of these organizations, in conference this afternoon reached an understanding regarding a complete and uniform exchange of working cards and outlined plans for an affiliation of the two bodies. Both will report back to the regular conventions and ask for jurisdiction to work in harmony.

RACHIN KHAN IS FUGITIVE

PEOPLE OF TABRIZ DRIVE OUT SHAH'S TROOPS. Sudden Uprising of Rebels Surprises Invaders—Crowd Loots Houses of Shah's Supporters.

TABRIZ, Persia, July 18.—The revolutionists have routed Rachin Khan's horsemen, who are out of ammunition and have fled to the hills. The fate of Rachin Khan, who was in command of the troops by the Shah's orders, is unknown.

Statement of Condition at Close of Business

July 15, 1908, of the SECURITY SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

RESOURCES: Loans \$2,878,218.34; Bonds 1,318,799.47; Real Estate 1,054.65; Cash and Due from Correspondents 1,585,739.19; Total \$5,783,811.65

LIABILITIES:

Capital \$500,000.00; Surplus and Undivided Profits 318,683.52; Deposits 4,965,128.13; Total \$5,783,811.65

Interest paid on Savings Accounts and Time Certificates of Deposit. Transacts a General Banking and Trust Company Business.

OFFICERS: C. F. Adams, President; E. A. Wyld, Vice-President; L. A. Lewis, Vice-President; R. G. Jubitz, Secretary; A. L. Mills, Vice-Secretary; J. W. Bickford, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS: C. A. Dolph, Joseph Simon, C. F. Adams, James F. Failing; L. A. Lewis, A. L. Mills, J. N. Teal, E. A. Wyld

NO DRINKS BETWEEN MEALS.

Kansas City Journal. The remarkable success of the Semitotal Pledge Association of England was reported at its recent annual meeting in London. The motto of the organization is "No Drinks Between Meals." The association was formed in January, 1903, and in the five years and six months of its existence it has induced 180,000 people to subscribe to its purposes and sign its pledges. Among its backers is the Bishop of London.

"MAD ANTHONY" WAYNE

Life Lesson of a Great Soldier of Our Revolution.

Philadelphia Press. Pennsylvania already tributes to one of its greater soldier sons by dedicating at Valley Forge a monument to Anthony Wayne, just 39 years after his bones were brought to St. David's Church. He was in life probably as much irritated by references to his camp title of "Mad Anthony" as was Sheridan by references to his three "ridings" of York. He gave a false impression of two soldiers, full of daring valor, but cool, far-sighted and distinguished above all else by their capacity skillfully to direct troops on the battlefield rather than for mere headlong onset in a charge.

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