The Oregonian

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Daily, Sunday included, one year... \$8.60

Daily, Sunday included, six months... 4.25

Daily, Sunday included, six months... 4.25

Daily, Sunday included, three months... 4.25

Daily, Sunday included, one month... 75

Daily, Without Sunday, one year... 6.00

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1907.

Shortage in the water supply of the city of Portland during the hot season in Summer and the occasional freezing weather in Winter, together with the rapid growth of the population of the city, make it necessary for Portland to take steps looking toward the enlargement of the water supply. At most seasons of the year the quantity of water brought into the city through the present pipe line is sufficient but when water is used for irrigation of lawns and much is allowed to run to waste because the water in surface pipes beply is inadequate. A similar condition exists in Winter when people let the water run for fear their pipes will freeze. Installation of meters would lessen the waste very slightly, for peo-Installation of meters would ple would consider it cheaper to leave the faucets partly open and pay for the water that runs to waste for a few days, rather than pay the cost of nbing and endure the inconvenience and damage of burst pipes.

Portland's water supply comes from Bull Run, 24 miles distant, through a pipe varying from 42 to 33 inches in di-ameter. The flow of water is 22,500,000 gallons per day, which more than suffices for the city at ordinary times and under ordinary conditions. Throughout most of the year there runs to waste some 4.500 000 gallons per day, but as takes issue with an "implied criticism" the capacity of a water system must be equal to the greatest demand upon it. the fact that there is a surplus through right or nine months of the year cannot be offset against a scarcity during the other three or four. Any system of water supply must be constructed with the understanding that its capacity must be in excess of needs through most of the year but equal to the needs at the time of maximum consumption. For several years the use of water has been so great in the hot weather that reservoirs have been practically emptied every day. New additions have been made to the city, the system has been extended into portions of the city not heretofore served, and the growth of the business district and the ncreasing density of population in the old residence section, have all combined to augment the demand upon the water

To issue bonds, place them on sale, prepare plans and specifications, advertise for bids, consider proposals and award contracts, will consume at least one year of time. Contractors would require at least two years to procure materials, make excavations and lay the pipes. It would therefore take three years from the coming June election to put a new pipe line into use. If Portland should continue to grow in the next three years as it has in the past year, there is no question whatever that the present system will be entirely inadquate for actual needs and that a water famine may be experienced. monotony of the intensely practical side Aside from this certain need for a of agricultural pursuits, it is a welcome possibility of a serious break in the resent pipe line which would leave the lines in use, an injury to one would not endanger the city supply of water.

The proposal to install meters and thereby reduce the waste, is not a practical solution of the problem that con-To put families upon n meter basis in charging for water ed is not wise from a sanitary standpoint. While such a policy would cause some families to use less water keep themselves, their households and farmers' girls by intuition. The cleansing of a great city requires the flooding of experience in life, still obtains in many rates which discourages the free use of farmers' boys do not like farming and water for family purposes would be in- are awkward and unsuccessful in the ourposes may very properly be charged girls, starting out to cook and do house for at meter rates, and in fact, cannot work, concect strange messes for th well be charged for by any other sysdefective valves, and faucets left open, strictly enforced. households would require a large ex- as a reflection upon their intelligence penditure for additional equipment and and perhaps upon the home in the employment of a larger force by the which they were born and reared.

people, and unwise for the city.

A new pipe line, carrying double the

quantity of water now flowing through the present system, would cost according to the estimate of the engineer of the Water Board, \$1,500,000. New reser-City Council has prepared and sub-mitted an amendment to the city char-work that came to hand and perform it the construction of a new pipe line to doubt whether the full amount will be from the catalogue of plodding drudgneeded, or should be issued, but there can be no doubt that the new line should be constructed and that the preparations should be commenced now. The bond issue should be authorized by the people at the coming election in order that plans may be made, tracts awarded and the work begun. Three years hence, when the new line has been completed, we shall see that without it Portland would be suffering

a very serious shortage of water. Portland is not alone in the need of ncreased water supply. Seattle has a water system which supplies 24,000,000 gallous of water per day and is now advertising bonds for sale to the amount of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of laying a new line. That city has an advantage over Portland in not being con pelled to build so long a line as our to Bull Run and hence the issue of bonds is less. Seattle's need for a new ine is no greater nor more pressing than Portland's. The supply is suffiseasons but inadequate at the season of maximum use and inadequate for the future needs of the city. Portland canot afford to wait another year before taking action.

WHEN LEGISLATURES FAIL.

Governor Folk has called the Missouri Legislature together in order to urge it to enact some of the measures which he recommended at the regular session, but which they refused or failed to Dass. The Legislature is now in sion, but seems not very likely to accede to the Governor's demands. In fact, a large majority of the newspa-Salt Lake Moon Book & Stationery Co.; pers of the state have severely criticised the Governor for calling a special session, declaring that the purposes set forth by him are not sufficient to warrant his action.

At the same time comes the new from Texas, that the Governor of that state has determined to call a special session, though he has not decided when it will be convened. He wanted ome remedial legislation, but did not An anti-pass law and an antilobbying law will go into effect this Summer, and he is thinking of calling the special session to meet after these measures have become effective, so that the legislators, being under no undue influence, will be more likely to enact the measures he desires. The bills he fa-vored were revenue measures, providing indirect taxation which would relieve tangible property from part of the bur den it is now carrying. These bills were shelved one by one, and the Governor thinks he can compel the lawmakers to take the demanded actithem together for that particuar purpose.

Oregon will watch the results in Misourt with some interest. While no one has proposed that the Legislature leve that literary or political genium in this state should be reconvened for best exhibits itself in uttering slander the purpose of correcting its sins of ission, if the experiment in these sister states should prove satisfactory we speech were otherwise admirable. He might—well, we might think about it. In the meantime, the Grange leaders might discuss the suggestion. Perhaps variably essential to make such attacks they could save some time and money inducing the Governor to call the Legislature together again to undo the work that was found unsatisfactory, and to pass the revenue bills that were wanted. How about it, I How about it, Mrs. Waldo? How about it, Mr. Buxton?

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Dr. Withycombe, who is certainly in that strength of mind which enables a position to know whereof he speaks, of farmers' institutes in an article published in these columns a few days ago "Teaching Agriculture noun Farm." He assures the public, through a long letter written in defense of the farmers' institute, that there is an appreciable waste of time in welcoming addresses, responses and remarks by prominent citizens upon these sions. The Oregonian is giad to be assured by competent authority these institutes are as far as possible made "intensely practical."
Farming, as every one knows, who

knows anything about it, is an intensely practical vocation. The fragrance tution in an effort to show the absurdof the new mown hay has been sung by poets reclining in the shade of the haycock, but the placing of the haycock was an intensely practical proceeding, through all of its preliminary stages up to the crowning achievement of rounding it out so that it might shed, to some extent the sudden downpour of buying the stock of one railroad with rain from a Summer's cloud. The gold-en, billowy wheat, undulating in the a club in the hands of the people, what Summer air, is a picture fair to look | was it? What, in the name of con upon, but the plowing and harrowing and sowing and rolling which preceded this stage were intensely practical incidents of a strenuous pursuit, while tical presentation of a club to the per-further strenuous labor will be recidents of a strenuous pursuit, while quired before "the golden grain is poured into the expansive lap of com-

To the extent that the farmers' institute, with its high sounding words of welcome and response relieves the monotony of the intensely practical side greater supply, there is the constant adjunct to life on the farm, Dr. Withycombe assures the public further that it is the very best means that is employed ity without water until repairs could for introducing reforms in agricultural be made. With two independent pipe practices, undertaken by the Agricultural College and Experiment Station This is upon his showing, altogether probable since it brings the farmers of wide district in touch with one another, and through the opportunity afforded for discussion promotes an exchange of ideas upon topics in which all

are interested. Time was, as many remember, where was supposed that farming came naturally to a boy born on a farm and that housework and cooking came to sumption, though outdated by common sewers with water, and any system of rural districts. Surprise is felt that Water used for commercial attempt to make things grow and that table and are without practical knowl-Rules regarding leaky faucets, edge in taking care of furniture and in other details of modern housewifery. be stringent and should be The suggestion that these boys and To install meters in girls have not been taught is

Farmers of the Willamette Valley ardvised to increase the acreage of potatoes this Spring. The advice is based upon the fact that the California crot will be awfully short this season on

ters. It would be unsatisfactory to the fairly educated who applied for work almost the entire potato area of the in a wholesale grocery store and was asked if he had had experience in the cramento Valley a few It is given by an expert who knows all work sought stated the case simply there is to be known about potatoes as when he replied, "No, I was not born with experience; I am out to try and get some." Had he applied for farm regards their market value, incident to possible supply and certain demand. What with the destruction of many old work, his size and strength would alone orchards, careful spraying of trees and would cost \$1,000,000. Another \$500,000 have been taken into consideration and a most propitious Spring for blossoming he would have been set down as a duland pollenization the prospects for an abundant fruit crop in the Will Valley were never better. The like of which they never saw before is in store for the colonists who have com tion of affairs has passed away. Farmhither this Spring fro sections of the country seeking.

which success depends not more upor

this movement-supplemental, as Dr

Agricultural College and the Govern

true, it is an institution that has an im

ooking to the advancement of their vo

COLONEL HARVEY'S SPEECH.

It is unnecessary to explain who Colo

Review, and sheds an occasional inspir

13. Colonel Harvey preached a sermo

from a text in Ecclesiastes to a rap congregation of millionaires at the Wal-

piles it to America and Roosevelt, Ac

ording to him Mr. Roosevelt is a mis-

inievous child with "a passion for no

The sermon, or address, is one of the most virulently abusive of a public

man that it has ever been our fortune

to read. The language disregards all

the conventions of decency; the spirit

is one of deep and malignant hatred

trust magnates it probably found great

acceptability in their ears. We rather

guess the American people will judge of

Colonel's veracity may be gauged from

one sentence. Although his speech i

n assertion and scandalous in epithet nevertheless, as though to put impu-

dence itself to shame, he says that

Americans no longer dare to criticize

the President, "The heavy hand of fear rests upon the land," and nobody

has the courage to open his mouth to

reveal Mr. Roosevelt's awful deeds. He

was at that moment doing, somewha

infamously we must confess, but still

doing, the very thing he said nobody

dared to do. And hundreds of others

n the service of the magnates are doing

the same thing and Colonel Harvey

Doubtless the distinguished Colonel

hinks the speech a very brilliant one

since he has sent it broadcast to the

press; but we cannot agree with him

We have never been able to discern

brilliance in billingsgate nor do we be-lieve that literary or political genius

One error the orator makes which

would of itself be damning even if his

ine artist in backhiting he would have

reader's suspicions would thus have

been lulled and some of the misstate-

ments might have been swallowed. As

tinuous that there is not the least dan-

him to rise superior to decency and

generosity in his advocacy of Professo

Woodrow Wilson for the Presidency;

but we cannot congratulate Professor

Were the American people fools

candor, it will only disgust them.

Wilson on his choice of an advocate.

knaves such a foolish and knavish ad-

dress might captivate them. Being in

telligent persons with a preference for

GAVE A CLUB TO THE PEOPLE.

"Corporate capital is not foolish enough to put a club into the hands of

the people that they may turn upon it

and brain it," says the Atlanta Consti-

What were the insurance manipulators

doing in the days of their conspiracy

ple a club with which they could be

brained? If Mr. Harriman's method o

sense, do you call the action of the

railroads in granting discriminations

and unjust rebates if it was not a prac-

against the railroads since the agita

tion for railroad regulation began, has

there been a single act adverse to their

interests that was not provoked and

For whatever ills the railroads may

suffer in the way of government control

regulate the railroads. They do not want to be bothered with such difficult

problems nor to bear the expense of

maintaining railroad commissions and

conducting railroad sults. But no al-

question whether the people shall suffer all the injustice a railroad can devise,

or rise in might and power and asser

intelligence is held in such high regard

by the Constitution, assumed that they

have a right to water their stock and

then compel the people to pay dividends

on the water. If that was not foolishness then we do not remember to have

heard of an exhibition of foolish

who would expect the people to submit

or any considerable length of time to

such a scheme of robbery as that is

have shown. If corporate capital con-spired to defeat the President it did no

important movements in recent years,

solish in the extreme, as developments

ore than pursue the foolish methods

which have characterized nearly all its

ess outside of an asylum.

ternative remained.

the right to rule.

The people did not want to

It was and is a

These men, whose

they have no one to blame but them-

brought on by themselves? Not one.

but putting into the hands of the per

ity of the alleged conspiracy to Roosevelt and his policies. No

Had the Colonel been a genu-

small seasoning of truth which

inserted here and there a fact.

ger of any person being misled.

knows it.

utterly unrestrained in abuse, reckless

neonsistent, illogical, irrational."

Everybody knows

Colonel Harvey ap

well as themselves.

king is a child.

toriety, noisy, confused,

somewhat differently.

industry than upon knowledge

ery and placed in that of a vocation it New York's "battle for the babies" has now taken the form of appointment of a commission composed of five exfarmers' institute is the outgrowth of perts who will recommend plans for the protection of the public, and parti-Withycombe tells us, of the work of the cularly babies, from infected milk. Fourteen years ago Nathan Straus esment Experiment Station. This being tablished pasteurized milk depots in the netropolis and as a result mortality portant place in the evolution of the among children under five years of ag has decreased from 96 in a thousand in should make it a point of conscience, 1892 to 55 in a thousand in 1906. The death rate in Summer has decreased from 136 in a thousand in 1892 to 62 in cation and interests to see that the boys and girls of their households attend as a thousand in 1906. The new commission is charged with the task of devising a practical method of protecting the milk supply from the construction of barns and feeding of cows to the pasteurizing and delivery of the milk. It is a work to which every city must give about this great literary luminary whose editorial genius presides over attention, for milk is an article of food in every family and is a ready medium Harper's Weekly, The North American for the transmission of disease germs pasteurizing, the germs can be ing ray into the elegant pages of Har killed without injury to the milk,

With ceremonies befitting the occaon Calvary Presbyterian Church of dorf-Astoria in New York. The text denounces wee upon that land whose this city is celebrating its quarter cen This church organization is an offshoot of the First Presbyterian Church under the pastorate of the late Dr. Lindsley of honored memory, has od for the religious creed or code of Calvin-not aggressively, but earnestly, during all of its years. Its ideals have been supplemented by responsible practical endeavor and it still stands in the community at the close of 25 busy, changeful years for public morality, Christian charity and personal purity The celebration will close this evening with a memorial service and roll call of the members who have finished their work.

In the New York Conference of the dethodist Episcopal Church a memorial has been presented favoring the election of presiding olders by the members of the conference, that is, the ministers, instead of having them appointed by the bishops. While the proposed plan is in accordance with the idea of popular government, it would be likely introduce into every conference a game of church politics that would be far from beneficial to the cause of the church.

An Oregon City potato grower advises Oregon farmers to go in heavily on this season, as the floods in Callfornia have greatly injured the crop in that state. Killing frosts in Missouri as and other fruit growing states of the Middle West, have done immer damage to apples, pears, peaches and other fruits. Oregon may expect to profit by the misfortune of farmers who suffered from frost as well as those who sufered from flood

There is no cause for alarm in the development of a few cases of spinal men-ingitis in this city. It is a matter for recaution, calm and deliberate, not for alarm which is as vain as unreasoning. The public is assured that intelligent vigilance is being exercised in keeping this scourge at bay while medical scionce is dealing by the best light that to has with the few cases that have been developed. Here the matter rests.

Eighty-seven suits pending this term of court in Tillamook County for the condemnation of rights of way for railroad construction make a pretty good showing of good faith on the part of those back of the projects. Builders paper railroads usually want the right of way donated without any cost It costs money to get a right of way by condemnation.

What to do with Roosevelt after the expiration of his term, is a question which has occupied the attention of many men and many newspapers. Here is a suggestion: Organize an international government and make president of it. Does Mr. Harriman approve?

Two persons who need not make "statements" are ex-Senator Burton and Evelyn Thaw's mother; likewise Senator Bailey, Boss Ruef, Harriman, Senators Depew and Platt and the "solid nine" of the Portland Council.

The next Thaw jury should be the nost intelligent yet, and the proof will of what the people and be its ignorance the newspapers have been saying the country over, about Thaw, Evelyn, Mrs. Holman and Stanford White

A number of women who attended the bull-fight at Juarez last Sunday disovered their sensibilities in time to faint when a matador was torn by a tortured buil. "What went they out for In order that Oregon shall get credit

ing some progress, the next thing in order is to send a delegation of Indian squaws dressed as white women. The incoming tide of the Foraker candidacy will have an undertow that is likely to carry somebody out into the

the Jamestown exposition for mak-

The Boston Transcript says that Foraker is "playing politics." You don't call that politics, do you? If you do, you don't know the game,

depths of political obscurity.

The newly formed Bible trust should get out an edition of the sacred book with a "Family Record" page that contains spaces for divorces.

And now women have successfully rivaled the councils of the Sons of Benjamin. What next?

Probably those most in need of higher education will join in to hold back the University appropriation.

One of the reasons money is not tainted is that some persons think it can do them so much good.

Now begin to save up a few dollars water department in reading the me- The ambitious lad, well grown and count of the floods-that submerged for the Summer vacation.

WHY BOSTON IS NOT PASSING. ree Is Decadent, but It Has Nearly Everything Else.

Indianapolis News.

In the Portland Oregonian of March

there was a brief editorial bearing this caption: "The Passing of Boston." ton is not "passing." No other city is so hospitable to new and strange religious No other city is more progressive in poltics. It is the home of the anti-imperial. ists, of the free traders and of the Resublican tariff reformers. Boston is, too a Democratic city, one of the few such citles in the North. It has many titles to distinction-its library, its gilded dome. its sacred codfish, its beans and brown bread, its Common and its subway. If it is passing it is only as an ocean greyhound can be said to be passing a slower boat. The real truth about it is that Boston is too swift for most of us. The town may lose a few million dollars in trade now and then, and may have to give place to New Orleans, and perhaps later even to Galveston. But what does it matter? We have just learned that St. Louis has gone ahead of Boston in popu-lation, but the fact is one of no significance. Neither from that nor from the forward movement of New Orleans has the Portland Oregonian or any one else a right to speak or even think of Boston as "passing." When it comes to the sugon that the people of Boston will have to place "a little more emphasis on culture" we have only to say that there are limits to what culture can endure. Really culture never has been emphasized in the city-it has emphasized itself. So spontaneous and natural has it been that it is impossible to think of anything forced in connection with it. We are willing to admit no more than that Boston, like the whole world and all that therein is, is "passing through nature to eternity." Mortality does not belong to it. It has not even a "claim" to mortality. Passing? We rather guess not.

GREAT SCANDAL OF THE ALTON Over \$57,000,000 New Indebtedness Without Legitimate Reason.

New York Globe. The terrible arraignment of the Chicago & Alton transaction by the Attorney-General of Illinois gains in force from the sobriety of its tone. The opinion given to Governor Dencer does not read so much like a denunclatory stump speech as the words of a careful lawyer solicitous for an ex act statement of the facts. When the Harriman interests, says the Attorney-General, took control of the road its debt was \$8,000,000. Its debt is now \$80,000,000, and of this added amount only \$22,500,000, according to Harriman's own testimony, was expended for bettering the road. The total profit to Harriman and his associates at the expense of the road is estimated at \$24,648,600. As to the \$80,000,000 indebtedness, the Attorney-General says Over \$57,000,000 of this indebtedness, or more than 70 per cent of the entire indebtedness created by this syndicate upon the properties of these several companies, was not created in furtherance of any legitimate purpose for which a railroad company is, or can be, organized under the statutes of

But, as usual, the discovery comes too late. All that can be done is to lock the door of an empty stable. The Illinois laws do not seem to provide any criminal punishment for this kind of corporation looting. On the civil side, if the state should start proceedings to revoke the company's charter the damage would be principally to innocent stockholders or bond buyers on whom Harriman and his associates unloaded. It is obvious that the penal code of Illinois is in need of radical amendment. It is a scandal that such things should happen, but the greatest scandal is that when they happen the offenders can snap their fingers. Not only in Illinois, but elsewhere, laws must be passed authorizing proceedings against the persons of corporation looters.

"BOSS" TWEED DIED TOO EARLS "Trimmers" of the Pennsylvania Capiitol Could Have Given Him Points.

Collier's Weekly.
The official investigation of the methods by which \$9,000,000 spent in trimming Pennsylvania's \$4,000,000 state capitol throws all State Treasurer Berry's pre-election charges into the shade. No such shameless plundering has ever been exposed in this country since the time when Tweed paid \$1000 apiece for chairs in the New York County Courthouse. It has been found that all the pretended offering of contracts to public competition was a fraud. By a resolution secretly put through the Board of Public Buildings and Grounds, on motion of Governor Pennypacker no bid could be considered unless the bidder offered to furnish every item in the entire schedule. The only con tractor who knew of this requirement was John H. Sanderson. Another bid-der innocently offered to do the interior painting and decorating for 52% cents a foot. Sanderson's bid was \$2.52. That meant a difference of \$617,083.11 on the whole job. The outside bidder would have received \$162,389.85. Sanderson's bid amounted to \$779,472.96. Sanderson got, the contract. The "mahogany" rostrums for which the state paid Sanderson \$90,-748.80, were furnished by the sub-contractor for \$2060. Somebody pocketed the difference. The mahogany was largely birch behind and colored putty in front. Sanderson received the con-tract to furnish \$138,757.09 worth of imported "baccarat" glass. He was allowed to furnish cheap domestic glass made in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, which cost him \$27,329.90. The state paid Sanderson \$137,500 for sketches and models for lighting fixtures, a thing that any contractor is ex pected to supply at his own expense. It has been estimated that the contractor made about \$4,500,000 profitnot allowing for confidential deduc-tions—on work that did not cost him over \$1,000,000

Photographing the Breath Next. Berlin Cable Dispatch in New York Sun. Photography of the breath is the latest science. This was explained at the recent annual meeting of the Roentgen-Ray conference, at which cinema-tographic pictures of the breathing of sick and healthy persons were tarown

inventor of the method is Dr. The inventor of the method is Dr. Kochler, of Wiesbaden. His system shows accurately the sympathetic action of the lungs and heart in connection with inspiration and expiration. It is expected that the discovery will play an important role in the diagnosis of tuberculosis and similar respiratory

Long Sheets for Tall Texans.

Austin (Tex.) Dispatch in New York Sun.

The Senate has passed finally the bill which requires that all sheets on beds in hotels and boarding-houses shall be nine feet long. The complaint against short sheets came from the tall men of the state.

SPARE THE STATE UNIVERSITY. Referendum Should Be Invoked Only in Extreme Cases.

PORTLAND, Or., April 13 .- To the Editor.)-Permit me a word on the matter of invoking the referendum on the recent appropriation for the State University. Warmly favoring the principle of the referendum as I do, I am jealous of its rite, and believe that it should only be invoked in extreme eases. It is a most effective instrument in the hands of the people and for that reason should be used with caution and reserve. Then, too, the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is a power in the State of immense importance to the common welfare. It is an organization to which we muy have to look and to which we shall be glad to look at sometime when some vital interest is at stake. It is of in-terest to the whole State, therefore, that an organization of the numbers and standing and influence of the Patrons of Husbandry should maintain a reputation with the whole body of citizens for advocating none but safe and discriminating measures. The State cannot afford to have such a body of its citizens discredited by its advocacy of any measure not in ac-cordance with the best interests of the whole State.

whole State.

With due recognition of the honesty of the motives of those who advocate the use of the referendum in this instance. I cannot but feel that, if successful, it would be seriously to the hurt of vital interests of the State. hurt of vital interests of the State. The State University belongs to no section of the State and to no class of citizens, but to the whole State and to all the citizens. We are all interested in its adequate support and in its steady advance. No institution of the State affects the interests of the whole body of the citizens more closely than does the State University. It is difficult to say in clear-cut and adequate statements just how this is. But the fact is not therefore to be denied on fact is not increfore to be denied on ignorance. I may mention several regards in which the maintenance of the university at a high grade of efficiency affects the interests of all.

We are all interested in the reputation of our Street

tion of our State. We are just now aiming to get such a reputation abroad through the land as will attract people here to make their homes with us. We are building much on this. We who are building much on this. We who are here are expecting to enhance our worth largely through the number which we shall induce to come and make their homes within our borders. It is homemakers we wish to come before all others. But homemakers, and especially the kind we are anxious to have come, are influenced by the showing the State can make for its schools. ing the State can make for its schools. Most of those whom we would invite to come are citizens of States where the State University is a matter of pride. One of the first things they expect to hear about on coming into our State is the high standing in the regard of the people of the State University.

We are all interested in having within our State a large body of highly-trained men and women. We need them in the professions, in business, in the legislature, on our commissions in

the legislature, on our commissions, i our schools. Not all men and women i hese various departments of life need e of university training; many of the lost efficient will be in the future as they have been in the past without such training, but withal, we must have due proportion so trained if we are to keep abreast of our age.

But our closet interest in the State University ty is through our public. It is here that its influence conversity is through our public schools. It is here that its influence comes close home to us all. It is a well-settled principle in education that the measure of efficiency in the primary and grammar schools, those schools of the whole people, depends upon the influence that comes from the top down. The school system is like a highly organized itving body; every part of it is quickly responsive to the condition of the head. Let us have a healthy, vigorous, well supparted and well-directed university the head of our system and we are sure, sooner or later, to find its invigorating influence reaching to the lowest schools the head of our system and and to the remotest regions of the State.

J. R. WILSON.

Poetle Plea for More Pay, The Jersey City schoolteachers have

lopted a novel plan to plead for an in-ease of pay. Each of the directors crease of pay. Each of the directors of education has received a copy of the following: The firm increased his salary two years ago last May.

The said increase amounting to just 30

cents a day.

Of sugar, sait and rice,
Since then they've raised the price,
Of carrots and of beets,
Of four, meal and meats,
Of baby's little boots,
Of 'taters, milk and cheese,
Of products of the bees,
Of bats and sacks and coats.

hats and sacks and coats, Of hats and sacks and coat. Of all that sinks or floats.

How paying out the money that he saved before the raise. But PROSPERITY'S upon us and his heart is full of praise.

For Indigent Conferedate Soldiera

Baltimore News.
Captain E. F. Griswold, a veteran of the
Union Army living at St. Johnbury, Vt., and drawing a Federal pension of \$12 a month, has made an extraordinary proposition. It is to the effect that he will turn over to any Confederate soldiers' charitable association monthly the amount of his pension, the only condition being that the association accepting the offer will apply the money to the relief of indigent Confederate soldiers. Captain Griswold says he does not need the money, but knows there are many ex-Confederates who do need help, and he holds them in so high esteem that he is willing to do all that he can to aid them.

School Superintendent, Grant County. of his pension, the only condition bein

BUSTER BROWN

NEXT WEEK

This tremendously popular American will appear in the children's section of The Sunday Oregonian. He will make his bow to the youngsters of the Pacific Northwest next Sunday and each week thereafter.

Make a canvass of the children of the United States, from the President's sons down to the newly-arrived Italian immigrant's 6-year-old on their opinion as to the funniest comic page published in this country.

Probably 99 out of every 100 will answer promptly, "Buster Brown."

His love of adventure, himeans of amusement and exercise, his companionship with "Tige" and his quaint resolutions appeal to all healthy boys, their daddies and grandfathers.

By special arrangement, The Sunday Oregonian will publish this feature simultaneously with the New York Herald.

So great is the demand for The Sunday Oregonian that the entire edition is often sold out before 10 A. M., and back numbers are unobtainable at any price. Those who are not regular subscribers was do well to order from their news dealers early this week.

WANTS SPILLMAN AT CORVALLIS Former Pullman Professor Suggested as O. A. C. President.

JOHN DAY, April 13 .- (To the Editor.) -As the selection of a suc to President Gatch in the State Agricultural College is a matter of much oncern to every citizen of and of especial interest to public school officers, I would respectfully ask space in your valuable columns to place the name of Professor W. Spillman. Chief Agriculturist of the Federal Government, before the people and the board of regents. It seems strange to me that no public mention of Professor Spillman has been made. When Sena-tor Pauliamus declared that Washington had suffered from the policy of allowing the most capable men to leave the State College for more remunerative fields, the name of Professor man must have been uppermost Why he did not say so I do not mind understand.

Professor Spillman is a scientist, a chemist, trained by Dr. David Starr Jordan in the Indiana University, a teacher of highly successful experience, a practiced farmer, and a man of highest character and attainments. He has national reputation as a specialist in forage and grasses, and from residence and study in Orgeon has been accorded the position of highest proficiency in these and kindred departments. He stands well with the Department of the Interior at Washington and has many former students high in the service. His reputation and character would attract attention and patronage from ev-ery section of the United States, while his familiarity with official procedure would offer unexcelled opportunities for securing Government co-operation and recognition of the graduates of his Institution

It is not known whether Professor Spillman could be induced to leave his work at Washington for the presidency of the Agricultural College, but he has always felt a keen interest in the educational and industrial affairs of Oregon, and having at one time been con-nected with the Oregon State Normal duced to accept. At any rate, an at-tempt could be made, and should be, if the Regents are really desirous of

CIVIL WAR IN OHIO

