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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1908.

UNION PACIFIC BOND ISSUE.

That the confidence of the Union Pacific stockholders in Mr. Harriman remains unshaken is quite clearly set forth in their willingness to authorize a $100,000,000 bond issue, one-half of which is to be used only for construction and acquisition of new lines. The result of the meeting at Salt Lake Tuesday will probably have a direct bearing on railroad development in this state, where some very important extensions have been temporarily held up, pending passing of the wave of financial hysteria that swept over the country last Fall. The authorization of a bond issue does not necessarily insure a successful flotation of securities, and until this is accomplished the moves on the Harriman chessboard will be made cautiously.

The success of the recent Pennsylvania issue is said to have influenced Mr. Harriman in the belief that the investing public had become sufficiently confident in the future to place its money at work again. Of course Union Pacific bonds issued for the purpose of building extensions in new territory will be less attractive than those of the Pennsylvania, a road in whose territory the traffic, present and prospective, can be figured out almost to a ton. But Mr. Harriman has always made money for his stock and bondholders when he confined his operations to building new roads or improving the physical condition of old roads so that they could be worked to the maximum degree of efficiency. For that reason there is little doubt that the bond issue authorized at Salt Lake will be subscribed, and over-subscribed, on favorable terms.

Taking the public into his confidence has never been a predominating trait in Mr. Harriman's character, and there will hardly be an announcement of the details for expenditure of the proceeds of this bond sale until the money is available. It is reasonably certain, however, that there will be heavy expenditures in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Perhaps the nearest done of any of his projects in this territory is the Tillamook line, which has reached a point where it could be rushed to completion in a very short time. The Coos Bay line is also far enough along to insure completion very soon after resumption of work. The Snake-River cut-off, from Huntington to Lewiston, will undoubtedly be rushed simultaneously with construction of the line to Puget Sound, for Mr. Harriman has already announced his intention to participate largely in the lumber traffic out of the Puget Sound region, and it is expensive work "bucking" heavy lumber trains over the grades of the Blue Mountains. Development of large coal mines along the line of the Union Pacific extension to Puget Sound will tend to hasten the work on that line in order that a fuel supply for the O. R. & N. can be reached.

As construction work, or even preliminary work, on the Central Oregon line has never reached proportions of any consequence, it is early to make any predictions as to what this big bond issue may mean for that long-neglected territory. With the Oregon Electric, backed by apparently unlimited capital, already headed in that direction, it seems reasonably certain, however, that, if Mr. Harriman ever intends getting into that rich trade field in Central Oregon, he will need to make haste, or he will find opposition lines in possession when he finally does move. Through his acquisition of the Erie and the Illinois Central Mr. Harriman can distribute Pacific Coast lumber over his own roads through a greater area of territory than is reached by any other railroad system.

It thus becomes necessary for him to develop to the utmost his Far Western territory in order that it may turn out traffic for his vast transcontinental system. If the anti-railroad fever has run its course, and if there is no trouble encountered in marketing the bonds authorized at Salt Lake, we can reasonably expect early resumption of railroad activity in the Pacific Northwest. When the railroads are prosperous, all other lines of business share in the prosperity.

A MERE MATTER OF BUSINESS.

The single-tax evangelists are not much troubled by practical considerations. It has never occurred to what they call their minds that the introduction of their beautiful illusion would throw the administration of the finances of the state into confusion. If it had occurred to them they would have thrust the thought aside as of no consequence. But to ordinary men who have to pay taxes and who have something at stake in society, it is rather unpleasant to think that a constitutional amendment is pending which will make chaos of our finances if it carries.

Next Fall the various county Boards of Equalization will meet to adjust the assessments which were made as of last March. If the single-tax amendment is adopted in June it will exempt from taxation a large fraction of the property which has been assessed. Unless the Boards of Equalization increase the rates on the property not exempt there will be a heavy deficit. If they do increase the rate, all the present injustice of which the single-taxers complain so loudly will be intensified.

This state of things will cause great hardship to many people. If it were temporary, perhaps everybody would submit uncomplainingly in the hope of better things when the new system is adjusted. The trouble is that the hardship and confusion will not be temporary. They will be permanent. Were agricultural stock and improvements alone exempt, the problem of assessment would be clear and simple; but the proposed amendment exempts so many things of such varied classification that the task of distinguishing between what must and what need not pay taxes will be almost insuperable. The courts will be swamped with litigation. Nobody will feel certain whether his property is exempt or not. Taxes will become delinquent on every side. Property which ought to be assessed will escape for a time and then be levied upon. Titles will be insecure and general financial confusion will reign.

Of course our doctrinaire friends will calmly waive all these considerations aside. Like Mr. Skimpole, they are untroubled by mere questions of business; but do the voters of the state, the property-owners, feel the same serene indifference to practical results?

IS MARTIN GUILTY?

When a murder has been committed the public always remains dissatisfied until somebody has been charged with the crime. As soon as guilt has been apparently brought home to an individual, the excitement is usually allayed without much regard to the validity of the accusing evidence. People in general are only too ready to assume that indications of guilt, however slight, are guilt. Nor are they to be blamed for this propensity, since the weighing of evidential circumstances is one of the most difficult things in the world. It requires all the trained astuteness of courts and juries. Even when the delicate machinery of the law has been brought to bear upon a given set of facts and they have been sifted and examined from every possible point of view, it sometimes happens that the truth still eludes the court and a reasonable doubt of guilt remains which forbids the jury to convict. It may not be uninteresting to inquire whether in Martin's case, black as the evidence as against him appears, there is, nevertheless, such a reasonable doubt.

There is nothing in his character and previous history which makes his guilt either probable or improbable. Men of good family and deep erudition have been convicted of atrocious murders, of theft, of arson, in fact of every imaginable crime. Reputed character, whether good or bad, has almost no evidential value by itself. The famous case of Dr. Webster in Massachusetts, who killed a man and hung the body in a vault, whence he took it bit by bit to be consumed in a furnace, illustrates the worthlessness of education as evidence of innocence, for he was a highly trained physician. Not so remote from our own day is the instance of the professor in a Pennsylvania college who set fire to the buildings to revenge his real or fancied wrongs, or that of Oscar Wilde, a man of great poetic genius and international fame, who was convicted of unnatural crime. No reliable deductions as to guilt or innocence can be drawn from a man's education, ordinary habits or standing in society, though all these circumstances have weight in combination with others which seem to connect an accused person directly with a crime. It stands to reason that a man of loose habits ought, perhaps, to be convicted on less evidence thna one of established self-control.

Nor should we assume too hastily that addiction to drugs is in itself evidence of guilt. The great essayist, De Quincy, was an opium eater, though otherwise above reproach. Coleridge, in some respects the finest lyrical genius among the English poets, was a slave to morphine. It destroyed his energy but did not make him a criminal. Everybody who is familiar with real life can recall cases of lawyers, judges, writers, men of business, who are habitual users of morphine, cocaine or some other deleterious drug. They manage to live for years under the burden of their vice, with gradually failing powers to be sure, and increasing loss of social respect, but without crime. It would be difficult to prove that either morphine or cocaine sets up a predisposition to violent crime in a man. Strong drink often does so, but not the former drugs to anything like the same degree. The truth about them seems to be that they weaken the will and deliver a man over to evil passions without actually exciting them. The murderous impulse must come from some other source.

We conclude, therefore, that Martin's history of good birth, thorough education and bad habits creates no presumption either for him or against him. The miserable tale simply shows that he is a person of weak will who might in a dire emergency lose his head and commit a deed which in his normal moments he would abhor. The only substantial evidence which connects him with the murder of Wolff is the blood-smeared shirt which was found by a policeman back of a lodging-house on Flanders street. This garment is known to be one of four which a Mr. Sichel sold to the peddler Max Drey, but it is not known which one of the four it was. Drey sold three of the shirts to Martin, but one of them he kept. The history of this shirt is not known. It may possibly be the garment stained with gore which Patrolman Goltz discovered. What did Drey do with this fourth shirt? Who bought it? Has it passed out of his possession? Can Martin account for all of the three which he purchased? These are interesting inquiries and they may be important. Moreover, what did Martin do with the rest of his clothing? It is in evidence that he must have discarded not only his shirt, but everything he had on, if he discarded anything. Why did he throw the shirt, and nothing else, behind the lodging-house? Where did he hide his coat and trousers? If there was blood on his shirt there was blood on his coat also. Where is the coat? Where did he get the fresh suit that he had on when he reached home at about midnight? Was it taken from Wolff's shop? Were his discarded garments hidden somewhere in the shop? Why did he not hide the shirt with them?

The chances are that Martin left all his clothes together when he took them off. One can imagine no reason why he should carry the incriminating shirt a long way when there was a safe hiding-place for everything else near at hand. Furthermore, there is certainly a possibility that the discovered shirt never belonged to him. If it was thrown behind the lodging-house by somebody else, then Martin did not commit the murder. His story of the wound on his head and the marks on his face is lamentably lame, but that does not prove that he is guilty. His reticence may arise from some other cause than the murder of Wolff. Perhaps he has told the truth, unlikely as it seems. Men have been wounded by axes in their own hands. People have been scratched by cats. No physician knows positively how the marks on Martin's face were made. Dr. Zeigler says they may have been made by finger nails, or "by falling against something." This is no evidence upon which to hang a man who denies his guilt. Even if they were made by finger nails, there is nothing thus far to show that Wolf's nails made them.

Such reflections as these naturally arise in one's mind when thinking over the facts and confronting the difficulties of this remarkable case. We do not wish to be understood as believing in Martin's innocence, but it must be admitted that his guilt is not yet established. Yet it must be added that until he shall have made a satisfactory explanation of his whereabouts on the day and at the time of the crime, there must be a presumption that the police have in him the murderer of Wolff.

ON EVEN TERMS.

The increased use of oil for fuel and the inability of the mines tributary to Puget Sound to supply coal in competition with the British Columbia mines have to a certain extent equalized the fuel handicap with which Portland formerly had to contend. We can now get oil from California at a slightly lower rate than it costs delivered on Puget Sound, and lumber and flour steamships bound from Portland to the Far East can secure coal at the British Columbia mines fully as conveniently and at as low a cost as the fleet bound from Puget Sound. In the marine notes from Tacoma, printed in yesterday's Oregonian, mention was made of the departure from Tacoma of the steamship Livingstonia for Nanaimo, B. C., to coal before starting on her journey to Europe, and of the steamship Nederland for Comox, where she was to coal for a trip to South America.

Practically all of the foreign-bound steamships from Portland go across the Pacific, and on such voyages a call at Comox or Nanaimo is no more out of their regular route than it would be for the Puget Sound vessels which this season have been obliged to call at the British Columbia ports for fuel. Another exceedingly important factor in the Portland fuel problem is the recent opening of coal mines along the line of the Harriman road to Puget Sound. The distance from these mines to a coaling point on the Columbia River is much less than the distance from Roslyn, chief source of supply for Puget Sound ports, to Tacoma and Seattle. While the extent of the deposits in the newly opened district has not yet been accurately determined, they are reported to be ample for all immediate demands that may be made on them. If this be true, the greatest possible benefit to result from the building of the new line to Puget Sound will be in its value for transporting coal to tidewater at Portland and other Columbia River ports.

THE DESPISED "SECOND PLACE."

Governor Johnson wants first place on the Presidential ticket or none. No Vice-Presidency for him. The second place has long been considered the grave of all Presidential or even lesser political aspirations. It insures a highly respectable position for four years, it is true, but unless death intervenes and gives sudden promotion, it puts a man in a lady-like attitude before the country and returns him to private life as a sort of mild, outdated politician.

There are conspicuous exceptions, however. Not to go back farther than to the time of General Arthur, it gave the United States a capable President for the unexpired term of President Garfield, and an administration conspicuous for its dignity and freedom from political scandals and official peculations. The reluctance with which Theodore Roosevelt accepted the second place on the McKinley ticket, amounting almost to actual revolt, is well remembered; but through the same avenue that landed General Arthur in the Presidential chair it led Mr. Roosevelt to the goal. While deploring deeply and with abhorrence the events that made the Vice-Presidency a stepping-stone to the Presidency in these instances, the country in each case accounted itself fortunate in that political exigency had compelled two safe and honorable men to take the despised "second place" on the National ticket, when veiled calamity shadowed the man who held the first place.

President Roosevelt's determined, almost defiant, attitude before the Republican National Convention when urged to accept the nomination for Vice-President, was a striking incident in the political history of the time. The events that followed proved the value of his acceptance and gave assurance of safety to the Nation in a time of trouble.

While no man could be asked or expected to accept the nomination for Vice-President because of this possibility, it is well for nominating conventions to remember that the uncertainty of human life created the "second place," and that, in view of this, the nominee for Vice-President should be as carefully chosen as the nominee for President. Party and civic pride should forbid giving the second place to any man whose advancement to the first place would be a National calamity. The first of the series of blunders with which the Republican party followed up its splendid achievement under President Lincoln was committed when the second place on the Presidential ticket in 1864 was given to Andrew Johnson. Disgust, shame and disgrace followed this blunder, the memory of which rankles yet.

Horse race gambling has at last been effectually closed in the State of Washington, the poolrooms at Georgetown, a suburb of Seattle, bowing to the inevitable and closing their doors Tuesday. The City of Georgetown lies just outside the city limits of Seattle, and since open gambling was closed in the city limits this little suburb has become a very hotbed of iniquity. A number of suicides have been directly traceable to the operations of the Georgetown poolrooms, and, aside from these, misery in wholesale quantities has naturally resulted from the indiscriminate plunder of the poor fools who supply the money that keeps the great game moving. The closing of the poolrooms will compel a large number of harpies either to move on or else go to work.

The American Economist, sometimes known as the American Humorist, gravely announces that the American steelmakers can no longer compete with the foreigners, who have been making heavy reductions in the price of steel. Yet the American steelmakers are still declaring the regular heavy dividend on stock so badly watered that it ought to founder. As the Carnegies will fight to the death against any reduction in the tariff which might force the squeezing out of the water in the stock, they will probably meet this European competition by reducing the wages of the operatives, who the American "Humorist" would have us believe are the chief beneficiaries of the present tariff system.

The Oregon Electric has been granted a franchise into Hillsboro, one of the conditions being the filing of a bond for $5000 to insure that the line will be in operation in the city within six months. If the past performances of the road are a criterion, there will be no forfeit of the bond, for the Oregon Electric is one of those rare corporations which seem in a hurry to get its rails down and its equipment moving so that it can take care of the business.

Governor Chamberlain will not attend the meeting of the Governors at Washington. He is very busy explaining to the people why a man who received about ten times as many votes as he (Chamberlain) received at the primary election is not really the people's choice. The task is not a small one, but the versatility and adaptability of the Governor are something phenomenal.

The drug habit not only eliminates some of the unfit, but carries down to destruction men of character and intelligence. It may be assumed that because E. H. Martin could not control his desire for drugs he was in the class of the unfit; but Nathan Wolff's untimely death cannot be attributed to unfitness.

If the weather man who gave us a frost that nipped the prunes in low-land orchards had exercised good judgment, he would have had the frost nip about 75 per cent of the hops on the Pacific Coast. That would have been money in the pockets of the hop-growers.

Followers of various other occupations having entered protest against the "dry" movement upon the ground that it will hurt their business, divorce lawyers and undertakers may now be expected to add their voices to the general acclaim.

Now we have two Taft headquarters in Portland, organized mainly to defeat Bourne as a delegate to the Chicago convention. Geer and Shepherd can give valuable testimony that it is a mistake to put up two candidates to beat one.

Senator Bourne wants the delegation to go to Chicago without instructions. Treason! Treason! They might betray the people. Tie 'em up with Statement No. 1.

Yet we rather expect to see Mr. Herrin—irreverently called "boss"—show up at that California state convention with a bunch of delegates under each arm.

Andrew Carnegie thinks our monetary system the worst in the world. It is. Yet Andrew never blamed it much until he got that $400,000,000. Doubtless he knows.

We lost the opening game by seven to one; yet it doesn't necessarily follow that San Francisco's ball team is seven times as good as Portland's.

Another trusty convict has walked away from the Penitentiary. Apparently he was about as worthy of trust as some bank officials.

Among others who will not be present at that White House conference of Governors will be our own George. He's busy.

Doesn't the Portland baseball team know that, if it expects to win in this state, it should sign Statement No. 1?

Tillamook Head will do just as well as Mount Hood to see the fleet from. Besides, it is nearer.

LOSE CHANCE OF LOCAL OPTION

Astoria Signers Withdraw Names From Petitions.

ASTORIA, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—There will be no local option contest at the coming June election in Astoria, with the exception of three precincts, which are now "dry." Petitions had been filed for precincts two and three, which are now "wet," but when they were taken up by the court this afternoon, six of the signers in each precinct presented written requests asking that their names be withdrawn. These requests were allowed by the court and as there were not sufficient names remaining on the petitions, the petitions were denied.

The petition for local option at Seaside was also denied as it was five names short of the required number. The petitions for Astoria precincts one, six and seven, and for Olney, were allowed and an election ordered held. These three Astoria precincts were voted "dry" two years ago and an attempt is now to be made to open them up.

GOES TO BED UNDER ENGINE

Yacolt Woodcutter Loses Life as Result of Drunken Mistake.

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—Thomas Trent, a woodcutter at Yacolt, was run over by one of the locomotives of the Northern Pacific at Yacolt at an early hour this morning and both of his legs were severed. He died while being brought to Vancouver. Trent had been at Yacolt during the evening last night and had been drinking freely. In an effort to find some place to sleep he located himself under the tender of a locomotive standing on the track.

The night watchman, whose duty it was to coal the engine, got aboard to move it alongside the coal car, and in doing so caught Trent's feet, which extended over the rail. His cries brought assistance and he was carried to the depot, where he was taken care of, but the shock proved too great and he survived only a few hours. He was a native of Clark County and was about 35 years old.

DIES ON TRIP TO THE COAST

William B. Allen, of South Bend, Ind., Dead at Astoria.

ASTORIA, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—William B. Allen, of South Bend, Ind., who has been visiting his brother, Hon. B. F. Allen, in this city, for about two weeks, dropped dead from valvular disease of the heart as he was sitting at the supper table this evening. Although he had been suffering from heart trouble for years, he had been in unusual good health since coming to the Coast and had planned to go on a fishing trip tomorrow. He was a native of New York, 77 years old and left one son, residing in Chicago, his wife and two daughters having died within a year. Mr. Allen had retired from active business life, but for many years he was in charge of the painting department of the Oliver Chilled Plow Works. The remains will probably be shipped to South Bend for interment.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE

Commission Will Ask Reason for Raising Tariff 30 Per Cent.

SALEM, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—Manager John H. Wright, of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, has protested to the Oregon Railroad Commission because the A. & C. R. R. and the O. R. & N. Co. boats have increased the freight rate on grain, hay and potatoes from 7½ to 10 cents per hundred pounds between Portland and Astoria. This increase of over 30 per cent becomes effective May 1. The rate mentioned is for carload shipments. The Commission will ask the reason for the raise and will hold a hearing whenever a formal complaint has been filed.

Shippers at Lyons, Linn County, have filed formal complaint with the Commission, asking that the Corvallis & Eastern be required to maintain a freight and passenger depot at that place.

GOODE FAMILY MUST BEHAVE

Preachers Will Not Prosecute if They Are Not Molested.

SALEM, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—The assault and battery case against Miss Lulu Goode, who horsewhipped the presiding elder of the Free Methodist Church, was dismissed today upon the agreement that the members of the Goode family will cause the church authorities no further trouble. Upon the same condition the perjury charge and four assault and battery charges against her brother, Jasper Goode, were continued. Jasper Goode is held under $500 bonds and his case will be continued during good behavior. The injured preachers did not wish to prosecute if the Goodes would agree to cause no further trouble.

FERRET CRIME IN PENDLETON

Captain Bruin to Open Branch Detective Agency.

PENDLETON, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—A branch office of the Bruin Detective Company, of which Captain Patrick Bruin is the head, is to be opened in this city, and J. M. Manes, who is to be local manager, is now here. From the Pendleton office the company will conduct a general detective business for Eastern Oregon. Captain Bruin, who was formerly captain of detectives on the Portland police force, is a brother-in-law of Judge Fitz Gerald here, and Mrs. Bruin is now in the city on a visit with her relatives and also upon business connected with the establishment of the company's office here.

TOO OLD TO CELEBRATE DAY

Grand Army Men at Centralia Want to Drop the Burden.

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—The members of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic have decided that they are too old to participate actively in a Memorial day celebration. A committee appeared before the City Council last night and requested that the burden of suitably observing the day be taken from their shoulders. It is probable that the Memorial day programme will be placed in charge of the city schools and the local lodge of Eagles.

Judge Robinson Breaks Leg.

PROSSER, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—Judge Robinson, of Olympia, Wash., who has been at Prosser this week attending to his orchard, near here, met with a very painful accident today. When about to cross the railroad track his horse became frightened at an incoming train and ran away, throwing Judge Robinson from the rig and breaking his right leg just above the ankle, causing a very bad fracture. He was taken to the Angus Sanitarium. Dr. Redpath, of Olympia, was sent for and will be here in the morning to assist Dr. Angus to reduce the fracture.

Washington Auditor's Report.

OLYMPIA, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—The April report of State Auditor Clausen issued today shows general fund receipts of $387,394.19, disbursements of $180,671.57 and cash on hand in the general fund May 1 of $369,594.65. Receipts from all funds aggregated $955,746.64 and disbursements were $393,175.71.

MEMORIAL OF FIRST SCHOOL

Polk County Children to Erect Monument on the Site.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., May 5.—(Special.)—A memorable gathering will take place at Rickreall on May 16 when the children of the schools of Polk County gather there for a picnic in honor of the first school ever organized in this country. On that day a monument will be erected over the site of the old schoolhouse by the school children. Unveiling will be made by one of the survivors of the 16 pupils of that school. State Superintendent of Public Instruction J. H. Ackerman and George H. Himes, president of the Oregon Historical Society, are expected to be present to deliver addresses. Arthur L. Veesey, a lawyer of Portland, a grandson of the first teacher, who was J. E. Lyle, is also expected to be present to take part in the exercises.

Following are the names of the 16 pupils of the school, which was organized in 1863: Josephine Ford, now Mrs. Boyle, of near Rickreall; Caroline Ford, deceased; Farah Ford, deceased; Miller Ford, deceased; Pauline Goff, deceased; Caroline Goff, deceased; Marion Goff, deceased; Milton Tharp, deceased; Theodore Tharp, deceased; Amanda Tharp, deceased; Enos Wood, deceased; William Davis, deceased; Gertrude Applegate, deceased; T. V. B. Embree, of Dallas; Mary Z. Embree, now Mrs. T. J. Hayter, of Dallas, and Marcus A. Embree, of Dallas.

HARMONY IN HARNEY COUNTY

Republicans United and Fulton Men Will Vote for Cake.

BURNS, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—The Harney County Republican Central Committee met Saturday afternoon and planned for a vigorous campaign, by which it is expected to give a good majority to the entire ticket this year. This county has a Republican majority, but through dissensions in the ranks there was not a single Republican elected on the county ticket two years ago. This year there is unity and harmony among all the elements. Harney County gave a majority of 223 for Senator Fulton in the primaries and every Fulton man is an ardent supporter now of Mr. Cake, so that gentleman will get a big vote.

The Central Committee elected the following delegates to the state convention: Frank Davey, William Miller and W. D. Hanley.

HITCH OCCURS IN THE PLAN

Reorganization of State Capital Bank Is Delayed.

BOISE, Idaho, May 6.—(Special.)—There is dissension in the ranks of promoters of the reorganization of the State Capital Bank. Today, on order of the court, a written statement of the plan for reopening was submitted to the court and taken under advisement, but the promoters asked for further time to report in full. They are unable to decide upon the names of officers and directors. Six meetings within the last two days have been held. It is also stated that many depositors who were expected to sign an agreement to withdraw deposits piecemeal at stated intervals have refused to make terms.

WHITE HAIRS DO NOT DETER

Aged Union County Horse Thief Gets Three Years—Appeals.

PENDLETON, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—Three years in the Penitentiary was the sentence pronounced upon R. W. Deal by Judge Bean, in the Circuit Court this morning. Deal is the white haired pioneer of Union County who was recently tried and found guilty of horse stealing.

His attorney gave notice of appeal to the Supreme Court, motion for a new trial having been denied, and a writ of probable cause was allowed. This will prevent the old man's being thrown in jail pending the hearing of the appeal.

TAFT IS CERTAIN OF IDAHO

Washington County Convention Instructs Delegates for Him.

POCATELLO, Idaho, May 6.—(Special.)—The Washington County Republican Convention in Idaho today instructed for Taft, Brady and Lansdon. This brings the total instructed strength of Mr. Brady to 113 with 17 counties yet to hear from. Washington County's resolutions were plain and strong for Taft for President, Brady for Governor, and Lansdon for Secretary of State. Taft's instructed strength is now 196 out of a possible 303 votes at the Wallace convention, assuring him an instructed delegation from Idaho.

Stage Service Doubled.

ELGIN, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—For the past two weeks the rush of land seekers and others into Wallowa County has been so great that the Joseph & Elgin Stage Company has doubled its stage service, and now two stages leave here daily for Wallowa County and way points, and two stages arrive from there. Monday a family of five arrived from New Jersey en route for Joseph, to settle in that district. The managers of the line say the travel this year has started in earlier than in previous years, and the indications are that it will keep up for three or four months.

Benton County Delegates.

CORVALLIS, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—At a recent meeting of the county central committee of Benton County the following delegates were elected to the state and Congressional conventions: State Senator A. J. Johnson, George Denman, J. R. Smith, Virgil Carter, Ed Williams. Congressional, C. V. Johnson, Thomas Cooper, George Lilly, R. H. Gellately, J. F. Allen. For state committeeman, George Denman; for Congressional committeeman, C. V. Johnson; for chairman of the county central committee, George Lilly.

Cottage Grove Delegates.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—The East and West Cottage Grove primary meetings were held and the following delegates elected to the Lane County convention, to meet in Eugene, May 9: West Cottage Grove, F. H. Snodgrass, committeeman. Delegates, F. H. Snodgrass, W. C. Conner, George Comer, T. Wheeler, H. O. Thompson. East Cottage Grove, F. D. Wheeler, committeeman. Delegates, F. D. Wheeler, James Hemenway, C. H. Van Denburg, James Ostrander, A. L. Briggs, Ben Lurch, J. I. Jones, Herbert Eakin, Thomas Pearce.

Seven Speeches in Two Days.

PENDLETON, Or., May 6.—(Special.)—Seven speeches in two days is the programme mapped out for Governor Chamberlain's campaign in Umatilla County. He will start in at Adams at 10 o'clock Friday morning and will travel by auto northward, speaking at every town on the way. He will then double back, spending most of Saturday in Pendleton, speaking here in the afternoon and winding up at Echo in the evening.

Wants Own Light Plant.

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 6.—(Special.)—An ordinance providing for the acquisition of a municipal electric plant to cost $45,000 was passed its first reading in the City Council last night. The ordinance provides for the calling of a special bond election June 2.

SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE.

Common sense is a most uncommon commodity.

* * *

To feel envy is to hug an adder to your breast.

* * *

A Nursery Rhyme.

There was a crooked man.
Who went a crooked mile—
Can you fancy anybody so benighted?
And he said: "Now, if I can
Keep this grafting up awhile
I won't mind it very much if I'm indicted."

* * *

What's the use of being good natured when you can just as easily be cross as a bear and gain a reputation for wisdom?

* * *

The most beautiful picture is the one we never see; the most beautiful song is the one we never hear, and the greatest love is that which we never feel.

* * *

Expert baseball pitchers are not the only ones who throw strikes. Walking delegates sometimes do.

* * *

A Word for Socialism.

There is a star in everyone's heaven that some one particular hope is fixed upon. It may be just above the horizon, or it may be at perihelion. It is the practice of us to ignore the former and to turn ecstatic eyes upon the latter. Which practice is grievously erroneous. The ambitions of the lowly, for even the lowliest have their small ambitions, are as difficult of attainment and as important to the ultimate solution of things as those of the mighty ones of earth. A Napoleon on his St. Helena of ruined expectations suffers no more keenly than the broken old char-woman whose hopes are wrecked because her child has gone the way of the daughters of Babylon. The world wastes many sighs over the ruined expectations of its giants whether they be soldiers, thwarted in their schemes of conquest, courtesan queens gone to the block, or poets dead from broken hearts. The sentimental are still moved to maudlin tears over the tomb of Abelard and Heloise; the memory of Byron is preserved in the brine of sorrow; while the mention of Lee and his Lost Cause is a signal for grief to surge through the breasts of thousands of his partisans. Du Barry in the butcher's cart still remains the central figure in a tragic picture which excites our emotions after a century and a quarter, and we still regret the fate of Mary of the Scots.

All of which is good, perhaps, and proper. Melancholy is a chastening influence. Charity is founded upon it. Sad memories restrain the aggressively fortunate, the carelessly successful, the thoughtlessly happy. But there are the common, unpicturesque, elbow-touching tragedies, the unadorned griefs, which are ever our familiars, which at most are chronicled in the ephemeral history of the daily newspapers, which in the majority never extend beyond the home circle and frequently are entombed so securely in the heart that there are none besides to mourn.

How little thought we give our neighbors who eat the bread of sorrow alone.

We still ask daily Cain's sinful query: "Am I my brother's keeper?"—if not in word at least in thought and action. The church still raises memorials to the crucified Christ and its Lenten season lasts through weeks while Rachael goes uncomforted.

Here, next door, is a father and mother whose star is a son or daughter upon whom they fix the eyes of faith. For this one they cherish the holiest ambitions and the purest aspirations. When these beloved unworthily fail or strike the knife of ingratitude into this father's or mother's heart, we say it is a pity and dismiss the incident as one of life's inevitable stings. But for those who suffer the intimate, personal grief there is little solace from their fellows. They bow their heads to the rod and keep on their desolated way alone.

The sin-scourged and the erring perish on the church steps. The sick faint at the hospital doors, the hungry famish in sight of the storehouse, and we neglect to lead the thirsty to the drinking-pool.

With all our agencies for making life livable, with all our piety and culture and plenty; with all the many mansions in the house of a so-called Christian civilization, we are a wicked and perverse generation, with little real good in us.

Socialism may not be the remedy for mankind's ills. As at present promulgated it may be a system of blatant fetishism, but it has in it an element of crude truth and the way to strip it of its danger is to apply its sane and helpful qualities a little more from day to day in our casual intercourse with the other fellow. It is the careless jostling of the other fellow and his rights that makes this a vale of tears and misery and crime. It is selfishness and refined brutality that neglects and tramples upon the other fellow that raises hell.

We anathematize Cain and his question, but after 6000 years we are still asking, "Am I my brother's keeper?" and then we marvel that the world is bad.

* * *

Education and scholarship are frequently confounded. Education brings out what is already in a man. Scholarship cannot be made to apply to a man who has nothing but possibilities for education.

* * *

Most people who keep a light in the window for Opportunity are so stupid as to forget the oil in the lamp.

* * *

Manufacturers of women's fancy hosiery find their best markets in windy localities.

* * *

It is better to be cursed for your faults than to be pitied for them.

* * *

We are gradually becoming civilized. The custom of referring to unmarried women as "old maids" as soon as they outgrow the "cut-up" age, is becoming obsolete.

* * *

The titles of the members of the British aristocracy are almost as high-sounding as those of a fraternal insurance society.

* * *

In Durance Vile.

Alas, dear heart, for you I pine,
Please take your pen and drop a line;
Beware my fate and do not sign another's name.
For thee I pine. I pine for thy relenting love.
For thirty days I'm getting mine;
Dear, pay my fine and let me go;
That's how I pine. I love you so.

"Fulton Lost in A. Cake Walk."

Omaha Bee.

Senator Fulton was defeated at the Senatorial primaries in Oregon by a man named Cake. In other words, Fulton lost in a Cake walk.