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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

ACKNOWLEDGE CHINESE SOVEREIGNTY Russia received a rude awakening from her dream of conquest when the Japanese trailed the royal banner of the Muscovites in the dust of the Far Had conditions been reversed, and had Russia instead of Japan emerged from war a victor, the position of the Czar in the disputed terriory where he sought an outlet to the Pacific would have been impregnable. is true that, to reach the warm waters of the Pacific, Russia had for a thousand miles across Manchuria laid the iron of the trans-Siberian railroad in territory over which the Chinese exercised at least nominal control. This ontrol, however, was so weak, and Chinese resistance was so feeble, that until Japan stepped into the breach Russia's conduct in the Manchurian territory traversed by her railroad was that of a bona fide owner, instead of

It was the intention of Russia, when Petersburg across Siberia was originally planned, keep the road on Russian soil throughout the entire distance. This ould have been accomplished by feilowing what has always been known as the Amoor River route, and it was the intention of Russia to stick to that but, before the western end of the great road was constructed, the richer country and shorter mileage. coupled probably with the even greater incentive of Manchurian anexation, caused Russia to swing away, from the Amoor route, and cut across Manchuria by way of Harbin. The road was built, but Manchuria failed to become Russian territory, and now, apparently with all hope gene of raising the Russian flag over Chinese province, preparing to go back to the old plans, and bulld a railroad along the Amoor

on indisputably Russian soil. By this means only can the great empire reach an outlet on the Pacific except through alien territory; and, although the cost of the new line, or approximate \$120,000,000, the Rus wish government regards the project most kindly and will without doubt provide the funds. The line as con emplated will run from Khabarovsk to Nertchinsk, it distance of about 1400 miles. Instead of passing through a rich country, like the country now traversed by the Manchurian line, it will run through a barren, mountainsparsely populated from a traffic standpoint, practically For the greater part of the distance along the Amoor, the ground is perpetually frezen at a depth of three feet throughout the and agriculture is almost im-

But the building of the line is regarded as a necessity for protection of will be constructed if it is never lestined to carry any traffic except soldiers and sailors bound to and from When work is actually begun on this line it will be generally egarded as final acknowledgment of complete sovereignty of China in Manchuria, for, aside from China, no other ountry, prior to the Japanese-Rusinn war, had a stronger hold on Manchuria than Russla.

The course of the Chicago wheat decidedly erratic. As this is the seaon of the year when crop scares of all kinds appear, it is not at all probble that the "pit" will be for several weeks, much of a refuge for a nervous The market shot up two cents per bushel Thursday, largely on the strength of a prediction of small Argentine shipments. The shipments.

me this season failing below 3,060. 60 bushels, but the erratic market falled to hold the advance of the preeding day, and prices closed a cent lower. Locally, there is not much wheat remaining unsold, and for the first season on record comparatively high prices have ruled from the time the crop commenced to move, until it was practically all sold. It is also very pleasing to note that up to date prospects for another big crop in Ore-Washington and Idaho are very good. With continuation of these propects, and a good market price, the Pacific Northwest will be independent or any financial stringency which may affect less favored parts of the coun-

#### TWO VALUABLE LESSONS.

From Gus Lehmeler's experience in the Municipal Court at least two striking and important lessons may be drawn. Perhaps a skillful expositor might extract from it more than two, they would be recondite, farfetched, elusive. Our pair of wisdom's gems lies on the surface for everybody to use and enjoy, though the two are ot of equal value. We begin with the less precious, which is Oregon a husband still, in certain coningencies, retains the ancient and nored prerogative of beating his

What those contingencies are the ourt did not completely disclose, but may now be regarded, perhaps, as ettled law that when a busband finds als wife in a "cafe" at 4 o'clock in the glimmering morn, where she has been "singing like a lark" all night, he may kick her home without fear of legal complications. Naturally, When wife has the same privilege. she discovers her spouse similarly disorting himself she may hasten his meward progress with the mop or som and the law will look on with an approving smile.

Or do we err in drawing this inference from the court's decision in Lehmeler's case? Is it perhaps true that the right to chastise his partner in the marriage bond belongs only to the stronger of the two? Suppose ome particularly robust wife should undertake to treat a puny husband as Lehmeler treated the frail tenant of his heart, would she be guilty of as-sault? Or would she stand for the moment in loco parentis and find her chastising kicks approved by the court? The second, and far more valuable,

which we draw from Gus

chmeler's adventure before Judge Cameron is that a husband should not return to his domicile before he ald he would. Gus set Sunday evenng for the time of his arrival. tead of waiting for that time to arrive made his appearance at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. What could be expect from such irregular conduct Must a wife stay at home all day and all night when her husband goes away. never permitting herself a breath of fresh air, lest he return and find her missing? The evils of coming home rematurely were pointed out long ago by Boccaccio and other great author ities on matrimony. Had Gus read their instructive books he would have known what to expect and would not have fallen into a panic and plunged himself into the clutches of the police when he found his domestic hearth cold and his house forlorn. Even as it was there were alleviations of his His wife had deserted his bed and board, to be sure, but she had left the dogs. Is it quite certain that Gus was a loser by the exchange? Would it not have been wiser upon the whole, for him to have let his wife go her ways and consoled himself with the dogs?

## AN OLD NEW INDESTRY

Some years ago a humber of active intelligent women, headed by Mrs. William P. Lord, of Salem, ably as the late Mrs. J. C. Card. Mrs. O. K. Denny, of this city, and others. took up the question of flax culture in Oregon and worked it with state bid fair, as it seemed to become noted as a producer of flax, and later as a manufacturer of flax products various grades. It was demonstrated through this effort that flax of excellent quality for various grades of manufacture could be raised in several sections of the state, and especially in the Willamette Valley, where soll and climatic conditions were exceptionally favorable to the growth and maturity of the plant. periment in flax manufacture felowed the limited production, but this ended unfortunately and now for several years little or nothing has been flax growing and its possi-

bilities in Oregon This is unfortunate, since it was demonstrated-or seemed to have een-that the flax-field as auxillary the grain-field and sorchard, and flaxseed and by-products could be made a profitable adjunct to Oregon agriculture, filling in a gep, so to speak, in seed-time and harvest operaons that would accrue to the benefit the wheat, hay and hop-grower. It was conceded by many of those who could be induced to give attention to the matter that flax-growing could be successfully carried on in the state. if once properly established; but such interest as was aroused in the proposed industry has almost, if not comrevived again or not can only be a matter of conjecture.

Statistics show that the flax, hemp and jute manufactures of the United States have increased in volume and value enormously in the last quarter or third of a century, and especially since 1890, or about the time that interest was awakened in flax-growing in Oregon. Up to the year 1880 the manufactures of these products of flax were of such small importance, comparatively speaking, that they were not given separate enumeration in the census, but were entered under the general head of "other industries." Ten years later they had grown to such importance that they were given separate classification, with a productive valuation of \$37,313,021. this time the value has nearly doubled. giving the industry a rank second to

that of silk manufactures. Literature bearing upon flax cul-ture is, it is said, now more sought for than ever before-a sign of earnest ness and intelligence in quest of information in regard to an industry upon which there is so much to learn that is prophetic of the continued and increased growth both in the culture of flax and manufacture of its

products. Under the stimulus of these condi-

fully as small as expected, for the first growing in the Willamette Valley is energy required to climinate it. We not improbable; at least it is not hope-It is an industry in which capital and labor, agriculture and manufacture, must go hand in hand in order to produce satisfactory results. Such an industry does not spring up in a night, nor in a year, but once having been carefully systematized and established it will, like its products, be of lasting value.

#### WHERE PORTLAND IS KNOWN.

Refusal of the California Secretary of the Navy to send any of the battleships to Portland is, of course, a griev us and unwarranted slight to Columbla River prestige It is also an insult a great many thousand Oregonians whose sole opportunity for viewing the which we all have a pride would be at Portland. But let no one be troubled over any possibility of the maritime prestige of the port being inured in the slightest degree by this petty discrimination and attempt to cellttle the port. Fortunately for Portland, the maritime records of the eatest ports on earth offer plenty of evidence as to the depth of water in the Columbia River, and it is evidence that can neither be "doctored" nor reat Portland to drafts of from 24 feet to 25.9 feet, have reported at coaling rts or at final destination in various parts of the world.

When that endless procession of week exchanged greetings at Aden and Suez with the big steamships Baron Cawdor and Tweeddale, outward bound from Portland, all of their mas ters knew that the Oregon metropolis was one of the big-sh'p ports of the world, for right before them was the evidence. When the British steamship Glenstrae, from Portland for Hamburg, drawing nearly 26 feet of water, deeper draft than the average Atlantic liner, steamed into the Elbe few days ago, every interested ship ping man in the great German port knew that Portland, Or., was a safe port for twenty-six-foot ships. This same forceful kind of advertising of Portland was given the port last week when the St. Hugo passed Gibraltar; when the Tricolor arrived at Shanghal, the Mortlake at Adelaide, Australia; the St. Egbert at Ilo Ilo, the 'raigvaar at Antwerp, Strathendrick at Hull, and other equally large car-

ers at other ports. ese big steamships of 24 feet to .9 feet draft have carried the fame of Portland around the world. On heir outward voyage from Portland they have called for coal or for orders at Aden, Perim, Port Said, Singapore, St. Vincent, Coronel, Montevideo, Newcastle, and at Cape of Good Hope and Japanese ports. Wherever have called or reported the news has seen flashed throughout the civilized world that they were en route from Portland, Or., and hundreds and thouands of shipping men were thus afforded positive knowledge that Portland is a port which dispatches great

reighters of deep draft. Shipowners throughout the world at intervals in the past sixty a know that it is safe to send 26-foot but the claims are still unpaid. Secretary of the Navy pretends to bewell prevent the Government from sending a few of its diminutive craft to receive as much attention as would be extended a big steamship of the type to which Portland is accustomed. The toy ships will afford some pleasure to the children, but they will only serve to intensify the resentment of the people who know that they have been shamefully mistreated by the refusal of the California Secretary of the Navy to send large vessels here.

## A GREAT BENEFACTOR

How many Americans are prepared o weep over the tomb of Ferdinand Schumacher with intelligent grief? We venture to say that not one in ten ce and enthusiasm that the abound with the products of his inventive and hygienic genius know who he was or what he did. Such is the inof fame. Ferdinand Schuhuman race. He invented breakfast foods. His death removes from the sphere of human activities one who has done as much as any of his contemporaries to make those activities free from dyspepsia and bile.

This is one view of the case, and perhaps the true one; but there is another. No less an authority than Dr. Woods Hutchinson holds breakfast foods up to derision. He pronounces ban upon the whole tribe of marigold oats, toasted barley corns, baked sawdust and predigested pine chips. In his opinion they are no better than so much cold iron in the human stomach, and we would be healthier and happler had they never been heard where between sheer idolatry of the late Herr Schumacher and the utter rejection of him and all his breakfas

As between pie for breakfast and oasted oak chips with coffee, we prefer the latter. They are eligion. But why eat anything at that perllous meal? Dr. Hutchinson has declared in a famous article that old-fashioned fried pork swimming in grease, is the ideal repast at the awesome hour when the early bird is catching the worm; but another great medical authority, Fletcher, differs from him widely. Dr. Fletcher, who has written a big be every one of Woods Hutchinson's articles in the Sat-day Evening Post, avers that the only proper breakfast con-sists of a vigorous walk and a cold bath. Strange as it may seem, multi-tudes have adopted his view and find themselves healthler and happier for It seems, according to the best modern medical authority, that eating like disease, is merely a bad habit, from which one can emancipate him-

elf if he tries hard enough. Dr. Fletcher is a hale old man of great wealth, who rises early and works hard all the forenoon on the nutriment derived from his walk and bath. He cats nothing until noon, and en nothing more until the next noon. This is doing pretty well, but some of his disciples have done better. of them fasted sixty days, according to the accounts, gaining in health and vigor all the time. Fasts of forty days are commonplace among the Fletcherites, unless they exaggerate. The fact is that most people eat too much, both in the morning and at noon and night. The superfluous food which they which were posted yesterday, were tions a revival of interest in flax- your closs the system and wastes the the Atlantic.

all be healthler if we consumed less and took more pains to masticate it. Under the plan of eating no more than we needed it would not make a great deal of difference what we had for breakfast or dinner either. What a person cats is of small importance compared with how much he eats.

samage to the potato crop of Califorpotatoes in all the Coast states, in anticipation of high prices. As a result As a result fair or less, with a slow market. With to particular inducement this year to plant potatoes, the situation will probably be more favorable when the 1908 crop is ready for the market, and armers may reasonably count on a margin of profit. This profit must, however, depend largely upon the quality of potatoes produced. As a produce dealer remarks, too. large a proportion of the potato crop is of poor grade, and commands a low This is due largely to use of inferior seed, planting in worn-out and depleted soil, and poor cultivation. To a great extent it is true of potatoes futed. Within the past fortnight fully as with other crops, whatsoever a man a dozen big steamships, which loaded plants, that shall he also dig. Small, knobby and scabby potatoes will pro-duce their kind, and if the soil be poor and the growing crop be neglected during the dry season, the size is likely to be small. Potato-raising, like mammoth steamships, which move poultry-keeping is usually an adjunct slowly through the Suez Canal, last of general farming, and too frequently a neglected feature of farm operations. At this season, when planting is in progress, particular attention be given to quality of seed and prep-

> There are very few, if any, great nen in history who are credited with saving their country so vast a sum as \$300,000,000. But it seems reasonably ertain that General Linevitch, who iled at St. Petersburg Thursday, was the means of preventing Japan from ollecting the huge indemnity denanded from Russia. The forceful manner displayed by Linevitch, in reorganizing the demoralized Russian army, and checking the advance of the Japanese at the critical period, when peace negotiations were under way, not only saved Russia an immense sum of money, but, had Linevitch been permitted to continue operations, the war might have had quite a different endng. General Linevitch got to front a little too late to prevent the great change that was made in the political map of the Far East, but he arrived in time to make for himself a lasting place in Russian war history.

but which bring a far better price.

aration of soil

Senator Bourne has introduced a oill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle claims for services performed by citizens of Oregon in the Cayuse Indian war of Similar measures have appeared vessels to Portland. The California progress being made, however, ought to encourage the Astoria citizens who lieve that it is unsafe to send those had their sealing schooners seized of 24 feet draft, Portland cannot about 1886. The Cayuse war claims, of course, have quite a lead on sealing claims, but along about 1950 here, but they can hardly be expected the latter ought to be heard from to receive as much attention as would again, and the dawn of the twenty-first century may witness the payment of both the Cayuse war claims and the sealing claims.

Some of the parlor navigators in the United States Navy, who seem to be afraid of the Columbia River, are probably endeavoring to follow the adnonition of the famous Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., to "stick close to your desks and never go to sea, and some day you'll be ruler of the queen's They at least display a timidity which is not complimentary to their calling.

John Miller, a Champoeg farmer, who had disposed of his ranch, was garroted while drunk in this city Thursday evening and relieved of macher was a great benefactor of the \$720, the proceeds of the sale he had iust made. As both of the financial transactions took place on the same day, the old adage might appropriately be varied by saying that a fool and his farm are soon parted—after one is turned into money, and whisky is turned into the other

A Salem man has sued the late insane asylum superintendent because he (the Salem man) was released from the asylum on condition that he leave the state and by thus leaving, ne (the Salem man) lost large sums " money. Why doesn't the Salem man simplify matters and increase his prospect of damages by suing the superintendent for releasing him at all?

Abe Hummel, the New York lawyer unsavory fame, is so well pleased with London that he informs York paper that he never wants to leave the world's metropolis. There are plenty of good American citizens who recall the crimes for which Hum that nothing will happen to change his opinion of his new home.

Erstwhile opponents of Senator Fulton are now handing him bouquets or his big vote in his home county-1225 to 198. But the Eugene Register, not yet "pacified," says Fulton's opponents could not see anything good in him before the primaries. If soft words won't harmonize the Republican party, what will?

Another outrage at Stanford, A stuient has been expelled for being drunk an the campus. However, the dismissed student with his companions in drink may be assured of a cordial welome, and no questions asked, at any Keeley Institute

Shall any Republican be nominated the state convention, May 14, for presidential elector, who refuses to vote for the people's choice for President?

The Oregon courts, like those everal other states, are confronted with the question whether justice or fine-spun law should prevail.

The showers damage the Spring nits, but make rhubarb and potatocs cheaper. Give us the showers Over in Japan, also, they are quite

are that the fleet should return to

PLEADS FOR BIRD PROTECTION W. L. Finley Denounces Proposal for

Spring Shooting of Ducks. MILWAUKIE, Or., April 24 .- (To the Editor.) -At the meeting of the Oregon Fish and Game Association, held last Wednesday evening, it was voted to propose an amendment to our present luck law, extending the shooting season up to March I and in this way ad

"Spring shooting. In the face of all the facts we have o show that our game birds are decreasing rapidly, this association has proposed a most pernicious piece of wild bird legislation. Instead of preserving our birds they are recommending us to take the shortest road to

ling us to take the shortest road to bird extermination.

There are two classes of members in the Oregon Fish and Game Association, gunners and sportsmen. At the meeting when this amendment was adopte ing when the advantage of the gunner looks out for himself alone. A sportsman has some idea of fair play toward birds. One pols a sitting bird; the birds. One pois a sitting bird; the other will at least give it a flying chance. One wants to shoot all he sees: the other prefers to heave blenty for seed. A sportsman is far-sighted enough to know that if he doesn't pro-

tect, but kills continually, his sport will vanish in a few years.

The gunners who proposed this amendment stated at the meeting that they would fight the association to a finish if it was not adopted and they did not secure their rights. of us who attended this meeting it was very evident that the gunners' rights were uppermost. Rather foolish of us, it was, to mention the rights of birds! The logical time to shoot game-birds is in the Full. The breeding season is over. The broods of young birds are well grown and in good condition. It is the beginning of their struggle for life. Some will fall from natural causes, many by the gun. Nature tries causes, many by the gun. Nature tries to provide for this decrease. Only the Thus will a good start est can survive the Whiter. They of the best blood. They have wor They deserve the reward of wild. It is unsportmanlike, it is disbe had toward the production of a crop of fancy potatoes which cost but little more to raise than inferior stock They deserve the rewe onorable not to recognize these bird rights.

I have said before that Spring shoot ing is the shortest road to bird-extermination. The bird is often hard put during the Winter. If he survives he has the best blood of his race. Allow the gunner to kill him and you destroy the seed of the next generation. In our climate the single year, ready for In our climate the ducks get ready for breeding early in the year. Female birds killed at this time often have well developed eggs. To shoot birds just before or during the breeding sea. is not right from the bird stand point, and it is not right from the human standpoint. It is not fair play. One hunter who lived where Spring hooting was permitted told me that many of the ducks shot during that

season were poor and not fit to eat.
After feasting on the fat young birds
of the Fail he said he got little satisfaction in killing and eating birds that
were about ready to breed.
Public sentiment for wild bird and animal preservation in Oregon is better than in many other parts of the counociation expects to influence legis ation and get enough votes to pas this harmful amendment it might as well begin explaining its position. The members claim to represent the spirit of true sportsmanship. At the same time they propose to send their legislative committee to Salem to the most unsportsmanlike legislation against our water fowl. Spring shooting is legislation for the gunner, not for the sportsman. It is legislation for bird extermination, not bird protection. Is the Oregon Fish and Game Associ-ation to be dominated by gunners or by sportsmen

WILLIAM L. FINLEY.

NTHRACNOSE ON APPLE TREES Mr. Lownsdale Thinks That Spraying Won't Kill Dend-Spot Disease,

Won't Kill Dend-Spot Disease.

LAFAYETTE, Or., April 23.—(To the Editor.)—In a recent interview. J. H. Reid is quoted as saying that the State Board of Horticulture recommends spraying for scale in certain old apple orchards along the line of the Southern Pacific Rallroad in Clackamas County. I wish to emphasize the fact that this order applies only to treatment of scale. It has no reference whatever to the handling of anthracnose, the fungoid trouble ing of anthracnose, the funcold tre that is so prevalent in the old appelards of the state. Mr. Reid inforthat in the district along the S. P. in flackerses. County in Clackemas County, the old orchards are comparatively free from this fungoid trouble. I hope there is no mistake in the diagnosis of these cases. It would be very remarkable; if trees in the low, damp lands along the Willamette River should be immune. If this be the case, it will be only section in the Willamette ine only section in the Willamette Val-ley where such immunity exists. I have made no study of the locality, but in Gregon City. In the only trees I have ex-amined. I recently found abundant evi-dence of the disease. I wish to repeat, for the benefit of fruit inspectors as well as for the information of fruitgrowers generally, that no amount of spraying will avoil for

of fruitgrowers generally, that no amount of spraying will avail for the eradication of the dead-spot disease, when it is once established in these old trees. A man may apply a hundred barrels of spray every day of his lifetime to one of these trees and when he goes to his grave, if the tree be alive, the disease will be the tree be alive, the disease will be here. In these trees it must be cut off ad desiroyed if we want to be rid of the active principle, and in the old orchards of the Willamette Valley this means the destruction of the whole top, so infernally prevalent is the discase.

M. O. LOWNSDALE.

Bags Wildent Instead of Fox.

Port Jervis Dispatch to New York World. John Burrows and his daughter Mande. of Philadelphia, who are visiting a friend above Lackawaxen, in company with the eldest son of the farmer, boled what they thought was a fox in some rocks.

A feedbag was obtained, and Miss Burrowa held it over one hole while her companion, who had made a fire, began the smoking-out process at the other hole. Suddenly there was a rush and something plunked into the bag with a snari. Miss Burrows closed the bag. There was much splitting and snaring from within, followed by a ripping and tearing of the followed by a ripping and tearing of the sack, then the head and claws of a wildat protruded.

Miss Burrows dropped the bag, the wildcat freed itself and leaped at her. A shot fired by the farmer's son killed it. In the cave three kittens were found. The little fellows fought savagely, but were all got into the bag and take

Baby Just a Shopper's Package.

Baby Just a Shopper's Package.

New York Press.

"Did you ever see anything like that?" exclaimed a woman standing by the lace counter in a department store when size watched a mother pick up a young, wide-awake baby which was done up like a bundle and which lay with purchases upon the counter. Only its little head stuck out, and no one would have imagined the roll was alive until one beheld the funny little face, puckered up and framed in woolen wrappings. As the mother walked away size carried her sholls thus: Baby on the left sure shoe. mother walked away she carried her mother walked away she carried her spoils thus: Baby on the left arm; shop-ping bag, filled, in the left hand; several bundles in the crook of her right elbow; a long, but thin, pocketbook in two fingers of the right hand. And, such is woman, she second hand. womans she seemed happy.

Bulldogs Hold Up Policeman

Kunsas City Star.

After chasing a burglar over rooftops in St. Louis, Pollee Officer Beard was treed on a telegraph pole down which he was sliding by two bulldogs, and it was necessary to call out the re-

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF BRYAN, Through the Hostile Glasses of an

Itinerunt Correspondent. W. E. Curtis' Atlanta (Ga.) Letter to th Chicago Record-Herald There is a curious political situation

down here. I have not yet met one Dem-

octat of prominence who is in favor of the nomination of Mr. Bryan for President by his party at Denver, and, at the same time, I have not yet met one Democrat of prominence who is opposing him. The Southern Derhourant all talk against Bryan, but will send delegates to the National Convention instructed to vote for his nomination. thomas convention instructed to vote to his nomination. Everybody takes it fo granted that he will be the candidate that his nomination cannot be prevented and hence they have not tried to do any thing to prevent it. Bryan's dominatio of the party is absolute. It was seen rately illustrated in a cartoon by Berry man in the Washington Evening Star the an in the Washington Evening Star the her day. The Democratic donkey stood

ments of "the peerless one" discovered hen it was too lafe, that they had a ma-ority against Bryan, and that they migh ave prevented his nomination if had concentrated the opposition. But they had not learn this important fact until they had lost their opportunity, just as they are losing their opportunity now. It cannot discover that any attempt has been made to organize the opposition to Bryan in the South in support of any other candidate, although it would be comparatively easy to do so if an active effort were made in behalf of such a man as Judge Gray. I do not believe that Governor Johnson would be much mor popular in the South than Bryan. by Gray has the respect and confidence of everybody; he lives south of the Mason and Dixon line, the Democratic lenders in the southern states know all about him and would support him gladly if any one of influence would take the lead and work up an organization in his support. He would command a larger following and ther person. If nothing is done in his chalf Bryan will get the delegation from

Georgia simply by default.

It is also a curious fact that everybody expects Bryan to be defeated again at the polls, and nobody seems to care whether he is elected or not. One promient Democrat asserted that in hi opinion it was essential for the welfare of the Democratic party to eliminate Bryan, and the only way that he could be elimi-nated was to let him be defeated a third time for the Presidency. Then, he thought. Bryan would get out of the way and give some one else a chance. And he quoted the late Sam Jones, the eccen-tric revivalist, who once described Bryan as "a big brown ox, who won't let the calves go out or the cows go in." And There is no apprehension here, so far as can ascertain, about Bryan's attitud

on the negro question, simply because no-body expects him to be elected, and the probability of his ever exercising author-ity is so remote that his views are not considered of any particular importance. At the same time no man in American history—not even Thomas Jefferson or An-drey Jackson, was ever able to dominate drew Jackson-was ever able to dominate the Democratic party as Bryan does to day. The thinking men of the South de not believe in his theories of government they do not indorse his platform, but they admire his oratory and admit his integrity f character and purpose.

Another gentleman of prominence expressed the opinion that it would be better for the South to have a Republican President for many years to come, because if a Democrat were elected the party in that section would split on the distribution of sections. listribution of patronage. Now souther white men stand together on the great National question and run their campaigns purely upon local issues, devoling their entire attention to matters affecting the welfare of the communities.

BRYAN'S DEFEAT IN NEW YORK. Newspaper Comment is That His Nominution At Denver is Already Lost,

Hartford Courant, Rep. The New York Democrats not only send ninstructed delegates to Denver, but call ipon the Democrats of other states to do They also say that, in the ofrcumstances, every Democrat should be willing to sacrifice "personal ambition" willing to sacrifice "personal ambition" to the party's good; and they are looking straight at Mr. Bryan when they say it.

Positive Hostility to Him.

Philadelphia Ledger, Ind. Rep. Bryan in New York or a mere preferen for some one else, but a positive hostili to Bryan. If the Democrats go into campaign with their own voters in the great state of New York arrayed against their candidate, both the moral effec-and the state's vote will count so heavily

Should Block His Nomination Syracuse (N. Y.) Post-Standard, Ind. New York State has done many good turns as well as a few bad ones to the Democratic party of the Nation. If it gave to the party David B. Hill, it also gave Tilden and Cleveland. If his influence in the Denver Convention can block the population of the Nationals.

block the nomination of the Nebraskar will be no small credit mark for

Bryan Election is Already Lost.

Baltimore News, Ind.

The action of the New York Democrats in overwhelmingly defeating an effort to instruct the state's delegation to yote for Bryan at the Democratic National invention, assures % votes in the convention for the Bryan opposition, and will lend encouragement to those Democrats who feel that with Bryan as leader the election is lost before it begins.

A Third of the Delegates Free,

Boston Herald, Ind. Dem. The denial of Bryan by the Democratic onventions in New York and Delaware mphasizes the trend of sentiment in that emphasizes the trend of sentiment in that party. There is increasing opposition to a deliberate invitation to the ravens of defeat to perch upon the party banner again this year. It is apparent that there will be at least a third of the delegates to Denver free to exercise to ent of the party as to the available man

Providence (R. I.) Journel, Ind. Rep. Mr. Bryan's friends were not able to make much of a showing in the New Yor Democratic convention, thanks to the smoothly working machinery of the or ganization. The 78 Empire State dale ganization. The 75 Empire State dele-gates will go to Denver not only unpledge: gates will go to between hot only unpreage to Bryan, but probably also in favor o some other candidate, perhaps Judg Gray or Governor Johnson or Lieutenant Governor Chanler. The adoption of th historic unit rule means, moreover, thu the 78 will vote as a body, so that Mr.

Looks Like Gray or Chanler.

to receiving no support from New York. Urges Mr. Bryan as Vice-President.

Bryan may as well make up

Washington (D. C.) Post, Ind.
The Democrats of New York, in staconvention, have plainly declared to
opposition to William J. Bryan by a
convention without instructions. It coessary to emphasize the importan innecessary to emphasize the importance of this action, since it must be apparent to everybody that it means that if Mr. Bryan is nominated he will fail to carry New York State, and hence will be defeated. In our opinion a suitable Democratic nominee for the Presidency, with Mr. Bryan as the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, would tend to units the party and replace despair with courage and confidence.

#### Initiative and Referendum Measures

For the information of voters there will e published on this page from day to du-rief summaries of the initiative and refer-ndum measures to be submitted to the people at the June election, together with a short statement of the arguments for and against each. NUMBER 2

For the purpose of authorizing the lo-cation of state institutions away from the seat of government, the last session of the Legislature submitted to a vole of the people a proposed amendment to sec-tion 3 of article 14 of the state constitu-The section referred to declares that the grat of government, when once established, shall not be removed for a period of 20 years, and then only upon other day. The Democratic denkey stood before the megaphone of the talking mathine like the dog in the advertising picture, with a seraphic smile upon its faces and wearing the legend: "He knows his master's voice." Bryan is the master and aithough there is a deep resentment and a widespread distrugt, the Southern Democrats will support him at the convention and at the polis.

Some veers are at the Kannas City con. is changed to read that "all the institutions of the state, not located else where prior to January 1, 1907, shall be located in the county where the seat of government is, excepting when otherwise ordered by an act of the Legislative Axsembly and ratified by the electors of the state at the next general election following such act, by a majority of all the votes cast on the question of whether or not such act shall be ratified."

The proposed amendment has three put institutions have been located away from the capital in the past; to permit such locations away from the capital in the future, and to remove doubt as to the meaning of the expression, "at the seat of government." Several state institurions, such as the State University, State Agricultural College, four State Normal Schools and the Soldiers' Home, have been located at considerable distance from get more delegates in the South than any the capital, in plain violation of the constitution. The Reform School and Mute School are five miles away from the city, which has been made the seat of government and there has been whether this is a location "at" the scat of government. For various reasons it been found impracticable to locate state institutions either inside the city limits or adjoining the city limits. der to remove the doubt as to what "at" means, the amendment provides that the institutions may be located in the county where the seat of government is.

The argument in favor of this amend-ment is that it is sometimes desirable that state institutions be located away from the capital: for instance, that a branch asylum be located in Eastern The argument against it is that distribution of institutions over the state encourages that trading in appropriations which has been one of the greatest evils of legislation, leading not only to extravagance and unwise expenditure of money, but also to enactment or defeat of various laws through combinations among members of the Legislature for the purpose of securing appropriations. When trades and combinations are made, the merit and needs of the institutions are less considered than the amount that can be secured for one institution or withaffecting other appropriations or other legislation

#### BRING MONEY INTO GENERAL USE. Appeal to Both Political Parties to Pass Postal Savings Banks Bill. Chicago News. President Roosevelt in his message the

other day repeated his recommendation that Congress authorize the establishment of postal savings banks. He included this desirable piece of legislation in his catalogue of measures which should be passed at the present session. The President gave in concise form two excellent reasons why provision should be made for postal savings banks. First, they are "impera tively needed for the benefit of the wage workers and men of small means." Second, they would be a "valuable adjungt to our whole financial system."

Persons of small means would find in the practice of thrift. Thousands of wage earners particularly feel the need of convenient and safe places of deposit for their savings. This is especially true of newomers from the countries of where there are government savings banks. In the Southern States, where prohibition has been widely adopted with a view to making steadler workers of the negroes, postal savings banks would be of immense value in teaching this class of labor to become responsible and selfreliant.

Postmaster-General Meyer, a convinced and able advocate of postal savings banks, has pointed our that the boarding of small sums by thousands of thrifty but timerous persons has kept millious of dollars out of circulation. Through a sound postal

out of circulation. Through a sound postal savings bank system the government would bring this money back into general use. Thus postal savings banks would be an important agency tending to prevent financial panies.

Representative Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader of the House, does not include a postal savings bank bill in his list of measures supported by the President, which he says the Democrats will join with the Republican Congressmen in passing. However, the platform practically written by Mr. Bryan, recently adopted by the Nebraska Democratic convention favora postal savings banks and the Democratic in Congress would vote for their establishment. It is now in order for the Republican leaders in Congress to give to the Nation a good postal savthe Nation a good postal sayto give to the Na ings bank system.

## Gold Mine Under a Cemetery.

Indianapolis News.

Joseph Sliscovitch discovered under a cemetery established nine years ago near Nome. Alaska, a gold mine, and has apent \$20,000 driving a \$60-foot tunnel. The mine is making a good yield.

### The Mother-Hunger,

Inidentified.

If only I could find her-for the mother-hingers on me;
I want to see and touch her, to know her close beside;
I want to put my bead in the hollow of her want to feel her live me as she did before she died.

In all the world is nothing, love of hus-band or of children. In all the world is nothing that can seeme

In air the world is nothing that can see he me or can stir.

Like the memory of her fragile hand on which the ring was alipping.

The hand that wakes my longing at the very thought of her.

The window in the sunshine and the empty chair beside it.
The loneliness that mocks me as I find the sacred place!
O mother, is there naught in the unerring speech of milence
To let me know your presence, though I cannot see your face?

Oh, no. I've not forgotten the triumph and

the glory—
I would not bring you back again to strucgle and to juin.
This hour will pass; but oh! Just now, the
mother-hunger's on one.
And I would give my soul tonight to kiss
your hair again."