## The Oregonian will be conceded that the making the old system was not lost labor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. (By Mail)
neiuded, one year. \$5.00
included, six mouths. 4.25
included, three months. 2.25
included, three months. 2.25
included, one want. 6.00
Sunday, one year. 6.00
Sunday, six months. 5.25
Sunday, three mouths 1.75
Sunday, one month 2.50
Sunday, one month 2.50 year (Issued Thursday)... weekly, one year.....

BY CARRIER. POSTAGE RATES. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice Second-Class Matter, to 15

Second-Circuit of 14 Pages. to 28 Pages. to 44 Pages. 46 to 60 Pages. . . cents
Foreign nostage, double rates.
DMFORTANT—The postal laws are strict.
Newspapers on which postage is not fully
Drspaid are not forwarded to destination.

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE.
The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New
Tork, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chieage, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

EEFT ON SALE.
Chicage.—Auditorium Anner; Postoffice Auditorium Annex: Postoffice 178 Dearborn street; Empire

St. Paul, Minn,-N. St. Marie, Commercia Colurado Springs, Coin.—Bell, H. H. Denver.—Hamilton and Kendrick, 906-912 eventeenth street; Pratt Book Store, 1214 liftsepth street; H. P. Hansen, S. Bice.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., inth and Walnut: Yoma News Co. Minneapolls—M. J. Cavanaugh, 50 South hird. Cinceland, O.—James Pushaw, 307 Su-Vashington, D. C .- Ebbitt House, Penn-vania avenue; Columbia News Co. Pittsburg, Pa.—Fort Pitt News Co. Philadelphia, Pa.

hiladelphia, Pa.—Ryan's Theater Ticket ice; Penn News Co.; Kemble, A. P., 3750 New York City—Hotaling's newstands, I trk Row, 25th and Broadway, 41d and badway and Broadway and 20th. Tele-one 63th. Single copies delivered; L. ses & Co., Astor house; Broadway The-ry News Stand, Empire News Stand, 19den.—D. L. Boyle; Lowe Bros., 114 enty-fifth street.

wenty-fifth street.

Omaha. Barkalow Bros. Union Station;
fareath Stationery Co.; Kemp & Arenson.
Des Meines, In.—Moss Jacobs.

Fresne, Cal.—Tourist News Co.

Fresno, Cal.—Tourist News Co.
Sacramento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co.
480 K street: Amos News Co.
Salt Lake.—Moon Book & Stationery Co.;
Rosenfeid & Hansen; G. W. Jewett. P. O.
corner; Steipeck Bros.
Long Beach. Cal.—B. E. Amos.
Pasadena, Cal.—Amos News Co.
San Diego.—H. E. Amos.
San Jose.—Emerson W.
Houston, Tex.—International News Agency.
Dallass. Tex.—Southwestern News Agent.
154 Main street; also two street wagons.
Ft. Worth. Tex.—Southwestern N. and A.
Agency.

Agency.

Amarilla, Tex.—Timmons & Pope.

San Francisco.—Forster & Orear, Ferry
News Stand, Hotel St. Francis News Stand;
L. Parent, N. Wheatley, Fairmount Hotel
News Stand; Amos News Co.; United News
Agency, 14's Eddy sirect, B. E. Amos, manager three wagons; Worlds N. S., 2625 A. Sutter street.

Oakland, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, Fourteenth and Franklin streets; N. Wheatley; Oakland News Stand; B. E. Amos. manager five wagons; Weilingham, E. G. Goldfield, Nev.—Louie Foilin, Eureka, Cal.—Call-Chronicle Agency; Eureka News Co.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 18, 1908.

WAS IT LOST LABOR? Under the new system which Oregon has had the honor to introduce to the world, it has become unfashionable to have any political principles. It is even discreditable. Greater part of the constitution has been superseded by initiative and referendum, and the remainder of it by the "statements" required in the primary law. We have learned that nobody who lived before our time ever knew anything. Such discoveries as those of the multiplication table are antiquated. A few years ago there was a like effort to repudiate the value of gold as material for standard money, but it suffered a set-back at the hands of an insensate people; but who knows what the Uhren system might not yet do for delivery of mankind from the old superstitious tyranny that rests on the pretensions of the value of gold? The hope of

progress is the hope of the world. may well pity the intellectual weakness of our ancestors, who supposed they were establishing certain principles of government on a constieven, that the representatives of the people of Oregon, duly elected, assembled to form a constitution of Oregon. That appears now to have been midthe eighteenth day of September (1857) produced an instrument that they supposed might be a guide to the legislation and jurisprudence of the A vain imagination! The constitution they made is now treated but The time they spent in producing it was wasted. Initiative etition now may make anything law that any group of persons entertaining chimerical notions of public, and even of private interest, may exert themlves to bring before the electorate. Of course it could not have been foreseen that it would be so abused, or the proposal would have been beaten by a mountainous majority.

Some few who made that constituremain, and more who voted for its adoption. Not bad men, either; even if the philosophy and principles of government entertained by them were so very irrational, and so unfit for the saplent theories entertained by the illuminati of the present day, But it seems that their entire idea of a written constitution was a mistake. Is often a vice in a boy, so the secret Initiative petition, with provision for societies are but harmfess follies in referendum, is all we want; together with a primary law containing provis-"statements" for abolition of political parties and supersedure, in election of Senators, of the Constitution of the United States.

The time has come, it seems, when the man who stands for any of the main ideas and principles on which our Government, national and state, old fogy and fossil, telerated only through the pity of those who press odern claptrap innovation. Paymen of five to ten cents a name to solicitors of petitions for initiative and referendum is now the governing law, or at least the new scheme, for government of Oregon. It is the scheme for the fundamental law, as well as for the matute; and of every elector the greatest vigilance will be required to prematter of reproach, to talk about having any political principles, or to urge men to act together, in party effort.

will be conceded that the making of

JUDGE PARKER'S SPLEEN. What better place is there for telling the truth than a law academy? What worse place is there for propagating falsehood? Clearly, Judge Alton B. Parker saw all the advantages of his position when he was called upon to address the law students at the Philadelphia Academy the other day, and determined to make the most

of them without regard to fact or con-

say about the President: Indeed no attempt is made by our purpose-ul and resourceful President to conceal his lesire and intention to have the Pederal Sovernment take possession of powers not tranted to it but reserved to the states and

Nothing could be farther from the ruth than this statement, and yet Judge Parker is so soured by disap-pointment and blinded by partisan rancor that perhaps he thought he was telling the truth. We ought to put the nost charitable construction we can upon his motives. Mr. Roosevelt has never even dreamed of urging the Federal Government to take possession of powers not granted to it. He has urged it to put into full exercise certain powers granted in the Constitu-tion but hitherto left dormant and un-He has urged this because in to other way could the people's representatives cope with the terrible nenace of plutocratic tyranny.

When Judge Parker speaks against he President, two facts ought to be kept in mind by those who hear or read his remarks. One is that he is embittered by defeat and probably looks upon Mr. Roosevelt with the jaundiced eyes of a disappointed rival The other, that he is a paid employe of those oligarchic plutocrats whom Mr. Roosevelt has compelled to obey the law. Like many other loud-voiced advocates of "the interests," oor Judge Parker has to do as he is old and say what his masters put into his mouth. But the venal railings of men like him, whom we know to be the hired mercenaries of lawless brigands, are comparatively harmless. It is the spectacle of an entire bench of judges openly showing themselves subject to the same power, like the Supreme Court of California, which makes us realize the present danger to our liberties and institutions. Lawvers can talk on the side of crime as much as they like. We know it is their trade. But when a court pro-claims its alliance with the criminal rich and shelters their depraved tools rom the law, then we may well begin to tremble

EDUCATIONAL HOUSECLEANING.

By a decisive vote of 16 to 3 the Chicago Board of Education has outlawed the Greek-letter "frats" in the high schools. Beginning with the first Tuesday in September next, all members of secret societies will be suspended. This action of the board is fairly deliberate, since it has been preceded by four years of agitation and discussion. It is also based upon adequate information, for the board has collected the opinions of 306 principals of schools upon the various aspects of the fraternity problem. In the main these opinions hold that secret socie-ties in the public high schools are undesirable for many different reasons. There seems to be a pretty substantial agreement among teachers and school authorities that they are detrimental to study, undemocratic, and subversive of discipline. These charges, which have been convincingly established, are sufficient to condemn the secret societies. Were there nothing worse in the background, the action of the Chicago board would be completely justified by them. But there are worse accusations

against the secret societies, much worse ones. It is more than hinted by those who have looked into the matter that they furnish opportunities for precoclous and detestable vice. It must be that some knowledge of this darker aspect of the subject has to the knowledge of school authorities tutional and therefore lasting basis. It and courts. Otherwise we should be was in the month of August, in the at a loss to understand the unbroken year of eighteen hundred and fiftyhave been condemned. Officials and jurists may be expected to differ upon mere question of discipline. Nothing less than considerations going to summer madness. They labored the basis of youthful morality could through many weeks, and finally on- have brought them into such agreethe basis of youthful morality could ment as we see regarding secret societies among school children. In three states-Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas-they have been outlawed by leg-islative act. The Supreme Court of Washington has sustained a drastic rule of the Seattle directors against them, and the Illinois Court of Appeals has decided that Boards of Education may take such action against the fraternities as they see fit. Upon the whole the outlook for the secret societies is dark.

These societies are one of the undestrable consequences of the increasing public high schools. The intimacy is ne of domineering superiority on the college side and imitative dependence on the side of the schools. Just as boys catch up the habits, good and bad, of grown men whom they happen to associate with, scholars in the lower grades imitate the tricks and customs of those above them. And just as a habit which is well enough for a man college, while in the high schools they totally noxious. It would have been bad enough if the higher instituions of education had stopped with dictating what should be taught and studied in those of lower grade. unpardonable exercise of authority has divorced the public high schools from practical life, made their curriculums visionary and unscientific, and was founded, is merely an intellectual driven out the great majority of male ties that were shipped all over the youth from the classroom to get their preparation for life upon the streets,

When we remember that the colleges have done this for the high schools, and at the same the bequeathed to them a silly rigmarole of left-over titles, such as "freshman, sophomore, junior, senior," with the ceremonies of a premature graduation day which have even crent down into the grammar grades, and a lethal legvent these purchased petitions from acy of formal examinations, one would becoming not merely the statutes, but have supposed that the pernicious acy of formal examinations, one would even the fundamental law of the state. transfer might have ceased. But it The new method, so perverted, has did not. The habit of neglecting study virtually abolished all sure principles for peripatetic games had to come also of government and law; so that it is with traveling musical clubs, meanderming unfashionable, and even ing debating teams and child orators careering over the country in a blaze of precocious glory. To cap the cli-max, the colleges bestowed their

sanity; it may be ere long. Then it fort in the thought that they can scarcely have anything worse to give, but the comfort is rather cold.

The foremost duty now confronting

high school authorities is to get rid of this imperfinent heritage from the colleges, bag and baggage. There should be an immediate and thorough-going declaration of independence. The course of study must be regulated to suit boys and girls and not college faculties. The whole incongruous paraphernalia of imitative graduations, oratory, errabund teams, and so on, should be eliminated and the schools should take their own course and hold science. Here is part of what he had to it fearlessly and steadily unless they would see their usefulness disappear altogether. But it is well withal to apply the broom to the biggest evil Hence we all rejoice to see the authorities starting in upon the Greekletter fraternities. When will educa-tional housecleaning begin in Portland?

> SOME PORTLAND ATTRACTIONS. The location at Portland of the largest packing plant west of the Missis sippi River, together with the application for a site from another large concern, has caused some speculation among the Seattle papers as to why such things can be. The Seattle Times fires pretty wide of the mark when it says that "because of the prices real estate brokers in this city, having control of tideland areas suitable for manufacturing sites, have in the past put on property that was obtained from the state years ago for a paltry song, two of the largest packing con-cerns in the United States have been driven against their will to locate vast plants in Portland." That reads well for home consumption in Seattle, but t is hardly in accordance with the The blg packing firms were not facts. driven to Portland "against their will," nor was it the enormous prices at which Seattle real estate was held that caused them to locate in Portland.

To be sure, Swift & Co. obtained in this city for something like \$1,000,000 property which at Seattle tideland prices would have cost them \$120,000,-But it should be remembered that Swift & Co. had no serious inten tion of locating on Puget Sound. Had they desired to locate a plant there, it was unnecessary to go into the restricted tideland district, where prop-erty was held at (not sold for) such fabulous prices. There were other localities near Seattle where property could have been secured at more rea-sonable figures. Even from the vicinity of Tacoma the business of Puget Sound could have been handled as advantageously as from Seattle. The reason that Swift & Co. located in Portland and the reason that a numper of other great concerns, including one from Seattle, are seeking further ocations in Portland, is that this city is the one point on the Pacific Coast where a packing-house business on a large scale can be conducted econom

There are many factors contributing to this admirable situation for such plants. This city is the largest distributing center in the Pacific Northwest. It is located at the foot of a waterlevel route which is now used by three transcontinental railroads. It is at the gateway of and is the trading point for the great Willamette Valley and the vast Columbia Basin, two agricultural districts which contain a produc tive area in the aggregate four times as large as that which is tributary to Puget Sound. Both in available supplies of raw material and in transportation facilities for distributing the manufactured products and massing raw material. Portland offers to the big packers inducements that are missing from any location on Puget For these reasons the Swift Sound. plant is here, and others will follow.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The "balance or trade," as the dif-ference between the exports and the imports of a country is designated, has always been a favorite topic for the extreme protectionists. If this balance is against us, we are warned that through permitting such large imports to enter. If the balance shows in our favor, it is used to illustrate the advantages of protection. For the elucidation of a theory the "balance of trade" may be all right in its place; but close examination of its working, not alone in this country, but in Europe, discloses the fact that its advantages and disadvantages are misunderstood or misrepresented. A summary of the February trade returns shows that the value of all classes of goods exported from this country last month was \$83,743,361 more than the value of the imports for the same period. This balance of trade was \$52,000 .-

000 greater than for the same month in 1907. Last month our imports showed a value \$44,000,000 less than for February, 1907. Based on the protectionist theory, these figures could hardly fail to show a hilariously prosperous state of affairs, but the actual conditions they reflect are not extravagantly intimacy between the colleges and the prosperous. The same theory applied at the other end of the line would also show the United Kingdom on the high road to ruin, but there, as here, theory is at fault. The people across the Atlantic have felt to a certain extent the effect of the panic on this side of the ocean, but general trade conditions in the United Kingdom have failed to suffer the radical disarrangement noticeable in so many lines in this country. The February excess of exports over imports averaged \$3,000,-000 per day, but, the protectionist theory to the contrary notwithstanding. It is a question whether the States as an exporter or Great Britain as an importer derived the greatest This benefits from that balance of trade.

A large portion of the balance of trade was in raw materials, which, admitted duty free into the United Kingdom, were worked up into commodiworld at a profit to British capital and British labor. Some of these millions also represented the earnings on foreign capital invested in the United States, on insurance, banking and shipping business. In other words, Great Britain was drawing in wealth due her from this country. This adcourse, made the United Kingdom the greatest manufacturing country on earth, and its present prosperity could never continue under anything but a

free-trade policy Our decline in imports, as compared with those for February, 1907, reflects a diminished purchasing power in this Instead of being a cause for rejolding, it is as much to be regretted as is the decline in the amount of bushness American shopkeepers and manupreserve anything, or to accomplish Greek-letter fraternities upon the facturers are doing. Removal of the November, why not register before the ything. Yet there will be return to schools. We may perhaps take com-

fair policy of reciprocity, which would bring our imports and exports nearer an equality, might not be a bad thing for the country. Certain it is that the much-lauded "balance of trade" is susceptible to a meaning radically different from the meaning credited to it by the protectionists.

"We are ready at a moment's notice to begin shooting at the targets, to go out to sea and fight a battle, or to This is the keep on with the cruise." testimony of the commander of the battle fleet of the United States Navy that has just doubled Cape Horn and dropped anchor in Magdalena Bay How puerile, in the face of such testimony, are the criticisms recently passed upon our Navy! How utterly at variance with the charges of ineffi-ciency and general inadaptability to the work for which our magnificent battleships were constructed! how reassuring-if reassurance were eeded-that this declaration is from the lips of Rear-Admiral Evans, than no more competent authority on naval efficiency exists! It would seem to be in order for alarmists or critics of the Reuterdahl stamp to "go 'way back and sit down.

ountries to the United States to pla immoral vocations are well toward the lead in the class of "undesirable allens" against whom it is the duty and has become the purpose and polley of the Government to discriminate. The deportation of women of this class -i. e., those who within three years after being admitted to this country are found to be leading immoral lives -is in the interest of public decency For the sturdy, self-supporting allen and his helpful wife and numerous progeny there is room and welcome; for the mischlef-breeder, pauper and evildoer, of either sex, there is nelther. Of this ilk we have already nough, and to spare; and being essentially a generous people, are quite will-ing that foreign nations should keep their surplus stock of human cattle of these pernicious breeds.

It is the unexpected that happens when the March skles pour down over the Pacific Northwest a volume of water that endangers or carries away bridges, inundates low-lying fields, and by means of landslides and washouts interrupts railway traffic. Since, however, it is one of the things against which foresight could not provide, it is just as well that such a storm comes-when it does come-as a surprise, works its will quickly and passes. Inconvenience and delay, incident to the interruption of traffic, are always vexatious. Beyond this the mischief due to the March freshet, the crest of which has passed, was not of a serious nature, and, though unusual, was not wholly unprecedented in the wide section visited

Regret at the announcement of the contemplated transfer of Colonel Roessler, of the United States Engineers, will be softened by the statement that he will probably be succeeded by Colonel W. C. Langfitt, who was ormerly in charge of river and haroor work in this district. In the past one of the greatest disadvantages suffered in this work was the frequent changes in engineers. It seemed to be the policy of the Government to transfer an engineer as soon as he became sufficiently familiar with local conditions to enable him to be useful. return of Colonel Langfitt, if he shall succeed Colonel Roessler, will be wel-comed by all who are familiar with his energetic policies regarding river im-

Sir Edgar Vincent, formerly financial adviser of the Khedive of Egypt, in an interview printed in New York expresses the opinion that the recent panic in the United States was of "inestimable value to the Commercial future of this country." Heinze, Morse, Gates, and the rest of the crowd who were a little slow in getting out from der will probably receive this cheering comment with the same degree of pleasure that is felt by the man with a boil when he is assured that it is a fine thing for him. The panic may have saved the country from a much harder fall than it sustained, but its "value" will always be regarded as a doubtful quantity by many of the chief mourners.

Ex-Chief Engineer Stevens is out with another interview regarding the Panama Canal in which he expresses the opinion that the work will b pleted by the end of 1914, and that if ecessary it could be completed two ears earlier. He speaks in high praise of Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals, who is in charge, and states that it will undoubtedly be completed at a cost fully \$50,000,000 less than the estimated \$300,000,000. This is a much more pleasing report than the one Mr. Stevens made a few days earlier, and there is a possibility that he may orr in judgment in predicting commercial fallure for the cannal after it is com-

Abdul Aziz is reported to have paid Mulai Hafid a large sum of money to withdraw from the country. If Mulai has an eye to business he can, to use an expression of the green cloth, "double-shoot the turn," by making a hasty run for a good vaudeville circuit. He might not draw as well as Raisuli, but with Abdul Aziz paying him to leave and an American vaudeville manager paying him to come, it would be

Many citizens do not register beuse they have no interest in the primaries. But registration at this time serves for the June election as well as the Presidential election in Novem-

So long as the Thaws were telling things about Stanford White, the facts at least served to point a moral; but there would not be even this merit in stories they might tell on each other.

In the list of "worldly amusements" that Methodist young people will es-chew, gossip and shopping seem to have been overlooked.

The foreign automobiles would probably have made better time if they had taken the Oregon trail.

has the merit of having refused the crown for a third term.

Senator Tillman's "unorowned king"

If you are going to vote in June or

FREE LAND, FREE LUNCH. Supplies Another Chapter Against the Single Tax.

CANBY, Or., March 16.-H. D. Wagon, Portland-Dear Sir: 1 note you rather silly effusion addressed to me and published in last Saturday's Oregonian, and your communication impresses me that you are bidding for cheap notriety more than anything else. I note your figures also, and would call your attention to an editorial published in the same issue of The Oregonian. At the present time you are no doubt

closeted with an elementary arithmetic

containing the "rudiments of numbers,"

and if you are successful in mastering the fact that two and two make four, you may feel justified in breaking into print again. Otherwise, you had better save your wonderful argumen-tative talent for you might be called upon to prove that two and two do not make four, and from the nature of your arguments on the single tax I do not doubt that you would undertake the task. Let me suggest that you and your single tax brethren adopt for your motte: "Free Land and Free Lund" adopt for your motto: "Free Land and Free Lunch." If you get free lunch, why shouldn't you get free land? Here is a strong point for you. I am aware of the fact that Henry George was a member of the International Typographical Union, but that is not sufficient reason for me to sum. is not sufficient reason for me to sup-port the single tax theory. I do not believe in the theory of taxing land until it shall become community prop-erly, as you advocate. This is also the doctrine of Henry George. The latter was a great man as well. ward Bella:ny a great man, of ne had ward Bella:ny a great man, of ne had not have planned and written his "Looking Backward," but the things are things any dreamer with atter was a great man, so was Ed-ward Bella:ny a great man, or he could he presents are things any dreamer might dream. We are dealing with conditions in this day and age, and not with theories. A thousand years from now the single tax might be a good thing, but that will be a long time and after we have ime and after you have gone to heaven

my dear Waggie.

Now, "Waggie boy," study that arithmetic until you learn to add up a column of figures, and before you attempt to deal with a report from the Secretary of State on the taxable values of Clackamas county. values of Clackamas county.
GEORGE W. DIXON.

HERE'S AN OLD STORY.

This Man Denounces Intrinsic Value and Wants Fint Money. WOODBURN, Or., March 13.—(To the Editor.)—I have been reading your edi-orials on the subject of finance and have ne to the conclusion that you are los in the swamps of the gold standard wilderness and are chasing that Jack-o-lantern
called intrinsic value. You say the error in
our financial system is the fiat notion of
money. That assertion is astounding in
the face of the fact that all legal tender
that a gold were to fact flat money. Your \$20 gold piece is flat oney, and you want to take notice that. when you pay it out, you have used only the flat. Intrinsic value cuts no figure in the transaction. Therefore, the money question has nothing to do with intrinsic value, for the simple reason that it is a question of the question of the sovereignty of the Gov were sovereignty of the Gov-ernment Issuing it. And, if the people were sovereign in power in the United States we would have Government banks and plenty of full legal tender green-backs. Good times for the producers would put them out of reach of this stock gambling oligarchy called "National bank system." With the greenback system po system." With the greenback system, no panics; no loss of depositors' monoy in Government banks, but more certainty in business and a higher civilization than is possible in this "dog cat dog" system which is now in vogue.

J. L. JOSEPH. BOGUS REFORM IN LAND TAX Proposed Initiative Measure Is Return to Methods of Aborigines.

PORTLAND, March 17.—(To the Editor.)—No one should be deceived into voting for the proposed initiative amendment to our State Constitution, believing it to be either needed or wise. The real purpose is to set aside the elementary constitutional provision which now binds our Legislature, and our courts, namely. our Legislature, and our courts, namely; that all taxation ought to be equal and uniform, and place instead thereof a starter in single taxation of land. When once we have "single tax" of land in our Constitution, the way will be

lear to levy and collect for all state and community purposes, a tax equal to the value of the land, rental or otherwise, until final socialistic confiscation of all lands to the public results.

It is an opening wedge to Henry Georgeism, plain and simple, and to public absention.

absorption of "unearned increm and such is the real motive behind it all. Single tax of land simply means a gradual and easy realization of wild and destructive theories, that private ownership of land ought to be abolished, and all iand ought to be applied, and all land owned either by the public or in common. We once sad it in practice when indians ruled America. Now they wish to start in to down civilization's system in all countries and all ages and return to that of the Aberigines. M. C. GEORGE.

The Late Professor Bourne of Yale. WALLA WALLA. Wash., March 17,-To the Editor.)-Members of the Oregon Historical Society who were in the city during August of the year 1965 remem-ber with interest the visit of Professor Bourne of Yale University, who attended the meetings of the historical conference at the Lewis and Clark Exposition and delivered one of the principal addresses in connection with that conference, and who was afterward elected to an honorary membership in the society. His many university friends in this region have been pained to learn of his death at New Haven, Conn., February 24, as the result of a surgical operation which was formed as a last resort in the treatment

of a maindy of long standing.

Professor Bourne was considered one of
the most brilliant of the younger men the most brilliant of the younger men of the American Historical Association, and his career could be said to have bardly begun. He was perhaps best known in this region as the author of the essay on "The Whitman Legend" and of a shorter criticism upon Jonathan Carver, in whose writings the name Ore-gon first appears in literature. His work was characterized by extreme care in the selection of the authorities which he drew from, as to their genuiness and natural prejudice.

T. C. E.

Paralysis Follows Severe Handshake Marion (Ind.) Dispatch to the Indiana-

A severe handshake given Ira Hinch-man, a barber, of Gas City, by his friend. Otto Hildebrand, so paralyzed Hinchman that he is confined to his bed at the ho of his mother in this city. The warm greeting extended Hinchman occurred February 13 at his barber shop. Hilde-brand grasped Hinchman's hand and re-marked that he had the better grip. So sudden and forcible was the grasp that Hinchman's right shoulder was wrenched out of place. A physician replaced the shoulder, but being unable to work. Hinchman started to his mother's home here, but fell in the street, paralyzed. and was taken to the house in a wagon. Massage treatment has been given since and the patient is improving, but is still unable to walk without great effort.

Malheur Way of Doing Things.

Woodburn Independent. J. C. Fleming, of Ontario, Or., came to town in the morning of one day the latter part of last week, bought the Frank Grimps farm at \$125 per acre, the Bigger place in East Woodburn at \$5700, a lot in the Belle Passi cemetery and left on the evening train on his return to Ontario. That's going some NON-RESIDENT LAND OWNERS.

Exposes Fallneies of Proposed Single Tax Measure

EVERETT. Wash., March is.—(To the Editor.)—We non-resident landowners are unable to protest by vote, but hope that all non-improving and speculative holders of land and town lots, living in Oregon, will protect their own and our inof land and town lots, living in Oregon will protect their own and our interest in a grand assault against the pernicious idea of exempting improvements on land from taxation. A few of us nere own considerable land in Oregon and are investing at low prices and waiting for a profit. We are reasonably sure that our a profit. We are regained a street in the investments are right-if population increases, and if the actual settler—the man with the hee, the Oregon farmer, invests his capital and labor, makes the country to blossom, pays his taxes in proportion to the value of his improvements, incidentally adding a value to our headling a value we have to configure

ments, incidentally adding a Value to our holdings, a value we hope to confiscate before a system of taxation is adopted which would exempt the farmer and levy a heavy toll on us. We can depend on the newspapers.

The Oregon farmer, tolling under the heat of a June sun, will not advertise or pay for editorial work during the campaign. We feel we are safe in that the other "units in society" will surely save us from the "doctrinaires and corporate interests" that would invade our preserves and place burdens of government on the "shirkers" rather than the preserves and place burdens of govern-ment on the "shirkers" rather than the workers, relieve the tollers at the expense of the spoiler, and take taxes off indus-try and on the monopoly of those who use land and those who hold land idle. I confide in the efforts of the news-papers and the spathy of the man with the host to prevent such a calamity. the hoe to prevent such a calamity.

DANIEL NEESON.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS. A Proper Appeal for Increase of Their

Pensions. Letter in Cowlitz County News In yesterday morning's Oregonian notice a pews item entitled "Pensions Oregonians." Then follows a list names, residents of Oregon, had their pensions increased recently. I do not begrudge any yeteran of any war in which the United States has been engaged, all the increase in his pension he can secure. The Government is pretty tardy about these increases of pensions, to say the least, but the point I desire to make at this time is that not one of the veterans named is an Indian war weteran. The Indian war veteran gets \$\$ per month, no more. Why should not the Indian war veteran be entitled to an increase as other veterans are? Why discriminate between him and the veterans of other wars? He risked his life. he suffered hardship and privation. bore the heat and burden of the day and the dangers which threaten the soldier on the field of battle. He was regularly mustered into the service of Uncle Sam, and he stands before the country and before the world as one of the veterans war in which his country was engaged. Therefore I ask, why in the name of wen-handed justice and common sense is he not entitled to the same rights un der the pension laws of the States that are accorded the voterans of other wars?

ANDREW LAWS,
Indian War Veteran.

INKUM'S DISCOVERY.

Inkum Stebbins' keen proboscis Smelt the smell of putrid grafi; Inkum Stebbins' little muck-rake Raked the question fore and aft Fore and at he shrewdly raked it, With a sharp, inclsive pen, Inkum Stebbins raked up U'Ren, (With an accent on the 'Ren.)

Tell us, tell ur, Inkum Stebbins,
What is this that you have found,
Scratching with your little muck-rake
On our graft-infested ground?
"Tis indeed a rara avis,"
Quoth the rabid raker then,
"Tis the one and only UrBen 'Tis the one and only U'Ren (Please to accent on the 'Ren.)

'Tis the sapient creator Of the double-headed brute, With the asinine appearance And the elephant's to boot (Do not ask a man to name it.

For, indeed, he really can't.

A mere Elephase it may be, Or a wild Jackassophant.)

'He's the champion of the 'pcepul,' And the foe of the 'machine And he strives to make the methods Of the Legislature clean; 'Let them send not to the Senate Him who thickest slings his pelf Though to vindicate the people I must sacrifice myself.

Ever is his chiefest care, Even though his course may doom him to the Senatorial chair: He will save the simple voters

From the sharks that gather thick, Though he has to dig eleven Hundred bucks to do the trick."

Hail the grand, great-hearted blacksmith? Inkum Stebbins bows to you. Forger of the Otherendum And the Imitative, too! Great protector of the "peepul From the wiles of wicked men, Honor be to noble U'Ren, - (With the accent on the 'Ren.) - Dean Collins in Dallas Observer.

Latin America a Good Customer.

Mexican Herald.

Probably there are not 50,000,000 people south of the Panama Canal, but there are surely 40,000,000, and if Mexico and Central America are added the total population of Latin America will be approximately 82,000,000 who are yearly in proximately \$3,000,000, who are yearly in-creasing their foreign trade. South of creasing their foreign trade. South of Panama the bulk of the trade is with Europe, which has planned for it and Europe, which has planned for it and does not har out with stupid tariffs the staple South American exper America is a big customer and all the time a larger buyer. It is worth study ing and worth cultivating, and its notable progress should be better known in the United States

A FEW SQUIBS.

"Pa, what's a metrical romance?" "Well, this month's gas bill is one."—Cleveland Leader. "Sometimes," said Uncie Eben, "I ketches myse'f lambastin' a mule foh doin' purty-much de same as I would do if I was in de mule's place."—Washington Star.

"Den't you ever get homesick, captain? asked the passenger on the cesan lines" No'm; I'm never home long enough," replied the captain.—Philadelphia Press. Under the by-laws of the Press Humorists'
Union a fine of \$5 and costs is incurred
utiomatically by anyone who refers to the
Lima salute to the American fleet as a
species of Peruvian bark—Louisville ourier-Journal.

How did you and your husband disc

"Do you think you could identify the burgiar?" asked the detective from City Hall "Well, I never saw him," replied the victim, "but he was a very small man." "How do you know?" "Haven't I told you he got into our fat without any trouble?" —Philadelphia Press.

Edyth—It is too bad that Clara was in love with Jack when he proposed to me. I feel sorry for the poor girl, Mayme—Why, she is in love with Tom. She never even cared for Jack. Edyth—Oh, dear! I never would have accepted him had I known that.—Chicago Dally News.

"What sort of telescope do you use for seeing things on Mare?" The eminent astronomer, habituated to scanning the heavens at magazine space rates, stayed his pen but an Instant. "I have learned," he replied, "not to rely on any telescope. The heet of them saddy hampers the play of the limagination."—Philadelpha Public Ledger.

## SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE. A reformation that does not include restitution is but a poor apology for

This much may be said in favor of the devil. He gives his followers a run for their money.

The Ballade of the Crying Voice. (After the well-known baseball classic-

some time after.) it looks exceeding rocky for the

"favorite sons" today;
'Most every state's been heard from with the date three months away; News that Hughes has carried Brooklyn and Joe Cannon grabbed Danville, Doesn't pale the check of "Teddy," nor

straggling few are coming for LaPollette, Knox, Fairbanks.

But the busy state conventions keep on filling up Taft's ranks; And it looks as if one ballot would take

"fuss up" his fat friend "Bill."

him kiting through-And "the boys" are feeling "bully," and the sky's a reseate hue.

But the interests still "figurer" while the

"hostiles" still are mad-Although Cortelyou's extinguished and Foraker's "to the bad; Yet there rises up among us a man of

lofty men, Talking loudly of his mission and the Great White Light he's seen.

He of all our almost-statesmen has a right attractive plan accomplish third-term wonders and beat out tradition's ban;

And his voice still clamors loudly, bringing cheer to those who fnourn-He's a Senator from somewhere and his other name is Bourne.

He has solved the knotty problem, scorning ancient rules of three, And he still has hopes of getting the convention to agree

That the way to save the country from destruction's canker-worms Is to do a small subtraction, leaving two 'elective terms.'

While they tell him at the White House that "T. R." is surely "sot" his firm determination and this

brilliant scheme is rot, Still this ardent propagandist keeps on talking through his hat And again comes back as blithly as the storied Thomas cat.

Does he think, when legions gather, that a deadlock will impede The wheels of nomination and will cause a wild stampede

From the crowded Taft enclosure, leaving "Bill" and "Ted" to mourn, To a Senator from somewhere whose other name is Bourne?

Mrs. George Law, a San Francisco smart set matron, has employed an agent at a good salary whose duties are to prevent the newspapers from giving her publicity in their society columns. least this is the report that comes from the Bay City. It is probable, however, that the agent will find his occupation gone if he performs his duties to the strict letter. Only burlesque actresses enjoy well-placed publicity more than

The hearse or the patrol wagon eventually picks up the fellow who stands on a corner and waits for Opportunity to come for him in her victoria.

Whatever else they did do, the Saint Påtrick's day paraders did not carry red flags.

Here's hoping that the snakes may never retake Ireland.

To Another Helen.

(the same being Her Ladyship, H. J. C.) ald far come from the B Deign to entrance me with your smiles: I pray you look on me with those eyes In whose fathomicss depths the mystery

Deign to accord me your royal grace That I may have a courtier's place n your lovely court and there enjoy What I missed by not living in ancient Troy.

Thus I besought the haughty maid Approaching her timidly and afraid; But pretending to me that she had not heard

She answered me never a single word. The lady's demeanor was very cold And regretting much I had been so bold I left the presence as I was told. Now this Helen of mine was just eight weeks old Is it any wonder that she was cold?

I've never known of a so-called platonic friendship or a friendly political contest that did not end in a scandal.

My idea of a mean man is the felon Dan McAllen's door knob yesterday.

The only certain way to make a patriot of an American citizen is to give him a job under the existing ad-

ministration. What will presumably be a perfectly g-r-a-n-d play called "What Women Will

Do" is headed this way. Among other things it will probably tell us that they will: Eay "no" and mean "yes"; graft all the loose change from their husband's unnumbered trousers pockets; fight rounds a la Marquis of Queensbury at a bargain counter and insist that they are two fragile to darn the old man's socks; buy all the books a good-looking young agent brings around and then com plain that the men spend so much money for cigars; sing "Love Me and the after the people in the flat below have retired and are half dead for sleep; wear the carcasses of birds of Paradise on their hats when they attend the meetings of the Audubon Society; play bridge for big stakes and lead a moral reform against slot-machines; live on one meal a day in order to economize for sets of sables; lug tubercular lapdogs around in their arms and leave the baby at home doped with soothing syrup to keep them asleep while they gad; drag their men friends to grand opera and insist that they enjoy it when they aren't sure whether it was Wagner or Charles K. Harris who wrote "Die Walkure." These are only a few of the things that women will do The dramatist has his wires crossed. He meant to call his play "What Won't Women Do?