## The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. ET INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, TO (By Mail.)

one year (issued Thursday)... and Weekly, one year..... 3.50

Daily, Sunday included, one year ..... 2.09
Daily, Sunday included, one month.... 75
HOW TO REMIT - Sund postorice money
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10 to 14 Pages. . . . . cent
16 to 25 Pages . . . . . cents
20 to 44 Pages . . . . . cents
46 to 60 Pages . . . . . cents
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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1907

USES OF INLAND WATERWAYS.

President Roosevelt's letter upon the subject of systematic improvement of inland waterways is the beginning of policy of the National Government which will in time reflect as great credit upon its author as anything he The subject has been dis cussed in a small way by commercial organizations heretofore, but has never come to general attention, nor would now receive more than passing no tice but for the forceful presentation of its various phases in the letter published in yesterday's Oregonian: An Inland Waterways Commission has been appointed to investigate the subject in all its bearings, and report a ment and control of the waterways of the United States. This applies to the improvement of navigable rivers, for it is over these only that the general Government has jurisdiction and for which President Roosevelt says the Covernment must acknowledge responsibility and obligation. Improvement of inland waterways

has in the past been haphazard and without system. As the President says, this once determined, it is not difficult works designed to control our rivers have usually been undertaken for a single purpose, such as the improvement of navigation, develop nt of power, re clamation of arld lands, protection from floods or supplying water for do estic and manufacturing purposes. This has been true in every part of the country, and the lack of system has regulted in enormous waste of time and money. We need not go far from home to see an illustration. The Government is today working upon a canal at Cellio for the purpose of enabling up-river steamboats to pass Celilo Construction of canal and locks has but a single purpose, improvement of navigation. Beyond a doubt there is opportunity for development of valuable power at Celllo, and if the work were undertaken in conjunction with construction of canni and locks, the two enterprises could be carried to successful termination at much less cost than can be done separately. The Government has control over the Co-lumbia at Cellio. It has a right to take the water for improvement of transportation and for development of power. It should do both. In due time the power developed at Celilo would bring in revenue sufficient to pay in-

Improvements

River, where the Government has spent billions of dollars, have had the single purpose of improving navigation or atfording protection from floods. thought has been given to any other advantage to be gained in connection improvement. The City of Chicago has recently constructed canal from Lake Michigan toward the Mississippi. The immediate purpose of the canal is that of a sewer, to carry away filth that has been polluting the water supply of the great city upon the southern shore of the lake. Chicago the Philippines, seize those islands and fortify themselves, they could put this has in mind a plan by which the Government will complete the canal to onnection with the Mississippi River, thus affording transportation by water from the Lakes to the Gulf. The canal has been constructed to Jollet, a distance of 40 miles, and here the water (10,000 cubic feet per second) is turned into an old channel to find its way to Mississippi. As a sewer it server its purpose. But where the canal terminates there is a drop of 12 feet and a private corporation has undertaken appropriate that 10,000 cubic feet of water per second, turn it into power and sell the power to the people of Chicago, who have spent \$50,000,000 constructing the works that carry the water out of Joliet. It is estimated that the power Chicago has thrown away is worth \$2,000,000 a year, or 4 per cent on the cost of the canal. And that power is worth much less today

on the Mississippi

than it will be a decade hence. There is no need to multiply instances. A moment's thought will conthat irrigation, water many waterway improvements and it

be. Water taken from the Deschutes or the Klamath or any other stream should be so conducted as to be available for development of power if posand when the Government is ended-not through lack of men or sible. also be owner of the power. In the words of the President, "The time has ome for merging local projects and uses of the inland waters in a comprehensive plan designed for the benefit fighting resources of the North. of the entire country. Such a plan Since Japanese threats began, less of the entire country. Such a plan Since Japanese threats began, less should consider and include all the uses has been heard from the foes of a large the points of view of all users of water.

from which it is washed. The magni-

tude of this loss of soil presents for

consideration the problem of devising means of diminishing the wash and if

possible recovering the sediment. All this is to be included in the general

task imposed upon the commission, in

provement of inland waterways. Trans-

portation will probably always be the primary object in river improvement,

but as the years roll by and fuel be-

comes less plentiful, the power prob-

President is headed by Theodore E.

Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the rivers

and harbors committee of the lower house of Congress. It includes F. H.

Newell, of the Reclamation Service,

and Gifford Pinchot, of the Forestry

Bureau. The other members are Sen-

ator Francis G. Newlands, Senator William Warner, Congressman John H.

Bankhead, of Alabama; General Alex-

ander Mackenzie, of the United States

Engineer Service; Dr. W. G. McGee, of the United States Geological Survey,

er of corporations. Some of these men

are not known to the public. Those who are known are men of such char-

acter and ability as to create for the

in the public mind

commission a very favorable impression

WHERE PAST LIVING YEARS AND ENDS.

Fast living is assigned as the cause

of the embezziement of \$6000 by an As-

toria young man from his employers. The thefts of money had extended over

a period of 12 months. Fast living will

only his own earnings to live upon.

A fast pace is always downhill, and

the longer it continues the faster it be-

view the fast traveler is having a "good

omes, and then, in accordance with

The fast traveler must pay for his

noney, but he has thrown away time

public disgrace and punishment, as

science. It is an enforcement of the

law that those who dance must pay

the fiddler. When the world offers so

many opportunities for healthful, en-

nobiling enjoyment, there is no possible excuse for indulgence in frivolous or

worse than frivolous pleasures that leave empty heads and empty purses.

The young man who would avoid the

final catastrophe that ends what might

have been a brilliant life career, must

are the introduction to vices of more

serious nature and more difficult to

vercome. Every young man must de

termine for himself whether his life

shall be honorable or dishonorable and

to shape a course that will reach the

desired goal. The man who has start-

ed wrong can see in the disclosures at Astoria the probable story of his own

life unless he changes his ideals, his

opes, his ambitions and his actions,

FORTIFYING THE PHILIPPINES.

Japan would attack the Philippines

case of war with the United States,

and if it could wrest them away would probably then assume the defensive,

hus challenging the United States to

iislodge the Japanese from the Philip-

oines or to give up. Realizing this,

the President is getting ready to de-

fend the Philippines as soon as pos-

sible, with forts and guns, for which

Congress has provided \$1,435,000. Japan

would probably not risk a fleet so far

from home as the Western Coast of

to these waters. Besides, if hostile ships should come, they could hit this

land power of this country-its re-

sources for carrying on war-the Jap-

anese could not reach. Besides they

would not dare enter our ports, ex-posed as they would be to guns and submerged mines. Nor could they even

American warships an entirely differ-

The Japanese are too wary to be ig-

norant of these traits and of the efficiency of the American Navy. But

they see that if they could catch the

United States unprepared for war in

country to tremendous disadvantage.

this country enormous quantities of blood and treasure, and a faction would

spring up at home, declaring the cost

It would seem, therefore, that the

Jap wears a chip on his shoulder be-

the United States to defend the P

cause he knows the unpreparedness of

ippines. This country will establish fortifications in the islands at once, however, and then the greed of the Jap

for those islands will have proper

check. There is good reason to be-

lieve that there would be no war talk at all if it were not for the Japanese

itch to possess the Philippines and the notion that the United States, being

far distant, could not well defend them. Besides, the Japanese having taken

the measure of the Russian white race

imagine the American white race made

The one weakness of the United

States is the unfortified condition of

dislodge the Japanese might cost

blood in their veins,

ot worth while.

of similar stuff.

United States. The American

beginning of a downward

Idleness and evil companions

the

shun

coursé.

well as the scourging of his own con-

universal law of

an accounting must be had.

From his temporary point of

But eventually the crash

compensation,

nake any man an embezzler if he has

and Herbert Knox Smith, Commission

The commission appointed by

m becomes steadily more

formulating a

general plan for im-

to which streams may be put and American Navy. The Japanese menace Each voter would under ordinary election being together and co-ordinate has brought to the attention of this tion methods be entitled to vote for done, the necessity of possessing a The President's letter also brings out strong fleet in Pacific and Atlan an astounding fact which has common knowledge so long that its imortance has been forgotten. He quotes se moved quickly from one shore of eminent authorities for the assertion that every year the Mississippi River the United States to the other. With the Philippines fortified, Japan carries away sediment equal to double United States. It would emerge from the amount of material that must be removed in excavating for the Panama the conflict, probably a ruined nation, Canal. This sediment is composed of the most fertile materials of the lands

would be checked perhaps forever. FAULTY FUNDAMENTALS.

superior fighting numbers of the Northern soldiers, but by the superior

Helicon Hall went the way of things terrestrial and Upton Sinclair's dream went up in smoke. After a few months in Elysia, where the servant deased worrying and the family was at rest, the peace was rudely shattered in the still hours of early morn by the on-slaught of the iconoclastic devourer. The literary colony that had sought repose was driven forth in a cold world, clad as fancy favored—and lightly at that—to watch its erstwhile haven dis-"The blaze was preceded by an olve. explosion in the ballroom," so the dispatches tell us, but the cause thereof thing spontaneous. No doubt the incubus of inertia, tired of its happy, peaceful surroundings, got exceeding eary and ripped up things. There can be no Utopia in these days.

Here was a place where everything was planned as desired; no friction, no turmoil, no anything to disturb the even serenity. The meals were on time and cooked just right; the temperature of the rooms was balmy, though outside there were snow and ice; the beds were downy and conthough duced to slumber; the whole machin-ery of the great household moved with the automatic regularity of a great en-Yet there was a cog missing in the massive wheel, and the deluded victims of the miscalled happiness found it out. In all the plans the discoverer of "The Jungle" seemed not to have thought of a fire department, that by No. 3 (per phonograph) give the cus-tomary yell to "Walk up on her, now! What in so-and-so are you waiting for?" and all that goes with the job, winding up with button No. 4 to reel up and go home.

There was not even a ladder, and when the matron looked for it the hell- in his name. Just as the New rope in the tower was missing. So she had to climb a lattice 50 feet to sound the alarm on the bell. Let us hope pajamas were included in the plans of ride. He may not be an embezzler of rganization. If not, then it is up to and energy and self-respect. If he has added crime against others to the crime against himself, he must endure recreates his family, to provide all the things that were missing.

CURBING RAILROAD PLUNDER.

Laws to prevent discrimination in railroad rates Harriman and his confederates are willing to see enacted, if they will but pacify the "reform agitation." But when those laws are likely to be extended so as to prevent acts like the loot of the Chicago & Alton, and the high finance plunder in onnection with suppression of Southern Pacific earnings reports, the Union Pacific dividend and the purchase by Union Pacific of stock of the Illinois entral and of other railroads-then the buccaneers grow alarmed and, as Harriman did in Washington recently, de-plore the "reform agitation" as a "tenlency of unsuccessful men to assail those who are successful."

These plunder acts Harriman would ot explain fully to the Interstate Comerce Commission. Yet the commisezed out enough facts to inform the people of the nature of the transactions. Harriman's refusal to transactions. divulge the full details leaves a wellfounded suspicion in the public mind that the deals were accomplished for he aggrandizement of a few selfish high-finance bandits. Indeed, this suspicion amounts practically to full knowledge. The beneficiaries are the "successful men." The American people are the "unsuccessful men." whose laws did not prevent the others from thus plundering the public carriers of the Nation

Laws will now be enacted to check this high finance. Of course, this will not conform with the "fair play" ideas of the bandits, Harriman already rails against the "unfair methods of the adships would be greater in fighting ministration, as carried out by the power than any fleet Japan could send Interstate Commerce Commission," and declares "there is now no incentive for a man to be successful," but is "sure country in no vital part. The great in- that in the end the old American spirit of fair play will prevail."

It would be interesting to hear

whether Harriman considers the Alton matter "fair play." The Chicago & Alton Railroad, when bought in 1899 by a Harriman syndicate, was capitalapproach the ports. They would find | ized for \$39,935,887. Seven years later the capitalization was \$122,872,000, of ent sort from Russian or Chinese. Which \$50,000,000 was water. The "clean-American Navy gunners are the most up" for Harriman's syndicate amountexpert in the world, not excepting the cd to some \$24,000,000. But this was Japanese, and they have brave fight-one of his minor deals. So trivial was one of his minor deals. So trivial was t that an item of \$2,000,000 was omitted from it. "A little matter of \$2,000,000 doesn't amount to so much one way or the other," said he, when asked concerning it, before the Interstate Com-

> This depredation is only one of many But it reveals the others. The public sees that laws to regulate rates will occomplish only a part of the correct tion needed. The plunder barons have been willing to yield to rate regulation if they could but preserve their bigger profits. Now when they are likely to lose their get-rich-quick method, they say their foes are attacking the successful men.

> These matters have received the scrutiny of the President. Last Saturday he held a conference with Governor Deneen, of Illinois, presumably over the Alton matter. When J. P. Morgan visited him several days before, to protest against popular hostility to-ward railroads and to prepare for the proposed meeting with railroad pres idents and magnates, he doubtless learned that the President is loaded with facts.

The people now demand more string ent enactments than the rate law, so as to prevent high finance plunder. It will be vain for Harriman and his associates to plead against it. Perhaps it will be impossible to enact laws to cure the Philippines. With this cured, Japan power and navigation can be joined in will be in no position to carry on war all at once. But, as new sources of many waterway improvements and it against this country. Its resources are plunder are revealed, remedial enactgoes without saying that they should no match for this country's-and in ments will be effected. If this cannot the canal,

war, the ability of a nation to sustain be done through regulation of rail- RAILROADS AND THE PEOPLE PROBING NORMAL SCHOOLS DEAL LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY

Illinois has a "minority owner of the canal system it should ships, but through exhaustion of re- tion" provision in its constitution which sources. The end of the American the Inter Ocean says has worked very Civil War was accomplished not by the effectively. It is what is known as a "cumulative voting" plan, and applies only to election of candidates for the lower house of the Legislature. There are three Representatives to be elected from each senatorial district. country, as nothing else could have their candidates. The Illinois constitution gives each voter three votes for Representative and he may cast th waters and of early completion of the for three men or for one. Under this Panama Canal, so that warships can plan, if the Democrats are in the minority, they nominate but one candidate and each Democratic voter casts his three votes for that one candidate, could gain nothing in war with the thereby giving the one candidate United States. It would emerge from enough to elect him. The Republicans in that district, realizing that the Dem-ocrats can elect one candidate in spite of them, nominate but two and center their votes upon these. Where two candidates are neminated and the oter has three votes, he may cast one and one-half votes for each. The cumulative plan does not apply to election of members of the Senate.

> Persons who object to being made the victims of apparent rudeness should be careful not to invite such treatment example, those who needlessly block the way of busy people in public places should not feel aggrieved if they and themselves jostled by the hurrying crowd. An Eastern exchange relates an incident not uncommon in Portland and in every other city. A woman was allehting from a streetcar and stood on the steps for a moment to repeat farewells and good wishes to a friend remaining upon the car. Other passen-gers desiring to get off the car crowded against her with the result that the smiling face of a pretty woman be came the scowling visage of a shrew. Her remark about the impoliteness of nen would have been amusing were they not voiced in tones unbe a lady. She thought she had been ill treated when, as a matter of fact, she was the one who had violated the rules of etiquette. Lingering farewells proper in their time and place, but in a crowded thoroughfare all else must yield to the necessary rule "move on."

The New York Tribune is stirring up a fuss because police inspectors in the American metropolis live in luxury on salaries that fire department officials pressing button No. 1 would sound the find it difficult to live modestly upon. alarm, No. 2 unreel the hose and lay it. The fire department officials live in small houses and spend little on lux-uries. The police inspectors own costly homes (in their wives' names) and have liveried servants. The Tribune remarks the coincidence that while all inspectors live in fine homes, not one of them has the title to the property ontemporary gets ready to ask the question, "Where did he get it? fact develops that the inspectors are spending \$100,000 trying to defeat an anti-graft bill in the New York Legis-Mr. Sinclair, when he rebuilds and lature, and the question becomes un-

> Always something comes up to per suade Masters and Shepherd to stay in the Council. If Masters will stay long enough, the corporation member the Council can deprive the people of the pleasure of electing his successor. Mr. Masters is required to quit the Council, because of change of his residence from the Fifth Ward, but of course, if his valuable services shall be needed in the Council until after the city election in June, the people will not hoose his successor, and the present Council can elect the new member to take his seat before the first meeting of the new Council in July. Beats all, the important interests that must be served by Mr. Masters.

We hear that Editor Geer, up Pendieton way, indulges in a little sneer because The Oregonian referred to the Mayer sixtieth wedding anniversary as diamond jubilee. He thinks they should walt 15 more years. It is to be regretted that Editor Geer did think it all out in time to advise the late Queen Victoria of her exceedingly bad taste in celebrating her diamond jubilee after she had been on the throne

The United States gave Japan her start in civilization and educated many of her young men who became leaders in the making of modern Japan. Now ohn D. Rockefeller proposes to give \$50,000,000 to start an awakening in China. Perhaps we may have reason to regret the awakening unless we find ome satisfactory means of checking what we are pleased to call the "vellow peril."

The New York special franchise tax law has brought in so much revenue that the counties have been relieved of their direct state taxes. But what's the use of thinking about that after an Oregon Legislature has defeated all legislation looking to the attainment of the same conditions in this state?

New York race track men have a superstition that \$2 bills are unlucky For that reason, before they bet a \$2 bill, they clip off a small piece from one corner. They would find that \$2 bills are lucky if they would bet the corner they clip off and put the rest back in their pockets.

"Do it now" is a legend that many energetic men and women have hung up over their desks to serve as a con stant reminder against procrastination. An exchange suggests a very appropri-ate companion motto: "Do It Better." City Councilmen want their salaries

raised. Some of them are entitled to it, and the matter should be called to the attention of the gas company and the Southern Pacific. Up to the hour of going to press

Harriman had not secured a controlling Interest in the Canadian Pacific nor the Trans-Siberian Railroad. If the soul has weight, the existence

f numerous narrow individuals proves

that the true net weight standard fails to apply in one more direction. We are in a sad state, indeed, when a financial panic is threatened because the railroads are to be required to obey

In view of recent calamities, state Legislatures ought to get that unwritten law on the statute books quick.

It would seem that almost enough aspectors have visited Panama to dig

Retaliation Doesn't Pay, and Justice Will Prevail in the End.

New York World. No sooner has the two-cent-fare law gone into effect in Nebraska than the railroads retaliate by discontinuing a number of their passenger trains. They have even gone so far as to compel passengers from outside states to buy fresh tickets and recheck their gage at the Nebraska state line. may be that by deliberately inconveni encing their patrons the roads will succeed in starting a popular reaction in their own favor, but it looks like a reckless experiment. When the two-cents-a-mile bill was under consideration at Harrisburg.

Pennsylvania Railroad clared that a two-cent fare would mean a two-cent service. It would be im possible to maintain their fast Chicago service or to operate passenger trains on minor state lines at a profit.

The railroad manager usually takes

the gloomiest view of the case when he cannot have his own way. Ruin always stores him in the face at the slightest provocation. Still, it is obviously true that an arbitrary passenger rate enforced throughout an entire state might sometimes prove utterly unfalr. In New York the two-cent rate applies to main lines, and in some states the legal rate is determined by the gross earnings per mile Traffice conditions in New York may warrant one set of maximum charges hose in Nebraska another and those in Nevada still another. General uniformity is out of the question. Some thing must be left to experience, whatever the local state of resentment against corporations.

Over 25 State Legislatures this winter have undertaken to enact laws against the railroads, mostly through regulation, direct or indirect, of their charges and service. The provailing sentiment seems to be that new rate laws and new commissions will auto matically solve all problems. An in telligent understanding of the transportation question is not expected, and he railroads on their part have done next to nothing to supply it.

Mr. Harriman, for instance, knowns better, says that it does not matter to the public what is the capit-alization of a railroal; the only thing that concerns the public is the kind of service a railroad furnishes. Yet every time railroad regulation, either under Federal or state laws, is proposed, railroad companies like Mr. Harriman's which have been fraudulently overcapitalized bitterly protest that any interference with their private management will make it impossible for them to pay interest on their bonds and dividends on their stocks.

Between Harrimans and a public actuated largely by prejudice it will not be easy to effect peace, especially when the rights of passengers and shippers are disregarded as contemptuously as the interests of legitimate investors. But the rallroads are certain o gain nothing by pursuing a policy of retaliation. However crude and unwise some of the restrictive legislation may be, it would be far better for the roads to make an honest attempt carry out the spirit of the law. The Then they can go before the Legislatures with their balance-sheets and fairly ask for a square deal if they have not been getting it. The American people intend to be just. In the long run they would be more than just if the railroads would meet them half way.

THEY WAIT FOR PUBLIC OPINION Point Made That Lawyers Delay Disbarring Their Venul Brethren.

PORTLAND, March 17 .- (To the Ed-tter.)-I wish to indoree The Orego-nian's recent editorial "lambasting" the lawyers. It was the truth from start I am well aware that The Oregonian

es not need any of my unsolicited help. But after reading the reply by Robert Treat Platt, I consider it a duty as a public juror in the case to hand up my decision—which is that Attorney Platt utterly failed to establish or prove his case, or disprove The Oregonlan's statements. Take the recent cases of Ach, Hubbard and Maynard. Why didn't the lawyers kick out these

men before the public did?

If lawyers have such a high sense of honor, and are so much more intelligent than the common people, why don't they discover the "shysters" in their ranks and fire them before the common people do the firing act? We all know that when a rich man commits a crime and is detected, he

immediately employs from one to a half-dozen of the brainlest, most tal-ented lawyers to be found, because, as The Oregonian has said, they know better how to evade the law and defeat justice. Oh, yes, there may occasionally be an honest lawyer; but at doesn't get much work. I am for the truth, even if it does hurt. R. R. B.

OREGON CITY, Or., March 15. - (To the Editor.)—I am inclined to question frederic J. Haskin's account of the origin of the word "skedaddie." I well recollect hearing it told in Oberlin College that in the days of the Civil War the professor of Greek in that institu-tion left for the front, taking half the college attendance with him. One day when the routed enemy was flying, the excited professor shouted, "See them skedandumi!"—the Greek for "scatter."
"What's that?" cried one of the boys,
"'skedaddle, did you say?" The pro-fessor laughed. "Yes, that's good.
See them 'skedaddle!" The word caught, ran over the field and got into the newspapers. It is quite likely that the war correspondent of the London Times first heard it at Bull Run, but he was not the originator of the word. The root is "skeda," another form is "akedo," the present popular skidoo, that has been used by college boys for years, but has only lately reached the public ear. With so respectable an origin, "skidoo" is likely to become good English. EVA EMERY DYE. good English.

The Why of Overdue Insurance. ABERDEEN, Wash., March 16.—(To the Editor.)—Please explain the subject of reinsurance of overdue ocean-going vessels. Where is this kind of speculation principally carried on and what are the methods employed? SUBSCRIBER.

Overdue reinsurance is in effect a distribution of the increased risk which ap pears as a vessel's voyage is unduly prolonged. An underwriter carrying, say \$56,000 insurance on a vessel at a low premium, will, as the danger of loss increases, parcel this \$50,000 risk out among other parties, paying them all the way from 5 per cent to 30 per cent premium in proportion to the steadily increasing risk of total loss. In addition to this egitimate form of reinsurance, which is agaged in only by the parties directly interested in the safety of the ship, there s much gambling on similar lines by parties having no direct interest in the safety of the ship. Overdue reinsurance is carried on in all large scaports throughout the world-

Representative Jones Accuses Governor Chamberinin's Political Machine. INDEPENDENCE, Or., March 16.—(To

the Editor.)-In a Portland evening newspaper the other day, Governor Chamber lain, through his mouthpiece, Tony Noltner, says it is his personal opinion that a majority of the voters of Polk County think that if I ever want another office, I had better move back to Lincoln County The grave charge of this mouthpiece of the Governor, who is, by the way, president of the Democratic Board of Regents of the Monmouth Normal School, is of the Monmouth Normal School, is that I allowed Vawter and Jackson to attach an amendment to the Senate bill of Senator Loughary, for the support of the Drain Normal School. This, however, is not the reason for the attack on me. The fact is that the Governor, with all his shrewdness and political cunning, has made a mess of the normal question, and wants to unload it on the Legislature, and vants to unload it on the Legislature, and wants to unload it on the Legislature, and he has had it in for me since 1963, when I succeeded in carrying a normal bill over his veto in the House. But the real sore place affecting the Governor is the Rair-road Commission. He grieves over the fact that I would not allow him and his emocratic brethren to buildoze me into lowing him to appoint the Commission der the Chapman act, thus adding three ore appointive offices to his string of about a hundred-making him more vote or the United States Senate. Since h for the United States Senate. Since he has, through his mouthpiece, Tony Nolther, seen fit to advise me as to my future political course, I will say here and now that, should I ever be a candidate for any office in Polk County, I hereby extend a hearty invitation to both the gentlement to the Piles Pibber County. to come up to the Blue Ribbon County and make a joint canvass, allowing the people to be the judges as to whose record is the best on the normal school ques

As a matter of fact, neither the Gov-Polk County since the Legislature ad-ourned, and they know nothing of the pointon of the voters of the county ex-cept as told to them by a man who is frawing a salary from the normal school ind and has been under salary for many ears. There is no complaint in Polk bunty over the action of the Polk County eurs. delegation except possibly from a dozen who are directly interested. But there are many who are complaining at the Governor's course in vetoing the Smith

One of the good reasons the people have One of the good reasons the people have for opposing the nermal schools is that members of the Board of Regents and instructors in the schools have for years been attending each session of the Legislature and lobbying for larger appropriations for their schools. And the most regular and most persistent member of all the boards is Tony Noltner. Early in the session I asked Mr. Buther and Mr. he session I asked Mr. Butler and Mr. Moran to keep Mr. Noltner from lobby-ing for Monmouth on the floor, as I knew it would hurt the cause. Polk County was also represented in the House by Dr. McCallan, yet the president of the Nor-mai Board does not mention his name, although the doctor. We navel did not although the doctor, like myself, did not kill the Drain rider. If this is not an in-sult to the doctor, then the whole attack on myself must be a personal one. The facts are, the Loughary bill did not

to the House until the last days of he session, and after both the Weston and Ashland schools had got their appro-priation. Then the Polk County delega-tion held a conference with members of the Normal Board and instructors of the Monmouth school, and both Dr. McCalon and myself agreed to be advised by he Monmouth delegation from the Board of Regents and the school—as to the best hing to do. This is probably the worst nistake we made-if we made a mistake judgment in the matter. As it was on Jaugment in the matter. As it was on a show-down it made no difference, for it was killed by the Governor's veto, and if the Folk County delegation had succeeded in killing the Drain rider, then the Drain people would have killed the bill. Monnouth lost the support of three mem-ners by the Drain amendment, and if the amendment had been killed. Mon-mouth would have lost the support of all the Southern Oregon members and the bill would have been killed by a large majority. In any event the kick would have been coming from Tony Notice. have been coming from Tony Noltner, as he would have lost his job, either way the cat jumped. He should have used more influence with the Governor, and kept the

If the Governor had not lost his tem over the Railroad Commission and the cover the Railroad Commission and the bill off the whole Republican y, he would not have been led into hing the Smith bill, and thus the whole Normal question would have been settled. However, there has been a re-action, and the Governor will find it a

the people of Polk County have any grievance it is not against their delegation but with the Governor, who delegation but with the Governor, who cut off the support of their school until the next meeting of the Legislature. But be it remembered that not all of the people of the people of the control of the people of the peop le of Pork County want normal scho At the last election the voters of Poli County, by a large majority, cast their votes against all the normal schools, in cluding Monmouth.

B. F. JONES. Appreciation of an Editorial M'MINNVILLE, Or., March 16 - (To the Editor.)-The editorial in last Friday's Oregonian relating to the sileged plagiar-ism of Wallace G. Trill, of Willamette University, is the most fair-minded state-

ment of the case we have yet seen.
A COLLEGE STUDENT.

Lexington Wheatfield.

It's pretty hard for a girl to be hugged and play the plane at the same time.

He Had It Two Years

Newberg Graphic. The price he paid for the place was \$2100 and he sold it for \$4000, which shows a nice profit on the investment

Needs Chamberlain Remedies.

Datius Observer.
The Capital Journal prints in its editorial lumn a recipe for a cure for back-ache What Editor Hofer really needs is a cure for chronic belly-ache.

Looking Up Crop Statistics

\* Conyon City Eagle.

A grasshopper is something unusual in the month of March, yet such put in appearance last week at the home of W. H. Damon, of Mount Vernon. The Real Stock

To be Irish and proud of it is a natural consequence, and a distinction of the race which has followed them throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Little Tickler. Seattle Municipal News.

When a politician begins to cultivate church people after ignoring them for a year, 'tis a sure sign that the office bee is again doing a little buzzing.

Woodland Independent
U'Ren hasn't the only referendum machinery in the state. His is liable to get
rusty, while the grange machine is well
oiled and in good working order.

Sounds Like Oregon.

Olympia Recorder,
A good many legislators are returning
home, wondering just what effect that
direct primary law will have upon their
prospects for returning two years hence.

Sign of War.

Ione Proclaimer Touch a long-eared, four-legged animal in a weak spot and watch it kick and mort. Yes, it is true that some that can anort. Yes, it is true that some that can talk will also stand back and call you

Make Contract With the Comet. Castie Rock Advocate.

Just as the boon of 2-cent passenger fares is about to be realized, a fury-breathing and tall-switching comet threat-ens to crash agains; the earth and tear up the tracks.

Write a Letter.

Baker City Democrat.
The settlement of a country depends argely upon the efforts of the people thready there to make known to the world the advantages of the particular section in the way of its resources by advertising

Kent Recorder.

There surely is something in the air sast of Kent. But a short time ago a

pair of baby girls arrived at the home of Guy Walton, and new word comes in that the stork called at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pinster this morning and left a pair of twin boys.

Booming a Church on Sunday. Preewater Times.

The excursion from Pendleton to Walla Walla on Sunday for the new Christian Church was fairly well patronized. Pendleton sent 108 passengers, and intermediate points, including about 40 from this depot, furnished about the same number. Twenty-three thousand dollars was raised

at the opening.

In the Depths of Depravity. Jefferson Review.

Guess the wood famine must have hit Jefferson. Anyhow, somebody "capswolowed" a load of wood from the Review office sometime between Saturday evening and Monday morning. A fellow who will steal wood from the editor of a country newspaper will sure be warm enough by and by.

Astoria's Musical Recrudescence. Astorian.

With an extraordinary outlay of about \$150 in gold coin, Dell Scully cornered the jews-harp market here yesterday, buying the last 500 of those instruments known to be in existence: broadcast among the youngsters of the town and among the relic-hunters of maturer age, and the festive twang of the bideous things was heard on all corners last night to the discommiture of all the cats and dogs in Astoria Christendom

Harassing Predicament.

Oregon City Enterprise

The wife of one of the well-known men in the town thinks her husband is a brute. She would spell it with a big B, too. Even after giving the old zinc bath-tub a coat of nice white enamel to please her she was not satisfied, for when she went to take a bath and sat down in the tub she stuck fast. Then was when she found out that her husband was a brute. Of course she screamed. Who wouldn't if he stuck fast to a bathub? Her husband came. Then he laughed. The more he laughed the madder his wife got and the faster she wild. Firstly with much the faster she stuck. Finally with much The bride was given away by Mr. Benett.

Sage or Habbitville in New Role.

Irrigon Irrigator.

The bride was given away by Mr. Benett.

Sage or Habbitville in New Role.

Exercision she was rescued from her unpleasant predicament, although rumor has
it that she will prefer standing to sitting
for a time.

