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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1908

TEMPORA MUTANT.
Throughout all our states the change furing the last decade in the composiion and even in the foundations ociety has been very great. Old nabits, old customs, old reverence for nstitutions, are giving way-indeed have given way to an extent that one ould scarcely have expected except during the movements of centuries One can hardly tell how to find sure ground, anywhere. At present it is chaotic condition, tending towards new organization of social and political forces on bases and principles yet but dimly discerned, if perceptible at all. In these conditions the term, "Social Statics," on which innumerable treatises have been written. nearly a misnomer. For it implies something like equilibrium, some the social body, or some balance of forces which tends to con of stability in the different parts of the social organism. But who such tendency now? It will appear later, surely, but then it will most likely disappoint all prophets, by oring will be as a lamp set in the stern of a ship, which serves only to light up the course that has been

passed over; nothing ahead. It has been a very common remark that these changes have been less general, less thorough, less radical, in our Southern states than in other parts of our Union, chiefly because foreign immigration has less affected em, and industrial changes been less rapid in the South. But it questionable whether this is true The South indeed has yet an old con servatism that is peculiarly its own; but it takes the direction of effort to keep the negro in his place, as the people say, and except in this line it does little. In most other directions innovation is as active in the Southern as in the Northern and Western States But for the negro the changes at the South would have been more radical than at the North; for the South, much more than the North, was afsequences. Immigrants from Europe do not go into our Southern States, except in small numbers, chiefly be cause they are unwilling to compete with negro labor; yet the ferment among the great body of Southern whites is as active as in the North; there is the same rejection of the restraints of old authority and custom. the same movement towards some end not foreseen, not definable, yet tending irresistibly towards some

ment, some new balance, of the forces social, industrial and political life Kentucky has always been thought of as one of the most steady and c servative of our states. It contains ut a single considerable city. rural population is of pioneer stock, a population of two and a quarter millions, less than three hundred thousand are negroes. But a vast change has come over the temper and disposition of the people, within two decades. It seems a change for the worse, doubtless; yet it may and probably will in the outcome prove change for the better. Old Demo eratic Kentucky had more stability. and many think more respectability than new Republican Kentucky. But in no state has there been more co the controversics of the press over recent political and other events in the state. Many of the Democratic newspapers are flercely assailing the Louisville Courier-Journal for its refusal to support the Brekham political programme, and are denouncing that paper as the cause of the election of a Republican Governor and Senator in Land Office, however, and accepts the is a very dangerous doctrine to conthat state. The language is extremely proposal with misgivings. It is just sider the Judges as the arbiters of all

bitter, often vitriolic; many expres-The Oregonian sons scarcely quotable. But the Courier-Journal prints a batch of extracted from nations which assall it, and tracts from papers which assail it, and its own course by this piece of vigorous writing:

is withing:

Matter of this sort would be isughable if trepresented only the state of mind of a matter having as little sense of proportion as of decemen, and none whatever of public duty; but, when we consider the general condition of our educational system—25,000 mobol trustees, 5000 of whom can neither read nor write, and 10,000 more absolutely decode of any idea as to the obligations and responsibilities of a school trustee, when we consider lawlessmess on every hand unchecked and lawbreakers makipped of fuelce—when we see the politicians of books parties sagor only in the sets of manipulating elections and masses of people carried away by a spasm of emotional insanity which they mistake for religion, temperance and morality—it gives us pause, because, oliviously, it is the genesis, at since the source and resource, of what may be fairly described as night-reiding politics and of night-riding politics and the resepaper organs.

Cause and effect may be in some

Cause and effect may be in some onfusion here; but when such a ewspaper says such things about its state, one may get some idea of the radical nature as well as the extent able in all our states, more or less; with differences, of course, as their local concerns differ, or again, as the conservatism of great cities, where property and business largely control, steady restraint, and stronger than any even among the rural popu ation of the country, which, within memory still recent, was med the force that best assured stability to the country, and was its ment in enforcing the order. urest reliance against experimental or dangerous innovation.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

It is not probable that the City of Portland will undertake a municipal lighting plant without having first made the fullest investigation of conditions of development, and supply here, and of results attained elsewhere.

It is a subject upon which misleading is easy. There is an available long list of cities and towns where the experiment has been made and failed. In a few places it appears to have been successful; but there is a wellgrounded belief that all expenses in these cases are not charged to lighting

Until calculations are made out by competent engineer it is only a guess how large an amount of money would be required for a city plant at Port-land. But it certainly will be more than one million dollars, and within five years would probably be two millions

Use of waterpower would require long-distance transmission, necessitating high voltage, and consequently great danger, loss, and expense of maintenance. A large number of emoloyes would be required, in an extrahazardous employment; with consequence of many accidents to employes and to the public. This is a source of great expense to the Portland General Electric Company, and would be vastly more so to the city; for a corporation will resist where the city ould be an easy victim. Insurance, indeed, might be had against accidents, but the rate would be very high.

The city would have to enter on its pay rolls a constantly increasing force of men, making demands for increasing wages to meet the requirements and dangers of the employment; and the demands could not be resisted.

Finally, the use of electricity even yet is in its infancy, and any plant erected now, no matter how costly and complete, may have to go to the scrap heap within a year or twoowing to new discoveries and improve-For example, a large part of the electric energy used in lighting is dissipated in heat, and many able men are pushing experiments and tests in hope of working out the problem of power at the expense of the states is utilizing all the power for light alone.
This solution found, all existing electric contrary to what Hamilton predicted. His opinion was that if trical plants would be out of date.

not make out a case against the proposal to set up a municipal lighting plant at Portland. The suggestions are merely admonitory. After all, the question is an economic one. Would the city be likely to lose or to save troublesome and nugatory. money? That is the question for always be easier," he added, "for that study; and here are a few hints upon it.

THE NEW MESSAGE.

When this session of Congress pened there was a great deal of prediction that no laws would be passed. The leaders were so fearful of doing comething unpopular that they derate, people who were supposed to were "the disquiet of the people, know all about it asserted that this hostile Governors and legislative dewas their state of mind. If it was vices." How much these amount to they are quite likely to experience a change. The President's latest message presents them with a beautiful array of tasks, and, if they know when they are well off, they will take hold of the work and finish it up before they adjourn. The country is in no mood to forgive that utter neglect of duty which is so attractive to the politicians because it enables them to shirk responsibility

Mr. Roosevelt relterates his former recommendations upon child labor, employers' liability and injunctions. In this field of humanitarian legislation our Republic is many years behind the rest of the world. The opposition to a child labor law for the District of Columbia and an employers' liability act for the whole country is so mean and narrowly selfish that one can hardly understand its influence Congress. The enactment of both these measures will distinctly strengthen the Republican party with but little affected by any new strain the intelligent voters. If a few of the from the North, or from Europe. Of baser sort are alienated it will not

matter much. These subjects the President does not stop to discuss, but he has a good the Executive. Jefferson, Jackson and deal to say about the Sherman antitrust law and his remarks are interesting. He thinks this act was very unwisely drawn in the first instance from its usurpation clearly enough and that it sadly needs amendment, and spoke his mind plainly, though se as to permit combinations of labor- without bitterness. Jefferson was not ers and especially farmers. He would so charitable. Writing to Spencer also permit such combinations among Roane in 1821 he said, "The corporations and employers as are object of my fear is the Federal beneficial rather than harmful. Con-gress ought to make those changes because "it is gaining ground, step by plete revolution. It is witnessed in gress ought to make those changes without persistent urging by the step, and holding what it gains." In President, and very likely it will do a letter to William Johnson he says so. The idea of submitting proposed again. There is no danger I apprecombinations to the Bureau of Corhend so much as the consolidation of porations to be passed upon is a good our Government by the hoiseless and one, if the Bureau can-be kept under therefore unalarming instrumentality

ties for corruption unless they are indispensable.

It is encouraging to observe that which in turn it calls "a guild of Mr. Roosevelt thinks the time has accepted, and the consequences which varmints and reptiles;" and it justifies come at last for getting ready to revise the tariff. His plan is to appoint ing from it. It is well established that a committee of Congress to gather the entire machinery of a state govthe facts. Then perhaps some can be taken next March. This is not the ideal plan, but it is incomparably better than leaving the rates to be

Among enlightened people there is no difference of opinion about the de-sirability of the waterways commission which he recommends, nor will any good citizen blame the President if he vetoes all the waterpower grabs now before Congress, as he threatens Why should the Republic give away its waterpowers when there are plenty of men ready to pay for them?

OPEN THE GATEWAY.

closing the Portland gateway and thus diverting to Puget Sound ports a large volume of passenger of the transformation that is taking traffic now coming West over the place within it. The same is observhardly increase his popularity in this city or the surrounding territory. The order prohibiting the routing of pas-sengers by way of Portland except under a joint rate agreement was, of course, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission because the hard and fast rules under which that body operates, left no leeway for the of common sense or exercise of judgthere is nothing in the rules governthat prohibits Mr. Hill from continu road and the Harriman lines have working for so many Having this power to work harmoniously with the Harriman lines, his refusal to do so naturally places the blame for the present discrimination against Portland at the door of the Northern Pacific magnate.

The Harriman lines and the com mercial organizations all over State of Oregon, have spent large sums of money in promotion work in the eastern part of the United States, and it is through these expenditures that a large tide of travel has been turned in this direction. Under conditions existing prior to the closing of the Portland gateway, most of this travel, even when destined for Puget Sound ports, would have first taken advantage of the opportunity and spent a few days in Oregon. To take this route since the cancellation of the old agreement, would entail an expense entirely disproportionate to the low rate under which the colonists and tourists are coming across the continent, and as a result, the tide of travel is turned away from this por-

tion of the Northwest. The incident serves to illustrate the indifference of all rallrows to the rights of the public. Mr. Hill, tiring of fighting Mr. Harriman's water-level grade down the Columbia with a line over lofty mountains and around expensive curves, builds down the north bank of the Columbia. Mr. Harriman retaliates by beginning work on an extension to Puget Sound, and by placing all possible obstacles in the way of Mr. Hill's entering Portland.

THE PASSING OF THE STATES.

The position which the Supreme f the United States has taken in the Minnesota case virtually extin-guishes the power of the states to regulate railroad rates. Such rate can always be brought into the Federal Courts and condemned on the ground that they are confiscatory; or they can be set aside as interference with interstate commerce. method seems to work as well as the other and the upshot of the process wal be the end This increase of the Federal Judicial power was usurped by either, the Certainly these considerations do Federal Courts would be the weaker party and the sufferers. Writing in the Federalist, he said

it was unlikely that the Federal Courts would ever try to usurp state powers, because it would be both the National authorities than for the National Government to encroach upon the state authorities." Arguing the same question in another of his famous Federalist letters he remarks that it will always be easy for the states to resist Federal encroachments since their means "are powerful and cided to do nothing at all. 'At any at hand." These means, he thought, "the disquiet of the people, we have seen clearly enough in the Minnesota and North Carolina cases, Popular disquiet the court dispose of as "mob clamor;" hostile Governors may be derided or ignored; while "legislative devices" need only a stroke of the pen to sweep them

Hamilton thought that the judiciary was "beyond comparison the weakest ernment. "From its natural feeble-ness," he urged, "it is in continual danger of being overpowered, Influenced branches," while again he says that the Supreme Court can "never attack with success either Congress or the President." How much this great statesman was mistaken in these opinions the whole course of our history shows. The Judiciary not only ab sorbs the power of the other departments continually but it seems in a fair way to subjugate both of them Between our stronger Presidents and the Supreme Court there has always been more or less friction with no permanent advantage on the side of troublesome and did not hesitate to criticise it. Lincoln saw the danger from its usurpation clearly honest management. One involuntarily of the Supreme Court;" and in a letter recalls the history of the Government to W. C. Jarvis he remarks that "It

as well not to davise new opportuni- constitutional questions. It is one which would place us under the despotism of an oligarchy."

Still this doctrine is now universally ing from it. It is well established that ernment may be paralyzed by a Federal Court order on the pretext that it is acting unconstitutionally. Precisely the same reasoning which applies to fixed by the trusts, as Congress did the state will apply to the Nation. The when the last two tariff bills were simple truth is that our theory of a government with three co-ordinate departments is unworkable. the three is sure to overtop the others in European constitutional countries this one is the legislative, which renresents the people. In ours it is th court, which represents the hair-splitting lawyers. It seems almost safe to predict that the Nation will derate the supremacy of the Judiciary indefinitely, and that the question of its powers will ultimately become a great political issue.

The production of paper from wood pulp has grown to enormous proportions, threatening in some places the supply of wood suitable for this purpose. It is interesting to learn from an authority no less reliable than John Burroughs that the hornet furnished the basic idea of this indus-Whittier sang in his poem "The

Of the architectural plans Of gray bornet artisans.

And Dr. Hiram H. Hill, of Augusta, Me., who first undertook and perfected the process of making paper from wood pulp, gives due credit to these artisans for originating the idea of onverting wood, first into pulp then into paper. And it may be added, though the idea has been elaborated until great forests have been reple ingenuity of the hornet, as displayed in producing the material for and carrying out his "architectural has not been surpassed by the ingenuity of man.

The St. Louis Times prints an interview with Dwight L. Elmendorf, a ecturer, who has just returned from Panama, where he was very much impressed with the usefulness of the canteen, which well-meaning but mis-informed persons succeeded in abolishing from the Army. By depriving the soldiers of the canteen, the temperance workers have driven them to places where they poison their systems with vile whisky, cheap beer and other deadly concections which would never be permitted in a reservation can-teen. Sooner or later common sense will win out in this campaign, the canteen will be restored, with the result that Army life will be more attractive and less harmful for the enlisted men.

The serious aspect of the Minnesota rate decision is relieved by what Judge Peckham may have meant for a bit of humor. The penalties of the law, he said, were so severe that the railroad could never hire anybody break it; hence, it never could be tested in court and was therefore unconstitutional. And while he was saying this the Company stood before him actually testing the law which h said could never be tested. Perhaps the humor of the situation did not break in upon the Judge's mighty reflections, but it was there, all the

is hardly conceivable that Orchard should desire commutation of his sentence to imprisonment for For it would be for life, in his case, beyond question. His accomplices, who were really the principals, never can be punished; and to public it is of little concern whether Orchard shall die on the gallows now or die years hence, in the penitentiary He makes no request for commutation of the sentence; which seems to be the only thing to his credit in all his HOPES DEAL WILL GO THROUGH

If a state shall presume to fix rates on railroads that lie wholly within its own borders, its legislation will now be worthless, since the stockholders, if citizens of other states, may appeal to the Courts of the United States against reductions and regulations under state authority, The joint sovereignty of the country is in the hands of the railroads and of the Supreme Court. Is there anything left for the people to say-on any subject?

The Kaiser may forget but he does not forgive. Last Fall he knew of no reason why Dr. D. J. Hill would not be persons grata at his court. he remembers that Dr. Hill did or did not do something to his Brother Henry years ago and the new Ambassador is rejected with princely dain. Are these imperial tantrums as silly as they look or do they conceal some occult glimmer of common вепне?

Is all legislation as to railroad rates and penalties now to be relegated to Judges of the Courts of the United Are the states to States? of the three departments" of the Gov- nothing to say further on the subject And if Congress shall legislate as to interstate rates and penalties will the Supreme Court upset all that too! by the co-ordinate Perhaps this discussion has not ended Perhaps it has only begun

> It is a safe guess that Governo Chamberlain will not let any of the other Senatorial candidates surpass him in commendation of the Republican President. He is looking for Re publicans who commend the policies of a Democratic Governor.

> Watterson says his assailants in Kentucky "are not thoroughly lewd, or base, as one might think them. They only lack the sense of moral and intellectual accountability." generous.

Coos County Republicans, not wish-

ing a Democrat to represent Oregon in the United States Senate, have kicked a hole in Statement No. 1. Iowa is for Taft, leaving Leslie Shaw the only living candidate for the Pres-idency without any votes or the pros-

This is a good week to register; also to visit stores that sell garden seeds primitive agricultural imple ments.

It might help some if all Portland were to ask "Jim" Hill to open the

"ACTION IS ELOQUENCE." And the Eyes of the Multitude More

Learned Than Their Ears."-Shak. Chicago Tribune.
President Woodrow Wilson, of
Princeton University, has a depressing
opinion of American oratory, and the
frank statement which he has made of frank statement which he has had been it if calculated to cause keen sorrow to some of our most esteemed publicists and statesmen who have been happy in the conviction that an enraptured country hung upon their words as the words of perfect oratory.

Mr. Wilson admits that some of them

Mr. Wilson admits that some of them are good "talkers." He says: "If one or two of them should happen to have an idea they would become irresisti-ble." Help! Assistance for william Jennings Bryan: An ambulance for Bourke Cockran: Surgical aid for Champ Clark and Jeff Davis! A whole Fire Department for James Hamilton

That was a cruel blow. The thing that hurts is the insinuation that they could acquire an idea only by accident. "If they should happen." Mr. Wilson plainly means to say that if "one or two of them" rushing in one direction by the merest chance should collide with an idea rushing in the other and hould retain sufficient mental control after the impact to recognize the idea as such, to appreciate its worth and to capture it, "they would become irre-sistible."

Evidently Mr. Wilson does not be-Evidently Mr. Wilson does not be-lieve that by any chance our orators could overtake an idea. Apparently he does not think that they and the ideas are going in the same direction. There must be much injustice in this. The scholastic viewpoint is a detached one. Frequently it has the advantage and the disadvantage of being in the world but not of it.

the disadvantage of being in the world but not of it.

In the first place, it would occur to the worldly mind to inquire what ora-tory has to do with ideas anyway. What has an appeal to the emotions to do with the intellect? An audience of intellectual giants would'sit unmoved by the hurset contern but they wish. by the purest oratory, but they might shed tears of delight over the reading of a statistical fable. Oratory is the application of a full, powerful, melodi-ous voice to a series of easily appreciable platitudes with the accompaniment of graceful calisthenics. It was Edward Everett who moved the Gettysburg audience and not Abraham Lincoln. coin's speech never will be forgotten. Everett's has been long forgotten. Everett had that one audience in his grip at the time. Lincoln has had a whole country in his grip ever since.

If it be laid down as a rule that our oratory must deal with ideas, then the only salvation of our public men is collaboration. Let them go at their task as comic opera writers go at their "words by James Hamilton ideas by Roger C. Sullivan, voiced by William Jennings Bryan." That surely would produce some-

thing.

VERY SOUND ADVICE Initiative and Referendum, From the Master of the State Grange.

Eugene Register. a published interview in Th In a published interview in The Oregonian, A. T. Buxton, master of the State Grange, offers some sound and sensible suggestions on remedying the prevalent abuses of the initiative and referendum. His plan is to initiate no measure that has not first been tried out in the Legislature. He points out the abuse of circulating petitions by which some men make a living but know nothing of the virtue of the measures for which the virtue of the measures for which they solicit signatures. His idea is to abolish the fee of so much per name so that measures that are really meri-terious and of vital importance to the state will have better standing before the public and will be backed up by responsible parties.

responsible parties.

Mr. Buxton reiterates the same warning sounded by the Register some time ago, namely, that the uses to which the initiative and referendom is being put by certain classes of the people are bound to bring the law into such gen-eral disrepute that there will come up a demand like a tidal wave from all over the state asking for its unconditional repeal. If that is ever done ! will be goodbye for this reformatory measure. The law should not be abolished, but it should be made sane, sound and sensible, or it will be cast into the dungeon along with other overworked reforms that have been killed by their fool friends.

Says Proposed South Portland Packing-

Plant Means Full Dinner-Patt. PORTLAND, March ....(To the I Edi otice a communication from Maher, a resident of South Portland for 20 years, in which he makes objection against the City Council granting Messrs, Schwartzschild & Sulzberger a franchise to maintain and operate a packing-plant and slaughter-house in South Portland, and giving as his reasons that the beautiful Williamstiz Biver would become ful Willamette River would become a dumping ground for refuse from said Parties owning and operating such

plant would not allow anything like this to exist, not saying anything about the wage earner, who is waiting so anxiously for this industry to come among us, Now, as to the great herds of cattle that will be driven along the highway, at all times of the day, etc. It is not the custom to drive great herds of cattle through the streets of cities, in daytime; neither is such a thing practiced any where. Cattle, hogs, etc., are driven to he plants after night or are sent by

Let us get together and get in "the game," and not let this business opportunity get away from us, which means so much to the laboring class and the full "dinner pall." J. B. MATTHEWS.

Hood River Issues a Challenge.

HOOD RIVER, Or., March 24.-(To th HOOD RIVER, Or., March 2:—(To the Editor.)—At the last regular meeting of Pine Grove Grange, No. 358, we, as its committee, were instructed to tender the full use of our large and commodious hall to any public speaker who desires to defend or oppose Statement No. 1. We have the finest hall in the Valley, well lighted with electric lights, and guarantee a packed house on either side of this question. We prefer to have a joint discussion, and if this is not satisfactory, we will separate nights.

we will separate nights.

If any of our public speakers, office seekers or their representatives who are sincere advocates of either side of this question, desire to avail themselves of this opportunity, and will write us, we will be pleased to arrange satisfactory

> A. I. MASON, J. H. MOHR, Committee.

DRASTIC SALOON RESOLUTIONS

Aberdeen Council Wants All Screens and Curtains Removed.

ABERDEEN, Wash, March 5 .- (Spe-ABBRIGHEN, Wash, March 5.—(Special.)—Drastic resolutions were adopted tonight by the Council with regard to the saloons. They provide that all screens and curtains must be kept up, so as to give police officers a full view of the interior of places where liquor is sold. Women are prohibited from its sold. Women are prohibited from its sold. is soid. Women are prohibited from frequenting saloons and conviction of Sunday law violations is to be followed by revocation of license and the refusal to permit any portion of the uncarned license money to be returned. The 1 o'clock closing ordinance submitted by Mayor France was killed.

"OLD" ORCHARD APPLE TREES. Favors Cutting Back to a Stump and

Favors Cutting Back to a Stump and Then Top-Grafting.

EUGENE, Or., March 25.—(To the Editor.)—Being a native of Western Oregon and a fruit raiser of 40 years of Oregon experience, I have made a careful study of the old orchard problem.

In the treatment of an old orchard the expense for labor is a large item. Experienced pruners command high wages, 33 to 34 per day. Inexperienced men will do more harm than good. Four to six trees per day is all that can be handled perienced pruners command high wages, \$3 to \$4 per day. Inexperienced men will do more harm than good. Four to six trees per day is all that can be handled properly. After the pruning is all carefully done, effectual spraying is impossible on account of the groat elevation from the ground. Old drchards were all trained too high. Modern conditions and methods demand a tree that is headed low so that diseases may be more easily combatted and the fruit more readily gathered.

gathered.

The M. O. Lownsdale method of cutting back the old trunk to within 18 inches or two feet of the ground accomplishes several important results, towit: It saves a vast amount of expensive labor, since little or no training is required for this work and one man worth E per day and armed with a saw can easily dispose of 100 or more trees in a single day. The tops or triumnings can be more quickly disposed of by drawing away with team. A low head is thus secured, so that diseases of both the tree and fruit are more accessible. Experience proves that it accessible. Experience proves that

accessible. Experience proves that it is cheaper to grow new limbs than to treat and cure old ones, hence a large item of expense is saved in chemicals for sprays and labor.

For changing the varieties of the fruit the M O. Lownsdale method of cutting back to a stump and top grafting seems to need no argument to support it, since it affords the only solution except to dig up the tree bodily and plant a new one. I paid five cents each for apples in I paid five cents each for apples in Bugene today at the rate of \$5 per box. Trees at \$ years old will bear five boxes each, worth \$55, and \$5 trees to the acre means \$1250. Cut this in two for wholesale prices and the grower will get \$625

Old trees reconstructed by the Lowns dale method will come into heavy bear-ing in five years, and the first full crop will be worth ten times as much as the old tree would have produced during the old tree would have produced during the five years of waiting.

If Mr. Lownsdale is a crank he is the most useful one that has been engaged in Willamette Valley fruit raising during the past 20 years. His advice, if fol-lowed, is worth millions of dollars to the orchard owners of the Willamette Valley.

HONEY GOES TO THE PRODUCER. Argues That Single Tax Will Make

GEO. MELVIN MILLER.

Land Speculator a Worker. FIRLAND, Or., March 25.-(To the Editor.)-J. B. Ziegler takes issue with one of my statements in a former com munication printed in The Oregonian to the effect that the land speculator would make up the deficit caused by the proposed exemption law. . . . Allow unused lands to be used; pass a law en couraging production by exempting the act from a fine, and remove the incentive for speculation. The single tax would be such a raw. The producer's burden is twofold-one part goes to support the government, and one part go to support the non-producer. Single tax wipes out the hand speculator. One burden is entirely removed. The speculator either becomes a worker or is replaced by a worker. "Many hands make light work." Many producers make light taxes. Under the single tax regime, no one would hold land, whether it be a ranch or a lot in the heart of the city worth many farms—unless he used it. There-fore the speculators could sell to no one

but a producer.
Since Mr. Ziegler and I both agree that the land speculater is a burden that the profucer supports not only the government, but the speculator besides; that the single tax will eliminate the land speculator; and since I believe that under single tax the speculator will either become a producer or be replaced by a producer-let us join hands and use the single tax as the "busy bee" does his sting when Winter sets in and the 'drones" are too numerous. The natural aw is that the honey belongs to the oroducer-bee.

If all become producers in the broad

ense of the word, all will have a right to the "heney" in exact proportion to the amount of each individual production.

P. S. GUILFORD.

HIS DAILY WHITE HOUSE VISITS. Senator Bourne Not Persona Non Grata At the Mapsion. Washington Letter to the Columbus (O.)
Press-Post.
Another curious fact much commented

upon here is the devotion of Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, the inven-tor and proponent of the "second elec-tive term" to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt's apparent affection for When Senator Bourne is in Washington and he is quite regular in his attendance here, he never fails to visit the White House daily. This sounds like an exaggeration, but it is not. Every reporter aggeration, but it is not not for the or correspondent assigned to White or correspondent assigned to be a fact, and House work knows it to be a fact, and xecutive offices there joke about it con-Now, Mr. Roosevelt insists that he will

Now, Mr. Roosevelt insists that he will not be again a candidate, but no man gets so quickly into the imperial presence as does Bourne. The mere fact that the Senator is starting headquarters for the purpose of pressing the Presidential renomination does not seem to affect Mr. Roosevelt's friendship for him. Of course, If the Bourne activities were offensive to the President, a mere word to the doorkeepers at the White House would serve to discourage these daily calls But the word has not been spoken, and the daily calls continue. It is little inci-dents of this sort that make Washingtor skeptical concerning Mr. Roosevelt's putting aside for a third time the Presi-dential crown, which he has made as kingly as the one which Caesar accepted

Oregon and California Colleges.

PORTLAND, March 25.—(To the Edi-itor.)—Noticing in The Oregonian's edi-torials relating to the Stanford Univer-sity affair and also references to the University of Oregon. I should like to know approximately the relative cost of maintaining students at the California know approximately the relative cost of maintaining students at the California and Oregon colleges, also as to the rating of graduates from either state. We will soon be forced to decide this matter in our own family. We know of many Portland parents giving preference to the colleges of California. They say the cost is about equal, but the Oregon colleges have no recutation and that their graduates. about equal, but the Gregon colleges have no reputation and that their graduates are not in favor or rated as highly as those of California. I should be delighted to find this hearsay to be without any basis. One naturally prefers his own state—other things being equal.

A SUBSCRIBER.

While at present the California colleges probably stand higher than those of Ore gon, yet there is hope that in the near future our local colleges will have im-proved so much that Oregon atudents need not go to other states to obtain a first-class education.

Tit for Tat.

Louisville Courier Journal.
"We thank God we are not as law-less as Kentucky," says the Arkansas Gazette. Congratulations, ole hoss, but may we take consolation in the fact that our barbarians haven't yet extended their activities so far as the United States Senate.

MALHEUR WATER

Christian Co-operative Federation Plans 75,000-Acre System.

VALE, Or., March 25.—(Special.)—
Rey, H. S. Wallace, president of the
Christian Co-operative Federation, 1eft
Vale today, after a stay of nearly three
weeks in the vicinity. The net results
of his negotiations while here are the filing of deeds to two valuable reservoir sites on Upper Willow Creek (Beer's and McPherson's), and the arrange-ment of a contract with the Water-Users' Association of Willows Creek to take over the control of the impounding of water for the whole of Upper Willow Creek. The printing and preparing of the individual contracts is now being done, and they will be altered where we will be a second with the week. signed when ready.

signed when ready.

Contracts to cover 25,000 acres are to be signed, 10,000 acres to be effective this year. The entire system as now planned will cover 75,000 acres, and is to be complete in five years. Several meetings of the water-neers have been beid and a committee was appointed to represent the dry-land farmers, consisting of Frank S. Vaughan, Rev. H. C. Cleveland and Mr. Lynd. By common consent. W. J. Scott represented the vested interests of the present water-neers.

WORKS GRAFT ON ITALIANS

Smooth Man in Tacoma Starts Club. Then Takes Cash and Goes.

TACOMA. Wash. March 2s.—(Spe lai.)—Antonio Caputi, alias Ton uro, an Italian who recently come i acoma and organized an Italian Club and mingled in politics, has teft the city. Caputi came to Encome about March 1, introduced himself to the Italians and said he wanted to organize a club. To promote the club, he called upon the ignorant class of Italians to contribute \$10 towards fitting up a clubhouse.

Many of the Italians put up the money, but when Caputi struck some of the better Italians he was asked to leave town and allow the Tacoma Italians to manage their own affaire Caputi had other ideas and went shead with his clubhouse. A week ago he sold the furniture and took a train for Seattle. Caputi represented himself to be an Italian ex-Consul from Buffalo N. Y., and also said he had an interest in a bank at Auburn, N. Y.

RETURNS WITH HIS PRISONER

Lane Sheriff Brings Salesman Who Must Face Serious Charge.

EUGENE, Or., March 25.—(Special)— Sheriff Fisk returned from Walla Walla today with G. M. Whitson, charged by the Hotel Smeede and the Chambers Hardware Company with passing worthless checks. Whitson was a well-known salesman for a big steel concern and his indictment came as a surprise to those who knew him. He will remain in the County Jail here while awaiting his trial, which will come in April.

Make Eugene Buildings Safe.

EUGENE Or. March E. (Special.)— The City Council, the Eugene Fire De-partment and the Merchants' Protective Association are working together toward making every building in which public meetings are held in Eugene absolutely meetings are held in Eugene absolutely safe in case of a fire. Every school building, church, theater and meeting hall is being carefully examined and such recommendations as are made are being carried out without objection by the owners.

New ordinances will be framed regulating crowds which gather inside of buildings and penalties fixed for failure

Woodburn Nominates Ticket.

WOODBURN, Or., March 25 .- (Special.)—At a good government conven-tion in this city tonight, the following ticket was nominated for the city elsc-tion, April 6: B. T. Randall, Mayor: J. M. Poerman and W. A. Roberts, Councilmen; J. J. Hall, Recorder: F. M. Hardcastle, Treasurer; Z. J. Riddle, Marshali

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE

SUNDAY OREGONIAN

POKING ROOSEVELT

AND TAFT IN THE RIBS As a text for All Fool's Day Irving S. Cobb (the Hotel Clerk) uses the administration and the big Secretary of War. He takes liberties with these distinguished personages; also with others.

Mr. Cobb is easily at the head of American satirists; no writer now before the public employs humor with equal skill and so deliciously.

If you want a dozen good laughs next Sunday, read the hotel clerk.

ON THE ROAD WITH RAJAH Second adventure of Professor Shorty McCabe, physical culturist, by Sewell Ford.

WILLIAM H. TAFT. THE HARD WORKER

Character sketch of the man who finds time to do his fullest duty and then has ample leisure for play, by Robert Lee Dunn.

UNCLE JOHN ON SHIPBOARD Remember Anne Warner? The clever woman who wrote "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary. Then you'll certainly want to read this sketch of a man who had a friend in charge on a steamer who added unexpected variety to a voyage across the Atlantic.

BEFORE THE ROD WAS ABOLISHED IN SCHOOLS

The United States Bureau of Education has collected a series of pictures illustrating how children in ancient and modern times were subjected to exquisite torture. For middle-aged folk, some unpleasant memories will awakened by reading John Elfreth Watkins' recital of torture.

Order early from your newsdealer.