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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1907

SHALL THERE BE A NEW STATE?

The proposal of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce that a new state be created east of the Cascade Mountains and comprising parts of Eastern gon. Eastern Washington and all of Idaho, is very properly dream, for nothing more Northern will come of it, for many years at least. In due time there may be a new state, or more than one, east of the Cascades, but the change will not be made until population and industrial development warrant it. There is now no general demand among the people of the secnor will there be until conditions warrant the formation of two new states instead of one. The report adopted by the Chamber of Commerce contains all the argument that is necessary to show the absurdity of the creation of a

state within the boundaries described.

The Chamber of Commerce points out that the Panhandle of Idaho is out off from the southern part of the state by an impenetrable mountain barrier, and that a similar condition exists in Washington and Oregon, "where the Casbarrier." But the plan is not to make these mountain barriers the boundary line between the states after the new to run a straight line east and west on the 45th parallel, which form on the 45th parallel, which forms the northern boundary of Wyoming, and run a line north and south on the 190th degree of longitude, which is the eastern boundary line of California. This would leave part of Eastern Oregon and all of Southern Idaho in one state, with the name Idsho, part of Northeastern Oregon, part of Eastern Washington and all of Northern Idaho in the new State of Lincoln, while Oregon and Washington would still be formed of territory partly west and partly east of the Cascades. The lines would still leave the natural barriers dividing states, instead of separating states, as Spokane Chamber of Commerce thinks should be the case.

The proposed line east and west would run a few miles north of Baker City, splitting the mining country in that vicinity. It would run out to the northeast corner of Wheeler County, where it would intersect the line running north. The north and south line uld run a little east of Fossil and Heppner, in Oregon, and would cut cross Yakima Valley at Sunnyside, in Washington. It would leave in Washington a small strip off the west side of the Big Bend country, while the remainder of that region would be in the new State of Lincoln! It will thus be seen that in no particular would the "natural barrier" difficulty be overcome by the creation of the new state, but, on the other hand, many difficulties would arise from the division of irrfgation and mining districts. The portions of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington left in the present states would not consent to the division as proposed. It is apparent, therefore, that when a new state shall be formed in the Inland Empire, it, will have boundaries following the summits of mountain ranges, for only by that means can the "impassable barrier" objection be met and the irrigation difficulties avoided. But neither Eastern Washington nor Eastern Oregon has either population or wealth to warrant of a separate state in nor would they be likely to join in forming a state together.

So much for the practical features of division questions. The legal pr ems are even more insurmountable. The United States Constitution provides that "new states may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned roads. He would start out from Oregon as well as of Congress." To form a new state in the Inland Empire would farmhouse along the road he traveled. fail to bring Pennypacker to the bar require the consent of the Legislatures After the plan had been in use for some of justice, they deserve the contempt of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and also of Congress. When the burden of understand the nature of his work and in every country. When a robber maintaining the state governments is would need no explanation of his busi- selzes cash from the counters of a bank already so great as-to make the taxnavers grown, it is not likely that the burdens will be heavily increased by assistance, but in the great majority of if he can, and retake his property, even week.

setting up a new state government Creation of a new state would place a dial welcome. He could walk over direct burden upon the people of the their fields, examine the soil, inspect Inland Empire by requiring them to build a new Capitol, establish new asyums, prisons and other institutions. indirectly it would increase the expense of maintaining state governments in changing from a crop that is unprofit-the states from which a portion of the territory should be taken. The agitation for a new state does not arise among the people. It has its origin in one or two cities that aspire to be the capital of the new state, and it is perhaps encouraged by men who see new opportunities for political power or official position. The agitation is premature by a score of years or more.

could muster perhaps not more than

5000 on a strictly party issue? This question is agonizing the Democratic

patriots. It causes varying effects.

One group insists on relegating the

ote alone. Another group demands

oles, as the only way of building up the

didate, because he sees the necessity of winning several thousand Republi-

can votes. Another Democratic candi-

party to the subordinate offices, for the

purpose of carrying out Democratic

policies and principles in municipal af-

fairs. He is supported by a consider

able element of his party. Another ele-

Patriots cry out angrily against one another, wave their arms and brandish

their fists. The leaders of the two fac-

tions write letters, each trying to put the other "in a hole," The belligerents

gather in a little room for a conference

and all but lift the roof with their

The first cause of Democratic weak-

ness in this city, of course, is the nat-

ural preponderance of Republican sen-

have lost ground and Roosevelt ideas

have still further weakened the Demo-cratic following. But, aside from Dem-

ocratic principles and general policies

the management of the party in this

city has stunted its growth. The Dem-

ocratic party has been used as a pup

et by one detached faction of the Re

publican party and then by another

through the aid of ambitious Demo

cratic fidividuals, who sought political

referment by this method. This has

roken down Democratic party lines

and turned young men, who would

have been Democrats, to the Repub-

lican side. It has also broken down Republican party lines, but, because the Republican following is so much

larger, the disrupting force in Demo-

cratic ranks has had relatively greater

Beholding their party thus failing to

ontaminating touch of other parties

and factions and to work for the uplift

of the Democratic party. They aver

that disgruntled Republicans will vote

for Democratic nominees just as readily

by this method as by the other, and,

even if they should not, that the Demo-

cratic party will gain strength in the end, until it will not need to consort

with Republican factions in order to

There is some sense in this view. There would be more sense were the

Democratic party free from the handi-

cap of its recent fallacies. When the

Democratic party shall take sides on

some issue that will appeal to the peo-

TEACHING AGRICULTURE AT THE

FARM.

Employment of a traveling instructor

farmers' meeting several months ago

in small towns, but there is room fo

of welcoming addresses, responses and remarks by "prominent citizens," wh

perhaps are more interested in politics

than they are in farming. The agricul-

tural college men come in for one or two short addresses which have been

delivered many times before and pub-

lished in the newspapers and the farm

journals. Most of the farmers, for one reason or another, are unable to attend,

and the audience is made up of a few

farmers and a lot of townspeople. Such

very doubtful practical value. The Agricultural College man takes up a day

or two going to the meeting and home

again, puts in an expense bill and has done the best he could. He feels slight-

ed because the farmers did not turn out to the meeting in larger numbers,

but that was no fault of his.

A traveling instructor in agriculture

would spend all his time on the road-

City, for example, and stop at every

ers who had no need or desire for his right of the owner to capture the thief

not on the railroad, but on country

present-day falthful

right side on such an issue, the

ent of the

is the lack of an issue.

elect Democrats to office.

have declared themselves strict nocrats, resolved to fight shy of the

gain ground and even losing, the "faith-

On party Issues the Demo

here we have a sharp clash

The strongest Democratic

party

The idea is a new one, and is not likely to be adopted, but there is some reason to believe that a traveling in-WHY SO FEW DEMOCRATS! structor would come as near earning his salary as a lecturer at formal meet-Why is the Democratic party so weak in Portland that out of 20,000 votes it

ings of farmers. FAULTY ENGLISH IN OUR SCHOOLS. Ignorance of the English language is ot peculiar to applicants for admisissues and obliterating party because of the manifest futility sion to the freshman class at Harvard, though one might be led to believe that Harvard receives more than its share of students whose knowledge of the of electing Democrats with the party adherence to party name and princimother tongue is sadly wanting. Such onclusion would be warranted by disparty, even though it may not now win closures made in a namphlet recently issued by several Harvard professors candidate for Mayor refuses to run for who urge the need of more thorough his party's nomination, evidently un-willing to pose as the Democratic cantraining in English before seeking mission to that institution. That stuients come ill prepared in this part of their studies is evident from many ilustrations given in the pamphlet of date demands that his party nominate errors found in entrance examination a candidate and stick to him in the papers. When a man seeking to en-Harvard will write "privelage," election. The Democratic Mayor re-fuses to act as a Democratic partisan by appointing members of his own "recleve," "seperate," "interlectual," "rythum" and "guardian angle" and asert that "Shylock was so blinded to his thirst for revenge that he bit off his own nose," there is no room for controversy over the assertion that prepar-atory schools are giving too little atment cries "Democratic offices for tention to English grammar and composition. The pamphlet says:

cases they would greet him with a cor-

pointing out on the trees the different

ests and explaining how to get rid of

hem, he could give the farmer more

practical information in fifteen minutes than could be imparted in any farmers'

position. The pamphlet says:

Not only do the entrance examination books reveal little understanding of what a sentence is; they show also that few candidates know how to make their sentences units in thought, and that fewer still know how to represent that unity in thought by unity in form. More than for any other single fault boys who take the Harvard entrance examinations in English suffer because they do not see which of two ideas in a sentence deserves to be made aubordinate, and because they have little or no practical command of such grammatical devices for expressing subordination as the parenthesis, the dependent clause, and the participial phrase.

English grammar is a subject which teachers in common schools have always found difficult, and for that reaon it is neglected in a majority of the The public school pupils of one generation are the teachers of the next, and because their own education in English has been neglected they cannot teach the subject properly if they would. Poor instruction in grammar in ommon schools is followed by scant attention to the subject in high school Having received a mon schools, students like the subject and avoid it if possible, with the acquiescence, too often, of college professors. What is needed a revival of interest in the teaching of English grammar and composition rom the common school up through the high school and college. Not only a knowledge of rules essential, but there is need of that frequent practice in writing through which alone can be acquired the power to write clearly and correctly. If Harvard and other universities shall raise the requirements in English in entrance examinations, preparatory schools will be compelled to meet those requirements and exact more in the same branch from high schools. In turn, high schools will raise the standards of English education required for admission and the common schools will be compelled to do better work. But the beginning should be made in the common schools, for only a very small per cent of the commo school pupils ever reach the college. Every child who goes out of the com-mon schools should have a respectable working knowledge of the English lan-

guage.

WHAT WILL PENNSYLVANIA DO? The legislative investigation in Penn Portland would be right and they would ylvania has shown beyond possible need to draw closely the party lines doubt that there was a conspiracy to in order to promote the strength of their party. Thus far the falthful are defraud the state out of millions of dollars, yet there has been no move moved by good sense. Their misfortune ooking to prosecution of the guilty per A \$4,000,000 Capitol was erected sons. and \$9,000,000 was spent in furnishing it. The Board of Control advertised for eparate bids for furnishing the Capitol, but after the call had been published Governor Pennypacker secured adoption of a resolution specifying that scientific agriculture is a plan that was proposed at a Willamette Valley no bid should be considered unless it covered every article to be supplied. While the idea is new and will seem to Only one contractor was informed of many to be absurd, yet it has much in it to commend it to favorable considerthis rule, and others who made inquiry were told that separate bids would be There is no doubt that a lecturer from the Agricultural College could received. The one contractor, apparently knowing that he would be the successful bidder, placed his prices at meet and address a large number of farmers in a year by holding meetings enormous figures. All other bids were rejected because they did not conform doubt whether he can do as much real good in the way of accomplishing results as he could by going out to meet the rule secretly adopted, and the bid of the contractor with a pull was the tiliers of the soil on their own farms accepted. The successful bidder sublet and talking over with them the practical problems which confront them. The 400 to 4000 per cent profit. As an illusproject is worth more than a passing tration of the manner in which the state was robbed, the sub-contractor received \$2060 for two rostrums for thought, and perhaps it is worth trial.

In the matter of expense there would not be as much difference as one would which the contractor received from the at first suppose. Under the present state over \$90,000. Painting, which anplan the Agricultural College instructor other bidder had offered to do for \$160,announces a meeting in a town of centrai location, and the local authorities prepare a programme made up largely ense to the state of \$789,000.

000, the successful bidder did at an ex-But the immensity of the graft is of minor importance. It does not increase the criminal feature of the wrong, but merely makes the evidence of graft more conclusive. It is absolutely imossible that this scheme could have been worked without connivance on the part of state officials. Any man of far less than ordinary intelligence would have known that the bid was many times too high and would have refused to award a contract at such figures. Quite likely the call for bids did not has been the actual experience at many a farmers' meeting. Those farmers and all offers, but even if such were who do attend lose the time from their the case, the right to reject existed and farm work and secure information of an honest official would have refused to be party to a transaction which meant wholesale robbery of the people who had placed him in a position of trust. At best, the board can make no other plea than that it was a passive party to the robbery. The facts dis-closed leave no doubt that the members were knowingly and willingly parties to the deal. The question now presented is, What is Pennsylvania going to do about it? If the people of that state sit quietly by and see such plain vio-lation of trust go unpunished; if they ness. Sometimes he would find farm- and starts to escape with it, it is the

if in doing so he must use a six shooter in bringing down the outlaw Bullets are not necessary at the Penntrees, answer any questions they might sylvania capital, but if the have to ask, and make suggestions that state have a spark of manhood that would aid them in getting better results through rotation of crops. left they will mete out punishment in one form or another to the highwaymen who have committed a crime ten tin worse than any ever perpetrated by soil, or other matters of that nature. By going into a diseased orchard and Jesse James or the You

Suggestions made by State Senator Paulhamus, of Washington, in a letter published elsewhere in this issue, are worthy the attention of members of the poard of regents of Oregon Agricultural College, who now have under consideremployment of a president for that institution. In no instituiton in the state are the people more interested than they are in the one at Corvallis. No institution is likely to do more for the education of young men and women along lines fitting them for successful careers in the world of useful industry. It is particularly important, therefore that the head of the school should be a man of much more than ordinary abil-ity, one who will rank well among the agricultural experts of the United States and who will inspire instructors and students with high ideals while he leads them in greater efforts for the advancement of the knowledge of agriculture and the mechanic arts. Oregon cannot hope to pay as large salaries, nor as many of them, as are offered in some of the other states. We can afford to pay a salary large enough to bring to this state as president of our Agricultural College a man who won a National reputation in the field of agricultural investigation and in-

Because a committee of Portland pusiness men, in preparing an itinerary for a business men's excursion through Eastern Oregon, omitted Echo, Umatilla and Hermiston from the list of stopping-places, the Echo Register is aggrieved and expresses the opinion that, though Echo is destined to become great, it will not reach that distinction if Portland can help it. Bless your soul, why should Portland wish for any other than the greatest possible future for the rich agricultural region surround ing your city? Portland business men know the productive character of your soil, the opportunities for irrigation and the rapid development you are now enjoying. They hope to see you continue to prosper. But Portland business men are busy men, and when they take a tour into the interior they must limit their time. They could not stop at all places, for if they did the time required for the trip would prevent many from going. If they were compelled to deny themselves the pleasure of a visit to you, it was a source of as much regret to them as to you. Possibly they may yet be able to arrange their programme so that the hospitality of the people of the Umatilla irrigation region may be

accepted. ground for the protest Senator Bourne has made against long delays in action upon applications for public land surveys in this state, the department at Washington is not alone at fault. As every one will remember, it is not long since evidence was produced in this state showing that false affidavits were made in applications for surveys, that surveys were asked for in localities where there was no probability of ac-tual settlement, and that surveyors did not honestly perform their work. Frauds against the Government have extended to the performance of surveying contracts. For that reason the Gov-ernment officials are warranted in proceeding carefully, but it is apparent from the situation uncovered by Senator Bourne that action has been r lessly slow, owing, no doubt, to the methods for which the department is noted.

The how whose life has been made impleasant by the possession of hair of such a hue as to win for him the name of "Bricktop" may find some consolation in the discussion which has arisen over an advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution for a red-headed boy. Af-ter conducting thorough investigation of the peculiarities of red-headed boys. the Constitution reaches the conclusion that though of the quick, flery sort, they have a high sense of justice and honesty. Though red-headed men do not attain judicial positions, neither are they to be found in penitentiaries, Hence the advertisement for a redheaded boy.

When Stuyvesant Fish declared that Roosevelt cannot see his faults, he might have added that the American people won't see them. Occasionally what seems to be a fault shows up in the distance, but we close our eyes till it has passed out of the range of vision. Mr. Roosevelt may have some faults, but we don't believe it, we don't want to believe it, and Mr. Fish can't make us believe it. A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still. So there you are.

Under the new system adopted by the Sovernment in selecting Consuls, applicants for positions must take examinations in two modern languages, resources of the United States, maritime, international and commercial law, American history, government and institutions, political economy, political and commercial geography, arithmetic, and history of Europe, South America and the Orient since 1850. This policy should result in improvement in the consular service.

The Walla Walla Union loudly pro claims that The Oregonian "attacks our primary law," whereas this paper did nothing more than point out an im-portant defect which Washington papers persisted in ignoring. one woman discovers that another has her hat on crooked and tells her so, is that an "attack"? Well, perhaps it is.

Of course Senator Bourne kept up with President Roosevelt on that fa-mous walk. Far be it from us to suggest that the President lagged a little to hear that third-term talk

Partly in the way of bringing out the verage Judge McCredle, at Vancouver the other day, ordered a recess in a divorce suit to marry a young couple

man who studies the show papers and all the theatrical "ads" arrives at the finding that there are no bowlegged or knock-kneed members of the

The professor in a law college can now answer perplexing questions by declaring that "it may be governed by the unwritten law."

Dr. Large should be in Madrid this

PLACING LIQUOR LICENSE AT \$100 Strict Provisions of the McKenna Regulation Ordinance.

(The Oregonian purposes to print from day to day a series of articles summarizing and explaining the several charter amendments and ordinances to be voted en by the people of Portland at the election June 3.) THIRD ARTICLE.

The McKenna ordinance to regulate the quor traffic in Portland is comm known as the \$1000 liquor and Sunday osing ordinance, but in addition to its high license and Sunday provisions, which are its most important features, it covers a multitude of details. The liquor men ontend that the ordinance is almost prohibitory.

The ordinance provides for an Excis-Board to consist of the Mayor and four other members. The Mayor shall be man and the City Auditor Clerk, and the other members shall be appointed by the

Mayo Any person who may wish to obtain icense shall file with the Auditor a written application together with a petition signed by 30 freeholders of the wherein the sale of liquor is proposed. After filing the petition the applicant shall cause at least two weeks' notice thereof to be published in the official newspaper and the Excise Board is prohibited from taking action until the notice has been given. No license shall be issued to a corporation.

The ordinance provides that it shall be unlawful for any licensed saloonkeeper to open his place of business on the day of any general, primary or special elec-tion or between the hours of midnight on any day and 5:30 o'clock on the following morning or on Sunday.

The business must be conducted in onporn only, which must not be connected in any manner with another room. shall be no speaking tubes or stabways in the room and the only outside communication that may be had is by means of a public telephone. Attorneys of the liquor men declare that these provisions nean that if the law is enacted the sa loon men will have to keep their coal and supplies in the same room with the bar and that the coal and wood and ashes and everything that is generally taken in or from the saloon by the back door must go through the front door. They say that the saloon men cannot even have a stairway to their cellars.

The saloonkeeper shall not permit any cards or slot-machines or dice to be played in his place of business, and there shall be no inclosure of any kind in which persons could secret themselves from public view from any part of the saloon

It shall be unlawful for a saloonkeeper to allow any women, minors, idiots or habitual drunkards in his place or to dispense liquor to any intoxicated per-

All musical instruments or phonographs are prohibited and the ordinance also provides that the saloons must contain no chairs, seats, benches or places for parons to sit or lounge. Billiard and card tables are prohibited. The saloon men are restrained from accepting any checks or credit token in exchange for liquor. Hotel and restaurant keepers may dis cense only bottled goods with meals. The iquor must be purchased from a licensed saloon and brought back to the guest or guests if a sealed bottle, which must not be disturbed except in the presence of the guest. The liquor cannot be served except in an open public dining-room. This will prevent the serving of all fancy drinks, such as cocktails, highballs and punches in dining-rooms

To change the location of a bar or door the ordinance provides that a saloon-keeper must first obtain permission from the Excise Board.

The \$1000 annual license is to be paid quarterly in \$250 payments. Practically very section of the ordinance provide that "any person guilty of violating this ection shall have his license revoked and all money paid for such license forfeited."

The Excise Board is authorized to revoke the license of any saloonkeeper who becomes a non-resident of Portland after the license has been granted. The person to whom the license is granted must be the active manager of the place of business. If a licensea should die, bis license would be lost to his estate, as it can be held only by an individual, and it would be discretionary with the Excise Board whether to grant a license to the person who might assume charge of the

There has been considerable discussion as to whether the ordinance has for its purpose the making of the interior of all saloons visible from the street. This is denied by Francis I. McKenna and his attorneys. There is a provision in the ordinance which reads that "no barrel, box, screen, blind, paint or partition, cur-tain or any other thing shall be permitted per house of Parliament in Ottawa. H to obstruct the view of the interior of the saloon from any part of the room in which liquors are sold."

With Gambling Women in Florida.

Robert Dunn in Outing. At Palm Beach alone in all America can women gamble "decently"; that is, not simply play bridge, but roulette and such, in temples dedicated particularly to chance. One must dwell on such dreadful sin hereabout, since how can we claim a Reviera without a Monte Carlo? The Florida Legislature allows it, for a proper price, and in proper hypocritical fashion. The place is called the "Beach Club," run by two brothers well known to the New York tenderloin and several District Attorneys. Election to member ship is extremely difficult. The qualications are a dinner coat and an ac-quaintance who has bucked the wheel in quaintance who has bucked the wheel in the "club" at least once before. You enter with him, sign your name and his to a silp of paper and receive a "yollow membership" ticket, "not transferable," "to be shown when requested," bearing the autograph of the clerk at the desk, a book of by-law tossed at you, provides, among much Hoyle, "No gentleman under 25 years will be admitted to this club." "Article 2, section 3, regarding evening dress, will be waived in the case of members taking their departure on evening trains." trains.'

Dowie. New York World,
Dowie's dead, and Elijah's
Gone to a Zion whera
Whatever he gets,
However he feets,
The deal that is coming is square.

Dowle's dead, and the city To which Elijah's gone Is scarcely run As was the one That he got famous on.

Dowie's dead, and the people
Who thought he was the fruit
Of grace supreme
Have joshed their dream
And got a substitute. Dowle's dead, and the bunko Game he played for more With the dupos he led Will go ahead About as it did before.

Dowie's dead and departed,
And though his chance is slim,
Wherever he is
is not of our bin.
So nesce be unto him.

CAN'T SEE GOD IN A WORD

Man's Destiny Doesn't Hang on Greek "Breathings," Says Dr. Cline. PORTLAND, Or., April 7.—(To the Editor.)-The average man listening to the which is made to hang all destiny.

Further observation shows that not a few of these earnest men quarrel more or less with the translators and with each other over the meaning of these same texts. Now, what is the solution of all this? Simply, that very many Scripture texts are to different readers what the readers are in themselves, what their antecedents and predilections make them, along with the fact that we usually come out of the Bible with those texts. along with the fact that we usually come out of the Bible with those texts, or the interpretation of them, sticking to us which our idiosyncrasies attract. This is the reason why Dr. Brougher is a Baptist, Dr. Driver a Methodist, and Archbishop Christie a Roman Catholic. This is why a fellow who happens to get a good scald on "sanotification," or baptism by immersion exclusively, is heard on every possible occasion shouting his

out, remembering that the preservation of the identical text as it came from the original authors would in itself be hard to maintain in the presence of intelligent criticism? Why not interpret the Bible by present-day literary methods, taking as a working basis the fact that nothing can be a revelation from God which contradicts the evident principles of reason, justice, charity and mercy. Must we always contend that any revelation from God must be seen only in the extraor-dinary, the special, the miraculous and the mysterious? C. E. CLINE.

CROWDING ON STREETCARS.

Another Complaint That Men Block Up Room on Rear Platforn

PORTLAND, April 7 .- (To the Editor.)-PORTLAND, April 7.—(To the Editor.)—Yesterday morning on the down trip of a Portland Heights car there were 12 men standing on the rear platform, only one smoking, entirely filling up the door space; two men on the upper step and one immense man on the lower step. A woman wishing to board the car and seeing the impossibility of so doing without squeezing and forcing herself in among these men, backed off and took a later car. In common with 184,999 of the 185,000 residents of Portland I should like to know whether Portland has and like to know whether Portland has any city officer who has the authority and city officer who has the authority and whose duty it is to compel passengers not to stand on the car steps, or whether any or all of the city officials have the power to compel the railway officials to keep the steps clear except while in use by passengers in getting on or off the car?

Complaint to the railway officials and effication for an improvement by them in this matter have had no effect whatever. The conductor yesterday morning was forced into the doorway for stand-ing room and part of the time entirely inside of the car, where he could not possibly see a passenger on the pave-ment. There was also a big boy standing between the door and the steps with a bundle of paper boxes strapped together, and he and his boxes occupied the space on the platform of one and one-half feet square and three feet high.

No wonder women are thrown off the teps every day and others caught hold of and held up by passengers, as has often been done on Washington street. I un-derstand the conditions are still worse on East Side cars.

There really should be an entire change in the present methods of conducting atreetcar traffle.

R. M. WILBUR.

All-Steel Cars for Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Dispatch in New York World. Covering a comprehensive plan for substitution of all-atest for wooden pas-enger cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad

stem, a report has been completed by special committee to which the matter Within the next three years it is pro-

posed to buy and construct 2000 all-steel passenger cars. This marks a complete change in all existing standards of passenger equipment and entrance into an entirely new field and involves a cash

outlay of \$39,000,000.

This year it is the purpose to build about 200 steel passenger cars. Space for construction of 150 has been arranged for with the American Car & Foundry pany. About 50 cars will be built in the Pennsylvania Railroad shops at Altoona.

Old-Age Pensions for Canada. Pittsburg Dispatch

Pitisburg Dispatch.

Sir Richard J. Cartwright has attracted the serious attention of Canada's leading thinkers and politicians by advocating an old-age annuity in the Dominion. His proposition was listened to with respect is not at all in favor of old-age pensions. His idea is that a payment of half a day's wages a week will give the average man an annuity of 200 a year from the age of 65 until death. He a year from the age of 65 until death. He said that to make any such scheme a success three things are necessary: It must be absolutely safe, necessitating Government backing; there must be absolute freedom from forfeiture; there must be no possibility of anticipating the benefits.

And thus all night, above the wind, I heard the welcome rain—

A fastice on the pane;
The keyhole piped; the chimney-top A warilke trumpet blew:
But, missing with these sounds of strife
This hymn of peace stole through.

CONGREGATIONAL MONEY WASTED

Mr. Cameron Objects to the Appointment of State Superintendents.
TUALATIN, Or., April 4.—(To the Edttor.)-The office of State Superintendent ministers in Portland sees at a giance is subversive of the accented constitution that the latter consider everything in the of the Congregational University. Scripture record perfect, language and all, practice of secret and confidential corre-dictated by the pure mind of God. By spendence with State Superintendents and these good men adherence is demanded to a lot of little critical detations or Greek ence is contrary to civil and ecclesiastical law. The power of the Home Missionary which is made to hang all destiny.

thority ever pastors, on the base of their money grants, is wrecking the career of ministers and missions. ministers and missions.

I think it would have been better had Congregationalists arrived more at Christian missions without ecclesiastical forms tian missions without ecclesiastical forms, rather than ecclesiastical societies and offices that were largely nominal. Congregationalists, if they are not going to be more regular and careful about the rights of the ordained ministers, should formal-

tism by immersion exclusively, is heard on every possible occasion shouting his hobby like the old Kentucky foxhound when he struck the trail.

Is it not better—far better, to say that revelation consists of a great current revealing process, of which the Bible is so far the output, dependent not on some fancied text in a language that not one person in a thousand knows anything about, remembering that the preservation. cular of the association regarding planors and churches was not according to the laws of Oregon or Congregationalism. There are grievances regarding the state superintendent that will soon produce a revolution. DONALD CAMERON.

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY.

Merciful Man. Columbia (Wash.) Chronicle. Willard Boothe has recently reshingled his hog-house in Paine Hollow.

Curtalled Abilities. A bobtailed dog not only looks bad, but it is hard for him to express fear or gratitude.

One of the Results.

Pendleton Tribune.

J. D. Stevens, late candidate for United States Senator, left on foot for Helix yesterday morning.

Albany Democrat.

Who the most beautiful woman in a community is, is not as important as who the best bread-maker is.

When the Editor Comes to Town. What Pertiand wants is a taximeter that not only will mark the correct cab fare, but will argue about it with the

First Day After Leut, Too. Newport News.

The was a large run of herring in the pay Monday and they were in fine con-

bay Monday and they were in fine con-dition and a great many were caught with dip-nets around the wharves and al water.

Peril Makes Elderly Woman Agile. Waterbury (Conn.) Dispatch. Sophronia Atwood, 82 years old, saved her life by a daring feat of agility. She was fighting a brush fire near her home, at Watertown, when a spark set her gown in a blaze. She tried to extinguish the fire by rolling in the grass. Failing, she dashed across the fields to Steele's Brook and leaped from foot embankment into the Although the brook at that point is more than six feet deep, Mrs. Atwood scrambled ashore safely

"No. I wasn't frightened," she said later. "Only young folks lose their heads."

The Output From Pine. Boston Herald. In 1805 the pine distilling establishments in the United States numbered 15; the wood distilled amounted to 15,003 cords, valued at \$42,805, and the output was as follows: 262,500 gallons of tar. 434,790 gallons of oil, 238,180 gallons of turpentine and 300,106 bushels of charcoal.

A Sanitary Message.

Last night, above the whistling wind,
I heard the welcome rath—
A fusiliade upon the root.
A tatico on the pane:
The keyhole piped; the chimney-top
A warlike trumpet blew;
Yet, mingling with these sounds of str

"Give thanks, O brothers!" said the voice,
"That he who sent the rains
Hath spared your fields the scarlet dew
That dripe from patrict veins;
I've seen the grass on Eastern graves
In brighter verdure rise;
But, oh! the rain that gave it life
Sprang first from human eyes.

'I come to wash away no stain
Upon your wasted len;
I raise no banners, save the ones
The forest waves to me;
Upon the mountain side, where Spring
Her farthest picket sets,
My reveille awakes a host
Of grassy bayonets.

"I visit every humble roof;
I mingle with the low:
Only upon the highest peaks
My blessings fall in snow;
Until, in tricklings of the stream
And drainings of the lea,
My unspent bounty comes at last
To mingle with the sea."

