The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postsifice at Portland, Orego as second-class matter. REVISED SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Mail (postage prepaid in advance) with Sunday, per month. Bunday excepted, per Year with Sunday, per year. y per year

Senday, with Sanday, per year 2.06
Shunday, per year 2.06
The Weekly, 2 months 5
To City Subscribers 5
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 200 POSTAGE RATES

United States, Canada and Mexicoto 14-page paper,
to 50-page paper
for 4-page paper.
Foreign rates double.

Foreign rates double.

News or discussion intended for publication in The Oregonian should be addressed invariably "Editor The Oregonian," not to the hame of any individual, Letters relating to advertising, subscription, or to any business matter should be addressed simply "The Oregonian."

Eastern Business Office, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49
Tribune building, New York City; 510-11-22
Tribune building, Chicago; the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, Eastern representative.

For sale in San Francisco by L. E. Lee, Palson Hotel news shand; Goldmaith Bros., 256
Futter street; F. W. Pitta, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the

Buller street; F. W. Pitts, 1008 Market street; J. K. Cooper Co., 746 Market street, near the Palace Hotel; Fower & Orear, Ferry news stand; Frank Scott, 80 Elila street, and N. Wheatley, 812 Mission street.

For sale in Los Angeles by B. F. Gardner, 150 South Spring street, and Oliver & Halnes, 100 South Spring street.

For sale in Kansas City, Mo., by Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Walnut streets.

For sale in Chicago by the P. O. News Co.,
217 Deurhorn street; Charles MacDonald, 55 Washington street, and the Auditorium Annex

For sale in Omaha by Burkalow Bros., 1612 Parman street; Megeath Stationery Co., 1305 Parman street; McLaughlin Bros., 210 S. 18th

For sale in Ogden by W. G. Kind, 114 25th Street, James H. Crockwell, 242 25th street; F. R. Godard and C. H. Myers. For sale in Salt Lake by the Salt Lake News For sale in Salt Lake by the Suit sales So, 77 West Second South street. For sale in Washington, D. C., by the Ebbett

House news stand. For sale in Denver, Colo., by Hamilton & Kendrick, 206-912 Seventeenth street; Louthan & Jackson Book & Stationery Co., Pitcenth and Chester Streets; A Series, Sixteenth and

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum ten TODAY'S WEATHER-Fair and slightly

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1903

OUR MODERN CORNUCOPIAE

The opinion of county authorities that inges will not lie against the county for injuries sustained in the recent Moron-street bridge fatality will be a sad jolt to that considerable body of the public which rejoices in the prospect of some thousands or hundreds of thousands in damages, as in the creation of copious financial blessings without any say that Mr. Hill is a person of great corresponding sacrifice. A snug \$196,000, influence in Minnesota, in the press and or less, disbursed among those who have little or nothing as the result of their own achievement, is, we must understand, a clear gain of wealth to at Washington, for example, where nine the community. It costs nobody anything. It simply comes from "the So it is with that other modern cornu-

copia, "the city." If only the city will furnish us light, water, lovely streets, delectable sidewalks, free bridges, restful parks, band concerts, well-stocked libraries, finely equipped schools, free bathhouses, etc., etc., why, then, society is by that much clear gainer. It is all "velvet," as the gamblers say. Nobody should provide anything for himself. "The city" should provide all. It is so easy. It costs nothing. It comes, like ading and writing, by nature. All that is necessary is to pass a law, and the thing is done. If the taxpayer has any mission in life or excuse for his existence, other than to be means for those who have none, power for the nerveless and provider for the thriftless, It would seem high time for him to show cause why he should not be confiscate with all his goods to the populace.

Now it is a curious concomitant of this most admirable and equitable arrangement, that those who must earn enough well, are substantially without service from their public donations, and if they want anything done have to do it for themselves. While "the city" and "the county" are dispensing joy for the doless, what are they doing for the doers? If you want a payement, build yourself; if a sidewalk, lay it; if water, buy it. If you want to go anythere, keep a carriage or pay car fare. If your house is robbed, hire a detec-If you are alarmed at footpads, carry a revolver. If boys molest your premises, take a club and get after them and their parents. There are no They are busy paying official salaries, keeping up public buildings and "Instilooking after the support, conduct and comfort of the immense army of incapables and unwillings. The man that won't work must be clothed, fed.

The end of this thing is an increasing disposition of the beneficiary to be benefited, and an increasing demand upon The producer must tighten up his belt another notch or two and go to work a little harder. In the City of Chicago, for example, where some \$30,000,000 a year are contributed by "the city" to the edification of the multitude, officialism and general dependence have reached so high a state development that the citizen, or rather taxpayer (for the leech is also a citizen), is organizing himself into a supplementary instrument of government, that is to say, of dividing his earnings with the non-earning. Chicago now has its small-park associations. alley-cleaning associations, street-repair associations, garbage-removal associations, sidewalk-building associations, and city-beautiful associations by the score Thus far no sewer-building bridgebuilding, or viaduct-building associations have come into existence, but they are next in order, and the Chicago Trib une, in an interesting summary of the situation, suggests that since the city government is confessedly and chronfeally bankrupt, the functions of the city government must eventually be performed by private associations operating upon a subscription basis.

not a violent assumption, perhaps, that sooner or later, the provider of everything for the provider of nothing will weary of his job. There is a possibility that the interior of the cornucopia will some time be exhausted and cease its uninterrupted flow of blessings upon all applicants. It is only good-natured forbearance that suffers the unprofitable to ride in the saddle while the energetic carries him along; r power is to the strong the moment they care to put forth the hand and seize it. The flotsam and jetsam of humanity are as nothing to the forceful few, once they are aroused. Some day perhaps there will be a reaction from this artificial arrangement under which the no-account ride in a wagon that is pulled by the industrious and the fru-

take. In her economy every tub stands of a local labor union cannot prevail on its own bottom. In her model realm the failures do not sit at the head of the feast, the drones do not lord it over the ology; but it is not a good working model for men of sense and spirit.

HILL DID, BUT HILL DIDN'T.

Under what color of right does Mr. J. Hill felicitate himself upon the in rendered at St. Paul Saturday by Judge Lochren, of the United States Circuit Court? If the court is to be be-lieved, Mr. Hill and his railroad, the Great Northern, had nothing to do with the acquisition of the Northern Pacific The job was done, if we admit that it was done at all, by Northern Securi Therefore, Mr. Hill had no part Therefore there is no acquisition in it. of one road by its competitor. Therefore nothing has been done in restraint

Ordinarily, when the court announces citizens to acquiesce, without trying to go behind the returns. But when Judges Court of Appeals on April 9, say one Mr. Harriman's objections would be re-1, says an entirely opposite thing, then son declines to abdicate; then the question is pertinent, Which will stand?

We understand Judge Lochren to affirm that it would have been in restraint of trade and in suppression of Great Northern, had acquired the still trying to be friendly with the mer Northern Pacific; but that inasmuch as who show so much indifference to our Mr. Hill accomplished this end through the device of Northern Securities, the law is effectually evaded and the act is legal. This is a very fine point, ob- give the Columbia Southern an outlet viously, and while it may be law, it is to Portland independent of the O. R. most transparently not fact. The law & N. Portland merchants are desirous of Minnesota forbids the consolidation of getting in on the trade of that rich of parallel or competing lines of rail-ways. It is a rather far-fetched theory that this act is forbidden to the com-peting road but not to a common ownership of both roads; and that what of the Great Northern is lawful for

This is the first occasion we can recall when a court of such standing has formulated an avowed defense and justificution of sharp practice, confessedly aimed to violate the spirit of the law by getting around the letter. Judge Lochren's reasoning is precisely that advanced by Mr. Hill's lawyers at the time Northern Securities was formed. Let us not say that Judge Lochren had part in the Hill councils. Let us simply in the legal profession-of greater influence, perhaps, than he has in some other places in the old Senate Chamber modest men, on a day of the October term, will impart to Mr. Hill some information that it is desirable for him to know,

A MISTAKEN POLICY.

The labor unions that have at various times in New York, in Indiana and very recently in Texas been forcing their members to resign from the militin have acted with a most plentiful lack of wisdom. Such action is sure to rob the labor unions of popular pathy and support, for it will be taken by the public as laying down the doctrine that a man cannot be both a unionist and a militiaman, If the people should once be confronted with a situation of affairs when all unions would make war on the National Guard in every state, with a view to dissolving it, the people would have small sympathy or support henceforth for an organization which holds itself above the law and confesses that its own purpose is so lawless that no National Guardsman is eligible to its ranks. A few months tady, N. Y., a labor union tried to boy. cott one of its own members who as a militiaman had served with his company while preserving order during a this vicinity except in the employment strike. The Waterbury (Conn.) streetcar strike was followed by an effort to to undertake the work of attempting to injure the militia company that put down the rioting, and the attempt to boycott the citizen soldiery of Evans ville, Ind., is of the same quality of dangerous purpose

Another Illustration of unwisdom on part of a labor union was forcing a conflict with a very able, influential and sincere friend of labor, the President of taxes available for any such purpose, the United States. The President was entirely fair when he said that labor was free to unite or not, as it pleases that the Government will not discriminate against union men, neither will it disciriminate in their favor. It will not discharge a competent, satisfactory amused and tended, in Jail or out of it. man simply because he is obnoxious to the union, and it will not employ an incompetent or unworthy man solely because he is backed by a labor union. The President said, "No rules or resolutions of the union can be permitted to override the laws of the United States, which it is my sworn duty to enforce," and then he quoted from the idement and award by the Anthracite Coal-Strike Commission of March 18 kast, approved by him, as follows:

It is adjudged and awarded that no shall be refused employment or in an discriminated against on account of m ship or nonmembership in any labor labor organi-

ganization by members of such organization The President fairly said that this commission, appointed by him, included a member of a labor union; that in common decency all the Government departments must be handled in accordance with this principle, clearly and fearlessly enunciated by the commission. Trade unions, of course, have fair and open field for organization among employes, and no favors either The free action of the individual workingman cannot be legally interfered with under our form of government. The principle of personal liberty fundamental under our institutions. The individual employer, as a matter of expediency or business interest, has a right to employ nobody but union men, or to refuse employment to other than nonunion men, but the Government, as an employer, cannot take a position either way. The best friends Oregonian that it is extravagant for the unions to expect absolute control, not only over private industry, but over the Government Itself, in its capacity as an employer. The danger that confronts organized labor in this country is that it sometimes presses its demands too

It is an idle dream to expect to unionize our Government and terrorize the President by threatening to embarrass gai, Nature makes no such pitiful mis. I the Government by a strike if the law first day of the month of wheat and six alone.

over the law of the land which it is the President's sworn duty to There is no "higher law" in this counworkers, the parasite is taken at his try that is permitted to prevail above true valuation, and not at his own. The cornucopla is a pretty thing in myth-Roosevelt is the friend of organized labor; a year ago at Chattanooga he said, "I believe emphatically in organ-ized labor," but if organized labor ever force the President to choose between its extravagant de-mands and enforcement of the laws of the land, the President would do his duty and the people would rally to his support at the polls because of it.

MORE DOG-IN-THE-MANGER TAC-TICS.

The reply of the O. R. & N. Co. to the application for right of way for the oposed portage railroad is fully up to expectations. In effect it is: have the country bottled up, and will neither withdraw the cork nor lend you the corkscrew." Under certain conditions, the arguments presented by the law, it is the province of all good | the corporation might be accepted with out much demur. But in their present temper the people will not re Caldwell, Sanborn, Thayer and Vande-venter, sitting in the United States world. The coaditions under which thing, and Judge Lochren, sitting in the ceived in respectful submission are United States Circuit Court on August | these: That he should make some move toward opening up a vast region cas of the Cascade Mountains, on which the Northern Pacific is steadily increasing and strengthening its hold. We do no ask for much, and we do not require it all at once, but the slightest kind of a competition if J. J. Hill, through the movement would give us reasons for who show so much indifference to our industrial and commercial needs First on the list is Central Oregon

The building of this portage road will country before Mellen and Hill decide that they will make it tributary to Puget Sound, or before it can be drained south to San Francisco. The experience of the past teaches us that would be unlawful for President Hill Mr. Harriman is what the street would term an "easy mark" when Mellen and President Hill of the Northern Securi- Hill care to assert themselves. He can be bluffed out of any territory that the other fellows decide they need themselves. With a portage road, matters would be different. Portlanders are slow to anger. They meekly submit to being knocked down, dragged out and cuffed around in a commercial way, but when it comes to being com butchered to make a holiday for railroad boomers operating on Puget Sound, they will yet enter a protest, and Mr. Harriman eventually will find say that Mr. Hill is a person of great it unnecessary to keep his ear to the ground to hear that protest.

Then there is the Lewiston extension Another immense grain and fruit crop is now starting for market by way of that fearful grade up Potlatch Canyon, and thence on over the Cascade Moun tains. It is lifted nearly a mile in the air, dropped down, and lifted anothe mile and dropped again before it is at tidewater. The completion of the Snake River extension, which has long been promised, would permit all of the roduce of that vast region to reach tidewater by a down-hill haul, and much shorter milesge, and Portland would do the business that is now all forced to Puget Sound by an unnatural The Wallowa country is another field for trade of which Portland has for years been fondly dreaming. And dreaming is as far as we ever get or will get so long as Mr. Harriman is kept bullied into submissive silence and inactivity by more enterprising raliroad

This exasperating inactivity has wrought the people of this state up to a pitch which bodes no good for railads or railroad property when the next Legislature meets. The Harriman interests have secured \$29,000,000 recently, and, according to statements in the and betterment work. There is a strange silence as to where they will use the money, but there is nothing to indicate that any of it will be spent in of Cowgills and similar people who care thwart the will of the people. Until he does make some such move, any excuses that Mr. Harriman can make for his fallure to assist enterprises that will ald in the development of Oregon will not be received with a good grace. The dog-in-the-manger policy was never popular in this state, and the Harriman manner of carrying it out is not only unpopular, but it is offensive.

Portland bank clearings for the week ending last Saturday showed a larger percentage of increase than those of any

EXCELLENT TRADE CONDITIONS.

other city on the Pacific Coast. That they accurately reflected the condition of trade was corroborated by the business of local wholesalers. Almost without exception they report a larger distributive trade than at any corresponding period in the history of their busi-The money stringency of which so much is heard in the East, as yet has not made its presence felt on the Pacific Coast, or at least not in Portand and Oregon. There is the usual demand for money with which to move the crop, but it is being met with no inconvenience to the bankers, and for legitimate business enterprises of any

nature funds are in good supply The wheat crop is later than usual, and there is considerable dispositi the part of the farmers to hold their grain. In this they have been en aged by the sharp advance in the East, and the great scarcity of old wheat, which has forced millers to pay a handsome premium over export values in order to secure stocks for grinding. Flour advanced during the week in response to a right in equity to ask of employers a | the strength of the wheat markets, and an improved demand from the Orient. Late advices report the Hong Kong market pretty well cleaned up again, the demands of Japan and Russia being so great in anticipation of trouble that the big stocks at the Chinese metropolls were sent north to meet the de mand. In the local produce markets Oregon fruit and vegetables were received in such liberal quantities the California stock was almost driven from the market. Receipts, however were insufficient to cause any weakness in prices, the close Saturday in most of organized labor will agree with The lines being slightly above the opening on Monday. Hops were firm, and the few transactions reported were at high figures. The outlook for the crop continues excellent, and the quality promises to be very fine. There was one or two sales of wool reported during the week, a lot of pretty good proportions changing hands in the Wallowa coun-

try. An interesting feature of trade in this city last week was the clearance on the

flour to the amount of over \$25,000 bushels, the largest shipment that has been cleared in any single day this year. The month's shipping business was given a further start by the clearing of one of the largest cargoes of lumber ever dis-patched from this city. The principal feature of interest in the trade situa-tion Nationally was the sharp advance in wheat prices, the Chicago market scoring a net gain of 3 cents per bushel. Contrary to expectations, this advance, which was based on bad crop reports and attendant reduction in traffic for the railroads, did not seriously affect the stock market. To be sure, there was nothing like activity in the market, but it closed the week in a little better shape than it was in seven days enriier.

Harvest is on at full blast in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and while yield in most sections will show a slight falling off from that of a year ago, the improvement in prices will more than offset the shrinkage in the out-turn. Barley promises to turn off fully as large a crop as that of 1902, although it will come from a much larger acreage the yield per acre being smaller than that of last year. In the Willamette Valley the grain crop is fully as large as that of last year, and the quality is

A VOYAGE AND A LESSON.

While the recent voyage of the United States steamship Kearsarge did not mark any considerable advance in the speed of battleships, It points clearly to a notable advance in our naval pol It is only necessary to contrast the voyage of the monitor Monterey to Manila with the trans-Atlantic passage of the Kearsarge to have an object lesson in the development of America's perception of the proper functions of a

navy The building of monitors was the outcome of a rooted belief that a navy was no more than a collection of floating forts for the defense of the coast. building of a Kearsarge, whose radius of action overlaps an ocean, is the outcome of the true doctrine that a navy's function is to seek out and de stroy the ships of the enemy. As Raleigh declared, and as Drake practiced, the duty of a fleet with regard to enemies is to "take them with their own beef in the beilies, before they have tasted of our good Kentish capons. The principle was for a time obscured ow it is once again the mainspring of naval policy, and to build "coast-defense" ships is regarded as a confession of weakness. Captain Mahan, a prophet whose honor is not, perhaps, so great in his own country as in some hers, is an able exponent of this cardinal rule, and his works have done much to gain it the consideration its merits deserve.

The Kearsarge did more than show

that an American battleship could steam across an ocean at thirteen knots: she proclaimed to the world that, when the need arose, our sea sword would flash in the farthest corner of the earth,

Deliver us from sentimental notions of pity for convicts! Deliver us from the illiness of "scientific penology." ess of this stuff produces results like that of Tracy last year, and that of the present affair in California. "Prison reform" has gone far and away beyond the bounds of common sense. A prison should be a hard place. The harder the better; the more rigorous the discipline the better. Theoretically, "prison reform" and "scientific penology" may serve for a sentimental exercise, to those who have nothing better to do; we can make something desirable but they would better be hoeing cab-bage or cutting cordwood. Meantime, public prints, will use it in construction | leads to it. When he reaches the result had enough for the present of "prison reform" and of "scientific penology." The time has come to enforce the penalties. It is up to the judges, juries and executives, and to that public opinion or sentiment which controls all.

The centennial of the establishment of the first Catholic church in Boston and New England is to be celebrated next month. Boston is now very largely a Catholic city. This is mainly due to foreign immigration. In early colonial days, under Governor Belcher, the Catholics were bitterly persecuted at time when the Puritans persecuted everybody outside their own pale, and in later days of Native Americanism the Roman Catholics suffered gross outrages. The mob that burned the Catholic orphan asylum in Charlestown was composed chiefly of "rowdies," who had been stimulated to fury by the inflammatory speech of a Methodist preacher. This outrage was promptly resented by the decent, law-abiding eople of Boston of all parties and religious denominations. The Unitarian Dr. Channing denounced the crime from his pulpit and was a conspicuous actor at the great public meeting which was called because of the burning of this Catholic school.

Lleutenant-General A. P. Stewart, the most famous surviving Confederate sol-dier save General Longstreet, is reported to be dangerously ill. He was graduated from West Point in 1842, and ranked number 12 in a class of fiftysix members, which included the Union Generals Rosecrans, Pope, Sykes, New ton and Doubleday, and the Confederate Generals M. L. Smith, McLaws, Longstreet and D. H. Hill. General Stewart is over 80 years of age. He commanded a brigade at Shiloh, a division at Chickamauga and Chattanooga. He commanded a division under General Joe Johnston in the Atlanta campaign, was a corps commander under Hood at Franklin and Nashville, and bore a leading part in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., in March, 1865. He was a very able, scientific soldier, and a man of high scholarly attainments.

The treaty of alliance concluded with the Mikado does not bind Great Britain becoming engaged in a single-handed contest with the Czar. Great Britain's support cannot be claimed until Japan finds herself assailed by two powers at once. France would be rejuctant to grant aid to Russia if she asked for it, and Russia would hardly ask for aid at the cost of making England an enemy. The Russian Generals are confident of their ability to beat the Japanese on the mainland, while, on the other hand, the Japanese feel sure of victory if they have to deal with Russia slone.

Fourth—No other work ask such the East as that which has no effective in the East as that which has no view the getting of all the educational exhibit as the content of the Czar. Great Britain's support cannot be claimed until Japan finds herself assailed by two powers at the section of the section and making the school the center of community life. Nothing else is so effective in promoting "a finer public spirit and a better social order." With the help of the Lewis and Clark clubs, the Oregon and the stable of the Lewis and Clark clubs, the Oregon and place such an educational exhibit at Portland in 1995 as would do incomparable good for Oregon and make her name the brightest among the states. Dutton's "Social Phases of Education" would be of great help in beginning this line of work.

F. G. YOUNG.

The colors fairly seemed to shriek—A purple, trimmed with blue and green, A purple, trimmed with blue and green, to assist Japan in event of that nation

WOMEN'S CLUB AND THE FAIR.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 1.-The promptness and heartiness with which the women of the different towns of Oregon responded a few months ago to the call for organization into Lewis and Clark clubs was really a remarkable exhibition of civic spirit. Their response was a most gratifying sign of the popular hold the idea of a centennial observance had, and it indicated an absolutely unselfish interest in the success of the proposed fair, and a genuine love of Oregon. In joining these clubs, the women knew that they were assuming heavy burdens in untried fields. The more possibility of such a wholeassuming heavy burdens in untried fields. The mere possibility of such a whole-hearted movement in Oregon, as these clubs augur, therefore, a giorlous future for the state. Because so spontaneous and patriotic in their origin, these clubs have the largest promise for lasting good of any agency in the Exposition organization.

But a note of warning was sent in from the Eugene Club-a few days ago indicating that the existence of these clubs is threatened. They are pining for something to do. It is reported that "they do not feel that they can initiate any work, because they believe that part should be done by the officers of the Exposition or by some second oversignation."

or by some general organization."
It would seem that they should discriminate in their deference to the Exposition authorities and use the sphere in which they are necessarily free in contributing to the higher needs of the Expetition. The energies of the Lewis and Clark Fair Association directorate at Portland have been taxed in devising a satisfactory organization, and plans in the expense-in-curring part of the Exposition. The women must, of course, wait to get the sanction of the officials for any activity that is to be supported by the Exposition funds. They know full well that the greater part of the higher Exposition services are unadd, that is why they reservices are unpaid-that is why they reended so heartly—but they have in a asure failed to realize that these high-services cannot even be prescribe-ese must be spontaneous and volunteer ervices.

The financial core of the Exposition is The financial core of the Exposition is an essential, still only a minor part. The whole machinery of the organization of the Lewis and Clark Exposition can be little more than an instrumentality, through which and around which the people of Oregon are to manifest their spirit, purpose and power. The women of Oregon in joining the Lewis and Clark clubs showed their disposition. It is up to them now to take the initiative in constructive activity in harmony with a crisication of activity in harmony with a celebration of the Lewis and Clark expedition. That exploration was great and worthy of commemoration because it was the harbinger of a progressive civilization, where there had been only stagment barbarism. An observance of the centennial of that event will be befitting only as it inaugurates a new epoch in which progress in Oregon will ride on an electric car in-

Stead of en an ex-team wagon.

Why should not the Oregon people, and largely through the agency of these clubs, realize just such an impetus from the Centennial? Why attempt anything less? Oregon has a united people. They are in arnest and ready for an enthusiasti notion of a movement for the co motion of a movement for the common good. They have a rich environment, and they have faith in it. Why not have faith

in themselves? The determination to make the Exposi tion result in a large influx of people into the Pacific Northwest as permanent set-tlers is creditable. It is wise, however, not because it will enable real estate own ers to sell a part of their holdings at an advantage, but because it will make available all the higher goods of life in greatly increased measure. Yet to make the inflow of a great immigration the chief motive of the Exposition and to

subordinate everything else in the Cen-tennial to that end would be unwise and discreditable to the Oregon people. An Exposition policy that placed the main emphasis on attracting people to Oregon would be a virtual confession that Oregon would be a virtual confession that we feel it necessary to hand over the making of Oregon to the outsider and the stranger. Of course, we want all the help we can get, but we shall get it most free-ly, and of the best kind by showing that out of but they would better be hoeing cab-bage or cutting cordwood. Meantime, let us pray for deliverance from prison reform and scientific penology, and de-vote ourselves to the work of making the penitentiary an undesirable place of residence, by keeping the inmates under restraint strict and severe. In this ours to be made wholesome, beautiful and der restraint strict and severe. In this country no one goes to the penitentiary unless he elects the way of life that leads to it. When he reaches the result have to be conserved and enhanced? Most of us wish served and enhanced? Most of us wish to rest here, our posterity to the country to make long, difficult and expensive hauls of its products to unnatural markets and thus repress its served and enhanced? Most of us wish to rest here, our posterity to what he has earned. The country has have the best of human environment here and our names to be handed down with those of Oregon. I submit then that the keynote of the Exposition activity should be not primarily "a more populous and richer Oregon," but "a better and more beautiful Oregon"-an Oregon trans-formed into the best home for the best people. A lower alm would be unworthy of the Oregon people and of the Centen-

In the light of such a conception of the function and purpose of the Exposition, the field of labor open to the Lewis and Clark clubs is large and inviting. The ndeavor to get premium-winning products from the farm, orchard and mine is creditable and necessary, but there is a higher work; and this is the work of the Lewis and Clark clubs. It is to develop the ideal home-rural and urban, the ideal town, the ideal school, the ideal factory, store and farm, with regard to higher scora and farm, with regard to higher social utilities. The ideals of older com-munities must be adapted to Oregon con-ditions. A home or town or school to ap-proach perfection must be adapted to pe-culiar local traditions, local necessities. culiar local traditions, local necessities, local relations to the outside world and the limitations and advantages of local climate. Model town and country residences of the Williamette Vailey and of Eastern Oregon would be on very different plans. If the Lewis and Clark clubs were not organized for the development of community sympathy and co-operation in the premotion of progress on these fundamental problems of social and civic life, what were they organized for? Relife, what were they organized for? Reserving the right of way for work in ac-cordance with the instructions from head-quarters, why should not these clubs or-ganize as follows:

First-A local history department for serious study of the development and a serious and their localities. They could identify and mark historic sites, trails, highways, ferries; gather the reminisnces of prominent plonsers; make up files of old newspapers, maps; locate important journals, correspondence and other records. The Oregon Historical So-ciety would gladly furnish syllabl for guides in this work. Second-A department of civic improve

Second—A department of civic improvement should engross a large part of the energies of these clubs. Such books as Ely's "The Coming City," Robinson's "Modern Civic Art, or the City Made Beautiful": Zueblin's "Municipal Progress" would give inspiration and suggestion. Mr. Baxter's papers in recent numbers of the Century and Professor John Quincy Adams' article in last Sunday's Oregonian would be helpful.

Third—A department of home economics and industrial art would find, in the files

and industrial art would find, in the files of the Craftsman and in the reports of recent National conference on these lines of work, exceedingly interesting material and a practical line of study.

Fourth—No other work has been found of the line of the line

THE MYSTERY OF LIFE.

Kansas City Star Standing on a bridge that spans the Blue River at Leeds, last evening, a young wife-Mrs. Nora Winfrey-suddenly sprang into the water on the approach of her husband, for whom she had beer waiting. He hastened to the rescue, and both were drowned within a short distance of the river's bank. It is related that, as young Winfrey reached the bridge, he said to his wife: "Are you going to jump into the river?" "
yes; I would just as soon as not." answered, and leaped over the railing

into the stream below. Here was a brief tragedy involving the swift destruction of two lives, which seemed to reveal no cause save a sudden and unaccountable impulse. It may be supposed that the first thought of suicide was conveyed to the young wife by the idle question of her husband. To think was to act, and to act was to perish

Such are the attenuated threads on which the concerns of life and death often hang. Mankind is admonished every day of the impenetrable mystery of the things by which it is constantly surrounded. The drama of human existence becomes no clearer or more intelligible by its eternal re-enactment. More puzzling than all hal re-enactment. More pursuing than an things beside are the processes of the mind with its hidden springs of action, Every man is a riddle even to himself, for he cannot know the day of the hour when he may be selzed by some uncontrollable impulse that may change the whole current of his being or wipe it out altogether.

Men and women talk of the inscrutable ways of Providence and they doubt the existence of a Creator whose plans and purposes they cannot comprehend. But the great universe, with its stately pro-cession of the sun and the moon and the planets, and the distant stars, is no more unfathomable to the mortal who beholds and contemplates it than the operations of the mind within himself, and the mo-tives and impulses by which he is ordained either to happiness and successs or to failure and destruction.

PLAIN TALK IS BEST.

And That Is the Renson Why The Oregonian Talks Plainly.

Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune. The Oregonian has long been a foremost and powerful supporter of the Harriman Rallway interests in Oregon, and has rendered invaluable service to the com-pany in creating a friendly public senti-ment toward it, in shielding it from political attacks, in procuring it rights and incessions and in turning business its concessions and in turning outsiness its way against the rival Northern Pacific Company. The Oreganian's chief editor is a director in the Harriman company and an intimate friend of its higher of-ficials. Now, however, this is the way The Oregonian editorially considers the Harriman Company and is doubtless also the way the City of Portland feels:

(A recent article from The Oregonian is reprinted here by the Lewiston paper,

which then comments:) For a great and friendly newspaper like

The Oregonian to criticise the Harriman Company in this manner means some-thing. It means that the policy of this company is offensive and ruinous to the best interests of the country it pretends serve and that the country is entitled to, and will, defend itself by retaliatory if not coercive measures. If The Oregonian, with its capitalistic interests and affilia-tions, feels and talks this way, is it any wonder if the plain people, who are born and bred with prejudices against corpora-tions and plutocrats, feel and talk sim-liarly and are easer to vent their animos-ities through penalizing and confiscatory measures? How can a large corporation governed by intelligent and broad-minded men, afford to incur the open and wide-spread animosities and just reproaches that the O. R. & N. Co. is incurring, and what possible gain can it be to that com-pany to defy and harass and retark the people who furnish it its income, ever people was furnish it his income, even though it may seem to make or save a few dollars by the transaction? Mr. Har-riman while he is in Europe may feel immunity in defying public sentiment and in wasting the country's resources, but. as The Oregonian says, this "dor-in-the as the Oregonian says, this "dog-in-the-manager policy will not long be borne."
This policy is that while asserting juris-diction over the transporation business of this country, his company will neither build needed and necessary extensions, nor let any other company do so. It This policy is one of falsification and bad faith. Mr. Harriman on repeated occafaith. sions, and with the utmost publicity has announced certain extension work to be completed as soon as the material could be assembled upon the ground. The material has been assembled at two diffe times and then hauled away again. Many enterprises and improvements were in-augurated by virtue of these announce-ments and no thanks are due Mr. Harriman that great losses and disturbance have not followed his treacherous and misleading proceedings. This country now has an opportunity to get to marke by the fiver route, but it is understood that the Harriman Company, which own by the river route, but it is understood that the Harriman Company, which own some of the land necessary to the portage will delay and block the work by rec ing condemnation proceedings taking interminable appeals, record like this it will be imreate and maintain a healthy public sent-ment toward this company, much as there may be an inclination and a purpose to do so on broad principles A New Mrs. Malaprop. Philadelphia Record.

A young Philadelphian who has just re-turned from abroad traveled on the same steamer with Molife Elliot Seawell, the povelist, and found her to be a wo with a keen appreciation of humor. She told of a very rich, but rather vulgar American woman, whose daughter had married into the nobility, and who was a veritable Mrs. Malaprop. "The old lady spends considerable of her time with this married daughter," said Miss Seawell, "and when I met her in London she gave me a very pressing invitation to come out and see her at her daughter's country house. Them she started to describe what evidently had been an old baronial castle remodeled, only she referred to it as a baronical castle, whatever that may be. 'In the hall they have the love-liest pair of antier's horns you ever saw,' she said. 'And the hall has been entirely ruminated.' I suppose she meant reno-vated. I ventured to express the hope that the stairs had not been altered, for I have a sort of veneration for the staftways and balconies that are characteristic of old English houses. 'Oh, goodness me! yes,' she said. 'They have a spinal stair-That was the final straw, and I cut the old barbarian during the rest of my stay in London."

The Facts in the Case,

Chicago Duily News.
It turned her head The gown was not
By any means a perfect had
Some ugly wrinkles it had got And down the back the seams were The sleeves were short and all too tight, And showed long lines of basting thread, But, though it was "a perfect sight," It lurned her head.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A reporter's life must be even more ing in China than in Baker City.

Crop reports are generally favorable. An unusually heavy yield of the Oregon

grape vine is reported.

Jim Corbett has appeared as Charles the Wrestler in "As You Like It," and Shakespeare is famous at last.

An Indiana woman sues for divorce because her husband insists upon sleeping with his boots on. Such roughshod trampling over a woman's san shows that hubby is but half-souled.

Great is Wisconsin! says the Eau Claire Leader. Its streams produce pearls an inch in diameter, 'Its hens fay eggs nine inches in circumference, and its fields produce strawberries weighing an ounce and a half each. Where else in these United States can these prodigles be duplicated?

Kansas school boards are inserting clauses in their contracts with employes prohibiting courting or marrying teachers during the school term. What trouble the directors are laying up for themselves. Who is to define courting? Shall it be infringement of contract for a teacher to go on a moonlight buggy ride, or to dance more than ten round dances with the same partner?

What's in a Name!

Cleveland, O .- A fire escape was the modern setting of a Romeo and Juliet balcony scene. The final curtain fell in the Police Court today. Lizzie Jobiotsky, aged I7, was the Juliet, and John Hayduck was her own Romeo. He was see on the fire escape in sweet converse with Juliet by a policeman, and was arrested as a burglar. In the Police Court, on a charge of disorderly conduct, he was fined # -- Richmond Times-Dispatch,

O Hayduck, Hayduck, wherefore art thou Hayduck? Hayduck, wherefore art thou Hayduck? On if thou will not, be but sworn, my love, Ard I'll no longer be a Joblotsky.

A Brutal Crime,

Bill Fake, who is in Portland for the urpose of establishing a yarn factory, was the victim of a brutal assault at the corner of Third and Morrison streets vesterday at noon. Twelve men, heavily armed with rapid-fire Maxims, told Fake to throw up his hands, and to emphasize their commands fired 17 shells into his unprotected body. Seeing the folly further resistance, Fake submitted to be searched. Luckily he had only \$476,000 in gold on his person, the poke he usually carries having been left in a cigar box in his room at a lodging-house somewhere in Portland. Fake's place of business is under his hat, through which he talked quite freely yesterday. The matter was not reported to the police, as Mr. Fake said he well knew he would be thrown into fall, and in addition be held up to scorn by the Portland papers, which have, he declared, far too much regard for mere truth and accuracy.

Life in Shanghai,

Some interesting items are contained in the latest issues of the Shanghai Times. Concerning the repair of one of the train gates of Pekin, damaged in 1909 by the alites, it is said 570,000 tucis have been collected for the purpose. "The Imperial College of Cestronomers," says the Pekin dispatch, "has chosen the 7th day of this moon as being a day of good fortune to start the work." This is much better than starting in any old day of any old An aged ex-police sergeant of Shanghai,

who had served no less than 29 years on the municipal force, has been sentenced by the mixed court, British Assessor Glies and Magistrate Sun, to three years imprisonment and to receive 506 blows, on a charge of receiving petty bribes. Two Chinese, who made spurious cash,

obtaining a tiny fraction of a cent profit, were sentenced by the same court to 500 blows, three months in the Cangue and three years imprisonment.

"Does the Health Officer," serio asks the Times, "Know where the Pokchuangpang is?"

The sporting editor of the Times is decribed as being "farmer, poet, author, follower of Walton and the best authority

on sports on the Pacific. That the sporting editor's job is no sinecure is readily seen from the description of a "battle royal." This was an affair in which five men got into the ring together and soaked one another for all they were worth. The two men last on their feet fought three rounds for the purse.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS

A Narrow Vista.—"Boston's horse show this year promises to be the finest that the horses ever saw."—Boston Globe.

"What you gwine do w'en you gits ter lory?" "Nuthin" 'tall but des crawl in en Glory?" "Nuthin" 'tall but rest!"—Atlanta Constitution, In Kaness—"A Phillipsburg church has elected a deacon for two years, or during good behavior."—Topeka Journal.

"When a man gits a thinkin' he's smahter dan anybody else," said tincle Eben, "you kin look feh a bran' new set o' hahd luck stories befo' long."—Washington Star. Mrs. Brownovitch-I understand your hus

band is seriously ill. Mrs. Smithinsky—Yes, he's too ill to do anything except make good dutions, -- Cincinnati Empi

"He's certainly a good Christian." "Not nuch, he isn't." "What? You've said so your-elf." "Nothing of the sect; I merely said he much, he isn't." was a church member."-Philadelphia Press Mrs. Browne—You don't mean to say you use ammonia for headache. Mrs. Malagrop—O! Not the kind you mean. You get it at a drug store; just ask for "acrobatic spirits of ammonia."

Hanson (to the man with suit case)—Not much fun lugging that thing around, sh? Man with suit case—Oh, I den't know. You'd ought to see how folks act when I bumb the case up against them.—Hoston Transcript.

And Then the Ax Fell.—'How do you account for the rotation of the earth on its axis" asked the ptofessor. 'Well,' answered the young man who is always at a loss, "I suppose the earth had to rotate on something."—Washington Star.

"Yes," related the tattered wayfarer, "I tes, resides the interest washing a street-car conductor out of a job, but she wouldn't believe me." "Why was dar?" asked his companion of the ties. "She said I was too polite."—Chicago News.

"I am proud to say," remarked Mr. Meek-"I am proud to say," remarked Mr. Meek-ton "that my wife is not what could be called a quarrelionne woman." 'Indeed?' 'I never knew her to quarrel in my life. She merely an-munices what she wants and that's an end of the matter."—Washington Star. Subile.—Hushand-There was a perfectly lovely woman in the theater tonisht, my form I couldn't keep my even off her. Wife-

I couldn't keep my eyes off her. Wife indeed! How kind of you to tell me! Hus

Indeed! How kind of you to tell me! Hus-hand-Keep calm, my love, Reep calm; it was yourself.—Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin. Wise parent.—So you have made my your mind to marry young Parrons, have you? Miss Kallowgul—Yes, paps, I love Frederick. Wise parent.—Well, I don't know as that should prevent your union. It is not impossible you may learn to respect him in time.—Boston Transcript.

"I don't care to marry-at least not yet," said the firt. "Why not?" asked the matron. "Because as matters are now? I have the atten-tion of half a dozen men, while if married I would have the attention of only one." "Half-strialmed the matron, "you wouldn't have even that."—Kansas Independent.