## THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1902.

PROPHECIES COME TO GRIEF.

culated with every show of authori-

tative enunciation that the drainage

the Chicago River would lower the lake.

The most lugubrious predictions were indulged as to the effects upon cli-

mate navigation, etc. We now find, however, in the Chicago Record-Herald

some interesting and valuable data,

showing the fluctuations in the lake

1871 to 1901 inclusive. The Record-

Herald's article not only disposes of the

a minute through the drainage canal

Lake Michigan six inches, but demon-

strates the impracticability of securing

any convincing data on the subject

within any period short of a generation

Starting in 1895 with two years of un-

below datum in 1900 to twenty-one

above in 1901-a total fluctuation of

# The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

POSTAGE RATES.

United States, Cannda and Mexico; to 14-pare paper to 25-pare paper. Foreign rates double.

Foreign raise double. Nexts or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invaria-bly "Editor The Oregonian," not to the name of any individual. Letters relating to adver-tising, subscriptions or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian." Eastern Business Office, 45, 44, 45, 47, 45, 40 Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-12 Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Epselial Agency, Eastern representative.

Bachi Agency, Ensaren representative. Por sale in San Francisco & L. E. Lee, Pal-ace Hotel news stand; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Soutier street; P. W. Pitta, 1008 Market street; L. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the state Palace Hotel; Foster & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis street, and N. Wheatley, 813 Mission street. For said in Los Angeles by E. F. Gardner, Mr. Cardner, Str. Cardner,

200 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 205 South Spring street, and Oliver & Haines, 205 South Spring street. For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Wainut streets. For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co., 217 December 2010 December

Dearborn street, and Charles MacDonald, Washington street

For sale in Omaha by Barkelow Bros., 1812 Farnam street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1308 Farnam street. sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News

TODAY'S WEATHER-Cloudy, with probr showers; winds mostly southerly

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem persture, 60; minimum temperature, 48; pre

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14.

### OUR NATIONAL SIN.

There is one weakness of American all of the troubles that now beset us. It is a spirit of indifference to sanctity revealing a disposition in the average man, rich or poor, to be a law unto himself. The tendency is dangerous, and a realization of it should prompt the universal mind to better things. In the anthracite troubles, each side is defying the law. The Sherman anti- in order to move quickly in war, and trust act of 1890 and the Pennsylvania constitution inhibiting control of coal took good care of the roads because mines by railroads, and the Pennsylvania statutes against company stores, are all violated by the operators. And on the other hand the strikers are defying the common law and statutors enactments against riot and violence. Part of the community condones the employer lawbreaker and part condones the employe lawbreaker. Partisans of either side are governed more by their sympathies than by any passion for the inviolability of law.

This contempt for law is certainly egregious in Pennsylvania, where public life has long been corrupted by the Quay regime, and where all sorts of laws are freely passed to appease clamor, without any idea of their enforcement. But all sections are equally guilty. New England is disgraced by prohibitory liquor laws which are openly defied. Nobody expects them to be obeyed. In the South there is no law for the negro but cruel and unusual better roads. General Sheridan, in his punishments, forbidden by the Federal Constitution, and admin

festation of it will be a disinclination | horrible that during the sensor of Winto take office, and a preference for those pursuits whose rewards are greater and roads discourages frequent visiting exresponsibilities less.

The most successful man is not he Life in the Winter in a small commuwho makes society contribute the most nity becomes dreary, not because of the to him, but who contributes most to soclety. If disregard of law is on the increase, though we do not say this is so, it testifies unmistakably to a decline like tolerable comfort and celerity. of religious conviction. Materialism is

your great destroyer of reverence. The civic virtues, as well as those of filial reverence and marital fidelity, are prosperously promoted by faith in man's accountability to the Infinite World. A godless and a prayerless race is on the sure and rapid road to anarchy, and a

GOOD ROADS. The roads of the United States are very inferior as a rule to those of the enlightened countries of Europe, like Great Britain, France and Germany.

ilization of antiquity was Rome, which excelled in the making of durable roads, aqueducts and bridges. Without knowl- varieties procurable. These trees came obliged to connect her distant provinces as represented by the soil and climate with the great seat of her government of Oregon was prodigal of her favors. by splendid roads, upon which her le- and such Baldwins and Beliflowers, gions with their impedimenta might such Spitzenbergs and Winesaps, such Co., 17 West Second South street. For sale in Minnespolls by R. G. Hearsey & Co., 24 Third street South. For sale in Manington, D. C., by the Ebbett For sale in Manington, D. C., by the Ebbett flag under the Roman eagles, and for to ten years old were never, as the

> and scientific engineering of modern life. The great roads that led to Rome

der on the part of modern visitors.

It is a spirit of indifference to sanctity and steamboat transportation, which number of years. Farmers were dis-of law. Commercial and industrial and did not take place until after the close couraged, the trees became covered with 1881, when the range touched twentyevery-day life is full of exhibits in of the Napoleonic wara. The first steam- moso and unsightly from overbearing five below datum and thirty-seven lawlessness, not all as portentous as ship did not cross the Atlantic until and lack of care; the tent caterpillar above-a fluctuation of over five feet in those in Pennsylvania today, but all 1819; the first passenger railway in came in and spun his Summer awning America was not built until 1828. So unmolested among their branches, and years 1886-1892 inclusive the range was Europe up to 1825 may be said to have his voracious offspring denuded them of been dependent for her quick transportation in war and thade upon the excelevery great statesman who loved peace time complete. they were essential to the quick and secure transportation of goods and merchandise in provincial and interstate commerce. The result was that Continental Europe, which was constantly engaged in war up to Waterloo, had probably better roads in the last decade only from Hood River orchards, but of the sighteenth century than we have today in America in the first decade of the twentleth century. These roads, standing for 500 years of military and

commercial necessities, were in such excellent condition when steam power was applied to land and water transportainto decay as they were so admirably constructed that they could be maintained at small annual expense.

The marches of some of Napoleon's soldiers during his Continental wars surpass anything that our American soldiers performed in our Civil War. because they were executed over far poses.

receive pay for their labor, or as boys cept in thickly settled communities. rain directly, but because of the looking to this end represente a longwretched roads, which the rains quickfelt want and is worthy of substantial ly make unfit for travel with anything encouragement.

1895.

APPLE-GROWING IN OREGON. The fruit fair held at Hood River last week is said by experts to have been the finest exhibition of the kind ever held in the state. This estimate

is no doubt true, and in conceding this we are mindful of the truly wonderful forward step toward anarchy is irrever- displays of fruit, especially of apples, at state fairs and in the orchards of the Willamette Valley in the years before the codlin moth and other fruit pests appeared to tax the patience and ingenuity of farmers . In those days, far away as reckoned by events, but still in the near past, Oregon was proud-There are several sufficient reasons for by halled as the land of "big, red apthis difference. The great military civ- ples." Everybody, speaking from the ploneer's standpoint, planted an orchard, mainly of apple trees of the best edge of steam or electricity applied to into bearing in a very few years, and the work of rapid transportation; with- the apples they produced were, without out an electric telegraph for the quick disparagement of the Hood River aptransmission of orders, Rome was ples of today, of the very best. Nature

House news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 906-912 Seventsenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Fifteenth and Lawrence street; A. Series, Sixteenth and Curtis streets. the world has ever known since, when early orchards. Nor were the trees sewe remember her lack of the materials lected wisely from a commercial point lake during the second year the canal of view. They were family orchards

merely, with a numerous and wellstill endure in spots; the ruins of the chosen variety of apples for that purgreat Roman aqueducts and bridges are pose, but so riotous were they in still the subject of admiration and won- growth, so abounding in production, that it was simply impossible to use all What was true of Rome through its of the fruit, and market there was none. military and commercial necessities was As a consequence, apples, the finest in life, at whose door can be laid nearly true of Continental Europe up to the the world, covered acres of orchard surgeneral application of steam to railway face in September and October for a forty inches in two years. Great as this

follage. Oregon applen fell into disre- two above-a fluctuation of almost eight pute. Later came the codlin moth and fect. During the same period the mean the woolly aphis, parasites of such com- annual level ranged from thirty-one lence of her highways. Every great soldier-King took good care of the roads merce as then existed, and the humiliation of the Oregon orchardist was for a

> But the reaction set in some years ago, and the late fruit fair at Hood best way to improve the mouth of the River furnished substantial evidence of Columbia River. its progress. The commercial orchard has taken the place of the family orchard of the earlier period, and apples, specimens of which were exhibited last week, are shipped by the carload, not

from those of many parts of the Willamette Valley and of Southern Oregon. Apple-raising, an art of which any pioneer farmer supposed himself master in the earlier time, has become a branch of horticulture, the methods and expedition that they were not suffered to fall ents of which are arbitrary and well 21 years of age, unless at an earlier defined. They embrace a study of poll, location and exposure, drainage, pruning sprays and spraying, and a combination of varieties that insure carload

shipments, the earliest for the local market, the best for keeping, and the most attractive for all seasons and pur-

It is upon such methods that the new "Memoirs," speaks of the rapid march- apple industry as represented by the again to support or purish a breed of

VIEWS OF THE WORLD'S FAIR. are trained in the trades before they hire out as capable workmen, we may A Good Man Selected. expect to get as competent service in Adams Advance. James H. Raley, of Pendleton, has been ppointed one of the Lewis and Clark our homes as the master mechanic gets in his shops. Inteiligent, practical effort

Fair directors, Mr. Raley is one of Eastern Oregon's most popular citizens. Standing in the forefront of the legal pro-fession, his fair and courteous treatment of cilents has won for him a most lucra-tive practice and high standing in busi-ness and social circles. It will be remembered that certain engineers, notably General Ernst, cal-

## Portland Cannot Do It All.

Pertiand Cannot Do It All. Heppner Gazette. To make this fair a success is a matter of state pride, and to do this, there must be a liberal appropriation. The claim that it is only for Portland cannot be substantiated by facts if looked at with reason and judgment. That the great commercial center of Oregon will be bene-fited by this fair there is no question. but Portland cannot get it all. On ac-count of the fair, Oregon will be adver-tised in every state in the Union, in a thorough manner, for the first time in canal from Lake Michigan by way of level during the thirty-one years from therough manner, for the first time in the bistory of the state. There are thou-sands of people who are looking to the West and will be attracted by the fair prediction of General Ernst, that the contemplated flow of 600,000 cubic feet west and will be attracted by the fail and low passenger rates. Every county in the state will get some of the people The results will be lasting. People who settle here will bring others to help de would result in lowering the level of velop this great country yet in its infancy.

## Is \$500,000 Enough? Heppner Times.

usually low water, the mean annual level of the lake fluctuated as follows: The matter of a legislative appropria-on of \$300,000 for the Lewis and Clark The matter Exposition is being commented on exten-sively by the state press. The contribu-tion of \$500,000 by the state would be a very liberal sum, but it will be no more than will be needed to make the centen-nial a success, even though Portland con-tributes liberally. However, the question of whether products have sum will be re-As the Record-Herald cogently points out, if there had been anything in the of whether profitable returns will be re-ceived from this large investment of the fear of a material lowering of the lake ceived from this large investment of the taxpayers should be fully demonstrated before the amount is granited. With plenty of money at hand it would be an easy matter to give a blg show, but with a limited amount of means it will be necessary for the ways and means com-mittee to demonstrate how large the ex-position can be made and yield a profit on the labor and capital invested. In other level by the flow through the drainage canal it would be set at rest by the rise of two inches in the mean level of the was in operation. But the record also shows that the lake reached a level in 1901 twenty-one feet above datum, and, singularly enough, the same height the labor and capital invested. In other words, can the celebration be made large enough with a state appropriation of \$500,-009 to justify the expenditure? above the high-water mark of 1896! It also appears that the level of Lake Michigan fluctuated from nineteen feet

## Too Liberal.

Delles Times-Mountaineer. -Several have signified their willingness to place the amount at haif a million dollars, and will vigorously insist upon such an appropriation. This to us seems out of proportion to the benefits which the state at large will derive from a single twelvemonth. In the seven the exposition. To appropriate \$500,600 would be extravagance. According to the 1900 census, the entire population of Ore-gon was (13,53°; an appropriation of haif a million dollars would be over \$1 per from forty-three inches below to fiftycapita. It is all very well for legislators to talk about enterprise and enthuse over getting up a big fair to convince the inches above to three inches below. This demonstration in the fallibility of world that Oregon is progressive, but they should remember that when making ap-propriations they are giving away other people's money, not their own, therefore should give only such an amount as they experts reminds one of the wide difference of engineering opinion as to the believe the people will receive direct ben efit from. If a fair held in Portland in 1905 would benefit the state \$500,000 in the Montana has a compulsory education law, which includes all children in the way of increasing its population and commercial importance, such an appro-priation would not be unreasonable, but it state between the ages of 8 and 14 years and prescribes the number of months in each year in which they must attend will not. The benefit to the state at large will be only indirect. The legislaschool. W. W. Welch, Superintendent

of Public Instruction in that state, is tor who talks about an appropriation of over; \$250,000 is extravagant with the money of which he is made custodian. preparing for a vigorous enforcement of this law. He will also endeavor to have its scope extended at the next Legisla-

#### Don't Realize Their Responsibilities. ture to include all children from 6 to Forest Grove Times.

The Oregonian publishes letters from a large number of members of the Legislaage than the latter an eighth-grade diploma can be presented by the nonture in regard to making an appropria-tion for the Lewis and Clark Exposition. attendant. Speaking of his purpose to enforce the law, Mr. Welch says: "It They were uniformly in favor of an appropriation. Some specified the amount they thought should be given; others were in favor of a "reasonable amount," is distinctly unfair to the taxpayers to be taxed for the support of the schools of Montana; to have all the money paid and others seemed willing to give what-ever the exposition directors might ask. in used in keeping the schools open and then a few years later to be taxed The latter gentlemen, in the opinion of the Times, do not seem to realize their responsibilities. It is they, and not the exposition directory, that are the guard-ians of the State Treasury. It is natural that the exposition people should ask liberally, knowing that they would not receive more than they ask, and it should be the duty of the legislators to consider carefully what is the obligation of the state toward this great enterprise. They should see what other states have don in support of similar expositions, and should consider carefully the benefits the state will derive from this one. They should not be niggardly in making an appropriation, but they should remember that their first duty is to the taxpayer

# THE ARMY AND THE CANTEEN.

New York Times. The Army and Navy Journal has sum-officers of several military departments in the Chilted States for the year end-ing with June 30. Civilians will turn with generals have to say about the operation of the anti-canteen law. This law was been and the opposition at the instigation of the opposition at the instigation of people profoundly ignorant of the sub-depople profoundly ignorant of the sub-depople profoundly ignorant of the sub-depople profoundly ignorant of the sub-major of the other commanding officers of the other commanding officers on the subject. He assigns "the deploy-able increase of offenses in general and New York Times able increase of offenses in general and of desertions in particular" chiefly to two causes, one the chafing of soldiers just returned from field service at the restricreturned from field service at the restric-tions of garrison life, and the other the abolition of the canteen. "Since this action was taken," says the commander of the Department of Colorado, "saloons of

the lowest type have been established just outside the boundaries of the various rescrvations. . . There can be no reasonable doubt that most of the trials by general court-martial and summary courts, at least so far as this department is concerned, are directly traceable to this cause. Since I have had command

here there have taken place the ruln and degradation of several non-commissioned officers of long service and fine record." General Randall, of the Department of the Columbia, reports: "There was a con-siderable increase over the preceding year

in the ratio of trials by court-martial the average of enlisted strength. This believed to be due in part to the large number of recruits, but in part also to the abolition of the sale of beer at post

exchanges." It is true that the Inspector-General of the Department of Dakota does not share these opinions, and reports that he is "in-clined to the opinion that the abolition of the beer feature in post exchanges has not materially increased the number of trials materially increased the number of trials by courts." But of the consensus of Army opinion in favor of the restoration of the canteen, as an aid to military dis-cipline and efficiency, there can be no question at all. And it is very greatly to be wished that those who know nothing about the matter would consent to have it settled by those who do know something about it.

## McCall for Free Cogl.

Chicago Record-Herald. Congressman S. W. McCall has just received his sixth nomination in the Eighth Congressonal District of Massachusetts, which he has served with distinction. idelity and efficiency. Mr. McCall is an ndependent thinker and courageous man, but there is no evidence that any re-spectable portion of the Republicans of his district are out of sympathy with him In his speech to the nominating conven

tion Mr. McCall, among other things, declared himself in favor of the imme-diate repeal of the duties on coal coming from any part of the world to the United States. In the present emergen thought, the surplus fuel of the In the present emergency, he whole world should be available for the needs

of the American people, and there should be no tariff on coal. Mr. McCall went on to say: It would be as preposterous to tax a shipload

It would be as preposterous to tax a shipload of feed coming to a starving people as to im-pose a tax on the fuel necessary during the Winter for the comfort and health of the Amer-ican fireside. No matter how or when the coal strike is

settled, high prices are sure to prevail this Winter. The people of this country will not stand a duty of 67 cents a ton.

These utterances evoked "tremendous and long-continued applause." The ques and iong-continued applause." The ques-tion of protection vs. revenue does not enter into the matter. When councils are passing resolutions for the purchase and sale of coal by cities in the interest

and sale of coal by cities in the interest of the poor, when philanthropists hold meetings to devise ways and means of relieving distress by importing coal and distributing it at the lowest possible prices, the imposition of a "protective" tax on fuel must strike every reasonable man as a glaring absurdity. The duty is small, but it, extends even

to anthracite, notwithstanding a provis-ion of the Dingely act ostensibly putting it on the free list. This clause has misled many well-meaning people, but there is no further excuse for ignorance of mis-

retary, but possibly worse.

Secretary Shaw and Wall Street.

Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Shaw's Dangerous Precedent.

tary's action rescued the market. But if

ably without warrant in law, where is the

not the natural checks to recklessness be

relaxed more than ever if a vague reli-ance upon Government rescue at the

eleventh nour is encouraged, as it is by

**Operators** Turn Sympathy to Miners.

Charleston News and Courier. The failure of the President's plans and

can take care of itself when this point

is passed far better than the coal oper ators.

Baer Anticipated.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

not entirely original. A century and a half ago Dr. Johnson defined a tenantry

Baer is regarded as unique, but he is

"over whom the proprietor was

limit of expectation to be drawn?

such proceedings as these?

United States Government is to be

Baltimore News. That there was danger of a stock market panic cannot be denied, and the Secre-

# \* NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Drams Rewritten. Now sweetheart, let us put old Omar by, This extra log we will indulge tonight, Turn the lights low and let the flames leap

high; Your hand in mine, so; with the dancing light

At play upon your dear, sweet face, while I Gather some fairy fancies, sad and

bright In this old head, with fifty Winters white.

You know the fairy that so often came When I was thirty-five and you were

ten, To prophesy of love and wealth and fame? Well, last night, who should come but she again. While I sat here without you by this

flame, Childed poor me that you were gone, and then

Said that we three should make the world again;

Righting its wrongs and setting all things fair.

My plan is in the rough, and you shall

First, I would rescue Pan from thralldom, where Custom hath bound him. Next, for

good, old Lear Provide good daughters. Hamlet, then, shall wear The crown of Denmark, with Ophelia

dear, Close by his side, and none to make them fear.

Camille shall wed with Armand in her pure And innocent girlhood. Claude Melnotte

shall be Of Pauline's station; and the jealous

Never cross Desdemona's path, for she Shall be in brave Mercutio's love secure; And Cleopatra shall, a virgin free, Bestow her lawful love on Antony.

Lady Macbeth was born to be a Queen-Give her a throne with Richard III to share.

And make him true as brave, with come-

ly mien. Portia shal shall mate with Hotspur, good and fair;

Prospero ne'er meet with Caliban unclean; Tybault and Capulet a truce shall swear. And happy wedlock join the immortal pair.

No longer shall the bad excel in brains. No longer shall the good grow weak and

old. Shylock shall have his ducats for his

And Gaspard revel in well-gotten gold; And Paolo lead adown Ravenna's lanes" His wife, Francesca, in the sunset

light-The hearth is cold, sweetheart, and so goodnight!

We need good roads to balance all the bad drivers.

Mr. Morgan seems just to have heard

Maybe it was the white automobile, and

The greatest need of the moral wave is

The coal trust evidently didn't know

Well, there's one consolation, the ice

Baseball bossed by the box-office is

Less solvice and better ballplaying

might have helped Seattle a notch or

Well, why shouldn't the voters have a

word or two to say about that \$500,000

There seems to be a slight misunder-

standing between Congressman Cushman

and his personally arranged Republican

appropriation? We're a \$500,000 people.

not always satisfactory from the specta-

trust doesn't have anything to say.

that Governor Odell was loaded.

of the coal strike.

not a comet at all.

coat of whitewash.

tor's point of view.

more nearer that pennant.

stitutional limitations on indebtedness of counties, towns and cities are flouted unceremoniously.

Laws concerning Sunday observance, gampling, prostitution and certain practices of liquor-selling are openly defied in almost every American city. They are passed, not so much to be enforced as to pay some sort of hysterical. dishonest tribute to an ideal of moral sentiment which is not expected to be realized. The law is made the plaything of unworthy ambitions. It is not regarded as a sacred and imperative thing, either by those who enact it or those who take oath to enforce it.

Men with money are apt to scout the law, as soon as they have money enough to pay their fines. This attitude is shown by salmon-canners in Oregon as well as by automobile drivers in New York. Nor are men of lower estate much better; for many a loafer unlawfully beats up some person whom he hates, expecting to pay his \$10 or \$25 fine, and it is quite the fashion for sufferers by sexual offenses to take the law into their own hands, with the conviction that there is omething virtuous in their very lawiessness. The laws are not made to be broken or kept as a matter of choice with due consideration of the penalty, as a man would drive a bargain in a horse trade. They are to be respected. venerated, obeyed.

One prolific source of this widesprea danger to American life is the inferior character of the men who are chosen to make laws. It is not a great honor to honorable and capable in our citizenship, either through deliberate choice or through the self-seeking of others, have been set aside by the less worthy. The first-class men of a state feel that they cannot afford to run for the Legislature or for Congress, and as a rule not even for the Senate, Public life does not offer the emoluments of professions or business, and the popular esteem for statesmanship is not great enough to compensate the exceptionally gifted for the sacrifices they make in choosing politics for a career. The laws, accordingly, are largely left to the making of men who are either incompetent to make wise laws or else who have sought politics for the gain that can be absence of good roads is conspicuous secured in questionable methods. The public would entertain greater respect for laws framed by the wisest and best but in the oldest states, like Massachumen in the community.

As to the remedy, it must be borne ideals of public life will get a low standard of efficiency in lawmakers and law-enforcers. The people themselves, insisting on high character in lawmakers, could materially improve the char- filled with city residents in Summer acter of public men, because better men would thereby be attracted to public must be true of the Green Mountains life. It would also be great gain if and the White Hills. men of brains and character would take to the affairs of state. Selfishness is ple. In some of the oldest parts of Ore-the bane of any people; for a sure mani- gon and Washington the roads are so

ing of the German Army in the cam- Hood River Fair is based. From this ican soldiers could have at least equaled the pace of the Germans. The roads of

ease, safety and speed a load drawn by two horses that no farmer could attempt to convey in this country upon any of our average high roads. In Great Britain, a small insular country, good roads were unknown until the day of rapid stage travel, and then Telford and McAdam made the English highways as good as the best. This was the situation in Europe upon the advent of steam transportation. Europe retained her fine highways when she obtained the enormously valuable addition of land transportation propelled by steam, because it cost her but small expense that later will be sent out, carefully to do so. But in the United States it was far

different. We were but a young country, less than forty years old, when the advent of steam transportation by rail arrived. We had just entered upon systematic efforts to build great Na- ing of girls and young women in what tional highways some of which, like the is called domestic science, but which, great National road from Washington in old-fashioned phrase, is housekeepover the mountains through Virginia. via Wheeling, into Tennessee and Kentucky, had been nearly completed, while plies, is a most worthy one. others were projected. The rapid stage lines from the leading towns of New England to Boston and New York, from New York to Philadelphia, made good roads a necessity, so that if we had not begun to adopt steam transportation by rail by 1830 we would within fifty years have had as good a system of highways and the fault-finding that follows it. sit in the Legislature, because the most, as Europe. But the advent of steam they do not attribute the unpleasant applied to railway transportation killed our growing system of great, well-built National highways and state roads, and

then, just when public attention was gradually being directed to the necessity and economic importance of good roads, the electric trolley system was introduced, which gave the "goodroads" revival a setback and is likely to injure it more in the future, when the trolley lines run goods trains as they now do in many places trains for not to blame for this ignorance of their the carriage of milk, butter, fruit, parcels, etc.

Everything thus far has been against the building of a system of highways not only in the younger states of the Union, like Oregon and Washington, setts and Connecticut. The Springfield Republican says that the beautiful rein mind that the stream can rise no gion of the Berkshire Hills suffers today higher than its source. Low popular greatly because of the roads, which are the worst possible, even for dirt roads. Were it not for the abominable roads filled with boulders, rendering them iron and all the rest. But there are by obeying the laws we have, and by dangerous to people who traverse them, these beautiful hill towns would be What is true of the Berkshire Hills

In Oregon and Washington the grada higher view of their duty toward so- ual extension of good roads would add for a wage investment of from \$15 to \$25 ciety and give more time and thought immensely to the happiness of the peo-

due process of any sort of law. Here in paign of Gravelotie and Sedan, but says industry there promises hereafter to be Oregon and in most Western States con-that upon equally fine roads our Amer- a steady, reliable supply. The old assertion, unfortunately too well based. that "there is no money in apples" has France and Germany are so fine that been changed by the elimination of a the farmer is able to transport with single word and the tone in which it is now uttered is not one of discouragement, but of satisfaction. There is money in apples, and Hood River orchardists have the figures to prove it. Of all ways of advertising this attractive, interesting and growing industry, the fruit fair is the most pleasing and promising. The decadence of applegrowing in Oregon was marked by thousands of the finest apples rotting on the ground, and later by the gnarly, mossgrown, vermin-infected trees. Its rehabilament is shown in the tempting display of apples as specimens of fruit

> picked, selected and wrapped, by the carload to the markets of the country. A LONG-FELT WANT.

The effort that is being made to establish a school for the practical train-

ing, with all that that term, adjusted to modern methods and equipment, im-Of the young women who are willing

to do housework a very large number simply do not know how. The most discouraging feature of the case, perhaps, is that they are not aware of this fact. In other words, they think they know and when confronted by failure is all-sufficient.

situation to the right cause. It is a well-known fact that girls start out to do housework for wages, and good wages at that, who do not know (sim-ply because they have never been taught) how to sweep and dust a room properly; how to make a loaf of bread. bake beans, boll potatoes, broll a steak or make coffee, while the lore of soups and salads and desserts they have never even attempted to master. They are vocation, except as they neglect or re-

fuse to learn. The idea, discounted by common sense but still widely prevalent, that a woman or a girl, because she was "born feminine," as Mary MacLane would say, is therefore able without special instruction to "keep house" with all that is implied by that term, is at the bottom of much of the incompetence of girls who go out to domestic service. True, thousands of women who have been brought up by thrifty, painstaking mothers say and believe that they "always knew" how to cook, wash, scrub, other thousands, who drift into domestic service out of homes in which systematic housekeeping is unknown and where there are none of the equipments

that make modern housewifery what it a month! When girls are trained to do any other vocation before they expect to

ng crimi who are running about the streets instead of being in school." There is something in this view of the case that it might be well for our own legislators (or rather for our voters, since they, under the law of initiative and referendum, are the lawmakers of the state) to ponder. If a stringent child-labor law is enacted at Salem next Winter, it will probably be necessary, or at least prudent, to follow it with a compulsory education law. There are worse things than child labor in the sense that this and not to the exposition. prevails in this state. Among these may be mentioned child vagrancy, truancy and the various forms of mis chief and juvenile deviltry that wait upon idleness.

grave of Charles Stuart Parnell took place at Dublin last Sunday. It was featureless, save for the absence from the ranks of the pilgrims for the first time of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the noticeable diminution in the number of pilgrims. This is in accordance with the dictates of time and change, before which earthly fame and power vanish. Parnell had his day, and an active, busy, influential day it was. The attempt to prolong it beyond the period that it covered was, in the nature of all human experience, a futile one. In the language of Ella Wheeler Wilcox, "The dead are so very dead; the living are so very much allve!" Further explanation of the forgetfulness that is the portion of the great as well as the humble of earth is not necessary. This

The tenth annual pligrimage to the

The late ex-Governor Whiteaker attested at once his devotion to his wife and his confidence that his children, grown to man's and woman's estate. could take care of themselves, by his will, in which he devised his entire estate to the former. To an unmarried daughter he entrusted the entire management of the estate, confident that she would administer its affairs com petently and conscientiously. The wife had been his lifelong companion and was a full and equal partner in his work and its accumulations. Advocates

of "woman's rights" in a property sense have cause to honor John Whiteaker, since he accepted without reservation the fact of the wife's equality with the husband in the accumulations of their. joint endeavor.

Compulsory arbitration for difference between street railroad companies and their employes was embodied in the new municipal code bill by the Ohio House of Representatives the other day by a vote of 66 to 22, and by a vote of 51 to 31 the House voted to apply this provision to all future regrants of franchises.

### A Good Temperance Drink, Baltimore American.

"Is hard cider a temperance drink?" asks the visitor to the farmer, who is ouring apples into the cider press,

"It is. How utterly absurd and unjust to expect these to give satisfactory return for a wage investment of from \$15 to \$25 a month! When girls are trained to do housework as they must be trained in any other vocation before they expect to

### No Equivocation About This. Salem Journal.

The country press of Oregon is rather coastful of its demand for \$500,000 for the Portland Exposition at the hands of the taxpayers of Oregon. Members of the Legislature who vote that recklessly out of the pockets of the people will never hear the last of It.

and say it speaks for the upbuilding of all Oregon. They rather sneer at a newspaper that even asks for something in return for such a magnificent bonus to one city And that city has all its life fought to keep down every other city in Oregon. What will the average farmer get out of the Portland Exposition, besides higher taxes? Nothing. He can have his pocket picked at the Midway if the legislators to hold him or his family if he goes to the show. He will have to go to Port-land prepared to camp, as the ranchers used to do when they came to the State Fair in old times.

town hold the crowds that an interna marked innovation is made in the finar cial policy of the United States. Bu they have a fair nowadays they have to

## Exposition a National Affair.

the State Legislature, there is general interest in what will be done along certain lines, particularly in reference to an ap-propriation for the Lewis and Clark Ex-position to be held in 1905. The sentiment as a rule seems to be in favor of some-thing being done, according to the custom of states and nations, but there is a decided difference of opinion as to the amount which the state shall spend for this purpose. The sum wanted is as much as it takes to run the whole state government for a year, and it is very doubtful if so large a sum for a state of the population of Oregon will be satis-factory-over \$1 for every person in the state. It will undoubtedly be a big thing for Oregon, and the state needs some-thing of the kind at this time to attract the attention of the Eastern people. It is also expected to be a great thing for Portland, in fact it is in the first place a Portland enterprise, though ostensibly a Northwest affair. In a broad sense it is a National affair, commemorating an event of National importance. It is as much a National affair as the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1904, for which the General Government has appropriated \$5,000,000. Nev-ertheless there is a grave question as to whether a Government is proceeding within its province when it appropriates mon-ey for such purposes, though the custom is a general one. It is done, though, and

oregon will undoubtedly make an appro-priation: but, to put it plainly, it must be within our means and not of a graft character in the interest of Portland schemers

representation. The Massachusetts idea launched by Mr. McCall will be approved platform. Now is the time for the operators to throughout the United States.

get in and corner the coal supply in their A Dangerous Precedent. future abode. The devil has just been New York Evening Post.

burned in Portland. The Financial Chronicle says that the Secretary "has shown great common sense" in this matter, and that his action With only \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 on hand as the fruits of a frugal life,' Uncle is "highly commendable" and is "a long step to a freer banking system." We Russell Sage betrays surprising want of prudence when he retires in the teeth cannot think that the avowed disregard of a law of Congress by g high public offi-cer specially charged with its execution of a coulless winter.

is a light matter, even though the law itself is needless and might better be re-George F. Baer, most bellicose of the mine owners at the recent conference in pealed. Nor can we consider it a favorthe White House, has a war record of able symptom when the most conserva-tive and steady-going organ of financial which he has some reason to be proud, He was the youngest Captain and later circles gives its approval to such pro-ceedings. It turns out that the new rul-ing has not been availed of by the dethe youngest Major in the Army of the Potomac during the Civil War, having positary banks in this city, if anywhere. They have been more prudent than the public officials who have been appointed been commissioned to the former gradu before his 20th birthday. Mr. Baer is to restrain them. They have been appointed to restrain them. They have been more orderly than those who are expected to keep them in order. But if it had turned out otherwise, if they had expanded their considerably the youngest looking of the coal operators who attended the conference. He leads an active life, getting up every morning at 6 o'clock and walking loans and depleted their reserves to the miles daily before retiring at night. extent allowed by the new rule, the case would have been no better for the Sec

One of Senator "Billy" Mason's stories is about two of his brothers, Ed and Jim, who dealt in wool at their home in Iowa. Jim went to a revival meeting Secretary Shaw gives the money market (unthinkingly, the Senator says) and "got religion." In his first burst of enthuthe biggest boost it has ever received from the Federal Treasury Department by reslasm he told his brother of how much leasing \$30,000,000 of bank reserves and by better he felt since his conversion and agreeing to accept other security besides Government bonds for Government loans urged Ed to come into the fold. The latter pondered gravely for a time and on deposit with the banks, on condition that the banks take out new circulation then said: "Ain't any doubt but what religion is a good thing and I'm glad to the amount of the bonds thus released. A big addition to the bank currency of the you've got it, Jim, but I guess you better country is thus made possible. Thus a let me alone just now," he continued, reflectively. "You see, Jim, one of us has But. got to weigh the wool."

having exhausted all possible means of "relieving the money market" at this time, what will happen the next time there PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS is a case of financial colic in Wall street?

"She says she married her husband to re-form him." "Of what" "Of the idea that he couldn't live without her."-Judge.

"So Edythe refused her first offer?" "Yes. She said it was in the nature of a sacrifice hit to save her older sister."-Brooklyn Life, r "He's quite a star as an after-dinner speak-er, isn't he?" "Star? He's a regular moon. He becomes brighter the fuller he gets."--Philadelphia Press.

looked upon as ready to get stock oper-ators out of a hole by resorting to meas-ures certainly without precedent and prob-Bertie-Are we any kin to chickens? Gertie

Bertle-Are we any kin to chickens? Gertle Of course not: we're people. Bertle-Well, Uncle Harry says papa was a mighty bad ess when he was young.-Town and Country. Scratcher-Brown yonder makes fun of my printed jokes, the rascal? Fair Friend-Ras-cal? Why, I should think anybody who could make fun of your jokes ought to be called your best friend!-Chicago Dally News. Visiting Relative-For the land's sake, Car'-line can't you afford a good hired stir? Mrs.

line, can't you afford a good hired girl? Mrs. Highmere-Afford it, Aunt Rachel? We can afford to hire an angel? All we want is the opportunity.-Chicago Tribune.

the pre-announced determination of the "What is that strange-looking machine Pot-tery works so hard on " asked the Commuter, of Surburba. "Well." replied Surburba, "ha lan't quite sure, yet. He began it for an automobile, but it has blown up so frequently that he has begun to think it will make a better flying machine."--Cincinnati Commer-cial Tribure. operators not to agree to any basis of ettlement that might be proposed at the White House conference as a means of making the strikers yield will make an unfavorable impression as to the oper-ators, who are straining the public patience to the breaking point. And the public, which is going over to the miners, cial Tribune

"I never understood why they called it angel cake." "Simple as much called it angel cake." "Simple as peach ple, man. They call it angel-cake because-well, for the same reason they call the railroad the New York Central." "I don't tumble." "Why, the railroad takes you to New York."-Bal-timore News.

His Pound of Flesh .- Financier (tenant o our forest, after a week's unsuccessful stalk-ing)-Now, look here, my man. I bought and paid for 10 stags. If the brutes can't be shot, you'll have to trap them! I've pr ison, and I mean to have it

eave him anything to get there with. He will not even find hotel room enough

Portland would not hold the that were at the Elks' fair. How will the tional exposition will bring them? lay up the trains on one side of the Willamette Valley to let the other side in.

Albany Democrat.

In view of the approaching session of

They call that enterprise and progress,