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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1908

ASSULTING AS AMENDMENT.

Discussing the late decision of the Federal Supreme Court against the Minnesota rate law, the Indianapolis News takes a more hopeful view of the case than some other papers In its opinion "the fundamental right the states to regulate rates is involved." Not on the face of the decision, certainly; and yet what remains of the right except a shadowy claim which cannot be effectually exercised? On the ground that it is confiscatory a state rate law can always be dragged into the Federal Courts. Recent history leads one to expect that the state officers will be enigined from executing the law at once without inquiry catory or not, and thus it virtually perishes though its disembodied spec ter may still survive. The charge that state laws are confiscatory seems amply sufficient to procure their annulment without inquiry into the facts, out if by chance it should fall there remains another device which is still more deadly.

The glat of this device is to charge that the state law meddles with interstate commerce. It is a sort of double edged axe which strikes both back-ward and forward. Federal laws can be annulled by it on the ground that they interfere with intrastate comand state laws on the ground that they interfere with interstate lovely for the corporations which desire to escape from all control. In the case of the National employers' liability act it proved quite as potent against Federal legislation as it ever has against state laws. There is noth ing like having a good, solid, old, rockribbed constitution with a favorable court to interpret it. The rocks ribs undergo some surprising distortions, but so long as they do not break we can felicitate ourselves on having "the most conservative government in the world." To change the Constitution by legislation of formal amendment is dangerously radical; but to change it by the metaphysical ingenu of a bench of judges is the safest and sanest thing in the world, particularly if all the changes look in the direction of increasing the privileges of property and destroying protection to life and liberty.

The News seems to perceive the absurdity of the claim that the Minneota law deprived the railroad of the right to bring its case into court. deed the claim required some little impudence to make, for there in court the railroad actually stood testing the validity of the law which its attornevs gravely argued could not be test-But the court preferred to ignore this somewhat intrusive circumstance posititious treatment of the facts. The State of Minnesota had made it rather dangerous for the railroad to test the validity of the law by breaking it. The ourt chose to hold that this condered a test of any sort impossible and thus made the law unconstitutional. It rould be difficult to imagine a more beautiful illustration of the tendency which is manifest in all our courts to dismiss reality as of no consequence govern the country by abstract speculation.

The most striking metaphysical subtlety which the Supreme Court employed in the Minnesota case was an elaborately drawn distinction between It ought to be mastered if possible by everybody, because it is destined to play a great role in our future his-It is of the same type as the distinction between the soul and body

to corporations. The corporation is a spiritual, intangible entity embodied, to be sure, in its officers, but by no means identical with them. Of course the state can only be reached through its officers. For all practical pur-poses a command to its officers is a command to the state. When its offithe state is enjoined everywhere exphysics, for it lives and moves and has its being in its officers. Remove them and the state becomes dormant, being has been chosen. Paralyze them and

vas not a suft against a state, what

inder heaven was it? And yet the

Supreme Court decides that it was

nerely against the officers of the state,

and not against the state liself, and from every plutocratic newspaper in

the country there has arisen a cach-innation of joy to behold how easy it

has been to annul the eleventh amend-

t not? The Supreme Court is abso-utely at liberty to make over the Con-

There is nothing in the world to pre-

vent. States can now be sued on the facile pretense that it is only their of-

ficers who are affected. If a state may

be ordered to levy taxes to pay their

repudiated debts, or for any other pur-

easy enough to observe. Innovations and usurpations must be judged, not

by their immediate purpose and sur-

face effects, but by their consequences

in the long sequence of history. Thus considered, there cannot be the slight-

est doubt that the decision of the Su-

preme Court in the Minnesota rate

states altogether and puts them entire-

case destroys the autonomy of the

y at the mercy of the Federal judi-

ANNA'S SECOND NUPTIALS.

If at first you don't succeed, try, try

hat Anna Gould has adopted to for-

ify her energies in the pursuit of con-nubial felicity. The second trial has

one advantage over the first, inasmuch is the victim of her present pursuit is

Prince, whereas poor old Boni was nly a Count. One gathers from

Anna's vigorous resistance to her fam-

ly's well-meant measures to check her

mething of a vixen. And the mind

involuntarily ranges onward from that conclusion to the deduction that pos-

sibly the disreputable Bont was not all

If Anna is the termagant her con-

duct toward Helen and Howard indi-

rates, the chances are that the pitiable

Count received full measure for all the bad treatment he gave, and we eannot

behold the approaching calamities of the Prince without a shudder of hor-

illions if she can rescue them from

the clutches of her family, but who

Who will promise him that the mil-

lions will not slip from his hands as

swiftly as they did from his predeces-

sor's. To Boni, Anna was a fleeting show, a vain prediction of wealth that

The Gould fortune is invested large-

the earnings of these roads secure we

have recently seen the laws of several sovereign states of the Union over-

as Anna's share of the fortune is con-

decisions is to enable a French Prince

o make a gaudy show in the gam-

bling hells and brothels of Paris. In

the main it is much the same no mut-

spends the money. It is a curious

phenomenon of history to see the sov-ereignty of our American states de-

stop a hole to keep the wind away.

may apparently be not to still worse

BLOW AT MILLING INDUSTRY.

If the "Trans-Pacific Freight Bu-

eriminatory rate against Pacific Coast four bound to the Orient, can offer

any excuse for such discrimination it

ould no doubt be interesting. Every

steamship line operating out of North

Pacific ports owes its inception and

existence to the flour trade, which the

nills at \$1 per ton less than is de-

nanded for flour. If this rank dis-

crimination had been inaugurated at a

time when flour offerings were large

and prices satisfactory, less complaint

might have appeared. But, unfortu-nately for all concerned, the embargo

is attempted at a time when trade is bad and shipments far below those of

The extent to which the Oriental

usiness has been damaged by the

lour mills in China and Japan is re-

that for the nine months ending March

31, 1968, but 1,995,425 barrels of flour were sent to the Orient from Oregon

2,622,900 barrels for the correspond-

ing period in the previous season. This decrease of 627,000 barrels is approximately 25 per cent, and the small

amount under engagement for the re-maining three months of the season

makes it a certainty that the twelve

months will show a falling off in the

face of this decidedly poor showing for the season's business, the trans-Pacific lines, by discriminating against

flour and in favor of wheat, have at-tempted still further to hamper ship-

Fortunately for the Pacific Coast

flected in export figures, which show

recent years.

'reight Bureau" now seeks to kill by

which is responsible for a dis-

aristocracy of Europe.

To make

"Imperious

constancy of Anna.

Appn will endow him with her

to blame for the disruption of Anna's

atrimonial experiments that she

nly a Count.

This seems to be the motto

se. Of course such an order must directed, not to the state itself, but

forbidden to do one thing by the

United States Constitution

except during rate wars. The steady reductions in rates to the Orient have resulted in keeping wheat prices in the Pacific Northwest steady. Now the eleventh amondment to the n spite of declines in the East and lr Europe. It is unnecessary to that no state may be sued in the that the enormous saving will go to the wheatgrowers, who will fail to un-Federal Courts. The case we are discussing was an action to annul a state law, and was directed immediately against the Attorney-General of Minnesota in his official capacity. Its whole also was derstand where a ship subsidy on the Pacific, or anywhere else, would prove facilities and rates for exportng American products. to convict the state of wrongdoing in passing confiscatory legislation. If it

why the regular lines should attempt

to make the discrimination. The rate

accepted by at least two tramp steam-

the lowest ever made on the Pacific

MR. BEYAN AT KANSAS CITY Mr. Bryan's speech, delivered at Kansas City on March 30, contains a cumber of passages which Republican eaders may pender with profit if not with comfort. In its general purport he speech, which is an important one indicates that the Democratic cam-paign will be aggressive and not merea passive submission to inevitable laughter like that of 1994. The truth

The court makes as short work of the amendment as it does of the state laws. And indeed, why should is that Republican managers must probably seek some new ground of attack if they mean to injure Mr. Bryan seriously. The money issue has stitution in any shape it chooses. faded away. Nobody cares much now what the peerless one may think about free silver, since the progress of events has made the question as purey theoretical as the loves of the an-If Mr. Bryan wishes to believe courts, it may be commanded to do another thing. Thus the states may that silver ought to be coined freely at the ratio of 16 to I, he may do so without exciting any particular atten-tion. He can never have it coined at the sacred ratio, and he as well as o its officers, but that precaution is

what's the difference?

Much the same may be said of the old repreach that Mr. Bryan lacks respect for the Supreme Court. He respects the court as much as anybody does, but he still declines to admire the income-fax decision, and a great many Republicans think very much a ne does about it. In popular regard the Supreme Court has not advanced during the last eight or ten years. Doubtless that great tribunal is just as wise, impartial and learned as it ever was, but many American voters do no think so, and Mr. Bryan's very plair hints that its wisdom is limited w111 e more likely to win votes for him than to loss any. Nor will it avail to accuse him of radicalism. Most of hi ctrines that seemed radical some ears ago have now become sound Reublican faith. They are likely to appear prominently in both platforms and both parties will proudly claim merit of originating them. difficult indeed to imagine just what objection can be made to Mr. Bryan hat will weigh much with the voters

His lack of executive experience will it trouble them to hear that his dgment is shallow rather than proand vacillating rather than The New York World has been busy for some time trying to devise a really deadly campaign cry against alm, and the worst it has done far is to say that "he does not think right." Since right thinking is largely a matter of opinion and taste, this reroach does not strike one as being very effective for campaign use. same papers that accuse the Nebras-kan of wrong thinking arraign Mr Roosevelt for the same offense. The people of the country would be glad to see many more minds go astray in

While Mr. Bryan seems to be par tially exempt from effective attack was fulfilled but for a moment and himself, he brings plenty of indictthen vanished forever. Transient as ments against the Republicans in general and Mr. Taft in particular. gered dawn is the bliss which depends Kansas City speech was especially ma-lign. We wonder how Mr. Taft will parry it. "The laboring men insist that they are entitled to trial by jury: ut Secretary Taft went all the way to Oklahoma to find fault with a provis urned by the higher courts. So far on in the Oklahoma constitution se uring this protection to the laboring erned, the final cause of these court Thus snake Mr. Bryan. The mann." entence is not a little disingenuous; for Mr. Taft, following his chief, facors certain restrictions upon the inther cases the result varies, but in junction power and some miligation of he rigor of contempt proceedings. who the individual may be that Still he did go to Oklahoma to protest new constitution, and that offense will count against him with a ertain class of workingmen; for the troyed to maintain the vices of the onstitution of Oklahoma is a kind of ew Magna Charta in the eyes of those laesar dead and turned to clay, may who have found the new light. American liberty dead and decayed

Mr. Bryan thinks that Secretary Taft is perhans the hest man his parts could name. He is the only member of the Cabinet, according to the Nebraskan's judgment, who has dis-played the slightest predilection for reform. All the others still walk in the Cimmerian darkness of reactionsm. But even Mr. Taft's reform tendencies are by no means what they ought to be in order to come up to the rigid Bryan standard. timid trimmer who paddles on the beach of radicalism without venturing out into the depths where Mr. himself swims so buoyantly and delivering wheat to the Oriental flour gaily. He declares that Mr. Taft not only will do nothing to lower railroad rates, but that he rather inclines to raise them, and that he will not destroy the trusts any more than Mr. Roosevelt has done. Mr. Bryan thinks his proposal to regulate the trusts is a puny subterfuge, but we incline to believe that they will be regulated for many, many years before they will be destroyed.

The whale which stranded on Clatop Beach last Sunday will hardly atract the crowds that would have gathered later in the season, but, as the 31, 1968, but 1,995,425 barrels of flour glant of the deep has been dead for a were sent to the Orient from Oregon long time, the odor will probably linand Washington ports, compared with ger along the beach until the vanguard of the Summer rush gets down there. People who never expect to own an automobile get a chance to smell the gasoline trail the machines eave behind them, and those who the beach resorts without the price of lodging at the select hotels receive free a whiff of the same odors which the dead whales bring in for rich and poor alike.

The record-breaking wheat crop of 1907 is still pouring into Port-land and as rapidly as possible being put affoat for the for-eign markets. But along with the of man, the state being the soul and millers, there is plenty of idle tonnage news that shipments of wheat are still it begins to look as if Boni its officers the body. It applies also on the Facific, and it can be char-holding up to record proportions altogether to blame, after all.

tered in large quantities to carry flour omes the report from Eastern Oregon across the Pacific at as low a rate as Is quoted on wheat by the regular lines. that sheepshearing will begin this week. All along the lower river nets and trap gear are being placed in readiness for the Spring run of sal-The reason given for the cut in rates on both wheat and flour is the compe-tition of tramp steamers; but as this mon, and throughout the timber dis tricts logging camps are opening flour at the same rates, it is not clear for another season's work. In these simple stories, told by the news dis patches, can be found an explanation of \$2.50 per ton quoted on wheat was of the continuous nature of Oregon's prosperity. Our resources are so many and varied that we are no sooner clear of one of the big staples than ers before war was declared, and is "annual output" of another is ready to move to market.

> It may be feared that our colored rethren, who were going to Republican party because of the treatnent of the negro soldiers in Brownsville affair, will now be fickle nough to go back on the Democratic party, because of the action of the Democratic members of the Senate ommittee at Washington, who voted in a body on Tuesday against giving the dismissed soldiers a chance of reinstatement. All the Democratic mem bers of the committee took this stand, joining a minority of the Republican members, defeated the resolution. It would be a great thing for the country if half the negroes, or ven more of them, would join Democratic party. But when hance occurs to woo the nigger, the Democratic party invariably shows how it still holds to the curse Cansan.

> The Salem Board of Trade has un der consideration the project of an electric road from Salem to Stayton. The proposed line would traverse fiftry, and would afford transportation facilities with Stayton, one of the most prosperous small cities in the state Enterprises of this nature are the result of the building of the electric line through the Williamette Valley, and it will be but a few years before "feed quent intervals throughout the Valley and with cheap transportation enand aid in building up the interior cities and towns. These cities and towns will, of course, assist in increas ing the growth of Portland

> Stock of the steel trust, though normously inflated, touches par again n the market on and off, these days; which reminds us to print again certain figures that show why. The recent report of the corporation showed that the earnings for 1907 were \$160,-964,673, an increase of \$4,340,400 over those of 1906. In the latter half of 1907, of course, business fell off, but n the first six months the mills pushed to their greatest capacity. The gross business was \$757,014,767, and the surplus now is \$123,845,243. Other figures are as bewildering as these. This is one of the infants the country has to feed with protective tariff pap.

or the erection of a monument in the City of Washington to the memory of General Robert E. Lee, commanderin-chief of the Confederate army, has been introduced in the House of Repreentatives by Mr. Ferris, of Oklahoma. t probably will not be adopted; nor nght it to be. But a monument may be permitted to General Lee in Washington, if erected by private subscrip-tion; if not now, at some future time. Such memorial of Cromwell, long denied in London, now stands in outer court of Westminster Hall. vas placed there by permission. government didn't creet it

There are two brakeheam tourists chind the penitentiary bars at Salem the will certainly bear witness that Pregon is not so "slow" times charged with being. These wandering hobos broke into a store at Shedds, Or., at 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, were arrested, and five hours eral and Mr. Taft in particular. One later were landed in jail at Albany. Of his thrusts in the course of the They were arraigned the same day, and, eleven hours after their capture; vere sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. enitentiary. Justice in this case cems, temporarily at least, to have discarded her reputed leaden footwear for a pair of the seven-leagued boots.

A speculator bought 700,000 shares engaged Tom Lawson to sell them for im. Lawson began an advertising campaign, lasting five days, in the principal papers of the country, at a ost of \$100,000. The stock was sold in one day at prices ranging around \$7.50 per share. Lawson and the speculator therefore cleaned up \$2.50 per share, or \$1,750,000, less expenses. Which would appear to show that advertising pays.

"The increased cost of living" is given as a reason for asking the Prusian Diet to pass a bill giving Emperor Villiam more spending money. William already has at his command salary and expense account totaling \$3,930,000 per year, there is a probability that the Diet may request William also to "diet" or else purchase his groceries at the clearance sales.

Neither earthquake, nor colossal graft, nor subsidized press, nor bu-bonic plague, nor all combined, can weaken the indomitable spirit of San So say Abe Attell and 'Battling" Nelson, who fought fifteen rounds to a draw

The Statement No. 1 people, we are old, are to put up their own ticket after the primaries, in countles where they have now no candidates. T This Statement No. 1 are interested in the uccess of the Republican party.

"Jurors," said Attorney McCamant would not return a verdict for my lients (Ross et al.) if they knew the newspapers would grill them the next It doesn't appear to be necessary to add anything to that remark

Statement No. 1 or its substitute is not uproariously popular with Republicans in the State of Washington. The Washington Democrats, like their Oregon brethren, however, see in it the salvation of the party. Bishop Moore wouldn't deny the

right of free speech even to Chan-cellor Day. Good doctrine, but a little ough on the public. Madame Anna Gould evidently

It begins to look as if Boni were not

lidn't get bronchitis in saying no to

Prince Holie.

DO THE PEOPLE MAKE A CHOICE! me Provisions of Primary Law and

Statement No. 1. ALBANY, Or., April 1.-(To the Edi-tor.)-There is a great deal of talk just now about Statement No. 1, being the

now about Statement No. 1. being the beat way for the people to get their choice of United States Senator.

I have not been able to reason it out in just that way, as yet, but I am convinced that it would be a good scheme for any party that was in the minority to advocate it. For instance, the Republican party, in Oregon, at the present time, is largely in the imajority, and being so, encourages more candidates at the primary election. To illustrate: The Republicans have 5500 votes in the state. There licans have 5000 votes in the state. There are five candidates on the primary ticket. Four candidates receive 1000 votes each. The fifth candidate receives 1509 votes and of course, this vote entitles him to be the candidate on the Republican ticket be the candidate on the Republican ticket according to Statement No. 1. Now, is he the choice of the people?

The party that is in the minority is keen enough to see that under the circumstances it will be better for it to have but one candidate and so receive the entire vote of the party, although the entire vote of the party in the state may be but 2500. This vote would entitle him to be alread United States, Senate by the

be elected United States Senator by be elected United States Senator by the Legislature, according to Statement No. 1. Now, is he the choice of the people?

I have heard some voters remark "that they believe in a direct vote for United States Senator." So do I. I have advocated that way of election for many years. We don't have it yet, and I do not believe that Statement No. 1, will ever bring it about. Some think it will, because, they say, we will exact a pledge from each candidate, and that assures it. wish that I could have that much ndence in a reasonable minority of the individuals that pose as candidates for the Legislature—I can't though. A long experience in observing the workings of politics has taught me differently. There are men who desire to go to the Legislature just once—some for the honor, some other things and they promise any-g before election. After their ele-tion, they then tell you that they are elected and will you to please

emselves. I do not think we can make No. I do not think we can make a direct vote through Statement No. I, as long as we have to depend upon the members of the Legislature to settle it for us after we have done our voting. We have tried it, and I don't feel like boasting for any benefit it has brought its thus far. Some say: "If you oppose Statement No. I you believe in bossism." I do not believe in political bosses and never did, and I have been a Republican about as long as Oregon has been a state, I am opposed to Statement No. I the same as I was with "Sixteen to I." Both are catchy at first sight, but after one instation. entehy at first sight, but after estigutes them somewhat, one finds them very deceptive. W. C. TWEEDALE.

PANAMA MATRIMONIAL PARADISE.

Where Uncle Sam Provides Everything for Intending Housekeepers.

Cleveland Plain Design.
It is quite evident that Pansma is a matrimonial paradise. We are told by the organizer of the women's clubs on the isthmus that little Dan Cupld is a sadly isthmus that little Dan Capid is a sadly overworked cherib. It is impossible, according to this authority, for a woman to remain single. She cites as an instance of the metrimonial demand that one of the hospitals lost 17 mires by marriage from April to June, and so discouraged did the management become that it sent word to the states to forward no more young nurses and to select for the Panama deld only the very plainest ones that could be secured.

In many cases the nurses became engaged on the steahers to men who were returning to work on the canal, and con-

and many cases the nurses became engaged on the steathers to men who were returning to work on the canal, and consequently never showed up at the hospitals. It appears that marrimony is made particularly easy in this favored section. The Government provides all the necessaries for the married quarters, the house, the furniture, the drinking water; everything, in fact, except the food and clothes. And it should be remembered that in Panama an earner receives nearly twice the wages he would get in the states, and the ways for spending money are few and not alluring. There are no bargain sales, and even the most careless feminine financiers are obliged to save their money. This, as this chronicler remarks, makes it a hard place for many women, but there doesn't seem to be any perceptible amount of sidestepping when

Canal Is Good for the World.

Mexican Herald.

We think that Mr. Stovens is too gloomy and Mr. Barrett over sanguine. But Uncle Sam is not making the canal mere profit in dollars and cents; he remedying an error of nature which could have left open water from ocean ocean at Panama. Had this been the se, it would have been deemed provi-ntial. So Uncle Sam steps in as an Mexico is not an uninterested spectator

of the work going on down on the lower lathmun. She stands to gain by the mak-ing of the great waterway, for her Pa-cille Coast will be benefited, though not to the same degree as if the Tehunstepec railway had not been built.

The canal will be an achievement of civilization, and therefore good for the world at large.

Didn't Use Words as Governor's.

BUGENE Or., March 31.—(To the Editor.)—In my report of Governor Chamber-lain's address to the olitzens of Eugene, March 17. I said (referring to the University appropriation bill) "He gave out the impression that while he thought at the time that the appropriation was a little too much, he hopes that the bill will carry by the people's vote in June." Since some have construed this as the Governor's statement I wish to say that this part of the report was in my own words part of the report was in my own words and not Governor Chamberlain's. The Governor did not express his wish as to the fate of the bill.

ALLEN EATON.

Eugene Correspondent for The Orego-

He Was the Right Man. He Was the Hight Man.
Cleveland Lender.
Loeb-Gentleman to see you, sr.
T. R.—Mollycoddle?
Leeb-No, sr.
T. R.—Undesirable citizan?
Lech-He decan't look it.
T. R.—Conspirator? Poliroen?
Leeb-Not that I can see
T. B.—Deliberate and unqualified, etc.?
Loeb-I think not siz.
T. R.—Well, why didn't you tell me it
was Taft? Show him in

The Lay of the Last Lusber

From the Voice
Lay the jest shout the julep in the camphor balls at last.
For the miracle has happened and the olden days are passed.
That which made Milwaukee famous doesn't And the lid in Alabama is as tight locked as can be; and the comic paper Colonel and his cronies well may sigh. For the mint is easing gally, and the South is going dry. By the stillside on the hillside in Kentucky, is going dry.

By the stilliside on the hillside in Kentucky, all is still.

And the only damp refreshment must be dipped up from the rill.

North Carllinn's stately Governor gives his sods giass a shove.

And discusses local option with the South Carlling Gov.

It is useless at the fountain to be winkful of the eye.

For the cochiait glass is dusty and the South is going dry.

It is water, water sverywhers, and not a drop to drink.

We no longer hear the musto of the mellow crystal cifuk

When the Chlonel and the General and the Major and the Jedge

Meet to have a little nip to give the appetits an edge—

For the eggnog now is nogless and the rye has gone away.

And the punchbow! Holds carnations and the South is going dry.

POTPOURRI

BY NANCY LEE Excessive Rudeness

Mrs. Poor Pay (politely)-Walk right Will you take a chair? Bill Collector (Impolitely)-No. madam have come to take back the diningcoom furniture.

To Delin.

Though poets sing Their odes to Spring Or St. Cecilia-I'll tune my lyte An octave higher And sing of Delia.

She'd have but me For woe or weal A devotee For life, I'd be At shrine of Delia. What though our hoard Could ill afford

Mumm's dry, or teal, A chop or two Would nicely do. For me and Delia. My muse has flown, My little moan Is finished, selah. Fit go to bed And rest my head And dream of Delta.

"Which do you prefer, poetry or mu-sic?" asked the temperamental young creature who was seated at the plano. "Poetry," enapped her rival. "You can keep poetry shut up in a book. You don't have to listen to it unless you wish."

There is a local steam taundry in this town which advertises to darn socks, sew on buttons and do all necessary repairing on men's apparel. Here is an institution that is doing a great work in curbing the matrimony ovil.

when the late Noble Prentts wa ditor of the Kansas City Star he told of his unfortunate experience in seekng to either a flat or an apartment e, in company with Mrs. Prentis, spent three entire days in search of new quarters, but were invariably confronted with the remark: "Of course, we do not allow children or dogs." On the fourth day they discovered an ideal apartment upon which Mr. Prentis paid a deposit. Scarcely had they started down the stops, when the old familiar words greeted them, "Of course, we do not allow children, have you any?" "Yes," said Mr. Prentiss, with a sigh of resignation, "We have three, but we can kill

"Love me and the world in mine," is the latest system of Christian Science for obtaining real estate.

A maiden at Seaside one day Found herself in a terrible way She wanted a joke That had not been broke-

One spley, but yet, not too gay.

She had puzzled all morn, on the beach Not a joke came within her reach. When she came in for lunch She said, "I've a hunch

Which she followed, and landed a peach Her troubles she told to the clerk, Who immediately quit all his work, Grabbed a pencil and paper,

And acribbled a caper That looked like the prayer of a Turk. At dawn next morn, on a rock-bound

A fisher man stood agast When he saw the form Of that brand new joke Natied to a broken mast.

A new story is told on Socretary William H. Taft. On an intensely hot August day he sought the park in hope of some sheltered spot. However, finding every occupied, he walked leisurely about. Suddenly a nurso-maid wheeling twins in a perambulator followed after the Secretary, dogging his steps. Intensely annoyed by the crying children, he demanded, with some feeling, why h was being followed. "Faith, you are sich a folne large man, and you make the only nice shady spot in the park."

Sunday school teacher-Jimmy, can you sing "Onward, Christian soldier, Marching as to War?"

Jimmy-Nope, but I can sing "Waltz Me Around Agath, Willie."

Is "absent treatment" a new branch of the international correspondence school?

Not That Kind.

Mrs. Gushington, (to newly arrived guest)-My dear Mrs. Pert, I have just learned that you were recently made a widow. How is it that you are not in Mrs. Port-Well, to be truthful, I find

green vastly unbecoming.

be careful about casting shadows.

Advertising Talks

No. 5

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMUSING AND CONVINCING

By Herbert Kaulman

An advertiser must realize that there is a vast difference between amusing people and convincing them, It does not pay to be "smart" at the line rate of the average first-class daily. I suppose that I could draw the attention of everybody on the street by painting half of my face red and donning a suit of motley, might have a sincere purpose in wishing to attract the crowd, but I would be deluding myself if I mistook the nature of their attention.

The new advertiser is especially prone to misjudge between amusing and convincing copy. A humorous picture may eatch the eyes of every reader, but it won't pay as well as an illustration of some piece of merchan disc which will strike the eye of every buyer. Merchants seeme varying results from the same advertising space. The publisher delivers to each the same quality of readers, but the advertiser who plants flippancy in the minds of the community won't attain the benefit that is secured by the merchant who imprints clinching arguments there.

Always remember that the advertising sections of newspapers are no different than farming lands. And it is as prepesterous to hold the publisher responsible for the outcome of unintelligent copy as it would be un just to blame the soil for bad seed and poor culture. Every advertiser gets exactly the same number of readers from a publisher and the same readers-after that it's up to him-the results fluctuate in accordance with the intelligence and the pulling power of the copy which is inserted.

Lincoln Desired to Lose Davis.

McClure's Magazine.

"The capture of Jefferson Davis." says Carl Schurz in "the South After the War," "was a very serious thing, and it was regarded by not a few cool-headed and long-sighted men as a very unfortunate one. It has become well known that President Lincoln wished that the downfall of the Confederacy would not deliver the chief of the Confederacy into his hands. A Lincoln anecdate current at the time secured to have good authority better in the capturender, a friend to the course of the confederacy in the limit was a first the says and the course of the confederacy into his limits. A Lincoln anecdate current at the time secured to have good authority between the course of the confederacy in the course of the

the citief of the Confederary into his hands. A Lincoln anecdate current at the time seemed to have good authority behind it. After Lee's surrender, a friend asked Mr. Lincoln whether he did not think it would be best to let Jeffesson Davis get out of the country. Lincoln answered by telling a story of a Methodist preacher out Wegt, a strict temperance man, who was offered a glass of water with a dash of brandy in it, and who replied that he would not object to a drop of something strong in his drink, if that drop could be put in 'unbeknownst' to himself.' 'Lincoln no doubt saw clearly that the capture of Jefferson Davis would busden the Government with a most embarrassing dilemma. The public voice would insist upon the chief of the rebailion being tried and nunished for treason. Now, his crime of freason had been committed in the South. A trial for treason was regular tribunal in the South would be a mere farce, for it seemed a foresone conclusion that no jury in the South could be found that would pronounce Jefferson Davis of any of the heads of the rebellion guilty of treason. A trial by a military commission might result in a verdict of guilty; but resort to a military tribunal for the trial of a political offense after the close of the war might have looked like a stretch of arbitrary power bottling any Old World despotian rather than this New World republic."

"Mr. Domestic Minister Hate."

Washington (D. C.) Herald. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the vanerable chaplain of the Senate, called at the Stato Department recently to see Secretary Root. He had forgotten that it was dip-lomatic day at the department. When he approached the Secretary's door the colored messenger standing outside said: "Are you a foreign minister?" "No," said the doctor. "I am demestic minister." He passed on in without fur-

ther question.
Whenever he appears now at the State Department the messenger salutes him as "Mr. Domestic Minister" and flings the

Has Reading-room in Family Tomb. Kittery (Me.) Disputch to New York

Harrison J. Philbrick has fitted up a reading-room in the tumb of his auccators on the lawn of his colonial estate here. A tableful of magnathes, a comfortable armchair, vases of flowers, and cases of books are included in the furnishings, as well as couch and rugs, with a reading lamp.

MAKING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL

SPECIAL NEW FEATURE IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

Beginning with the next issue, April 5. The Sunday Oregonian will publish a series of articles by Margaret Greenleaf, suitably illustrated, on MAKING THE HOME BEAUTIFUL. Miss Greenleaf is an expert on home decoration. Her articles in the Ladies' Home Journal, her editorial work on Home and Garden, and three years' experience as consulting decorator, have equipped her most thoroughly. Plan is to present to the reader interesting, helpful and practical suggestions for remodeling or improving and beautifying the home at the least expense supplemented with illustrations. Following are among the subjects to be treated:

1. The living-room in a house of moderate cost. 2. Wall coverings and window curtains. 3. Dining-room. Working plans for built-in buffets and china cupboards, with suggestions for inexpensive furniture on artistic lines. 4. Bedrooms. 5. Bathrooms and kitchen, 6. Window boxes constructed and planted by the amateur. 7. Porches and porch furnishings. 8. Selection of hardware, tiles and fixtures for the redecorated room or new home. 9. Radiator and register and the window