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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 196

HOW THE BATTLE GOES.

It comes to The Oregonian that som candidates are using its name to pro more their political welfare by saying "The Oregonian is for them" and 'The Oregonian is against" their particular opponents. It appears to be secessary to say once more that The Oregonian has no candidates except those candidates who have openly, earnestly and expressly advocated the principles and policies it has declared to be paramount in this campaign; and it is not for those candidates who are opposed to them, or who, by evasion o indirection or uncertainty or ambiguity or otherwise, do not make themselves clear to the public in these great matters, thus giving indication of their purpose to defeat or delay or sidetrack any plan of franchise and private bank rm if or when opportunity offers. The Oregonian has named no names. yet, of candidates it regards as unsuit able for nomination and election. It may. Then again it may not. Nor should it be forgotten by anybody that the primary is not the end of the battle. The Oregonian expects to have quite as much to say during the campaign prior to the June election as it has said here-

tofore. Perhaps more. If there shall be nominated at the Republican primary in this county leg-iniative candidates who by their pledges and by their probable, or prospective, activity at the Legislature have made it plain to the plutocrats that they will use all available means to give voice to the public will in the matter of franchises and banks, it may be expected that the local plutocrats will take alarm and use every effort to defeat the Republican nominees. The deft banking clique has already appeared in the Democratic nominations, which are being held in reserve for whatever use may be desired by the plutocracy. But the banks and corporations have

by no means given up hope of framing up a satisfactory Republican legislative Oh, no. They never give up hope. They have too much at stake. They have been in the game too long. have "persuaded": legislators and controlled Legislatures before. They know how to do it, for they have done it. So we may look out for a frame-up that will strive to capture the Republi can primary in the plutocratic interest. It is a hard job, for nearly every one Republican candidates has avowed himself to be diametrically opposed to their views, schemes and pur-Yet the plutocrats have known before of legislators going to Salem intending to do one thing and winding up by doing another. The subtle and persuasive influence of the graft has accomplished many things. It will be in evidence at Salem again. It is immaterial, then, to the banking trust and the franchise corporations whether the Legislature is Republican or Democratic. It is material whether it is "friendly" or "unfriendly." No matter whether the state goes Republican or goes Democratic, so it goes their way

The war must be waged all along the First, we have the primary, then the June election, then organization of the Legislature at Salem, and then the real battle over the measures to be proposed for strict regulation and control of public-utility franchises and of private banks.

NATURE IN REVOLT.

The news from Vesuvius tells of the re-enactment of the drama so vividly portrayed by Bulwer Lytton in "The Last Days of Pompeti." Cities and towns that, in defiance of the warnings of history, have clustered at the base of the volcano, and, being snowed under steadily by the fatal shower of ashes like unto that which settled over Her-culaneum and Pompell, preceding the crusted them in their ashy tomb. The scene by day is terrifying, by night apalling. Superstition bearing fkons and chanting prayers rises impotently bellowings . of Nature through this awful crater, and, as if in mockery, the churches in which the teror-stricken multitude gather to voice upon their foundations by earthquake and totter to their fall.

fount Peice was more merciful in its placable purpose, in that the menace d the blow fell together, giving no time for vain attempts to escape. Run-ning hither and thither in terror, afraid to go, doubly afraid to remain, the plight of human beings, beset by the commotion of earthquake, assailed at every turn by the hot breath of sui-

rain of volcanic ashes, challenges the pity of the world.

The utter hopelessness of it all is borne in on the mind by the statemen that one of the towns destroyed a day or two ago on the slope of Vesuvius has been destroyed and rebuilt three times in recent years. With our vast expans of country in which to choose our habitations, this rebuilding is regarded as a folly that could expect no better return than it is now receiving. This is, however, superficial judgment, and be revised to meet the limited area of Italy and the necessity that is upon her people to make the most of what they have. In their view, possi-bly, there is nothing left for them but repossess as soon as they may the location from which they were driven and rebuild their homes. Whether the quality that prompts them to do this is courage, simplicity or defiance, their persistence challenges admiration, even as their terrible plight when overtaken again by the forces of Nature in revolu challenges pity.

A STATE ISSUE.

Letters from legislative candidates who live in various parts of Oregon show that the great moral issue between honest government and governnt by graft is everywhere alive. The deliverance of the people from the exortionate tyranny of special privilege is not a matter which interests Portland alone. No hamlet is too remote to be selzed by the fangs of corporate greed. As long as the perpetual franise iniquity is permitted by every town in Oregon stands in jeop ardy. Which community may become the next victim of plutocratic avarice nobody can say.

Clearly the whole state realises its danger. The operations of the confederated millionaires of Portland are known elsewhere, and their significance is understood. In the fight for popular rights against the graft of special flege the voters of Multnomah County are not more vitally interested that those of Southern and Eastern Oregon As the smaller cities of the state de velop and their franchise privileges be come valuable, the greedy millionaires trol of them by their usual methods of fraud and chicanery unless the lav shall secure them forever to the public The general interest in the issue is wise and wholesome. The declarations the candidates are encouraging. It is the duty of the people to express their wishes so decisively that no candidate shalf feel politically safe until his good intentions have been enheted into a law that will end the franchise iniquity for-

THE MANCHURIAN OPEN DOOR

The open door to Manchuria has a ast swung siar, and the world has een officially notified that the field in ready for commercial exploitation. The statement issued by the Japanese Legation at Washington says that this action has been taken by the Japanes government "in accordance with the principles of open door and equal opportunity ever advocated by it." s nothing in the Manchurian situation however, that warrants belief that any other country on earth will have "equa opportunity" with Japan in developing nd exploiting the rich field. It is here by right of conquest, and her people have been for years fortifying themselves against any possible commercial invasion which might follow, were they ess well prepared to meet it. Th United States has been participating quite extensively in the trade of Man-churia for a good many years, and will undoubtedly continue to handle a large

business with that country. The trade development which will now follow evacuation by the troops means less to all other countries than it does to Japan. We shall continue to ship lumber, flour, raw cotton and steel and fron in the rough, providing Japan but the "Yankees of the East" will do all the manufacturing required in their new field, and, with their cheap labor and modern machinery, they will turn out finished products at a cost so lov that no other country on earth can compete with them. A little later, when the agricultural resources of the country are developed, there will be a decreasing demand for wheat and flour from this coast, and, while the forest area is somewhat restricted, there will also be developed a lumber business Pacific Coast staple.

Manchuria is not only a rich land with comparatively little poor soil, but it is also of vast extent, the area being greater than that of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California combined. It is more than twice as large as Japan, and offers an admirable outlet for the surplus population of the island empire. Its great size and possibilities for development may offer a solution for the threatened problem of Japanese invasion of the Pacific Coast. In America the Japanese will meet with resistance, and they will gain prestige but slowly while in Manchuria they will be in position to rule commercially as well as by force of arms. Since the war with China a dozen years ago, Japan has been the principal purchaser of the products of Manchuria, and, while she falled to secure the territorial rights to which she was entitled at the close of that contest, she never realized her

commercial hold on the country.
With their tireless energy and con ercial cleverness, the ten-year start which the Japanese had on all other nations before the war with Russia placed them in absoulte control of the country has left them in position where they can practically eliminate all trade competi-tion or determine at will the pro rata The commercial door has not yet swung open at all ports, and Dalny and Tai Wan have been reserved for the pres ent. In time these ports will also be open, and will afford the foreigners ah opportunity to engage in the business that the Japanese are unable or unwill-ing to handle themselves. Owing to their cheap labor, cheap raw materia admitted duty free, and modern machinery, the Japanese can have an insurmountable advantage over all other countries which may seek to make use great advantages prove insufficient, which is improbable, no difficulty would be experienced in securing legislation that would effectually shut out of the country everything except the raw ma-terials which it would be to the advan-

tage of the Japanese to admit.
The door is open in Manchuria, and the United States can now pass through it with just what Japan is willing shall enter. Perhaps one of the most pleasing features of the situation, as it now appears, is the prospect for employment at home of a few million Japanese whom it was feared might flood the is-

so much work in Manchuria, the Jap-anese invasion of the United States will be deferred for a few years, at least.

SHIPPING BUSINESS CENTERS. From Seattle comes the remarkable town, representing an investment above ground of 1400,000 or over, commanding one of the most beautiful views in the world, a tourist hotel opened with great clut three years ago, with President Roosevelt and party as guests, is to be torn down at once. It stands on a bill which is to be removed because it bars the gateway to a rapidly advancing retall district. Increased value of the level ground more than compensates for destruction of the building.

Like Rome, Seattle sits on her seven hills, picturesque but impractical. The King County Courthouse is on an emi-nence nearly as high as Portland's City Park and half, a mile distant from the first level business street. Denny's hill, nearly a mile to the northward, was selected as a site for the leading hotel seventeen years ago. It was built and suffered to remain untenanted for fourteen years. The average man doesn't like to climb as a dally task.

Abandonment of the Washington Hotel serves again to illustrate changes that come to all American cities built on the shore of great waterways. The where it always begins, and then keeps on shifting indefinitely further away from the wharves. As in Portland, so in San Francisco, in St. Louis, in Cinclinnati, in St. Paul, in New York, in Seattle. The one notable exception is Chicago, where the center of the shop plng district has remained where it started over seventy years ago.

topographical foresight in men who laid the foundation for cities great and small. There are a hundred harbors on Puget Sound that Henry L. Yesler could have chosen for his sawmill, equal to Elliett Bay, with sloping ground as a hills. Looking toward a commercial cfty, several bet ter selections could have been made or America's finest harbor than the bills and sand dunes of San Francisco. Chicago, on a mud fist, barely above the level of Lake Michigan, with sightly ground, easily drained, within rifle sho and New Orleans, in a hole where the sewage cannot empty into the Mississippl, appear monumental folly. First settlements rarely carry the idea of

commercial greatness.

Note, however, that the effort put forth by new and enterprising communitles to overcome Nature's obstacles also serves to encourage and stimulate the inhabitants to beat "the other town." Before 1855. Portland had distanced all rivals and has held supremacy ever since; Scattle's struggle came thirty years later, when not only Na ture but a great transcontinental rali-road had to be fought. This belligerent spirit of defense created a unity of purse that made the town.

And now, looking toward'n certain greater future, Scattle at very heavy resent outlay is "moving mountains so that retail business may march in its natural direction. In the end, the investment is sure to pay.

The direct primary law of the State of Elinois was declared unconstitu tional and entirely void in a decision handed down by the Supreme Court o that state on April 5. There has been me fear that the direct primary law in this state might be open to the object tions which prevailed against the Illinois statute, for all state constitutions are very similar in their provision that electons shall be free and equal. full text of the decision of the Court of Illinois was received yesterday and from inspection of it there seems t be no particular in which the Oregon law would be affected by the reasoning nomination for Governor, Congressman or United States Senator to pay a filing fee of \$100, and for other offices various stipulated fees, which bore no relation to the service rendered in filing the papers or the expenses of the election

papers or the expenses of the election. The opinion of the court says:

Every eligible person has a right to be a candidate for public office without being subject to arbitrary or unreasonable hurdens. The voters have a right to choose any eligible person, and he owen a duty to the public to qualify and serve. (People ex rel. vs. Williams, 145 Himole 57h.) Reasonable regulations, such as a polition from a proper person. iams, 145 Illinois 573.) Reasonable reguli tions, such as a petition from a proper se-cratage of voters which would show that the want the privilege of voting for him, or oth-reasonable conditions or restrictions may I imposed. If there were not such condition the hallot might be so large as to be impra-ticable, but there can be no discrimination in tween candidates based upon the ground the one has money to pay for the pcyclegs of b-low a considiate and chooses to pay and a ing a candidate and chooses to pay and an other has not the means or is unwilling to buy the privilege.

The Oregon statute is not vulnerab in this respect, for no payment of a fee is required, while the petition feat-ure is approved by the Illinois decision. The Ijlinojs law also established one rate per cent of voters to constitute a political party in Cook County and another rate per cent of voters to consti-tute a party in other portions of the state. In other respects the law operated differently in Cook County from what it did in outside countles, without any apparent reason for the difference. This the Supreme Court held to be violation of that section of the Constitution which prohibits the enactment of local laws governing elections. The Oregon law has no local application, These were the two points upon which the case was decided, and it therefore appears that there is nothing to interfere with a test of the Oregon law upon its practical operation rather than upon its legal aspects.

WELCOME TO HOMESEEKERS.

Colonists rates that have prevailed on all of the transcontinental railroads since Pebruary 15 have brought many thousands of homeseekers to the Rocky Mountain States and the Pacific Coast. Approximately 11,600 of these people save passed through Omaha via the Pacific within two months. Other transcontinental lines have, no doubt, been equally busy. Hence it is probable that between 40,000 and 50,000 persons have availed themselves of the rtunity offered by these rates to look the country over with a view to establishing homes somewhere in the great West. Montana has claimed many settlers that came by the Northern roads. Eastern Washington and Idaho have also received their share of these people, but Oregon has no reason to demur, since very substantial additions have been made to its population during the two months covered by the epecial rates. Some of these people will naturally return to the places whence they came, or drift elsewhere. This will be especially true of men who have

me alone to spy out the land, so to speak. But very many will remain to become factors in our agricultural and industrial growth.

Our people have a duty to perform toward these newcomers in giving them such information as strangers need in regard to locations, transporta-tion facilities, crops, pelghborhood util-ities, etc., and thus save them the disouragement and anxiety incident to learning everything by personal observation and experience. Let worthy intending settlers be treated from the Tick. first in a neighborly spirit, and not as strangers within our gates. The most lasting charm of the ploneer era was its abounding hospitality. The spirit that prompted this should be renewed. to the end that the settlers who have been invited, and even urged, to come hither may early become possessed of the home feeling so essential to success anywhere and in any vocation, except perhaps that of mining.

Commissioner-General Sargent, of the Immigration Bureau, was before the House committee on foreign affairs Monday, and informed them that dis-honest attorneys and the "Six Compaests which were actively engaged in trying to break down the present exclusion law with lax amendments. He also stated that the Immigration Bureau was not responsible for the Chinese boycott. Both statements are in measure wrong. The stringency of the present laws affords the "dishonest attorneys" an opportunity for grafting which would be missing if the laws were so lax that no difficulty would be experienced in getting Chinese into the country. Not all of the blame for the Chinese boycott lies at the door of the immigration Bureau, but it was easily the greatest factor in bringing on the

In a protest against the naval budget member of the French Senate urged an international agreement providing for a gradual naval disarmament. It was, of course, opposed, and the Senate promptly voted the budget on the assurance of the Miinster of the Navy that it was necessary to assure the na-tional security. Naval disarmament is a question that is discussed quite frequently, but never gets past the talking stage. Events of the past few months quite clearly indicate that need of a good navy is paramount to all other equipment in securing peace or re-establishing amicable relations which might have been disturbed by a misnception of the power of the oppo nent. Nothing in the present outlook will ever be as effective as a big battleship in restoring or maintaining

One is at a loss to know whether Dowle should be sent to the incurable gagged or to a Chicago jail in which the lowest, most profane and most indecent eriminals are confined. One thing is apparent. He is not fit to run at large and wag his vile tongue unchallenged by law and decency. It is char-itable, of course, to consider him incane, but the truth probably is that his case is simply one of abnormally developed human "cussedness." son, Gladstone, is worthy of the name other boys do when the most obnoxious epithet in a calendar of vileness is applied to or implied in connection with the name of mother-he will draw his coat and give the villfier a much-needed thrashing, or be thrashed himself in the righteous attempt.

The National Red Cross cables from Japan that 135,000 people are in need of food, and that outside help was depended on for 399,000, over half of whom had been provided with work and are now earning their own livelihood. Considerhas been borrowing money and planning for enormous increase in her navy. it'would seem that she regarded the implements for taking life as of greater sustain it. The hastily applied veneer ing of civilization has falled to cover all of the rough spots in the character of the conqueror of the Muscovite.

The Oregonian this morning prints the preliminary letter of a series on impartial writer who is now at the isthmus for the purpose of making an accurate report on conditions as they actually exist. No other topic before the American people today is of such absorbing interest as the great work Mr. Clum will remain at the isthmu for several weeks, he will be enabled t present through the columns of The Oregonian accurate details of the progress that has been made and of plans for the future.

Dowie declares by the head of th prophet, so to speak, that he positively cannot and will not again live with his wife. Such lofty assumption of virtue seems to be supererogatory, in view of the fact that Mrs. Dowle desires nothing else in the world so much as to be rid of him-dreads nothing else so much as his presence. The self-conceit of the man, fostered by the servility of his followers and by his long-unquestioned power, advertises itself rather ludi-crously in this declaration.

Today the scientific world receives with increased incredulity all newlydiscovered remedies for tuberculosis.
Still the report that Dr. Ishidami, an eminent Japanese bacteriologist, has saved with his anti-toxin one-third of the cases taken in their stage will arrest attention. If, fortunately, this discovery with further ex-perience shall check the ravages of the disease, Japan will add far more to her fame than she achieved by her wonder

Any friend of the local plutocracy who may think the bank and franchis issues are mere newspaper agitation will learn something by reading the plaiforms of the various legislative can-didates. Yet a better way to find out how the people stand and what they purpose doing would be to persuade some candidate to oppose openly the reforms The Oregonian has suggested.

Zion wants it understood that the late prophet is "just plain J. A. Dewie." Not plain, with those polygamous whiskers.

The time is ripe for W. T. Stead to turn his brilliant pen on a new work, "When Dowie Came to Chicago."

THE SILVER LINING.

By A. H. Bellard.

Give your bow another lick. Let her flick,

Whispering winds and thunder tone, You can bring them, you slone; Bless the fiddle and the bow. Bless the gods that made you so;

Kubelik. That's the way the hours go by. You make other fiddlers sigh; You're a dandy. You're the candy;

Tick. Go the seconds of the day. But as long as you can play We arrive just in the nick Of precious time to light the wick In lamps to us in mercy given

That shall guide our steps to heaven Jan. You're a cunning little cure, You can raise a mighty fuss You're a riddle.

Now, mark,

Of genius rare. Yes, you are: Put some resin on your bow, Sweep your violin, and, lo. Vie with each to praise you most; What's music.

Kubelik! You are slick, Kubelik, You can make your muste stick With high-toned man and lowly Mick Even if it makes them sick, Kubelik You're a brick

If you go home too early you may give your wife a shock.

"Was the assault committed with malice forethought T "No. It was committed with a mal-

let benind the ear." You can't keep a friend if you give him away.

If I could get a peep at the bright side of life I don't believe it would dazzie me.

Many an employe considers, himself big gun and still gets discharged. A girl must have cheek in order to

The most elevating thing about music seems to be its capacity for stimulating lofty ideas in artists as to salaries.

If you offer a woman a penny for her thoughts just now, she might tell you that she had a \$40 thought about an Easter hat at that particular second

Scratch if you want to find anything Chickens know more than some men. When you go up to a box office to buy

stop in front of the window and stand

theater tickets all you have to

there speechless. It improves matter look cross at first. It isn't necessary to tell the box-office man anything. He knows by a mind-reading instinct just what you want tickets for, whether you want seats upstairs or down, and just th ocation, and also the precise performance you want to attend. No need to state the price of seats you desire, or to look at the schedule of prices posted near the box office. The man behind the window knows by intuition just what your needs are. You know that he intends to give money you will spend. You are the only person in town who is going to buy tickets for the particular show on sale just at that time, and you can stay there as long as you want, chatting with the boxoffice man on all sorts of subjects. Particularly, the weather is a welcome topic of conversation. He is also a good directory for any information about town that you may have use for. Ask him any questions you choose. He has plenty of time. No difference to him whether he serves any one else that day or not. Smile on him and it is ten to one he will give you a season pass to all the shows at that theater for the rest of the year if you are going to remain in town you haven't taken up enough of his time when you feel like departing, think up name one to whom you can telephone, and ask the box-office man to let you into his little den behind the window, when no one is allowed under any circum stances. He will be delighted to break the rules and let you in, so that you may have half an hour's conversation about ribbons and shopping with friends. When you go away, tell all your acquaintances how mean and unaccommodating they are at the So-and-So theater. When you go to the show, wind up your kind and appreciative work by reasting the show to everybody you meet. It won't hurt any one, and don't know a good show from a bad one at all events, unless there are very few well-dressed people present to dis your attention. But, no matter what you may do about the show itself, be sure to occupy as much of the box-office man's superfluous time as you can. An excellent way to give him extreme ples is to ask, as a favor, to have a pair of tickets laid aside for you before the regu lar sale opens as advertised. Box-office men are always permitted to do that for their favored friends. It is unfair to everybody else, but that doesn't matter much so long as you are suited.

Missouri's Useful State Flower. Maryeville Tribune.

What is the Missouri hen, if she isn't a loomin' ornament to the whole state? bloomin' ornament to the whole state? She pays off farm mortgages. She buys food and drink and ciothes for her owner. She sends the young men and the young women to school and keeps them therelonger, sometimes, it must be confessed, than is good for them. She blossoms early and late, in fair weather and in foul, and everywhere she is plucked with enthusiasm and with loud accisim. Missouri not a state flower? Why, this great commonwealth of ours is one giorious bouquet of magnificent flowers—Cochina, Leghorus, Plymouth Bocks, Hiack Spanish and others as numerous as pinfeathers on a pullet. Of course, we've got a state flower.

Indianapolis Star.

First Kid-When pa gives me a lickin',
it always hurts him worse'n it hurts me.

Second Kid-Av' They jet say that,

First Kid-But my pa's got the rheu-

IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Baker City Weather Note.

Herald. Straw hats in April are fatal to beau-

Jug-Handled

Cowlitz County Advocate. In the South they have primary elections, but they seem to be for Dem-

Wisdom Straight Off the Stick.

Canby Tribune.

No man can build himself up by trying to tear somebody eise down. The
man who purshes this method ultimately sees the folly of his way, and
suffers as a result. We can only elevate
ourselves by elevating the plane on
which we live.

Seeing Daylight.

Santiam News. It has taken the people a great many years to awaken to the fact that they were being robbed in many and devi-ous ways, but they have at length become aroused and are now having taelr innings. Let us hope that this inning may continue as long as time may

Speaking of the Local Brass Band.

North Powder News.
"Is it easier to tuit two tooter toot or to tuit two tuiters too tuit?" We can hardly wish for any better results than have been obtained from some of the best musical talent in the state; being as they are just beginning who knows what time may bring forth?

Good Anywhere.

Bickleton News. When a man playfully points a gun at you, knock him down. Don't stop to whether it's loaded or not; knock him down. Don't be particular what you hit him with, only let it be well done. If a Coroner's inquest is held let it be on the other fellow; he

Make 'Em Self-Milkers

Star of Starbuck.

The Star has been requested to notify all the local cows in town to either stay at home or keep out of people's orchards. Complaints are that several peach trees have been damaged and if this happens much oftener the this happens much oftener, the criminal will be milked and sent home

How the Climate Scores.

Oregon Agriculturist, eries in Oregon with those of the West shows that the patrons of Oregon creameries get, on an average for the year through close to 4 cents per pound more for butter fat than do the patrons of creameries in Minnesota and other great dairy states of the

North Powder News.

In last week's issue there appeared an item announcing the birth of a boy to Mrs. J. O. Plicher. That an item of this kind should get into circulation when there is not a particle of truth in it, is detestable, and the habit that have of always talking and mak-lighting remarks in regard to ing slighting remarks in regard to events of this kind, and especially in advance, is dirty and contemptible, and those who follow it should be classed among the degenerates and banished from associating with civilized people.

Responsibility in a Ho

American Homes and Gardens. weighty one however, is apparent from the indifference with which many perthere is a personal responsibility is a new idea to many owners. Otherwise why is there so much indifference towards the is there so much indifference towards the house as a house, especially in dwellings of low cost? The more expensive the founcing the greater the sense of responsiof 10,000 for the family of the deceased. bility, because in such cases the material elements are better understood. It is easier to reckon the damage caused by neglect of a costly house, while a cheap or inexpensive one is bound to decay and may be viewed with more or less indif-ference. But if the owner is not keenly ference. But if the owner is not keenly alive to any sense of personal responsibility he should not ignore what he owes his family. Every man who buys a house should see to it that it is, in every way, worthy of his family. This is the most important aspect of a house, far transcending every other point of view. If his means are limited the dwelling will necessarily be of a modest character. But it need not be bad, it need not be attuated in the midst of squalled surroundings, it in the midst of squalld surroundings, it need not adjoin obnoxious sites, it need not, in fact, be open to any fair criticism.

E. W. Howe in Atchison (Kan.) Globe. I never enjoyed anything as I enjoyed getting home. When I go to heaven, I will think to myself: "This isn't so much; I had a better time when I returned to Atchison after an absence of nearly five months." . . And then I hurried up home. Some more of my friends had sent flowers, and after I had admired them this occurred to me: "The best thing about it all is that big, wide bed of mine." . . For months and months I had been sleeping in narrow ateamship beds, and in hotel beds "made up" after a fashion I do not admire. And when I actually got into my bed it seemed something had been done to it, it was so comfortable. But it was the same old bed. . And so I completed my journey around the world, going by way of flushville; always traveling westward. months." . . . And then I hurried up

Boston Transcript.
Judge Lindsey, of the Juvenile Court, Denver, Cole., tells of a National plan now under way to better the conditions of poor children, saying:
"On my recent visit to New York I "On my recent visit to New York I was invited by representatives of John D. Rockefeller to call at the head-quarters of the Standard Oil Company to discuss plans for the Nationalization of the work I have been doing in Denver. I found that Mr. Rockefeller and other philanthropists of wealth desired to obtain a feasible plan for the betterment of the poor children of all the large cities of the Nation. They asked my advice and asked me to make asked my advice and asked me to make a plan, intimating that if it should be satisfactory unlimited means would be placed at my disposal to carry it out."

Better Than Hazing.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The students of the Missouri University are a resourceful lot of young men. The university has suffered recently from a lack of coal, the supply growing smaller and smaller until it was announced that without fuel the institution must close its doors. Then arose the student body and hied itself to the woods and there bestirred itself with such good effect that sufficient fuel was cut and stored away to last the university a full month. This being accomplished these hewers of wood returned to their studies and sattled down to a calm enjoyment of the atmospheric warmth that was so largely due to their tircless energy.

TAX DODGERS PAY UP.

North American.

Most amazing is the change which has come over Buffalo, N. Y., since the inauguration of Mayor James N. Adam. Although elected on a reform ticket, he had at the start of his administration opposition from part of the press and a fairly large proportion of the

Now he virtually has the united suppart of the newspapers, he has been indorsed by nearly all the clubs and organizations, and, what is most unusual, he is backed by the brewers,

ho are apparently in earnest in the ght to crush out vice. When Mayor Adam announced that municipal ownersaip was a very excellent thing he was not taken spri-ously, but it did not take long to bring around to his way of thinking the mass of the people, and a proposition to hulld a city gas plant is now being worked out by the Mayor, Gas is now supplied by an offshoot of the Standard Oil Company, from which temporary

cessions have been demanded Mayor Adam has done some startling taings. He started out on the ptinciple that the people of Buffaio as a waole were honest, and when he de the resignations of a few city officials who were known to be grafters he was

Buffalo has been a rather wicked city, and its tenderioin needed clean-ing. To do this some changes had to be made in the police department. The diamissal of the Superintendent and transfers of others convinced the po-lice force that the old warrior in the lice force that the old warrior in the Mayor's chair could not be fooled, and in a few weeks the tenderloin were a deserted appearance. The gamblers fled early in the crusade.

Leading brewers were furnished a list of places that were not straight The brewers declared that they would not sell to any "joint," and they kept the promise so faithfully that these places went out of business. The brewers went further than that; they noti-fied all saloonkeepers that they had to live up to the law, or get no heer. And, if it became necessary, the National organization of brewers would be called upon to cut off the outside

Mayor Adam served notice on a lot of wealthy men that if they didn't stop swearing off taxes he would send them to jall. Buffalo's tax receipts will

hereafter be higher.
The International Rallway, which owns many trolley lines in the city jammed a bill through Councils befor Mayor Adam came into office, giving it certain privileges on one street, Mayor Adam has held up its plans to get free franchises on other streets, and he has made it clear that all concessions to street railway companies in the fu-ture will be based on the city's option to buy the roads at a future date.

FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

More Than 5,000,000 Policies, Protecting Many Holders. World's Work.

The cheapest insurance is "fraternal" nsurance, which is the kind commonly taken out by men whose yearly earnings are less than \$1000. It is maintained by granges, unions and a great variety of secret orders. Some form of it has been in existence from time immemorial. The earlier plan was an assessment system, by which on the death of a member of the organization a definite sum was paid to his beneficiary and all the living members were assessed enough to make up this sum. No mortality tables were used and no effort was made to proportion the costs to the benefits received. The proceeds were distributed not in proportion to the assessments paid, but as member-

This system has survived in one of the last places where it would be expected, the New York Stock Exchange, which has the highest fraternal life benefit of all organizations in the United States. Its traditions, running back to the old exchanges of Frankfort and Amsterdam. include fraternal association among all the brokers in it, and the payment of a large death benefit to the family of every broker who dies. Irrespective of the price paid for his seat or the length of There is only one other so

tions the maximum is \$3000 or less. The fraternal societies issue almost as many policies as the old-line companes. Since the average amount of a fraternal policy is smaller, the total amount of insurance is less in the fraternal societies.

The statistics of the recognized insurance companies are readily available through their reports to the state insurance departments, but it is difficult to collect full information about the fraternal societies. In addition to the recognized organizations which publish information about themselves and belong to the Associated Fraternities of America or the National Fraternal Congress, there are hundreds of trade unions, secret societies and other associations which furnish life insurance protection on the fraternal basis. On January 1, 1995, there were 171 societies making reports. They had issued in 1904 578,331 certificates, giving life insurance protection to the amount of \$578,278,127. They had in force ing life insurance protection to the amount of \$878,278,127. They had in force more than 5,000,000 certificates and more than \$6,965,000,000 worth of insurance.

Public Art in the Country.

American Homes and Gardens.

The farmer needs to be trained to appreciate the value of pleasant house serroundings. His house grounds should be well kept; his barns should be devoid of advertisements; and he should manfully resist the persuasions of the advertising man who would paint signs on his rocks or stand them up on the meadows facing the railroads. These things are commonplace enough in themselves, and yet if no more was done than improve these matters, the country would be a pleasanter place to visit and to travel through. The country does not need monuments. It country does not need monuments it does not need country works of art. It does not call for the things the city demands as a matter of course; its needs are its own, but they are quite as urgent as any of the matters which appear so ex-sential in the cities; its claims to artistic consideration are important.

Agnes Carter Mason.
There come, across a sun-lit sea,
A hundred boats to shore.
Their white sails shining silverly;
But one comes nevermore.
Come freighted all with love and fears,
And ride the billiows gailantly;
But vainly, throf the restless year,
I waited by the changing sea.

I watched the glad sun climb and climb, And flood the waves with gold.
I watched the tempest's rage sublime.
The white surf dashing cold.
And from my chamber window oft
I saw across the shadowy bay
A single glimmery siar aloft
Give promise of another day.

I watched the sea birds akim in flocks, And counted as they flew. I dreamed upon the shelving rocks, Above the breakers blue. My tangled nets all idle lay: My fishing boat slipped out to sea, And still I waited, day by day. The ship that never came to me.

And wasted life and lost delight Have left me empty hands. The bine waves mock me, isnahing Rum lightly up the sands. And, leaping to my feet full fast. A hattered wreck they filing to n and inus my beated ship, at last. Comes floating on the Summer a