

### HEARS CALL OF THE WILD.

Chief No Shirt Longs for the Free Mountain Air Again.

Chief No Shirt and about 100 Walla Walla Indians among the Umatillas desire to take their share of the tribal funds and withdraw from the reservation to some place where they will be allowed to live in the good old way which prevailed before Indian agents and department rules were known.

The chief grievance of No Shirt is that the government insists on legal marriages, attendance of children at school, conformity to the rules of the Indian Department and progress in the ways of civilization.

The call of the wild is echoing deeply in the heart of No Shirt. He longs for the free mountain air, the untrammelled liberty of the hills and the patriarchal roaming with family, goods and warriors, as the savage inclination might dictate.

The fetters of civilization chafe the old chieftain. The yoke of the white man hangs heavily upon his neck and he rebels at the rigid rules of Washington.

But despite the call of the wild in his heart, No Shirt will be reconciled to his lot. His people have some of the richest land in the country. His little handful of malcontents is dwindling year by year. Civilization is making every unfurling inroads into his people will finally embrace, without one lingering remonstrance of savagery, the full code of civilization, and while they may never become complete citizens they will be rated as an excellent type of Indian citizenship.

The influence of the white man will have much to do in transforming the old chieftain and his people. Bad white men prejudice the savage against civilization. The Indians remember the evil influence of one white rascal more vividly than the good influences of a dozen good white men. Therefore the white man is responsible largely for the salvation and uplift of the Indian.

The call of the wild will echo in vain in No Shirt's savage life. He is on the upward path. His little remonstrances are but the inflex action of the savage nature which is not yet fully subdued.—East Oregonian.

### THE INTERSTATE FAIR.

Some Idea of What Will Be Done at St. Louis City Sept. 10 to 15.

To have some program, however, of the Interstate Live Stock Fair, which is to be held in St. Louis on Sept. 10-15, inclusive, one must know that no less than \$100,000 has been spent by the fair association in putting it before the public. The work had been done on a large scale. Everything is of the best. The aim was to have the best, and the best only. Of this \$100,000 no less than \$16,000 has been set aside for purses for the races. As a result it is expected this will draw to St. Louis City the best horses in the country. The man who owns race horses goes where there are the biggest purses offered; it is a business with him, and as St. Louis City offers the largest amount ever offered in the west it is but natural the big horsemen will go there. Then again, \$24,000 has been set aside for the premiums in the exhibits of horses, cattle, swine, sheep, grains, vegetables, etc. This will appeal to the farmer. He knows there are few fairs which offer such large amounts of premiums, and necessarily he will exhibit where he has an opportunity of getting the biggest money.

Last year the fair association found that it would have to build some new barns, and accordingly during the past few months nine new barns have been erected costing over \$15,000. Apart from the new barns other buildings have been erected. The grandstand has been put into better shape than ever, the pavilion has been touched up and the grounds are now a beautiful white city forming as a whole the most expensive fair grounds in the west.

The management does not, however, deal alone for the men. It understands that thousands of women and children will be in attendance at the fair, and in order to please them and also give them an opportunity of winning some of the prizes there is a women's department where women's exhibits will be displayed. This will cover fancy work, millinery, and the hundred and one things in which women excel.

Apart from the industrial side of the fair the management has this year devoted a large part of its cash to the free attractions. There will be nine days of grandstand racing, and a number of them will be such bands as Reed's military band and the Royal Italian band of 28 pieces. These bands are famous and the others will be of a like character. Though the music is an important part of the fair, the association has arranged for a list of other free attractions which, if put together, would be worth more than the price of admission. There are the Twelve Nations in their wonderful acrobatic feature act. People who have seen them will remember this troupe, as it was the leading acts of the big show for five seasons.

Another free attraction which will draw the crowd is the lending of the automobile. This is a feature which has been so often to be understood and appreciated. It is thrilling, dangerous, daring, and a sign of relief goes up from the crowd when the act is terminated. Martineze and Sylvester, the comedy acrobats who have raised the danger of dare-devil acts to the top, will also be on the list, as will also the Buckeye Trio, three people who do more in a few minutes than the average man can learn in a lifetime. Among the nerve-trying, death-defying, dangerous dare-devil acts of the day will be Lisette's whirl of death. Like the leap over the volcano, this must be seen to be understood. The Parker Carnival company—not the one which showed here last summer, but another will be also at the fair. It is the best carnival company on the road, possessing 328 people and carrying its paraphernalia in 30 cars. This alone indicates its worth.

Among the night attractions will be the spectacular aquatic production entitled "The Fish Show," in which a city will be built in a tank of water. This production, including state troops, mounted infantry, etc. The production is a stupendous one and has made a decided success wherever it has gone. One of the features which will draw interest at the Interstate Fair is the cowboy relay race. This will be run daily. The contestants will ride five miles a day and change horses at the end of every mile in front of the grandstand. An effort is being made to get the best rider in the West. The Indian agency and against his white brethren, and it is probable that it will succeed. The Indian will ride without a saddle, and if the plans are fulfilled the race will be the Red against the White. A race between the two is now being planned.

On Wednesday the great Western Brew Derby running race will be run. The purse for the event being \$500. The race will be for a distance of 1-1/4 miles. On this date also Dan Patch and Congress will try to beat their own records. The management of the fair has paid \$12,000 for this feature alone, and everything that could be done to put the track into shape has been done, so that good time will be made. The purse for the cowboy relay race is \$100.

There will be special train service during the fair week and one fare will pay for the round trip on all railroads. On account of the fire which visited St. Louis City in 1904 many of the hotels were destroyed. As a result some of the visitors were greatly inconvenienced. Since then the hotels have been rebuilt and there is ample room for all. The fair management intends to tickle the tourist's fancy in every way, and those who are desirous of having a good time can find it at the fair.

President Roosevelt is quite a popular author. Early in the morning of his looks were sold during the last year.

**Still in Commission.**  
Helen—I was surprised to learn that you had been married to old Coupons. Why, he is completely paralyzed, isn't he?  
Helen—No, indeed. His right arm isn't paralyzed and he can still sign checks.

Sauerin, the master of forty languages, has just died at his home in Christiania. Among the languages which he could speak fluently were Chinese, Sanscrit, Wendish and Libanian.

**Her Opinion.**  
Mrs. M.—"I am so glad that you are so well. I hope you will have a great blessing to put people."  
"Why do you think so?" queried her next-door neighbor.  
"Because," explained Mrs. M., "only few of them are expected to keep a horse."

**Hit the Docks.**  
A fleet of England paper recently published the following report of the career of a mad dog:  
"The infuriated animal was soon tearing up High street at full speed, and we regret to state that it severely bit the Mayor's son and several other boys which happened to be in the vicinity."—London Tribune.

### STENSLAND IS TAKEN.

ABSCONDING CHICAGO BANKER ARRESTED IN TANGIER.

Followed to Northern Africa by Assistant State's Attorney Olson—United States Has No Extradition Treaty with Morocco.

Paul O. Stensland is a prisoner in the United States legation at Tangier, Morocco. He was captured in that city by Assistant State's Attorney Harry Olson, who followed him to the city.

Stensland is a banker who absconded with the money of the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Chicago, whose thefts exceeded \$1,000,000, was received by Assistant State's Attorney James J. Barbour in a cablegram directing him to notify the authorities at Washington at once.

Within a few hours new warrants had been issued for Stensland, the State and federal governments were at work preparing for his return to Chicago, and arrangements had been begun to send an officer to Tangier, if necessary, to bring him back. One of the new warrants charges Stensland with the larceny and embezzlement of \$1,000,000 from the bank of which he was president.

One of the steps taken at Washington was to cable Minister Gummere at Tangier to ascertain the attitude of the Moroccan government toward a proposed surrender of Stensland. The United States has no extradition treaty with Morocco.

Before the machinery had been set in motion for Stensland's return a cablegram, sent by him to Theodore Stensland, his son, from Gibraltar three days before his embezzlement became known, fell into the hands of Inspector Shippy. In effect it said Stensland considered himself safe, and it instructed Stensland Jr. that concealment no longer was necessary.

Tangier is across the strait from Gibraltar, and Stensland was about to embark for the country in which he finally was captured when he called, Inspector Shippy declared that the cablegram was the only communication received by the son from his father before the crash, and that the "letter from St. Paul" which Theodore pretended conveyed to him the news of his father's defections had no existence. Meanwhile Stensland is fighting desperately in Tangier to retain \$12,000, probably all that remained to him of the thousands he stole from the depositors of the Milwaukee Avenue Bank when he was captured. The money is on deposit in the Comptoir National d'Escompte. Mr. Barbour received word that Stensland was resorting to every means to retain possession of the money. He accordingly cabled Mr. Olson authoritatively from John C. Fetzer, receiver of the bank, to attach the fund to Stensland's credit in the Tangier bank in the name of Mr. Fetzer.

Particulars of the Capture.  
Stensland, who has been traveling as P. Olson, was arrested in the British postoffice at Tangier. When Stensland came to Chicago years ago he was content with his own family name, Paul Olson. When he acquired wealth he added the name Stensland, explaining that his identity would be confused with that of other Paul Olsons, and signed himself Paul O. Stensland, the O being all that remained of his family name. When he fled from Chicago, July 14, he returned to the name he had discarded. He was attaching it to a request that his mail be forwarded from the British postoffice in Tangier to Mogador, Morocco, when he was accosted by Assistant State's Attorney Olson, who said: "I am Olson. Sign your own name, Stensland."

The two having known each other casually several years, Stensland made no attempt to deny his identity. He was handcuffed when accosted, but he soon regained his composure, and accompanied Mr. Olson to the United States legation, where he is being held prisoner.

**Nixon's Novel Marine Engine.**  
A new double-acting, reversible gas machine engine has just passed a successful test at the shops of the Standard Motor and Construction Company in Jersey City in the presence of a number of naval officers and manufacturers. It is the first marine gas engine which runs at slow speed, with a development of high power, at a fuel consumption of seven-tenths of a pound of horse-power per hour; the engine develops 300 horse-power, at 120 revolutions per minute, with a practical absence of vibration and without noise. The double action is obtained by using both sides of the piston surface, making one cylinder do the work of two. All the valves have a continuous circulation of cold water automatically. Lewis Nixon is the owner of this engine.

**Interesting News Items.**  
Cars left the track, demolished a house and killed George Carberry at Syracuse, N. Y.  
Tom Ramsey shot and fatally injured a man named Brown, who jumped one of Ramsey's claims at Ramsey, Nev. Ramsey is a millionaire mine owner of Goldfield.

Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, retired, recommended to the government that it make provision for the advancement of the Philippine scouts and place them on army basis.

The City Council at Seattle, Wash., passed an ordinance calling for a special election to vote on the issuance of \$1,272,000 worth of bonds for a municipal street railway system.

Theodore Larson, a fireman, was held to the federal grand jury in Duluth, Minn., for inciting disorder on board the steamship Northwest. He quarreled with the steward and started a "grub rig."

The county commissioners of Walworth county, South Dakota, have instructed State's Attorney Carl P. Chelant to bring suit against fifty citizens of Selby for \$10,000 damages for the destruction of the court house at Bangor in December, 1904.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The high position of business generally is strongly sustained, drawbacks due to the hot wave having but slight effect upon operations. New demands show no diminution in the leading branches of manufactures, raw materials markets reflect heavy consumption and further firmness in costs, while distributive trade steadily extends, particularly in the wholesale departments.

Sales of the textiles and other staple merchandise are on a greater scale than at this time last year, and an important feature is the number of new accounts opened with buyers for the first time here. The accessions of visiting merchants afford much encouragement, and house dealings have assumed increasing force in dry goods, clothing, footwear, millinery, furniture and food products. Other lines making favorable comparisons with bookings of a year ago are men's furnishings, woollens and hardware.

The current buying includes many orders for early forwardings, more than the ordinary proportion of bills take advantage of discounts, and with the present low state of country stocks the indications are good for profitable results. Price lists make a high average for heavy-weight goods, but this does not interfere with liberal selections of necessities. Local retail trade is unusually good for midsummer, particularly in the principal shopping district.

Crop reports confirm the former high estimates of harvest returns thus far, while weather conditions have most favorably advanced the growth of corn. These factors exert much influence upon the future course of the industries and more confidence is felt as to the outlook.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 19, against 28 last week and 21 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

**Not Be Collected by Navy.**  
Another subject connected with our foreign relations is a venture to suggest that the United States should not advance our commercial interests by announcing as a national policy that our navy will not collect debts due to American citizens everywhere and guaranteeing the collection of such debts on our flag, we should, in my judgment, announce that persons engaged in business abroad who are unable to pay their debts should be subject to the laws of the country in which they engage in such business.

**Out Their Own Destiny.**  
Every consideration, commercial and political, should be given to the Philippines. We do not imprison for debt in the United States, neither do we put the burden of their failure to pay what they owe, and our moral prestige as well as our commercial interests will be advanced by a policy of non-interference with the laws of the country to which they engage in such business.

**Fillipines Want to Work.**  
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**England's Government with Our Own.**  
In several of the nations of Europe the legislative department of government is more quickly responsive to public sentiment than in England. For instance, where the ministry is formed from the dominant party, when an election is held the government is immediately reformed to present a unit front on present issues.

**Campaign Contributions from Trusts Are Scored.**  
The investigations which have been in progress during the past year have disclosed the fact that the trusts who a few years ago resented any investigation of their schemes and hid their real resources from the public, are now contributing to the campaign fund of the Democratic party.

**National Senators Should Be Chosen by the People.**  
In the United States this trend toward democracy in the form of a direct vote for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people would be difficult to overestimate the strategic advantage of this reform, for the Senate as well as the House of Representatives before it can become a law, no important legislation of national character is possible until the Senate is brought into harmony with the people.

**Telegraphic Brevities.**  
Plans are being drawn by the government architect for the improvement of the Ellis Island immigrant station in New York bay.

John M. Speyer, convicted in Kansas City of killing his son, has been denied a new trial and sentenced to be hanged Sept. 21.

The Hamburg-American line denies the report current in Belfast, Ireland, that it had ordered a steamer of Harland & Wolff exceeding in size the Lusitania of the Cunard line.

Carmelo Grillo, who was arrested in Messina, Sicily, in 1905, charged with a murder committed near Johnstown, Pa., was discharged from custody, having established an alibi.

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W. A. Miller, assistant foreman of bindery in the government printing office, was suspended by the public printer on July 21 for insubordination and insolence, has been dismissed from the government service.

### TRUSTS PARAMOUNT ISSUE IN AMERICA—PEOPLE MUST RULE OR NATION FALLS.

Following is the keynote speech of William J. Bryan delivered in Madison Square Garden, New York, on his return from a 'round-the-world' tour:

Like all travelers who have visited other lands, I have returned to my native land with a new pride in my people, with more confidence in its government and gratitude to its President than I have ever known in my life. The progress that has been made in the United States since I left is a source of pride to me. My national pride has been increased by the evidence I have seen of the altruistic interest taken by Americans in the people of other countries. No other nation has such a record of benevolence and disinterested friendship.

My love for our form of government has been quickened as I have visited nations and towns so dark, gloomy, and I am glad that the nation, profiting by the lessons of the past, and unshaken by traditions that unshaken by centuries, has been permitted to form a new era in the history of the world, and erect here a government for the people, by the people and for the people.

Each nation can give lessons to every other, and while our nation is in position to make the largest contribution, as I believe to the education of the world, it ought to remain in the attitude of a pupil and be ever ready to profit by the experience of other nations.

The first message that I bring from the other world is a message of peace. The world is in a state of peace, but it is in a state of war in the establishment of the League of Nations. The League of Nations is a war that has been engaged in since that time that court was organized.

**Arbitration of National Difficulties Indorsed.**  
The Peace Conference, which is generally known, not only adopted resolutions in favor of the limitation of armaments and the arbitration of international disputes, but also unanimously indorsed the proposition that all questions of every nature should be settled by arbitration. The importance of the proposition taken, the importance of the suggestion in treaties would be to remove the probability of a world war. While the idea is of American origin, it was heartily accepted by the nations of the world, including Great Britain, Germany and other European countries.

I am sure from the public utterances of the President and the Secretary of State, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, that such a treaty could be made between the United States and Great Britain, and their example would be followed until the danger of war would be almost, if not entirely, removed.

To take the lead in such a movement would establish our position as a world power, and it is a duty that we owe to our people.

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Our motto must be: "A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and our plan of attack must contemplate the total annihilation of the trust system, the monopoly principle in industry."

We need not quarrel over remedies. We must show ourselves determined to support any remedy which promises substantial advantage to the people in their warfare against monopoly.

Something is to be expected from the enforcement of the criminal clause of the Sherman anti-trust law, but the law must be present, but against all trusts, and the aim must be to imprison the guilty, not merely to fine them.

We need, therefore, new legislation, and the Republican party not only fails to meet such legislation, but fails to promise it.

The Democratic party must be prepared to meet the issue of anti-trust legislation. If the corporations were required to take out a federal license the federal government could then issue the license upon terms and conditions which would protect the public. A corporation differs from a human being in that it has no conscience, and all of its rights are derived from the statutes. It can be limited or restrained according as the law is made.

**Corporations at Its Will.**  
The control which Congress has over interstate commerce is complete, and if exercised through the mails, by the express companies or by freight, it can regulate the railroads, the telegraph lines, the telephone lines and the telegraph lines to any corporation which is endeavoring to monopolize interstate commerce, and no corporation can long be credited with sincerity if it condemns the trusts with words only and then permits the trusts to employ all the intricacies of interstate commerce in the carrying out of their nefarious plans.

**Tariff Closely With the Trust Question.**  
The tariff question is very closely allied to the trust question, and the reduction of the tariff furnishes an easy means of increasing the competition with the trusts.

While absolute free trade would necessarily result in a more competitive still, it is probable that very few manufacturing establishments would dare to enter into a tariff competition with the trusts, and to put upon the free list articles competing with those controlled by a trust.

**Tariff Fosters Idea of Trust.**  
But one of the worst features of a tariff levied not for revenue but for the avowed purpose of protection is that it fosters the idea of trust. It is a protection which advances their own financial interests. The manufacturer has been assured that it is his duty to protect his industry, and he is encouraged to believe that they should have no higher aim in voting than to raise the price of their goods, and that they are engaged to make their wages their only concern.

The generation of the PAT has been freed out of the manufacturers by the Republican Campaign Committee and then the manufacturers have been reimbursed by legislation.

With the public conscience educated to believe that the trusts are a menace to the country, it was entirely proper, no wonder that insurance companies have used the money of the public to buy the trusts, and no wonder that trusts have hastened to purchase immunity from punishment with license.

There never was a time when the tariff reform could be more easily entered upon than at the present time. It is clearer than at any time, as many of them do, have not only shown their ingratitude to the public, but they have demonstrated their ability to sell in competition with the trusts.

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**Public Ownership of Railroads Necessary.**  
Experience has demonstrated that municipal corruption is largely traceable to the fact that franchise corporations desire to control the public property. The public ownership of the railroads would go far toward eradicating municipal corruption, and the government is likely to increase as rapidly throughout the country as the sentiment of public ownership increases.

I have already reached the conclusion that the trusts are a menace to the country, and that they are engaged to make their wages their only concern.

**As to the rights of government, federal and state, to own and operate railroads, the public ownership of the railroads is the only way to prevent the trusts from controlling the water in the lakes and build connecting canals in order to cheapen railroad transportation. The public ownership of the railroads would go far toward eradicating municipal corruption, and the government is likely to increase as rapidly throughout the country as the sentiment of public ownership increases.**

**Force of Public Sentiment.**  
If any of you question the propriety of mentioning this subject I beg to remind you that the trusts are a menace to the country, and that they are engaged to make their wages their only concern.

**High-handed manner in which they violate laws and ignored accounts in high places, has done more to create sentiment in favor of public ownership than any other factor.**

**Socialist consistent theory, but a theory which, in my judgment, does not fit the human nature of the trusts. Its strength is in its attack upon the trusts, and its weakness is in its confession. Its weakness is in its confession. Its weakness is in its confession. Its weakness is in its confession.**

**The Democratic party is not the enemy of property, but it is the enemy of the trusts. It is the enemy of the trusts. It is the enemy of the trusts. It is the enemy of the trusts.**

**Special Privileges.**  
Special privileges and the use of the law to give power for private gain—these are the twin pillars upon which plutocracy rests. It is the duty of the government to protect the beneficiaries of special legislation in the path of honest effort going to the purpose of the law.

**Franklin—They say that a dog's bark is worse than its bite. Penn—Don't you believe it. You don't have to go to a doctor with the bark.**