

The Oregonian

Subscription Rates: Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$4.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$2.50; Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$1.50; Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$0.50; Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$3.00; Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$2.00; Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$1.25; Daily, without Sunday, one month, \$0.40; Weekly, one year, \$1.00; Weekly, six months, \$0.60; Weekly, three months, \$0.35; Weekly, one month, \$0.15.

too fast in pushing inquiry into the methods of this business, with a view to securing some approach to equity between the people and the railroads? Rather, hasn't it been much too slow?

THE HARGIS BREED. If America possessed a great master of tragic writing, he might find in the murder of James Hargis by his son a theme for his muse. It would be difficult to cite an instance where poetic justice has been more completely wrought. Seldom does any event appear in human affairs which looks so much like the interposition of a Nemesis to wreak vengeance upon the shedder of blood as the slaughter of this man of many murders by his own offspring. A Sophocles would see in the event the work of that sure and pitiless justice which never forgets, never overlooks a sin, and never allows the pursuit of the sinner until he has been hounded down to woe and death. Our hasty modern life often forgets that such justice rules in the world, but now and then an event like the murder of the elder Hargis comes to revive our belief in the compensating furia. Emerson was right when he said that every debt must sooner or later be paid. The tale of misery which Hargis had counted out for others presently returned home, and so it always will be.

There is some equality in the wild race of Kentucky mountaineers which more peaceable communities do not easily understand. Perhaps their lawlessness is largely the result of their isolation. Dwellings in that inaccessible region are far apart, roads are few and difficult, railroads have not yet penetrated the country. The inhabitants hear little from the outer world. They have nothing to interest them except their quarrels with their neighbors, nothing to occupy their minds except the memory of wrong and the thirst for revenge. In all remote communities slight differences between neighbors tend to degenerate into bloody feuds. In Breathitt County, Kentucky, partly because the inhabitants are of a race more than ordinarily bold, proud and reckless, such feuds rage with singular ferocity. One may surmise that the facility of escape into the mountains, where pursuit is impossible, adds to the temptation to commit crimes of violence.

But when all this has been said the problem is still unsolved. Breathitt County is not the only isolated, mountainous region in the country, where men are bold and reckless. But it is the only one where murderous feuds are carried on from one generation to another in savage ferocity. In other places men quarrel and forget it. In Breathitt County they never forget or forgive. They are in the habit of avenging the extraordinary brutal people some trace of Sicilian or Corsican blood. In those islands the vendetta flourishes and revenge is passed on from father to son, or even from father to daughter, much as it is in this strange corner of Kentucky. Perhaps there is in the soil or climate of Breathitt County some quality which makes the people lawless and cruel.

The elder Hargis, who fell by his son's hand, was a monster of cruelty. He slew men, or caused them to be slain, with cowardly brutality. In his bloody career there is not a trace of remorse or of contrition. He effected his ends with savage malignity and secured his safety by the vilest falsehoods. A murderer, a liar, a coward, he met a fate worthy of his infernal life. All we have to ask for more is a speedy death for his son and the utter extinction of a breed which seems scarcely human.

FORESTRY ABROAD. There is a belief pretty widely held in the United States that our system of National Forests and the scientific cultivation of timber resources is something new in the world. To help dispel this illusion the Department of Agriculture has published an interesting circular which shows briefly and instructively what other countries are doing in the same direction. The circular is not the least interesting from the little pamphlet is that every country in the world, except China which pretends to be civilized and most of them are managed very much like our own, though in many cases the management is far older and more highly developed.

The truth of the matter is that countries like France, Germany and even Russia have been driven to take up the subject of scientific forestry by the same causes which are driving us. The approach of a timber famine on the one hand, the destructive effect of deforestation upon tillable land and water courses on the other, have combined to frighten France, for example, has some fifteen hundred mountain streams which up to about a century ago were perfectly manageable, flowing all the year in nearly equable volume, and contributing to the fertility of the fields through which they ran. Then the hills where they rose were stripped of timber. Forthwith the gentle brooks became raging torrents in winter and dry beds in summer. Instead of watering the farmer's fields they overpaved them with gravel and other rubbish from the uplands. In this way 800,000 acres of farm lands were ruined before the government interfered to check the greed of the spoilers. In 1850 the state took up the problem of reforesting the denuded hills. Since then 500,000 acres of the "skinned" land have been planted to trees and the owners of the slopes are so well convinced of the general benefit that water at the season when it is most needed. The fertile plain of the Po where agriculture flourished long after it had degenerated elsewhere in Italy, is now subject to disastrous inundations from its great river because the forests on its upper reaches have been destroyed. Leaves have been built to retain the Po in flood time, but the lack of forests along the banks causes such deposits of silt in

the bed that the stream continually overtops the levees and they have to be raised higher and higher every year. In many places the bed of the river is now above the surrounding fields.

Italy has introduced a system of national forests and general protection of timber, but politics stand in the way of the public good there very much as it does here, and the laws are enforced only with great difficulty. Strange to say, scientific forestry is more advanced in Russia than in any other European countries except Germany and Switzerland. From all the United States we can learn lessons to learn because their policy represents the fruit of hundreds of years of experience and study. The idle talk so often heard that America does not need to go to Europe for help in solving her problems sounds very foolish. The wise man learns from the body which he can touch, and in forestry, as in many other matters, Europe can teach us a great deal if we are not too stiff-necked to receive instruction.

CONSEQUENCES NOT FORESEEN. In itself, or theoretically, the primary law is unobjectionable. But it is a disappointment because of the results of the action of that spirit; because of the self-seeking of candidates fostered by it, and because of the disposition it engenders among men and factions, to seek revenge and "get even" for personal failures. Such results could not have been foreseen. The primary law presupposes a spirit of unselfishness and fairness which does not exist. Under this law every man who can be moved by the bait of office nominates himself. Then when he fails to get the preferment, he and his supporters bolt, and sacrifice the whole cause to gratification of their pique and spleen.

But why, one asks, does the Oregonian, that recommended this law for adoption, now criticize it? The criticism has not been directed against the law, but against the spirit of the people, and especially against the spirit of the multitude of Republicans whose conduct, under the law, or certainly a consequence of it, has rendered earnest and disinterested effort to accomplish anything through the Republican party futile. Again, the men fitted for public place and service will seldom nominate themselves and enter into scrap and competition for the office to be gained by the endeavor. It requires too much sacrifice of self-interest.

William J. Bryan sets an example that does him much credit. He refuses even to say that he is a candidate for the Presidency. It is for the convention of his party, he says, to name the candidate. It will call if it wants him, or it will call somebody else. He will have nothing to do with election of delegates, and will not attempt in any way to force himself on his party. It is a mighty good example for all men of all parties. When a man rushes into the arena, sets up a whoop, cries "Here I am, boys, nominate me!" It is nauseous indeed. Then your disgust is complete when, after his failure, and in revenge for it, he kicks the whole business over, joins the opposite party and defeats the fair desire and expectation you have entertained to get results you have looked for through his party action. There are those who don't like it, thank you; there are those who like it, thank you. Please excuse.

WHO CAUSED THE PANIC? With a persistence unequalled and an effrontery sublime, New York continues to insist that it was the wigwam, and not the Indian, that was lost during the recent financial catastrophe which left the devotees of the Wall-street stock market, like drunken sailors, and equally helpless. The New York Journal of Commerce rushes to the defense of Secretary Cortelyou, who has been criticized for the liberality with which he issued Panama bonds and certificates of indebtedness to Wall-street interests which were alone responsible for the crisis, and shows how he has been forced to accept the consequences of their wrongdoing. The New York paper complacently remarks that "it was forcibly demonstrated by the crisis that New York is the one great center of finance and of banking operations in the United States. It was there that the whole strain and stress of the stringency was borne, and it was there that the situation, properly understood, had not been able to resist it, the resulting disaster would have spread over the whole country."

The crisis produced another demonstration even more forcible and clearly understood than the one mentioned, when the storm revealed the fact that New York was the "one great center" of stock gambling, high finance and every other known species of semi-legalized robbery, commercial tuggery and thievery. Portland and San Francisco, and all other cities west, north and south, were not responsible for that wild orgy of speculation and overcapitalization which caused the "York" panic, and which made the New York scream for help and savagely clutch millions of dollars which belonged to the cities that called in vain for a portion of their New York reserves. "It is shown," says the Journal of Commerce, "that during the panic over \$296,000,000 of cash was absorbed out of sight, and over \$218,000,000 of it had been supplied by the New York banks. To meet this drain more than \$100,000,000 of gold was imported and the reserves of the banks were drawn upon until their surplus was replaced by a deficiency of \$84,000,000 and nearly \$100,000,000 of loan certificates were issued by the clearing-house for the settlement of balances in place of cash."

The natural inference to be drawn from such a statement is that the \$100,000,000 in gold was philanthropically imported by New York for the purpose of helping the rest of the country out of a matter of which it was not all import by New York. Portland alone imported \$3,000,000 direct, and nearly every other city of importance in the South and West was obliged to carry the matter over the heads of the discredited New Yorkers and make direct importations of gold. If New York expects any thanks or credit for bringing gold to this country to pay for wheat which Oregon, Washington and other states sold the foreigners, she will be disappointed. It would be interesting to know how much, if any, of that \$218,000,000 which was "supplied by the New York banks" was New York money, and how much of it belonged

to the banks in the West and South, which were made to suffer by New York's sins. The only distinction New York can lay legitimate claim to in connection with the recent trouble is the doubtful honor of precipitating a costly panic in a time of unparalleled prosperity.

OUR INLAND EMPIRE GUESTS. The citizens of Portland will today have opportunity of entertaining a representative body of men from a region that has been a powerful factor in the commercial growth of Portland. From back in the old days when the water-level route was the only means of entering and leaving the Inland Empire, the loyalty of Eastern Washington and the Idaho panhandle to Portland has never been questioned. The pioneer steamboats on the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers brought down gold from the Idaho mines, and stock, wool and hides from other portions of the Inland Empire, and later began moving a wheat crop which increased in volume so rapidly that the railroad followed as a matter of course.

The construction of two lines of railroad across the lofty Cascade mountains failed to divert from Portland very much of the business that our friends in the Inland Empire had customarily been sending here, and year by year the trade has increased a satisfactory growth in the Inland Empire trade. To the intense loyalty of Eastern Washington and Oregon and the Idaho panhandle to Portland more than any other factor is due the construction of the North Bank Railroad. For nearly two decades the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern sought to divert the trade of the Inland Empire to Puget Sound, and while at times their efforts seemed to be rewarded by a success not warranted by the natural location of the ports, taking one year with another, Portland has been able to give such an account of herself that our Inland Empire friends have never deserted us.

Early completion of the North Bank Railroad will do more to cement this commercial friendship and loyalty than anything else that has ever happened in the Pacific Northwest. This new road, which doubles and trebles the transportation facilities by which the products of the Inland Empire can reach tidewater, has materially strengthened the tie which binds Portland and the Inland Empire, and, with its completion so near at hand, we can today welcome our guests from east of the mountains as warmly as we could if they moved many miles nearer to us and were to join us with an increasing interest in the upbuilding of the great Columbia Basin.

Weekly Argentine shipments, reported yesterday, showed the exportation of 7,600,000 bushels and the market advanced nearly 2 cents per bushel in Chicago and closed substantially higher in Liverpool. One week ago, with shipments slightly less than those reported yesterday, the market declined more than 2 cents per bushel, the weakness being credited solely to the heavy shipments from our competitors in the Southern Hemisphere. The course of the market yesterday and one week earlier affords a good example of the inconsistency of the speculators, who have much to do with making the world's wheat prices. There is more sentiment in business, or at least in certain lines of business, than people give credit for. One week ago the market seemed frightened at the huge proportions of the Argentine shipments. Yesterday it showed that it had become accustomed to their size.

Prominent representatives of the textile mills of New England are acutely in support of National legislation for the preservation of the forests of the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians. At a convention of these representatives, recently held in Boston, it was said that the Saco, Androscoggin, Merrimac and Connecticut rivers, all rising in the White Mountains, turn more or less into a single stream of equal volume in the way of their construction of the forests would quickly limit and in time practically destroy this valuable water power, to the incalculable injury of the textile industry, upon the activity and volume of which tens of thousands of laborers depend for the support of themselves and their families. This phrasing of the situation, properly understood, had not been able to resist it, the resulting disaster would have spread over the whole country."

The Senate passed the Seattle Exposition bill, appropriating \$700,000 credit for the exposition, even though the situation, properly understood, had not been able to resist it, the resulting disaster would have spread over the whole country."

A London cable announces that the trans-Atlantic steamship lines have adjusted their differences and the minimum storage rate will be advanced from 100-waters mark at \$18.75 to about \$31. It is somewhat significant that these trans-Atlantic rates were usually begun after travel gets slack in the Fall, and are always adjusted in time to catch the Spring rush at full figures.

The Copenhagen Freshers' Bank, with a capital of \$5,000,000, has temporarily suspended. Cables conveying the news have not specified whether or not the failure was directly traceable to Morse and Heinze, but from the comment of the foreign press on American affairs, it must be guilty somewhere for the trouble.

It will be news to most readers to learn that there are enough Republicans in Florida to hold a convention. Taft is to be congratulated on one point—nobody has suggested him for Vice-President.

REPORTS SHOW MUCH WEALTH

Conference of Seventh Day Adventists Hears Reports.

COLLEGE PLACE, Wash., Feb. 7.—(Special)—The North Pacific Union Conference of Seventh Day Adventists being held at this place has settled down to regular daily business. The business sessions are devoted to hearing reports from the local conference, presidents and departmental secretaries, such as medical, educational, publishing and religious liberty. This denunciation has made rapid progress in its work since its first proclamation. The one small building in Portland, Me., now used as a carpenter-shop, has been increased to thousands of buildings used for many purposes, for printing in 51 languages, for educating missionaries in over 51 languages, and for preaching in more than a score. For the preceding alone there has been given over \$12,000,000. There are 22 educational institutions consisting of 12 colleges, 23 academies and 20 intermediate schools, all having a combined worth of \$18,485,232 with a total enrollment of 2877 students and 255 teachers in charge. The latest statistical report shows in addition, 417 church schools, 466 teachers, and an enrollment of 7245.

There are 22 publishing houses, having an approximate value of \$250,000 with 400 persons connected therewith. In all there are 96 regular publications issued in 19 languages. Literature in other forms is published in 51 languages. This denunciation has 64 sanitariums, having a total value of \$1,764,938.35. There are over 250 hospitals, 1000 nursing institutions and otherwise. In addition to sanitariums, there are about 40 treatment rooms and the aggregate assets of these institutions amount to \$1,000,000. The total assets of the denominational organization or institutions would easily reach over \$2,000,000, included in this would be over 1000 church buildings, located in all the leading countries of the world.

The conference will continue until February 9.

POULTRY SHOW IS CONCLUDED

Over 500 Birds Entered and Many Prizes Awarded at Raymond.

RAYMOND, Wash., Feb. 7.—(Special)—The third annual poultry show of the Pacific County Poultry Association closed in this city last night, lasting four days. Over 500 birds from all parts of the county were exhibited. It was the most successful yet held in this section of the state. Elmer Dixon, of Oregon City, was the judge.

Following are the prize-winners: Barred Plymouth Rocks—A. A. Johnson, C. A. Stringer, Dr. B. E. Schenk, Mrs. C. A. Stringer. Silver Laced Wyandottes—Louis Lund, F. M. Heath, C. A. Heath, Theodore Carlson, Mrs. Theodore Carlson. Dark Brahma—Louis Lund. White Leghorns—Theodore Carlson, Mrs. Theodore Carlson. Buff Leghorns—A. A. Johnson. Black Minorcas—A. A. Johnson. White Minorcas—W. Parrel. Buff Orpingtons—John Davidson. Anconas—C. A. Stringer. Bronze Turkeys—John Stringer. Rouen Ducks—C. A. Stringer. Game Hens—E. Parrel, Mrs. J. F. Fletcher. Silver cup prize—Best display Barred Plymouth Rocks—C. A. Johnson. Best display White Plymouth Rocks—Mrs. Little. Best display White Wyandottes, Mrs. Little. Best display Leghorns—Theodore Carlson. Best display Black Minorcas—A. A. Johnson. Raymond Herald cup—Mr. Lund, for best display Silver Laced Wyandottes.

POWER FOR MOUNTAIN TRAINS

Contract Let by Great Northern for Big Electric Plant.

WENATCHEE, Wash., Feb. 7.—(Special)—Gerrick & Gerrick, construction engineers, will move to Leavenworth, Wash., to begin on a big contract with the Great Northern for putting up an electric plant. The work will start about March 1 and will employ about 50 men. This plant will be used to furnish power to run trains over the mountain route from Leavenworth to Skykombe, and will be one of the largest in the state. The contractors will lay 1800 feet of steel pipe, 12 to 14 inch diameter, running across the Wenatchee River, attaching to a large steel tank, which will stand about 136 feet high and will hold about 1,800,000 gallons of water. This water will run through the large turbine that will be used to make the power.

GOLD TEETH THIEF IS FOUND

Arrested Trying to Dispose of Bridge to Jeweler.

PENDLETON, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special)—Two men believed to be the ones who held up C. E. Hedger, manager of the Columbia Hotel in Spokane, the night of January 23, and failed to get any money from him, knocked him down and tried a gold bridge over his teeth, have been arrested here. The sale of the bridge to a local jeweler led to the arrest of one, and a man seen in his company was arrested as an accomplice. The gold bridge, which is a peculiar one, tallies exactly with the description of the one forcibly removed from the theater manager as reported in the Herald. There is no question concerning the identity. The officers also believe the men are the same who held up the stores at Umatilla and Echo, Christmas week.

HOW TO GRAFT CHERRY TREES

Salem People Greatly Interested in Demonstration.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special)—Even the enthusiasm and interest of the Lower Columbia valley were surpassed here today when Cothney Fruit Inspector E. C. Armstrong gave a practical demonstration in grafting cherry trees. Salem has adopted the title "The Cherry City," and thousands of cherry trees have been planted in this vicinity in the last two or three years. Many of the growers are inexperienced and are anxious to listen to lectures by such men as Lowndes and Armstrong, who are recognized authorities in their particular lines.

Just a Little Too Anxious.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special)—Over-zealousness in the appointment of electors are not to be elected at the coming election. J. D. Lee, of Portland, today presented to the Secretary of State notice of his candidacy for that office. The name was not filed, and was returned to Mr. Lee. Section 2 of the direct primary law expressly limits the application of the law to offices that are to be filled at the June election.

Washington for Taft.

SPOKANE, Wash., Feb. 7.—"The Republican State Central Committee of Washington will undoubtedly unanimously endorse William H. Taft for the presidency at its first meeting," stated David T. Ham, a prominent member of the committee, who has been in communication with other members. A Taft club will be organized here next Tuesday evening.

SIX MONTHS IN JAIL AND FINE

Sentence Meted Out to Canby Salmonman by Judge McBride.

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special)—Judge McBride today imposed a sentence of six months in jail and a fine of \$500 on James Jesse, who was Tuesday night convicted of the crime of selling liquor at Canby. Jesse has 30 days in which to file a motion for a new trial, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500. He was a backstop of H. K. Taskeson's trial on the same charge resulted in a disagreement of the jury and Taskeson's being held to the April term of the Circuit Court. Jesse, Taskeson, Peter Holm and others were indicted on the same charge, and the two latter men pleaded guilty, paying a fine of \$175 each.

ACCUSED OF BREAKING WORD

Student Charges Professor in Signed Article in College Paper.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 7.—(Special)—Charges that Professor W. T. Darby, a member of the State University faculty, has broken his word to a student was made in a signed article in the Pacific Wave, the University paper issued today, by Harold Birkett, recently selected editor of the college paper. Birkett was forced to resign because of unsatisfactory class work. Birkett declares that the professor, who is a new man, promised to give him his credits if he passed the examination, which he did, only to have the credits refused.

LINDESEY TO GIVE AN ADDRESS

Session of Inland Empire Teachers' Association at Pullman.

SALEM, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special)—Announcement was made today that the annual session of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association will be held at Pullman, Wash., April 8, 9 and 10. The membership of this association includes teachers of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Superintendent J. A. Morrison is president of the association. Among the noted speakers will be Judge Lindsey, who made such a success of juvenile court work in Denver, and Professor E. Russell, dean of Columbia University.

Transfer to Trusteeship

OREGON CITY, Or., Feb. 7.—(Special)—The Portland General Electric Company has transferred the trusteeship held by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, under a deed of trust to secure an issue of \$100,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, to the Bankers' Trust Company, of New York. Three instruments were filed in the office of County Recorder Ramsey, the resignation of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company as trustee, the appointment of the Bankers' Trust Company, and the acceptance of the trusteeship by the latter. The bonds are filed in Multnomah and Marion Counties, Oregon, and in Clark County, Washington.

Vancouver Barracks Notes.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash., Feb. 7.—(Special)—It is unofficially reported that Colonel Daniel H. Brush, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now at Manila, is to be promoted Brigadier-General February 15 and assigned to command the Department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver Barracks. The department has been in command of Colonel T. H. Woodbury, Third Infantry, since the departure of General Woodbury. Colonel J. B. Kerr, Twelfth Cavalry, is to be promoted Brigadier-General March 31, and will succeed Major-General A. W. Greely upon his retirement at that date.

Vancouver Levy 35 Mills.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 7.—(Special)—The assessment rolls for Clark County for the year 1907 have been turned over to the County Auditor by County Treasurer Allen. The total assessed value of all property in the county is \$7,055,955, and for the city of Vancouver \$2,068,795. The average levy will be 35 mills and for the city of Vancouver 35 mills. The state tax levied by the state board of equalization upon the above valuation will be \$1,113,31.

Water for Washong.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Feb. 7.—(Special)—The petition of C. I. Pritchard for a franchise to lay mains and supply the town of Washong, in Clark County, was today by the board of County Commissioners today. It is understood that work will commence immediately and will be pushed to an early completion. The town of Washong is to be quite an important shipping point on the North Bank road, and a movement is now on foot to incorporate this place.

LORD, HOW IT HURTS!

The Shriek of "The Interests" About the President's Message.

New York Sun, Feb. 2.—The business of New York and of the United States is not all done in Wall street. The financial institutions, the custodians of accumulated wealth and the traders in investments, the great railroad and industrial corporations are not the only interests that have reason for the most serious concern at this time. The merchants and manufacturers of the country, the scores of first and second-class individuals engaged in the old-fashioned way in one or another of those myriad forms of productive or commercial activity which are the most potent part of what is known as American "business"—what are they thinking today of the document they are studying? It would be interesting to know. In former times of peril their initiative for self-protection and for patriotic purposes has been intelligent, prompt and effective. What are they doing now? Are they contemplating the present situation? Is it really 12 years—12 years!—that the great majority of the land, having been aroused by the menace of Bryanism, were organizing without regard to previous partnership for the defense of the interests of honest business against the assaults of the most dangerous demagogue our politics had thus produced? Had "then" produced? That is interesting, indeed. But even more interesting is the attempt to identify the business interests of the country with the interests of the large-lauded robber-baronage.

ROOSEVELT'S FUTURE

What Shall Be Done With the President After He Leaves the White House?

A remarkable symposium of opinion by such prominent men as Grover Cleveland, Emperor William, Thomas W. Lawson, Keir Hardie, Andrew Carnegie, Emperor Franz Joseph, John Sharp Williams, and many others.

BATTLE OF THE GRAND RONDE

Desperate fight in which volunteers under the late Colonel F. B. Shaw ended the Yakima Indian War of 1856. Every new resident of the Pacific Northwest should familiarize himself with this event.

THE PORTLAND BEAVERETTE

Leone Carr Baer has just invented an umbrella, and in her humorous style outlines its use, illustrating it with her own pictures.



BY LILLIAN TINGLE.

THE shop windows are blossoming already with incredible red hearts and wonderful lace paper and ribbon expressions of sentiment; kindergarten scissors are doing mysterious work with pink and red paper and cardboard; and the hardware stores are finding it difficult to supply the demand for heart-shaped sandwich and cookie cutters—all in honor of the good, half-mythical Saint who has stepped into the place of the pagan Cupid, Pan and Juno.

What becomes of all the valentines that are made every year? Do most of them vanish in smoke in these practical days, or are there trucks, new now, which in years to come will yield up quaint treasures to prying great-grandchildren as did the old hair trunks that some of us have known and loved. As consolation for a drowsy Saturday, I know of nothing that beats an old hair trunk in an attic; and there is no written romance equal to those that can be woven round its faint-remembered treasures.

One old hair trunk I know of contains some typical valentines of a time when the commercial kind—both the sugary sentimental and the vulgar "comic" valentine—were the only valentines, and the lover was obliged to do his own writing and decoration, aided perhaps by useful publications, such as "The Young Man's Valentine Writer" and "The Cabinet of Love, or Cupid's Repository of Choice Valentines."

One written on a yellowing sheet of fine note-paper, embellished with a carefully drawn scroll with "A Token of Love" in cursive script. Below is a dried sprig of sweet-bear grouped with a flat pressed "old-fashioned" blossom, a neat true lovers' knot of white satin ribbon, and the following ingenious and fervent declaration:

2 U, O 2  
I love you to be true;  
2 C U I  
To the world's end would I stay.

Another bears a clever pen drawing with a tangle of water color to express the roses on the fair cheeks of a sweet creature with wide spreading skirts, bandol which a delicately pointed sandal piece. At her feet kneels an elegantly attired woman, the most lovely of brosal of whiskers and carefully parted hair. He clasps her moist hand and sazes ardently at her drooping ringlets and modestly for a moment. "How sweet is love. How sweet is love that meets return," runs the neatly printed verse below. Then the page half turns to show a young man, the most lovely of brosal of whiskers and carefully parted hair, face each other savagely, and the verso concludes "Oh, how sweet is love, but what anguish many passions burn!" which states that the recipient was just betrothed and that this was the work of a mischievous brother.

There is a cut lace paper affair, too, with all kinds of complicated zig-zags, eight dangling hearts and a heart-shaped hole in the middle, around which delicate pointed letters declare:

Here are eight hearts  
Which are all true  
The sixth was lost  
When I first saw you.

"This last particularly appealed to one that Saturday visitor of tender years. "It takes such a long time to grow up," she said. "Don't you s'pose when I'm twelve, if I'm awful good, I could get them to let me do up my hair and have long dresses and real hand-made valentines?"

The following scientific valentine was written by a desperate young biologist, whose sad plight deserves some sympathy. We higher vertebrates do have a hard time of it in some respects:

Once I watched an infusorian  
On a microscopic slide.  
Lead a life of ease and quiet  
While he looked for a bride.  
As I watched him very closely,  
Two Anceles, sweet and trim,  
Were seen to enter his domain,  
Stretched out loving arms to him.  
Just at this most thrilling moment  
I saw him called into new parts,  
Infusoria were forgotten.  
Do you think I was to blame?  
Not for me, me, me delivered  
From a microscopic slide.  
I set lost in admiration,  
Looking at their quaint designs.  
But problem same somewhat  
Which to leave and which to take,  
For was not born a Mormon,  
Should I not add the question,  
Midst my trouble and my doubts  
To my microscope I turned;  
I would not add the question,  
Though my heart within me burned.  
What had happened meantime? Surely  
Where I saw the infusorian  
(All the lucky infusorian?)  
Poor I now could plainly see!  
This part was a whole complete!  
Each part was a whole complete!  
Each could swim away so happy  
I could not see the end of it.  
How I envy infusoria!  
Would that I might imitate  
That simple life of theirs,  
Gives to me a harder fate.

TO MY VALENTINE

Full-page picture in colors—easily the best piece of work ever turned out by The Oregonian's art department.

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