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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1965.

THE PORK BARREL.

The "pork barrel" has been dragged forth conspicuously for public inspection during many Congressional despecial interest in dipping their into its savory contents. The "park barrel" is a synonym for the concerted grab for appropriations that has marked the progress of the river and harbor bill, the public building bill, and similar measures through Congress. Every member who has within his tera river that he dealers to be made a great avenue of commerce or a city that he thinks ought to be adorned by one of the architectural gems the Government bestows occasionally on favored logations, has the "pork barrel" ought to be. To be able to procure an the strenuous endeavor of all other sec-

it that was once heard. Truth is that the politicians in Congress have reauced the great appropriation distribution to eystem, and allotments are with greater regard to merit than ever. It is true, too, that the Government has introduced an innovation in making its river and harbor appropriations that will in the end reduce all projects more nearly to a legitimate basis. Chairman Burton, of the House ittee, has been instrumental in stopping indiscriminate award of Government moneys to the Congressman who made the most noise and had the largest pull by requiring that the various communities concerned shall show their interest and good falth by themselves joining the Government in prosecuting the work. A most signal illustration of the new plan was found in the appropriation for the Delaware River, a very important stream bearing a large commerce contributed by the immense population. The City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylmendous effort to secure a very large appropriation for the further improvement of the Delaware below the City of Burton to the Pennsylvania delegation was that he would consent to a comparatively small appropriation of \$750,that any further sum must be offered loud outcry from the press of Phila-Mr. Burton held firmly to his ground. river and harbor bill carries an appropriation of \$1.350,000 for the improvepent of the Delaware River and that the Pennsylvania people are similarly pledged to state assistance for \$500,000. So it seems that the Ohio projects for which Chairman Burton was so solicitous have been coupled up with like conditions. For example, an appropriation of \$110,000 is made for the benefit of the will expend \$300,000 for the improvement of the Ohio Canal.

In Oregon, it will be remembered, great trouble was found in persuading Chairman Burton to make any approprintion for the locks at the Celilo Rapbut, when it was represented to him the state had made an appropriation of \$100,000 for right of way, and false billing or false classifications when it was further urged that the City of Portland had itself expended \$1,509,-660 for the improvement of the Colum-bia River below Portland, Chairman on yielded, and we have an appropriation both for the locks and for the not to be supposed that Congress will a great National improvement, such as | tation of the terms just and reasonable

importance is chiefly local must be undertaken by the state as well as by the will tend vastly to economy in Govern-ment expenditure, to promotion of meritorious enterprises, and to elimination of the non-meritorious. If shall be pursued consistently, the State of Oregon will undertake to do its full share in persuading the Government to open the Columbia River and to keep if open.

## RAILBOAD REGULATION IN WASH-INGTON.

As first fruit of the harvest of railroad regulation which has been a long time ripening in the United States, the Railroad Commission act of Washington is worthy of careful scrutiny. Advocates of what the opponents of the measure call "drastic legislation" point to various acts of oppression by the railroads as legitimate ground for this act. Members of the Legislature on the other side describe it as iniquitous, as an act to build up the State of Oregon, retard the growth of Washington and appoint receivers for the railroads of Washington. It seems plain also that the strong majority which passed it in the Senate was to a large extent due to protest and revolt against hold-up tactics, using support or opposition to this measure as leverage to carry their local pet bills. If the act proves injurious to the state, it is to be hoped that some sort of recompense will fall on men of the same caliber as some in the recent Oregon Legislature, fitty described as local delegates rather than as repreentatives of the state.

This act goes farther in several directions than the Townsend-Esch bill now lying at the tender mercy of the Senate of the United States. The first two sections define the methods of appoint-ment of the three Commissioners by the Governor, their salaries of \$4000 a year the organization and setting to work of their office, and also gives the Commis sioners the right to hold sessions wherever in the state they deem it necessary. The third section vests in the Commission the right, whether on complaint of an injured party or on their own motion, after full inquiry, to determine whether rates charged by rallroad and express companies for freight and passenger tariffs, for hauling empty or loaded cars, or for demurrage are just, fair and reasonable, and whether train service or the provision of passenger waiting-rooms and freight and baggage-rooms is sufficient. Whether train service is sufficient, and other provisions adequate, will raise most difficult questions, and authorize the Commission's 'interference in the working of the railroads to an extent

not hitherto ventured on. The Commission's orders are to take effect in twenty days by their own force. The rathroads or express compa-nies can have recourse to the Superior Court, with ultimate appeal to the Supreme Court of the state against the bates, and it has been held up to de-rision by all members who did not have pravisions resemble those in the Federal bill mentioned, and call for no special remark. Then, in section 4, there follow powers for apportionment of joint rates by the Commission. In case of joint rates on through or interstate traffic provisions are found later on for requesting apportionment from the roads interested, with instructions to apply to the Interstate Commission for relief if these requests are neglected. Probably this last provision is the only practicable one in face of the jurisdiction of Federal authorities over interstate commerce. In this section appears as his objective. The Representative a clause demanding that the Commis-who can get the largest slice of the pork is the Representative most diseful to injury to a shipper would result if a and popular with his constituents. He joint rate were not established, or if interchange of traffic with a connecting adequate appropriation in the face of road were not justly provided for before the power of the Commission to fix tions of the country to secure similar joint rates comes into play. It is enconsideration is a mark of high genius. The "pork barrel" has not the odious community. The complainant has a significance of former years. There is right of appeal to the courts if dissatisst against | fied with the action of the Commission In appeals against an established rate the burden of proof is on the railroad. In section 9 is another long step for-The Superior Court receives

power to issue mandatory injunctions

in case of appeals, and penalties of fine

up to \$1000 and imprisonment for con-tempt may befall officers of the com-

panies assisting in violation of orders. Sections 11 and 12 introduce new matter and lay foundations for what are denounced as inquisitorial and iniquitous proceedings by the opponents the law, Section 10 has provided for the posting and publication at all stations of the schedules of rates and classifications. Section 11 opens all the books and papers of the railroads or express companies to examination of the Commission or its authorized agents, and makes every officer, agent or employe of the companies punishable by fine or imprisonment for refusal to "exhibit" such books and papers when required. Section 12 is evidently intended to suggest that first cost of building vania through its delegation made tre- and equipment and actual expenses of operation are to be factors in determining what rates, schedules, classifica tions and regulations are "just, fair, Philadelphia. The reply of Chairman reasonable and sufficient" in the language of section 1. To this end the Commission is directed to ascertain such facts as early as practicable, and 900 on the merits of the project, but given power to employ sworn experts to assist them. Copies of the informadistinct condition that the City tion so secured are to be furnished to of Philadelphia or the State of Penn- the Attorney-General and the Secreaylvania would turn into the Govern- tary of State. So as to leave no loopment Treasury a like sum. There was hole for evasion, the Commission is directed in section 13 to have blank forms delphia because of this stipulation, but of questions prepared to eligit all this information. Replies are compulsory a result we find that the present on the officers and employes of the companies under personal penalties the information so gathered is to be in-

Governor. Unjust discrimination is dealt with in section 15. Higher charges for a shorter than for a longer distance are forbidden in general. There is a saving provise that on application to the disalon it may, in special cases, Muskingum River if the State of Ohio and "to prevent manifest injury," authorize the companies to charge less for longer than for shorter distances. within limits prescribed by the Commission-but provided further that "no manifest injustice be imposed on any citizen at intermediate points." Section 16 holds the officers or agents

of the companies responsible who by bring about discrimination, under pen alties of fines from \$100 to \$1000. Streetcars and interurban electric lin excepted from the operation of the act. The above is a fairly complete aummary of the law. It will be seen that entrance of the river. Of course, it is the companies are intended to be held in an iron grasp by the officers of the on any state appropriation for state. The way is opened for interpre-

ness of the railroads and express com-Government. This policy is correct. It panies. Officers and agents of the companies are to be put into direct and personal relations with the state, and they are to have no secrets. Fine and imprisonment are to be their portion if on the choice of the Governor for Commissioners, and the nearest branch of the Superior Court of the state is set as the forum in which these intricate by any private employer. The next two years will tell the tale.

> THE PASSING OF MRS. STANFORD. Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford, whose sudden and tragical death occurred at Honolulu on March 1, left the record of a long, generous and useful life. Had she lived until August of the present year, she would have been 89 years old. Her sudden passing was therefore not a strange event, nor one to create surprise. The tragedy in it is in the fact that her last moments were those of great physical suffering and mental disturbance whereas a peaceful, smiling exit was her due from kind Nature.

The theory that her death was due to poison placed by malevolence in the simple potion that she had long been accustomed to take to aid digestion and insure a restful night's repose seems untenable. Motive for such an act, so far as has yet been disclosed, is utterly lacking. A gentle-spoken, kindly-dis-posed woman, far advanced in years, who had done good and not evil all the days of her life; a woman whose heart beat in unison with that of all motherhood because both the joy and the sorrow'of motherhood had touched it with exceeding tenderness; a woman who entered into the pleasures and aspirations of young men and women and gave with generous hand of her abundance to promote them-such was Jane Lathrop Stanford. It is much easier and more reason-

able to think that her death was due to natural causes than to dark design. That she herself believed she had been bisoned and so declared with air her latest breath is the pity of it. But that this belief adds to the probability of the assumption cannot be main-tained. Hallucinations are common to men and women well advanced in years. Mrs. Stanford appears to have been possessed by the idea that some hidden hand, inspired by a secret motive, had made an attempt upon her life, and to thwart this purpose she went abroad. That this idea took passage with her is not strange, since it beonged to the order of things that cannot be left behind. It is not improbaole-certainly not impossible-that this fact, through the subtle law of suggestion, may account for the presence of a deadly drug in her medicine, if chemical analysis finds one there. The subtleties of the human mind, laboring under hallucination, are practiunfathomeble. Sane upon all other subjects, it is not impossible that this much-loved and venerated wor was unsound upon this point, and that this delusion might have been the instrument whereby the deadly drug was introduced into her medicine. seemed perfectly sure that it was there; she had no reason to suspect any one of having placed it there. Careful investigation has failed thus far to find any motive for so doing. If analysis proves the presence of strychnine in medicine which she took a short time before she was seized with death pangs, the instinctive conclusion will be that no one outside of her own household could have placed it there, and that in all human probability no one its presence.

The case is one that has attracted for a deed so dastardly is disclosed and traced to its source, the assumption that any one desired to procure the death of Mrs. Stanford will be untenn-The discovery of strychnine in her medicine will, to be sure, prove that she died from the action of that deadly drug, but it will not solve the The only clew to this mysmystery. tery will be the knowledge of the haunting fear-indeed the fixed belief-of Mrs. Stanford that she would die by polson introduced into her medicine And this is a clew so shadowy that it will be impossible to follow it to a demonstrable conclusion

LEARNING HIS LOCATION These are dull days for lovers of the subtler points of the law. These who love to hear lengthy arguments over ingenious defenses made by lawyers who mon sense are being done out of much intellectual recreation of late. The latest instance of the collapse of an unexpectedly brilliant defense occurred in Astoria before Judge Mo-Bride, who recently caused some surprise by holding that a stream down which logs were floated was a stream in which it is possible to float logs and therefore a floatable stream within the meaning of the law. Decisions such as this will soon bring ordinary folk to believe that there may be something more than foolishness in the law after

in question is that of one Hendrickson, charged with selling liquor in Precinc No. 1, Astoria, in violation of the local-option law. Hendrickson admitted selling liquor, but denied that his saloon was within the precinct, which bounded on the north by the shore line of the Columbia. As the saloon, in common with a number of other buildings in Astoria, projects over the river, Hendrickson maintained that it was ot wholly within the precinct in question. That was an ingenious defense, but the jury agreed with Judge Mc-Bride that the saloon could not be half Astoria and half in the Columbia River, so the resourceful defendant was

Boundaries of all sorts have furnished ots of work for the courts, and have on the other hand enabled many persons to escape a disagreeable appear ance in court. Clearly the Astoria man should have floated his entire saloon out into the stream, as has been done more than once for prizefights. But even then, in view of the present tendency to interpret the law in some accordance with its spirit, the floating saloon would run up against a legal Hendrickson, however, sho snag. grateful that the status of his saloon some inconvenience or pecuniary loss to himself. In former times he must the entrance of the Columbia, but it is far more restricted than hitherto have been greatly puzzled as to posed to seat operain that all river enterprises whose known. The wide world is to be ad-

vised of the inner workings of the busi- 1 or out in the river. Now he has good legal authority for knowing "where

fessional skill is a perplexing one to the doctors. Of course, being human they fail in the state-imposed duty. No they want the public to know where restriction as to qualification is imposed they may be found, and also what they can do, from their own estimate of their abilities. But that intangible their thing known as the "ethics of the prosteps in and thwarts this very questions are to be tried out. So no natural desire. No wonder they chafe provision is made for expert knowledge or that they seek means to evade the where long apprenticeship, experience rule that compels them to refrain. Now and high character would be demanded and then chance favors some one of them, it is true. There is an accident and Dr. So-and-So is called and in a "skillful manner" relieves the sufferchance to get his name in the pape without incurring the censure of the medical society is discouragingly infrequent. Under the strain induced by such conditions, it is no wonder that professional choler comes up when an instruction is made that a doctor, after all of his efforts to observe a rule that irks him sorely and still let the public know that be is alive, is accused of the heinous sin of "advertising."

> At the Cabinet Council which the Czar has summoned for this evening, it is probable that he will announce his ision regarding the establishment of a representative assembly of the people. The Associated Press announces "authoritatively" that the Casr favors such an innovation in itself, but heattates before the ultimate consequences of the step. There are two courses Czar may take. He may dam the flood of Russian freedom until its gathering volume bursts all bounds, or he may direct it peacefully into constitutional bannels. It is evident that the establishment of an assembly authorized to propose laws, especially when the influence of a free press is considered, will be but the first step. Freedom does not go back. One victory but leads her to a greater. No wonder the Czar heattates. His assent to the formation of a strong national assembly signs the death warrant of autocracy, except as a name, while on the other hand repressive measures may yet preserve it for a space.

The closing on the day set of the great gates holding the waters of the Snake River back behind the huge dam built twenty-three miles east of the Twin Falls is an event which should not pass without remark and congratu-lation. Addition of 271,000 acres of irrigated land to the State of Idaho by this one operation throws into the shade hitherto undertaken in these North Pacific States. Possible addition of 150,000 acres to that area is covered in the plans for holding and distribut-ing the water. Engineering success is in plain sight. The commercial return reasonably expected from the outlay of the \$1,600,000 already expended will encourage any doubters to take hold of many irrigation enterprises still prac-ticable in this state. For, be it rememered that irrigation in Oregon is yet in its infancy.

The "clean-up" spirit deserves what it is getting-encouragement from all quarters. It is surprising, when we come to look about us, how many places, even in the business districts, need to be cleared of litter of various kinds in order that the city may be made presentable for company. This is the very best time of the year in which to inaugurate a system of municipal housecleaning. There are no weeds or foliage to interfere with the work, and all things combustible can be burned without danger to property. There is some evidence of activity along these lines, but there is a great deal to do, and unless every one does his and her simire the result will not be what it should be-a city on parade, that has

An Arabian revolt against Turkey with the intention of establishing an mous state in Yemen would probably lead to European Interference, especially in view of Premier Balfour's recent declaration of a British "Monroe Doctrine" for the Red Sea. Several nations have endeavored to establish coaling stations on the Red Sea littoral of late years, but in view of Britain's outspoken announcement none have been made recently. If the present incipient rebellion grows into a successful movement, it is likely that the Arab state will be recognized as promptly by Britain as Panama was by

The people of Portland feel almost as a personal loss the disaster that has happened to the steamship Oregon, Part and parcel of the commercial equipment of the city and state, and only in a lesser degree of the entire Pacific Northwest for a score of years, the good old ship seems to have met her end, though happily without loss of life, hope that she will be saved to our commerce yet many years.

Reports from Mukden indicate that the guns, as well as the men, that reduced Port Arthur are now being used entirely probable that the Il-inch coastdefense guns, the "Osaka Bables," which compelled Stoessel's capitulation, are now being used to pulverize the Russian fortifications along the Shakhe,

The portable schoolhouse is n thing of beauty. It is even of doubtful utility. But let us not be censorious sents an earnest effort on the part of the School Board to give all of the children in the district a chance.

Congress may give the Jamestown celebration \$250,000. It gave Lewis and Clark \$450,000. It takes labor, strategy, persuasion and influence to get any such an appropriation.

an anti-racetrack bill and an anti-prisefight bill. The latter had already gone through the Senate. Everybody is getting good. Beheading is the only treatment that will cure some persons of the spitting habit, and this course is too vigorous

The California Assembly has passed

vecate. up with New Mexico, and New Mexico doesn't want to be Arizona. Who can blame them?

for even Dr. Woods Hutchinson to ad-

The Colorado Legislature appears disposed to seat Adems, mainly because

NOTE AND COMMENT

Throwing bricks at railroads has be

"Violets, 15 cents a bunch." Doesn't do you good to hear that cry in the street? It brings Spring into the city. The older posts used to speak of the violet," on account of its color, and it causes a smile to think of this in connection with the Senate at Washington. Of all Incongruous things, violets and Senators are most egregiously incongruous. But one forgets the Senate and looks on the bunches of violets as fragrant epitomes of Spring.

A member of one of the women's lodges in Spokane alluded to the grand officers as "stinkers, liars and highway robbers." The dispatch fails to state whether she was knocking or boosting.

The game question will not be finally settled until the only specimens left

Jawn L. Sullivan, we note, has trained

Children should be allowed to talk as much as they please at table, says the Home Training Association. Probably the members had some experience in trying to put contrary opinions into

Poor Count Cini. He came all the way across the Atlantic to marry a girl who was copped out by a Philadelphia man the day before the Count's steamer arrived on this side. We hope the jilted one had foresight enough to buy a round-trip ticket, or, if he didn't take this precaution, that he has money enough to get home again. It is a terrihis thing to be thrown over by any girl, but especially by an heiress.

Louisville surkeons have established a new record. They recently did the appendicitis stunt with an 11-days-old boy of 4% pounds weight. America is gradually approaching the age when the surgeon will arrive simultanecusiy with the stork, and the miserable appendix will be excised before it has time to learn its own evil possibili ties.

"Every little while," as the sage East Aurora, N. Y., would remark, there is a discussion as to whether or not college women marry. Of the Portland members of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, 11 are married and 15 are

add so much to the cost of those struc-tures over and above the original plan. When these buildings were authorized there was a surplus in the treasury. Con-Among the "Lost and Found" adver tisements yesterday appeared one that struck a plaintive note: "Lost-A pair of pants, Left on M car Sunday morning." That was a pretty careless thing for a man to do.

Dr. Osler, it now appears, has been er gaged for many months on an essay to be called "La Crise de Quarante Ans""The Crisis of Forty." It used to be that the age of 45 was considered the "grand climacteric," but Dr. Osler has placed it at 40. It is probable that he is illogical enough to expect this thesis, written at the age of 56, to be his own greatest work.

"Now I lay me" is a goner. The West End Mother's Committee of Chicago has condemned At. One of the West End mothers quoted the lines:

Now I lay me down to aleap, I pray the Lord my soul to keep, and if I die before I wake, I pray the Lord my soul to take, "The idea of death during the night

is horrible and I never use it," added the West and mother, amid applause from the other mothers. It is high time the lines were modernized, for although luliabies and such trifles are not approved by scientific mothers they are still used here and there. Children might be taught to repeat:

Now I lay me down to sleep, I pray all germs outside to keep; If any come before I wake, some disinfectant I will take

When the United States lately took up the Panama Canal project with a display of energy, a popular editorial paragraph was one mentioning the fact that various nations had talked about such a waterway for the last 200 years. The topic is not quite so popular now, possibly from a feeling that the talking period may last 200 years more.

Some of the London papers have be dwelling upon the unhappy lot of Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador to this country. A New York paper represents the ambassador as saying of American jokes: "I laugh when I hear them, and then when they sink in I laugh again." As the duties of a British ambassador in Washington and of an American ambassador in London are largely social, wouldn't it be well to put prospective diplomats through a course of study in the jokes of the country to which they will go? To understand the jokes of a nation is to under stand the character of its people. In view of the importance of a knowledge We had come to regard her almost as a of national jokes, to say nothing of sentient thing, and are not without the great social kudos that comes from of national jokes, to say nothing of laughing at the right time and place, we believe that Whitelaw Reid should serve a few months as private secre tary to the editor of Punch. We have no representative humorous journal over here, but the next British ambassador By Oyama against Kuropatkin. It is might be sent out on the road with a cigar drummer before he took over the duties of his office,

8. Decatur Smith, Jr., in Lippincott's, re over you busted, forvigh, broke as in the heart of Asia, homesick and all

poep in the neart to alone?

If you were, it is you I'd talk to you who will understand

What it means when a fellow meets you, a friend from your native land,

Who can talk your mative language in the dear old native way.

Who will holler,
"Good dern ye, Henery! What's punkins with

How's all the folks at Wayback? How's eld Silas, at the cove? Do the fellers still drop in at night an' set around his stove, chaw terbacker constant, an' spit, an'

speckilate
The country's future, very doubtful of its fats?

Has Mams Rulem got married yet? How is them Parker twins?

I ain't seen nome of 'em for years'—
Back where your life hegits
A voice like this will call you, and visions will

Too smeet for smiles, too end for tears, and there before you lies.

Touth, vanished youth, your hopes, your dreams, all that you might have been.

Things it is now too late to do, triumplis too

late to win-Stranged, a hopeless dertilet, a lump within your threat
Strees and chokes your ulterance, and, to the
Mindly note
Of friendship in your old friend's voice of
greeting and good-will,
All-you can stamper in reply is, "Hello, Bill!" PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR ALL

How the United States Is Providing Handsome Edifices for Many Cities and Towns-Why They Acre Built, and Who Pays the Bill.

Walter Wellman in Chicago Record-Her- our rich and generous Uncle Samuel. The records of the Treasury Department show that the Government has already made some very bad investments in public buildings in small towns. The average anual cost of taking care of a public building that has cost \$150,000 to put up is, according to the Treasury, 2007. N speaking of the \$5,000,000 public building bill now pending in the House of Representatives as redolent of pork, one need not go to the length of condemning all appropriations for the erection of Federal buildings nor needful and \$3137, as follows: Repairs and mainte-nance, \$500; fuel, light and water, \$1463; employes, jantor, etc., \$1140; miscellancous, towels, etc., \$35. This annual cost of the upkeep of the buildwholly proper river and harbor improve ments like the Delaware River channel. Uncle Sam is rich enough, surely, to spend large sums in promoting commerce ing is from five to six times the annual rental of buildings occupied by postofdeepening channels and in dredging out harbors where such work is clearly ices in the cities in which it is proposed justified by commercial conditions. He is to erect new buildings. Take Belvidere, Ili., for example. It is proposed to ap-propriate \$55,000 for a Federal building rich enough, too, to erect public buildings wherever there is a reasonable ratio beween the cost of the structure together there, where the total Government re-ceipts amount to \$16,957 a year, and where the building occupied by the postoffice costs in rent, fuel, etc. \$750

with maintenance and annual rental the

Government will have to pay for the post-

office and other accommodations if no Federal building be put up. But there has

It is a somewhat remarkable feature of

the pending measure that \$5,000,000 of the

23,000,000 of appropriations carried in it go to the 15 states represented on the com-mittee. These 15 states get two-thirds of

that have been donated the appropriation

is \$275,000. In 49 cities the bill authorizes

the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings, appropriating for this purpose

Members of the committee defend their work on the ground that they have pared down the estimates of the Treasury De-

partment. As a matter of fact, the bill

carries an appropriation of \$1,875,000 for completing 46 buildings now under con-struction. That is, the bill proposes to

gress now proposes to enlarge these struc-tures, or at least to increase their cost, when there is a deficit in the revenues. Uncle Joe doesn't like the bill and is

It is true one should not be too hard

towns are the closest readers of news-papers we have, and the best informed

on all public questions. Where the busy

man is the large city scans the head-lines and reads a dab here and there the men of the smaller cities read everything through. They digest and

assimilate what they read. Moreover,

these people of the smaller places get mighty little out of the Government. Really they get little of a practical character besides their mail facilities,

fighting it tooth and nail.

buildings and grounds.

\$3,377,000.

Government is asked to invest \$55,000 and then spend more than \$1000 a year in maintenance of the new structure. developed throughout the country a craze for Federal buildings. The people of small cities and towns get up a move for a new postoffice. Of course the Congressman is appealed to, and of course the Con-gressman knows on which side his polit-ical brend is buttered. So the Congress-How great an investment the Govcrament has already made in public buildings is shown by the fact that on June 30, has year, there were 376 pub-lic buildings in the United States, and their coat aggregated \$140,000,000. Fif-ty-three more buildings were in course of erection, at an authorised cost of \$30,000,000, and still 144 others had man goes after an appropriation, and experience shows that he is quite likely to succeed, especially if he happens to be a member of the committee on publi

year. To save this rent money the

been authorized at a cost of \$14,003,000 on which work had not begun. Mere than one-third of the towns in which the pending bill proposes to put up Federal buildings have less than 5000 population. Some of the towns are not even incorporated. Guifport, Mass., with a population of 1060, is to have a the projects authorized. The remaining 30 states and the territories get one-third. Th new buildings authorized by the bill are nearly all postoffices. In most instances the buildings are to be erected in towns of less than 19,000 inhabitants. The \$50,000 building, or \$50 worth of build-ing per inhabitant. At that ratio the Government building in Chicago should cost the snug sum of \$100,000,000 and that in Philadelphia \$75,000,000. Paris, Tenn., with a population of 2018, is to have a \$50,000 building, and Sheriaverage cost of the proposed new postdan, Wyo., with 1559 people, is to re-gale itself with a Federal building In 27 cities the bill authorizes buildings on sites already owned by the Government and for these 27 the appropriation is \$2.46,000. For five buildings on sites

posting \$60,300.

If Uncle Sam is going into the bu of putting up postoffices in every city and town of the United States—and it is getting so now the town that doesn't get its share feels slighted and raises a row about it—he has a pretty large contract before him. According to the last census there are about 2500 towns in the United States that would come within the scope of the programme arranged by the Heura committee on public buildings and grounds.

The Navy we must have, while the pub lic buildings in Paris, Tenn., and Nacog-doches, Tex., and Valdesta, Ga., and Mos-cow. Idaho, we can worry along without. If, however, it should in time become well settled public policy to put up Federal buildings in all the cities and towns of the country—and there is argument favor of it—no one nead fear that Unc Sam will go bankrupt in carrying out the enter-rise. The United States could put a \$50,000 or a \$100,000 building in every town of 2000 or more inhabitants and never feel it. At the same time, it could go on upbuilding the Navy till it stands the first Navy in the world, and it would

It is true one should not be too aird on the small cities and towns. They are an integral and a very important part of our common country. Some of the best people and the most intelligent and patriotic in the United States live in them. My observation has been that the people of the small cities and not feel the loss of that money.
Few Americans realize how rich a peo-ple we are. Good judges have declared the American Nation could pour into the Government treasury each year, if necessary, \$1,000,000,000, or six times the present income, before the people began to feel that they were heavily taxed. Federal taxes in the United States are so much smaller in proportion to the ability of the people to carry than in any other country paopis to carry than in any other country that foreigners marvel a word of com-plaint on this score is ever heard from our citizens. The United States could pro-duce three billions of public revenue a year far easier than the poor people of year far easier than the poor people of Russia could contribute one billion, as they must be doing at the present time. A short time ago the Russian government had an able economist here studying the American fiscal system. After months of observation he declared the ability of the and for those they pay their share of the cost, it is not quite just, perhaps, that the large city should have its \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000 public building and all the other evidences of the pres-ence of the Federal Government, while the less important community is com-pelled to go through generation after American people to produce revenue for their Government, without hardship to themselves, was the most wonderful thing in the world. He estimated our revegeneration without ever catching a glimpse of Uncle Sam's good money. But there should be mederation in all nue-producing power up to the point of But there should be moderation in all equal strain upon the people at ten times things, even in spending the cash of that of his own country.

## NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE,

Chicago Journal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Mrs. Towner has gone to Camden, N. J., to attend a meeting of the Eastern Star.

The young people of the Baptist Church will give a "country fair," the proceeds to go to the Missionary Society, who intend to send it to the heathen in India.

A new job printing office has been lo-cated on East Fourteenth street by a young sprig from Chicago named Saul. He is cutting into the business of the World and other job plants.

Arthur Westby, the little son of Alexander Westby, the well-known forryman, while playing with a jackknife yestarday, awallowed it. The doctor says there may be no evil results. It may make a sharp man out of little Art.

Mr. and Mrs. Culver, of Chicago, were here between trains Friday on way to Hartford,

Some of our society folks have got into the habit of eating dinner at 7 o'clock in the evening. We knew some of them who used to come in out of the field, grab a piece of pork, swallow it. call it dinner, and be mightly glad they had it. Beats all how some folks put on style.

Harry Lehr is to be the principal at-raction at the dog show, MORE ANON.

Soda Water Stops Hunger. Chicago Journal.

Enda water is now prescribed for hunger, especially for the abnormal hunger produced by disease. The seat of hunger is found in the solar plexus. By the use of water charged with carbonic acid gas the branches of the solar plexus distributed through the mucous membrane of the stomach are influenced in such a way that the abnormal irritation of the plexus, which is the foundation for the ravenous hunger often present in diabetes and certain forms of indigestion, may be greatly mitigated if not wholly appeared.

Georgia Leads in Peaches. Georgia has held the lead in the production of peaches for the Easiern market since 1902, and for years to come is likely to be the leading peach state in the Union. She has more than 

Peace or War. Clinton Scollard. On bleak Manchurian heights beside the

Winter and War are monarchs, Night and day.

Keyed for the conflict, and in grim array.

The opposing leaguers threaten; now a gun

Boars its reverberant challenge, and the sun

Shrinks in the sky behind a veil of gray;

The fron shock is answered, and the fray

Jounds for a little space, and then is done.

Shall up the vales her flowery path re-trace Shall come the titan struggle; earth shall. With the great grapple, the red deathembrace.
Unions—unless—O Peace, of the white wing.
Show thou meanwhile the blessing of thy
facel

CHICAGO ALDERMAN'S MISFORTUNE

Chicago Inter Ocean.
Politeness yesterday caused Alderman Patrick Moynihan, of the Eighth Ward, South Chicago, to freeze his ears. As he was leaving his home after a nounday meal he spied a neighbor, a very pretty young matroh, stretching a clothes line preparatory to hanging out her weekly washing. The Alderman's manly instincts arose to the oc casion.

Leaning over the fence he halled her. "It is too cold for you to do that," he cried. "You will freeze your nose." The young woman replied that it must be

This staggered the Alderman, who This staggered the Alderman, who had not thought of that. But only for a moment. "If it must be done," he cried, "let me do it." Without a moment's hesitation, "All right," she answered, and running into the house, left the polite Alderman to his task. Before he had finished both of his Alderman area were frozen. dermanic cars were frozen.

Globules.

New York Globs.

In our judgment of others we are not even acquainted with the simple rules of addition and subtraction.

Red tage is the bandage around mummified things to keep them from failing apart. It is generally a man who has no push who puts the emphasis on the pull.

Only those who have no magnetism dishelieve in affinity. Interest in things is our title deed to life, and lack of interest is death's first capture of the outer forts.

and lack of interest is death's first capture of the evety forts.

A drunkard's "one more" has often been his last through no fault of his own.

It is poor penance to offer the slep pall of charity to the dog we've kicked.

There are many old one-horse "disky" routes remaining among the improved highways of the modern brain.

Memory is the circle described by the radii of a large life.

In protending that its long cars denote deep interest in what is being said a jackass is wise enough to "keep up appoarance."

The so-called "practical" class ought to knew that their "solid ground" once began as cloud and vapor.

People don't like solitude because they hats to meet their worst enemy there.

Oversight of Nature.

Academy.

It is desirable to exclude light and sound, but, while we have eyelids, no sound, but, while we have eyelids, no apparatus for closing the ears is known e. I believe, in certain animals which inhabit the sea, and whose ears are of small auditory importance. In these days, when barrel organs assall us with the "Ave Maria," playing Bach's accompaniment in G and Gounod's air in some-thing mere than G, and when the motor car makes night hideous, one sighs for

France's Big Wine Harvest.

France had a great wine harvest in 1904, the best, in fact, with one exception, since 1875. The total production is reported, in advance of final official figures, at 1.743,959,650 gallons. The Cleveland Leader wants to know how many Americans realize, even in the dimment fashion, what that means. It is the equivalent of a canal of wine 16 feet deep, 100 feet wide, and 44 miles