THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL SMALL CHANGE

PUBLISHED BY JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

OREGON AND ITS RELATION TO THE RAILROAD.

TO WESTERN STATE has ever shown such loyalty toward a railroad as Oregon has shown toward the O. R. & N. It has been loyal to its own detriment. It has gone farther in its exhibitions of good will than any other state and it has persisted in its course in the face of deepest disappointments. It has given much; in return it has got little. In the end it has grown rather tired. Its people are beginning to ask whether it is worth while to be so friendly to a railroad which is inclined to ask so much and yield so little. It has seen to the north of it a new common-wealth which once was part of its own body politic and wealth which once was part of its own body politic and which is inferior in size and natural resources outstrip it two to one in population. It could not fail to discover that much of this growth was due to the energy, far-sightedness and intelligence of the railroad management which kept somewhat at times very far ahead of the country, and which spent money like water to give to its terminals the finest of facilities to expedite their ocean-going commerce. It could not fail to note that notwithstanding the interest manifested by the sailroad. notwithstanding the interest manifested by the railroads in the welfare of the country that the people themselves kept a shrewd eye to windward in behalf of their own interests. They saw to it that no impression went forth that the railroads owned the state, hence it was that that state, with a third less area, can boast of 1,600 miles

that state, with a third less area, can boast of 1,600 miles more railroad and other things to correspond.

On the south of us, us we have heretofore pointed out, they discover the system which dominates this state pouring out money by the millions in the way of betterments. They note that money made here is spent there to make of that transcontinental highway the best the country boasts. They see adequate ocean facilities at that port and they note a diversion of traffic from here that is far from stimulating. And so they awake to the conviction that they are between the upper and nether millstone of the transportation problem with the usual result of being squeezed.

pe on the horizon? There are the 453 miles of new road promised (that is if they have been promised) by Mr. Harriman. Of these 159 miles are ng jointly built by the Harriman and Northern Pacific ads themselves. Then there are the two extenns. Drain to Marshfield, Shaniko to Bend. When are to be undertaken? Is it not possible to set a specific when the work will be begun and to set a definite when it will be finished to a certain point on the

of the joint undertakings there is a certainty that the road from Arlington to Condon will be built because it is built and there are some contracts being let for the road from Elgin to Joseph. Elsewhere we haven't even

But these after all are incidental, however important

they may be directly to the people as developing agenthat the state is simply a pawn on the checkerboard to be moved according to the fancy or interests of the railroad magnates. Oregon has got the worst of it in the past, and it looks as though it were not going to get very much the best of it in the future. The real interests of the Harriman syndicate are south of us. There is the real terminus of its transcontinental line. is that the burden of proof is on the Harriman system The people are reaching that stage when they will no longer tamely submit to the treatment that has been accorded them in the past. If the system is really inelined to do the decent thing to this section it must show it by its act not by its promises, there must be fewer ssions of friendship and more performances, fewer professions of friendship and more perfect is, the railroad baleful suggestions of what WE (that is, the railroad magnates and the corporation attorneys) will do in the event everything does not turn out quite to suit them. It would be unwise as it would be unfortunate for the representatives of the company to mistake public sentiment. For the first time in their history the people of the state are determined to get a square deal and nothing short of that will satisfy them.

LA FOLLETTE IN THE SENATE.

OVERNOR-SENATOR LA FOLLETTE of Wisconsin, who it was reported not long since would resign his seat in the senate, to which he was elected last winter, has, according to a later report, reconsidered that resolution, if he ever really made it, and will accept and fill the office.

As senator it may be expected that La Follette will be an interesting figure. If he has anything to say on the railroad rate question, or any other subject that comes up for discussion, he is likely to pay little attention to the unwritten senatorial law that a senator during the first two years as such must be seen and not heard. And if he should break over this rule, as some others have ventured to do, he would be listened to with attentive interest not only by the country but by the senate itself.

La Follette is a strong, vigorous man, in the prime | ear with the force of a demonstration.

of life. He is a courageous man, a fighting man, and is credited with being an unswervably honest man. In his way he has been somewhat of a political boss, but an offensive sense or way, because as such he ought the machine bosses who are among the con-picuous "enemies of the republic," and generally bear

La Follette is an anti-corporation, anti-railroad man, to e extent of believing that railroads and other corporations are subject to the people, not the people subject to them; that they should be made to act fairly and ustly by the people, obey the laws, and pay their share of taxes. Just such men, many of them, are badly needed

La Follette will be a thorn, we expect, in the senatorial slats" of the corporation and trust tools in the senate, who comprise nearly all the Republican leaders in that body. As such, may he be sharp and strong.

A BIG LOT OF MONEY.

NE BILLION DOLLARS is the sum generally mentioned in connection with the cash indemnity that Japan will exact of Russia as the price of peace. It is supposed that Japan will hold out for other terms more objectionable to Russia than this indemnity, yet a billion dollars is no small amount of money. The Standard Oil company could perhaps pay it with its net earnings in 20 years, but if a man had to pay that much and could pay only \$1,000 a year it would take 1,000,000 years to square the debt, not counting any

To pay this amount Russia will have to raise over \$13 indemnity will be equal to one-sixth of all the gold produced since Columbus discovered America, equal to \$2 apiece for every white inhabitant of the earth, nearly equal to the total coinage of the United States mints since the foundation of the government, equal to \$12.50 per capita for all the inhabitants of the United States.

If, as reported, the czar has an income of \$12,000,000 a year, it would take him and his son \$3.1-3 years to pay or every person speaking the Russian tongue. The

this indemnity if they did not spend a cent otherwise-but the Russian peasantry will have to pay. It would take, to vary the illustrations, nearly twice the assets of all the building and loan associations of the United States, nearly three times the value of all the coal mined in the United States, more than two of our wheat crops, or five times the dividends paid annually on all our railroads. A billion dollars is nearly half the amount of money in circulation in the United States, and of the national debt in 1865 when the great civil war closed; and Russia if it has to pay this indemnity will have to pay hundreds of raillions of dollars of debts besides.

If Japan gets this billion in cash it can pay its debts with it and have money left, or if it wanted to use it all to increase its navy it could build about 350 battleships

This indemnity would be about five times that exacted by Germany of France after Sedan, which France paid long before she was required to do so; but as France cared less about this indemnity than about the loss of Alsace and a large part of Lorraine, so Russia cares less about even a billion dollars than about loss of territory, ports, railroads and prestige.

NEW ZEALAND EXPOSITION NEXT.

HE NEXT international exhibition announced will be held in a new place for such an undertaking, to-wit, Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand. net earnings of the roads leading here, it has operated the first Thursday in Easter week in April, 1907, thus to throw traffic in that direction and it is operating to extending through the summer season in that country. reduce to a minimum the value of Portland as the only It will be held in a park of 400 acres, on the banks of fresh water seaport on the coast. What we are driving the Avon river, in the center of the cathedral town of

The object is to demonstrate the resources and possibilities of New Zealand as one of the world's great foodproducing factors and its mineral resources, and to draw attention to its scenery and other attractions; and to bring to the notice of industrial nations the great field New Zealand offers for anterprise and the use and conumption of appliances, manufactures, etc. New Zealand being a producing country offers a valuable market for the manufactures of other nations.

The imports of New Zealand last year amounted to nearly \$70,000,000, though its population is only 850,000, yet the colony is prosperous, there being a more equal distribution of wealth than in other countries. New Zealand produces large quantities of meats, shipped abroad frozen, dairy products, wool, hemp, hides, coal and kauri-gum; and also has great mineral resources, the gold output for the past 50 years amounting to more than \$300,000,000. There are also large deposits of iron ore and iron-sand. The colony is represented as a fine

tourists' and sportsmens' resort, and charges for travelng are said to be reasonable. If any one has the exposition fever he can go next year to New Zealand and take in this exposition on the opposite side of the globe, and return in time to visit the fair to be held in 1907 near Jamestown, Virginia; and by that time perhaps some other one will be in course

of preparation. It is a long trip to New Zealand, but

is no doubt a very interesting country to visit.

Considering that all members of the newly appointed board of health are Republicans the suggestion of Dr. Mae Cardwell, deposed, that the mayor was actuated by political motives will scarcely fall upon the public

engaged to write a new second half for

The fellow who goes through life without having tasted home-made bread—big slices and wholesome substance—has missed one of its greatest joys.—Indisnapolis Star. Must have been out in the country on a vacation.

It seems to be about "horse and orse" so far as Captain and Mrs. Tag-

Oregonian, and a few others, Portland west of the river has actually decreased 4.181 in population in the past five years. The Oregonian pretends to believe this ridiculous and outrageous showing, and seems to be glad to give it publicity.

But let us not forget the fact that there are sayages and savages—savages in the New Hebrides and in the African jungles, and savages if enlightened, civilized, Christianized America, to go no civilized, Christianized America, to go no

slock, shrewd scoundrel and the sreat big, lubberly, beefy beast controlling the Arkansas legislature." Of course Governor Jeff thinks anybody who can sling English like this should be able to appeal irresistibly to the legislature.

Cassie Chadwick's creditors will ge mills on the dollar—the lucky fellows

Is nobody going to pray for rain soon But it won't quite be necessar Oregon to be admitted to the

A good place for T. T. Geer is on his farm, remarks the Enterprise Democrat. There are more doctors than are seeded, anyway.

A first-class physician is

It seems tolerably clear that of equity is the wrong place racetrack sure-thing gamblers. Don't feed or give beer tout men who won't work.

Washington state Republ

Young doctors must learn by leing; old doctors did.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

Six rural free delivery routes are operating in Benton county. Four of them make their headquarters at Cor-vallis, each route bringing its conven-lences to about 100 families.

Antelope Herald: It is reported that ,000 head of sheep belonging to the Miller & Lux outfit of San Francisco, were killed in the Granite mining dis-Warning had been sent to sheepowners to keep their sheep away from the mining property, as they were damaging the water supply and forage.

Coosites are happy.

An Albany young woman screamed bloud that she scared away a burglar

One Umatilla county man is sorry that he burnt weeds; in doing so 150 tons of hay was burned. Umatilla reservation wheat running from 42 to 48 bushels, 61 or 62 pounds

Southern Oregon peaches soon. Wallows county huckleberry crop

Some Canyonville, Douglas co

Harvesting by moonlight in Mario Marshfield has an anti-spitting on th

Braddock coal mine in Coos county

Ill start up again. That Great Southern Railroad, ex-tending south from The Dalles, will be a payer. So would roads through other

Man near Antelope was bitten by a attlesnake and before he could get ar ntidote died.

A fine creamery and cheese plant is being installed at Cottage Grove in a new building donated by its enterprising citizens. An ice plant is to be installed in conection next season.

Near Yaquina a young man on a moving train was standing on the platform of a car rolling a cigarette when a jerk of the car threw him off and he rolled beside the track, but received only a few bruises. The train stoped, went back, picked up the young man and brought him out and he continued his journey, Moral: Don't smoke ciga-

The Coos Bay railroad's connecting point with the Southern Pacific will be Drain, instead of Roseburg, which impels the Plaindealer to say: "A little genuine hustle on the part of our citizens would have secured this branch line long ago. Now let us make a long pull altogether for an electric line to Myrtle Point to connect with the Coos Ray railroad at that place."

SAVAGES YET IN THE UNITED STATES

hands of these heartless monsters and is slain, as was the case recently with Mr. Henry Trumble, a brother of the famous Australian cricketer.

The railroad owners kill and maim almost as many more.

The owners of the cramped, unsanitary tenement houses kill every year, an army of men, women and children as large as that with which Grant began his great overland campaign against

in a generation.

And there is this much to be said to the credit of the savages of the South Sea Isles—they don't know any best to the country don't know any best to the south sea Isles—they don't know any best to the south sea Isles and the sea Isles and t

Bonaparte Making Good.

Bonaparte Making Good.

From the New York Times.

The people of this country have pretty promptly arrived at the conclusion that Secretary Bonaparte is a highly valuable member of the president's cabinet. He justified that conclusion by the simple but direct, sound and positive statement accompanying his order restoring to service at the Charleston navy-yard two young officers who had been assigned to other duty on the compliance with specifications. Mr. Bonaparte further justifies this good opinion by the brief statement he has put out in regard to the shocking disaster on the gundard to the shocking disaster on the gundard to understand, and so paintul. Investigation loose, .unwise and uncharitable whitewashed, and the service, that may, 'that nobody shall be whitewashed, and the service that no-body shall be made a scrapagoat."

That is wise, just and completely reasuring. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the navy that nobody shall be made a scrapagoat."

That is wise, just and completely reasuring. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the public or favor. It is a pledge to the favor. It is a pledg the death of nearly threescore sallors of the navy is a serious matter. Secretary Bonaparte is treating it with seriousness, but also with a just mind.

How Oyama Lost. From the New York Times.

From the New York Times.

The valet speaks:
Say, there's an 'Oss—Oyamal 'E's a great an' glorious colt. Wot? Didn't 'ear wot 'appened at his extraw'n'ry bolt? My word! No spoofin'—really! 'E set a palce to kill, an' if 'e 'adn't 'it the ditch—why, 'e'd be runnin' still!

'Twas Saturday at Brighton Beach—of course you know the place. I'd laaid a bob or two meself on the Brighton Junior race. They took it on Oyama, larfed, and said: "Aw, it's a sin." You see, the talk was 10 to 9 on Pegasus to win.

Ting! They were off, Now, hear the

"A sucker or a seller!"
"Say, keep your 'air on!"
"Tm not deaf!"
"What?"
"You're a low-down feller!"
"Come up!—Come up!"
"Accountant—c-o-oh!"
"E's on the blink."

LEWIS AND CLARK

it was evident that neither of them was navigable farther. The rond forked with the river and Captain Lewis therefore sent a man up each of them for a short distance in order that by comparing their respective information he might be able to take that which seemed to have been most used this spring. From their account he resolved to choose that which led along the southwest branch of the river, which was rather the smaller of the two; he accordingly wrote a note to Captain Clark, informing him of the route and recommending his staying with the party at

that the horses had in fact passed along the western or right fork, which had the additional recommendation of being larger than the other.

This road he concluded to take and therefore sent back Drewyer to the forks with a second letter to Captain Clark, apprising him of the change, and then proceeded on. The valley of the west fork, through which he now passed, bears a little to the north or west and

ter, is a low cliff about 50 feet in height, which forms the extremity of a spur of the mountain about four miles distant on the left. At 4 o'clock we were overtaken by a heavy shower of rain, attended with thunder, lightning and hall. The party were defended from the hall by covering themselves with willow brushes, but they got completely wet, and in this situation, as soon as the rain ceased, continued till we encamped. This we did at a low bluff on the left, after passing, in the course of six and a half miles, four islands and 18 bends on the right, and a low bluff and several bayous on the same side. We had now come 13 miles, yet were only four on our route toward the mountains. The game seems to be declining, for our hunters procured only a single deer, though we found another for us that had been killed three days before by one of the hunters during an excursion, and left for us on the river. Everlasses and Romance.

"E's on the blink."

"Wot's that?"

"Til punch your 'ead. 'Oose talkin' through 'is 'at?'

Say, look at 'im, Oyama! Wow! Oh. say, who played that guess? E's licklin' up the furlongs like they're rows of B. and S. Ahead? Just look! Wy, charming women do in real life wear burn. An—strike me up a mulberry tree! Wot 'appened at that turn?

Of course, you'll say I'm joshing, but the most prignant emotiona. But while the most or an so fast that 'stead o' turning at the head 'e went right shooj-tin' nast, 'E simply streaked! Ac-

Where Are Depew's Friends?

New York Correspondence Philadelphia

is bounded by these mountains, which nearly surround it, so as to form a beautiful cove about 18 to 18 miles in diameter. On entoring this cove the river bends to the northwest and bathes the foot of the hills to the right. At this place they halted for the night on the right side of the river, and having lighted a fire of dry willow brushthe only fuel which the country affords—supped on a deer.

They had traveled today 30 miles by estimate; that is, 10 to the Rattlesnake cliff, 15 to the forks of Jefferson river and five to their encampment. In this cove some parts of the low grounds are tolerably fertile, but much of the greater proportion is covered with prickly pear, sedge, twisted grass, the pulp-leafed thorn, southern-wood and

Prohibition's Actual Strength.

From Munsey's Magazine.

If you wish to know the present political strength of prohobition, take a map of the United States, puncture it with about 4.500 pinholes, spatter it with 400 blots of ink, and decorate it with three blue ribbons. Then you may know that for every pinhole there is a town or city in which no liquor is soid, for every blot there is a prohibition county, and for every blue ribbon there is a prohibition state.

"Out of 27.000.000 people in the south."

"Out of 27,000,000 people in the south.
17,000,000 are under prohibition," says a temperance orator. In such states as Tennessee and Mississippi, for instance, liquor is to be openly found only in the larger cities. For progress along benil option lines, Illinois heads the list, with nearly 700 non-drinking communi-

As a factor in politics, prohibition is a constant surprise to the men, who manipulate the machines. There are now, more than 300 Prohibitiomists, elected as such, holding local offices in Pennsylvania, and more than 500 in Hilmois, including three assemblymen. Last year more than 250,000 uncompromising men turned their backs on Roosevelt and Parker and voted for Swallow and prohibition. John G. Woolley, the leading hibition. John G. Woolley, the leading spokesman of the political wing, is a speaker of unusual force. It was he who said to the churches, "Why don't

The Idol's Deficiencies

From Lippincott's.

A teacher was instructing a class of infants in the Sunday school and was letting theichildren finish her sentences to make sure they understood.

"The idol had eyes," she said, "but the coulds."

"The Idol had eyes," spe said, u
it couldn't"—
"See," cried the children.
"It had ears, but it couldn't"—
"Hear," said the class.
"It had lips, but it couldn't"—
"Speak," said the children.
"It had a nose, but it couldn't"—
"Wipe it!" shouted the little ones.

Why There Was No Fight.

From Life.

We do not credit the report that the reason the personal difference between Mr. Jacob Schiff and Mr. Cornelius Blies at the Equitable meeting of June 2 did not come to a physical issue was because of reluctance on the part of both gentlemen to trust any gentleman present with the stakes.

THE PLAY

It will never be justly said that the characters of Louis and Mike in these Dutch travesties are dull. Nor is it likely that any one will say Koib and Dill have other than the most laughable conception of those characters. They ared at the Marquam Grand last night in a "double musical travesty. One was funny, the other was not. The real one was called "The Skindicate." It ats the two comedians as "anacking the inventor of a mechan ical doll. The music is mostly interpolated and some of the "gags" are borrowed, but they went with vim. The
suddence was delighted from the start,
and appreciation was showered on the
players with persistency. The house
was filled, by the way, notwithstanding
that this is the seventh week of the
company's season.

company's senson.

The last half of the night's entertainment. The Kindergarten, was not the hit that some had expected. Elongated Kolb and his short friend, Dill, are not nearly as funny in girls' clothes as they are in the conventional LouisMike get-up. Nor did it give the girls the opportunity they deserve. The program neglected to state who was regram neglected to state to the country. Every
may of Raining altitle sum of money.

He has Dr. Ross of the has our citisens quite a lit

engaged to write a new second half for the favorite comedians.

Several members of the company scored individually. Ben T. Dillon, in a series of roles, found opportunity to sing "Yankee Doodle Boy," from "Little Johnny Jones." Charlotte Vidot, as the doll, was splendid. The idea was strikingly reminiscent of "The Toymaker," but the role was played to perfection. Kolb and Dill may be relied on always to fill in an interesting summer night, and that appears to be their chief aim in the new bill. The chorus is sprightly and the costumes bright. Part of the and the costumes bright. Part of the performance is funnier than "I. O. U." and the other part—well, it will pass

To Sell Rare Americana.

From the New York Times. The rare historical library of Governor Pennypacker will be sold at auction early in the fall. The works to be sold all deal with the history of this country. Much surprise is expressed that the Governor should part with so rare a collection, considered by many to be the finest private one in the country. Every

ernor's collection is a copy of the first Bible printed in English in America. It was purchased for a few dollars from a person who did not value it. Its real

person who did not value it. Its real worth is close upon \$600.

Among other prizes is a diary of George Washington in manuscript. It was written at Mount Vernon and contains remarks about the weather, the planting of crops and such things. There are papers of all the presidents down to Grant, and the marriage license of Abraham Lincoln. The governor also possesses a book from Washington's library describing the projected city of Washington. In it is a prayer that was used by the Continental army in 1775.

Sold Again.

From the Clatskanie Chief.

A couple of weeks ago an agent for the Evening Telegram came into Clatskanie and represented that he was going to write up the county for that paper, and as usual caught some of the unwary citizens. The write-up came out, but what a mixup afair it was—just like some of the previous ones, which cost our citizens quite a little sum of money. He has Dr. Ross of St. Helens, as mayor of Rainler, Henry Krats, as son of his brother, August, of Portland. From the Clatskanie Chief.