# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1909.

THE ETERNAL INDEFINITE.

The whole debate about "What Jesus Would Do" springs first from historical and intellectual misconcep tion of Jesus in the world; further, from the ecclesiastical idea, that since his time has grown up, which attributes to him the whole progress of humanity since his day. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the growth of the ecclesiastical idea, and of the theological idea that has attended it-the one idea reacting on the other-has produced the historical misconception of the true place of Jesus in the world. The statement opens an immense subject, whose literature exceeds the range of any other. A newspaper can say but a

The Jesus of history is a personage and a character about whom there is little or no debate. The contention rages around the Christ of dogma.

Jesus was a high idealist. The Messianic idea was prevalent among his people. In his moments of spiritual exaltation it occurred to him that the fulfillment might possibly be himself. Yet he was uncertain, Balancing in his mind the various ideas, conceptions or imaginations that centered on the Messianic dream, he naked his disciples, as he went into the towns of Philippi and Cesarea, Whom do men say that I am?" One said "John the Baptist," others said "Ellas"; but Peter said, "Thou art the Christ." Then "he charged them that they should tell no man of him." It was a dream. There was suggestion of an idea that he was not yet prepared for; nor was the idea fully worked out till long, very long, after his death. It was worked out through development of the Holy Catholic Church, from the authority of which Protestantism is a departure that marks the first stages in decay of a great ecclesiastical and theological system.

Upon this text, "Thou art the Christ," and upon the other text, "Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my church," Christjanity as an ecclesiastical and theological system, with all its dogmas, was estab-The true exponent and cus todian of the system is the Roman Catholic Church. To Protestantism. "Whom do men say that I am?" and "What think ye of Christ," are questions that can issue only in what is called rationalism.

Of course these persons of our own time, these persons round about us, who are asking, "What would Jesus do in our time?" have little or no comprehension of the problem they -which indeed is not a practical or rational problem at all. But you never will find persons who speak for, or in the name of, the Holy Catholic Church asking such ques higher authorities of the church speak the name of a spiritual idealism; the humbler clergy and laymen follow a general instruction. The genius or spirit of the Holy Catholic Church worships the name; never makes it the subject of cheap and sensational

On this subject The Oregonian is not expressing opinions. It is simply trying to state a condition as it exists in the modern time-a condition that eeds from historic conceptions wolved in the progress of the religious nature of man. The absolute truth is yet far distant, probably never will be reached; and the last word in answer the question, "What think ye of Christ " will not be spoken yet for many a day. But it will be spoken. What men call religion is the most permanent element of human nature; but no attempt to define it, no formula through which it endeavors to express itself, can abide forever. Jesus of history will last forever; but the Christ of dogma, every one sees, is subject to widely variant opinions and interpretations, which finally will precipitate the idea into the general mass and result of human thought, on which further theories or conceptions will be built or founded. This process, indeed, is going on all the time. the religious idea, like everything else that pertains to man, never can be fixed in any system for all time. modern debate on "What Jesus Would Do" is itself a mighty proof of this truth. Of course Jesus could do nothing, in a world of affairs, like the present world. His realm is that of man's spiritual imagination. Say rather, he is a creation of it, a subjective conception; and as the subjective conception changes, so will the object it creates. All there is of Jesus is expressed in his own saying sum in order that the millionaire ship-"The kingdom of God is

within you." COMMONWEALTH DAY.

The semi-centennial of Gregon's statehood approaches. The day is to be observed February 12-a day dear to every loyal American citizen as the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and this year the centennial of his birth.

A type of man that is produced "But once in all a people's years," came into existence in a cabin home, lowliest of the lowly, in the Western wilderness on that day now a century old, lived a life of almost inconcery able hardship and privation, undaunt ed by obstacles swept on to a grand fulfillment of its destiny and went out by the hand of violence with a smile of serene and hely peace upon the face by which it was known to all Eulogy has been exhausted in dealing with the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln; romance has no story that compares in wonder and pathos with the plain facts and inci-dents of his life. The purpose as exin a communication from Professor F. G. Young, of the Uni-

versity of Oregon, annually to observe this day under the name of "Commonwealth day" is a fitting tribute to the nemory of the greatest American of the world's greatest century, and an honor to the State of Oregon, whose birthday, fifty years later than that

of Lincoln, it will duly commemorate The plan as outlined by Professor Young is dignified and appreciative, and if carried out of lines of "earnest helpfulness toward the people at large In all their vital interests" it will reflect credit upon the commonwealth of Oregon through the university that bears its name, stands for its advanced ideas upon education and is maintained by its generosity.

#### AN UNFEELING WORLD,

Sound and just and right is Governor Chamberlain's declaration that he will veto all bills that provide for the increase of an official's salary auring his term of office. From the veto the seekers probably will not ap-

Then, when they find the salary is not to be increased during their terms of office, they will lose interest in the They are not rushing to the Capital to get larger salaries for their successors, but for themselves.

It is not probable that any of these seekers of larger salaries will resign, if they fail to get the advance. For they know there are so many more good men who stand ready to step into their shoes,

When these poor men, who protest against the injustice of being required to serve the state for insufficient pay were candidates, the salaries "looked to them. They labored and struggled for months to get them-labored and loafed and whooped it up and spent their money and were inexpressibly happy to "get on the ticket, They knew, every man, what the salary was. It was surprising what amount of talent that salary would attract and did attract. Then the pursuit was exciting; now possession is tasteless-because the official wants more.

Well, they won't get more; but here s opportunity for a noble and lofty altruism. Some increase may be allowed here and there, for their successors in office; but will these brethren stay at Salem and pay their own expenses and work for the officeholders of the future time? On the whole it would look better for them to come home and attend to the arduous and crushing labors that they have found time to escape from by going to Salem to lobby for "more." Besides such is human nature that men after a while become weary of sowing for others to renp-rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep.

### A SENSIBLE DAIRYMAN.

The Oregonian prints today a letter from Mr. George Moore on the rights On Januand duties of dairymen. ary 27 it printed a letter from Mr. George Pope on the same subject. It strikes one that Mr. Moore knows thing or two which Mr. Pope has not et learned, and from all appearances s not likely to learn very soon. The latter gentleman takes the same atti-tude in regard to producing clean milk which the antique mossbacks do with regard to first-class apples. The sum and substance of their plaint is that it is too much trouble to produce a first-class article and therefore they are content to produce something inferior, and receive for it an inferior Mr. Moore is a man of a difprice. ferent type. He is ambitious and pro-gressive. He is willing to take all the trouble that is essential to the production of high-grade dairy products, and he has the good sense to perceive that the price he will get will reward him abundantly.

The purpose of the dairyman's bill now before the Legislature is not to compel dairymen to market clean milk and wholesome cream, but to teach them how they may do it if they wish. It also seeks to excite the wish by proving that it pays to sell highgrade goods. Mr. Pope's wall about rising at 3 o'clock in the morning and scrubbing udders with ley hands is all nonsense. Just as a man ought to have no more apple trees than he can keep in first-class order, so he ought not to own more cows than he can attend to comfortably. No man ought to get up at 3 o'clock as a regular habit unless he sleeps long enough at other times to make up for it, and no man needs to do so to produce clean milk. If cows are properly bedded wholesome stalls, they do not accumulate much filth. It can readily be removed with a damp cloth and the improvement in the grade of the milk more than repays the trouble On the whole The Oregonian commends the tone of Mr. Moore's letter and wishes he may find many sympathizers.

INLAND IGNORANCE OF SHIPPING. Ship subsidy sentiment is now worked up with extreme difficulty in the actual seaports of the country, where the subject is thoroughly un-derstood. The declining interest in the graft at our seaports is due to the oversupply of shipping which can be secured at very low rates to carry American products to any port on earth where our exporters care to ship Further objection to the subsidy graft is caused by the persistent refusal of the Government to permit Americans to buy their ships in the same markets that are open to the foreigners. But farther inland, where the merchant marine question is discussed from a theoretical standpoint, there is still a demand that the American producers and shippers be mulcted for a large

owners shall have a subsidy. The Merchant Maritime League, of Cleveland, which now seems to be the chief publicity instrument of the Griscom-Morgan-Rockefeller interests the chief prospective beneficiaries of a ship subsidy, is now pointing out that the Panama Canal will be comparatively useless to the United States unless we have American ships to use it The Kansas City Journal has been caught by this latest vagary of the Cleveland subsidy camp, and soberly comments on some of the silly state-

Every civilized nation, including little Japan, gives handsome subsidies to its merchant marine," says the Journal, "and we must do likewise if we expect to get our just share of the world's trade." Nothing could be farther from a necessity, for we are not only getting our share of the trade of the world, but we are making serious inroads on the share formerly held by other nations. The Journal mentions South America as one of these fields where it is inferred we are not securing the business that rightfully belongs to us. Yet, as we have often explained, a ship subsidy would have

with South America.

British shippers are continually omplaining, and not without cause British ships carry American goods from New York to South Amer ica at lower rates than are exacted for carrying British goods to the South American ports. With this advantage in our favor, we are rapidly increasing our business with South American ports; but until we can use the wheat, beef, corn, hides and other great staples of that country, the increase will slower than it would otherwise be The Journal asserts that "with a moderate subsidy our skippers can defy the competition of the world." This We cannot defy the is buncombe. competition of the world in any line of effort until we get on even terms with them in the first cost of the fa-

Every other nation except the United States is permitted to go into the open market and buy ships where they are the cheapest. This right is devied the United States, and in lieu thereof we are asked to pay a subsidy to some millionaire shipowner for carrying our freight to market in an American ship, when the ocean carriers of every great nation under the sun are begging for the privilege of taking it without a subsidy, and at rates so low that for the present at least all vestige of profit has been ellminated.

DISPOSAL OF RACETRACK GAMBLERS. Barney Schreiber, a racetrack gambler, who has followed the game for more than twenty years, in speaking before the legislative committee at Sacramento Thursday said there were 2500 people employed at the Emeryville and Arcadia racetracks. Protest ing against the bill which is intended an end to the iniquitous sport," Mr. Schreiber asks: "If you legislate us out of business, what will become of these people?" The conduct, profession, general habits and chief characteristics of "these people" are such that no self-respecting citi zen cares, or need care, much what becomes of them. If they would all join hands and circle down to the San Francisco wharves and jump board, decent society would be no loser, except for the Coroner's expenses in case some of their worthless arcasses drifted ashore.

Yet there is another alternative. "While the light holds out to burn the viest sinner may return." To attempt to make an honest citizen out of the human vultures who have been following the races long enough to be come thoroughly steeped in the iniquity of the game is, of course, a monamental task; but if Mr. Schreiber's retinue really prefer work to starvation or suicide, something might be done with them. The demand for laorers in the California vineyards and orchards is always very heavy, so heavy, in fact, that it has been n sary for farmers and orchardists to

import thousands of Japanese. The fact that these racetrack followers are, by training and profession better adapted to the work of picking pockets than picking fruit does not place them beyond the pale, for if the opportunity for picking pockets in the racing game were no longer available they might turn to fruit picking. Mr. Williams, king of the racetrack gam-blers on the Pacific Coast, says the norsebreeding industry is doomed if gambling is suppressed. As the breed of men would be improved by the change, it is well to make the sacrifice.

THE PROBATION SYSTEM.

In an editorial commending the probation system of dealing with minor offenders the New York Evening Post qualifies its approval by pointing out how dangerous the system might bejudge. it in Portland, nor is it likely, whathe should seek to prevent crime and reform criminals rather than brutally and stupidly to measure out punish ment, and it is sound to the core. Soclety gains nothing by taking life or by shutting a man up in prison though both of these expedients are admittedly necessary. On the other hand, to prevent a youth from Becoming a confirmed criminal is a distinct gain. So is it to reform a person who has already committed crime The probate system does not try to apportion nice degrees of gullt inclines to hope for the best from offenders. It stretches a point to give a man a chance and particularly to

give a boy a chance. The new opinion is that crime results largely from the influence of environment upon conduct. Change the environment to something better, and the odds are that you will turn the potential criminal into a good citien. Crime also results from distorted views of what law, government, judges, signify. To many in the lowst swalks these institutions appear through a hostile mist. Kindness from a judge is something as unexpected as it is welcome, and it happens again and again that a kind word from the bench, where pitiless condemnation was expected, makes a new man of an

offender. The new opinion also takes note of the relation between lack of employment and crime. Men are driven to ommit offenses against the law to save their families from misery. How often this happens only a just judge like Lindsay, of Denver, or Cleland, of Chicago, knows. The God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb sees nothing on earth which he loves better than that understanding of crime which seeks to leave the criminal some hope.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

If the Oregon Legislature desires a little more time for the consideration of legislation which may be needed, it might quietly but firmly lay away by "indefinite postponement" a few bills which have been or will be introduced to change present satisfac-tory laws for handling the sailor ques-The cost of shipping sailors from Portland under the present law is lower than at any other port on the Pacific Coast, and the exporters and charterers of ships have the assurance of the licensed sailor boarding-house people that further reduction in rates will be made. from the saller, there are but two parties vitally interested in this sailor question. One is the exporter who charters the ships and the other is the shipowner. All other interests are subservient to these. If the Portland rate is higher than the San Francisco or Puget Sound rate, the shipowner protests, and his protest is first felt by the exporter, from whom a higher rate of freight is demanded. The exporters who have in the past | bank-the fare bank.

no effect whatever in increasing trade taken the leading part in securing with South America. ations are making no demand for passage of any of the bills now before the Legislature. Their bitter experience in the many years preceding the passage of the present bill was of a nature that has made them reasonably well satisfied to 'let well enough and, so long as the work is handled as satisfactorily as it has been under the present law, there will be no demand for its repeal from the

people most directly interested Another sailor bill more perniclous than any yet introduced is slated for appearance next week, and it is reported that Andrew Furuseth, the professional jawsmith from San Francisco, will be at Salem to urge its passage. This bill is intended to repeal the law which prohibits crimping, and its passage would mean presenta-tion to the sailor boarding-house men of a license to steal sailors from ships that come here with crews shipped for

the round voyage, The same bill was introduced two years ago under a misapprehension by Representative Campbell, of Clackamas County, who on learning the pernicious nature of the measure. promptly aided in killing it. identity of Mr. Furuseth's friend who will introduce it at Salem this year has not been disclosed, but the measure should be speedly and effectually put to rest as soon as it appears. There is enough needed legislation to be at tended to at Salem without interfering with matters that for the present are quite satisfactory.

"Bills granting American registry to the Andromeda, wrecked on California coast, have been laid on the table by the House committee or merchant marine," said a Washington dispatch yesterday. Quite natural and proper. If we should get the habit of taking in these foreign-built ships and granting them American register whenever they applied for it we would in a very short time have nerchant marine of such proportions that a subsidy-seeker would be laughed at for applying for Government aid in building up a merchant marine. It is strictly in accordance with our policy to lay such measures on the table or throw them in the waste basket. It might also be well o pass a law preventing these foolish Americans from attempting to crease our merchant marine by any such sensible methods as those which are used by our chief competitors on the high seas.

Republicans of Illinois want to elect Senator but they don't want Hopkins, the plurality candidate of a minority, whom there is an attempt to force on them through a primary chine, that isn't supported by the Republican vote of the state. spurious pretense that twice has been forced in Oregon isn't accepted in Illinois; nor in Wisconsin, where the protest is loud against a primary, run by moneybags. But it succeeded in Missouri, where it elected Stone, the machine boss, and beat Folk, the genuine reformer. By worst juggle of all, it elected in Oregon a Democratic Senator, against an overwhelm ing Republican majority-in a state that had just declared for Taft by a vote exceeded in proportions by hardly any state of the Union. But Wisconsin and Illinois show that this fraud has fallen in with hard sledding.

The extreme modesty of Portland's business men is again disclosed in the filing of the real estate transfers in the big North End land deal. The actual price paid for the lands for which deeds were recorded Thursday was more than \$1,500,000, but so few of the deeds were recorded at the come in the practice of a political actual amount paid for the property No such danger has attended that the total sum appearing on the record was less than \$250,000, or ever may happen in New York. The about one-sixth the actual amount in-new view of a judge's duties is that volved. Imagine a Seattle real estate dealer overlooking an opportunity of this kind.

Cashier Van Auker was a faroplayer, and the Federal Court holds that that fact alone was sufficient to justify suspicion that he had ember zled the bank's funds and to warrant his arrest. There is a disposition in some quarters to poke fun at the Epworth League, or the Christian En-deavor, or the Y. M. C. A. member; but it has never yet been legally de termined that belonging to either of these organizations warrants suspicion

An Olympia special says: "Howard Cosgrove today demanded the resignation of Adjutant-General Ortis Hamilton, of Spokane." From this it seems quite clear that even the indisposition of the new Governor has not left the state without an acting Governor Cosgrove. Indications are that Lieutenant-Governor Hay will not be burdened heavily with the cares of state even though Cosgrove pere should remain ill for an indefinite period.

Old man Stephenson bought the Senatorship, but the goods are not being delivered. "Madame," said the chairman of the vigilance committee to the weeping widow, "we have hanged your husband by mistake. The loke is on us."

Well enough that the Legislature rejected Beach's bill to establish the voting machine. The new primary law, with the holy statement, makes all the voting machine necessary for present purposes-and then some

Should Dr. Owens-Adair's sterilization bill pass, and be enforced in our official life, it would put out of business all such adventuresses as Mrs. Waymire, of Portland.

There are to be five Supreme Judges, not three, if the Oregon Sen-ate has its way. What's the constitution when it is in the way of a good job for somebody?

It is said that twenty-five hundred persons will be thrown "out of work" f the California anti-racetrack gambling bill is passed. Work! Occasionally some misguided person

fork, alas! has lost its sting and cannot stand alone. You see Senator Chamberlain now is fixed for six years, and he can afford to "stand the boys off" who want their

arises to defend Tillman. The pitch-

Van Auker should sue his other

salaries raised.

Mr. Pope Scolded for His Criticism of

Bill for Pure Milk Supply. TURNER, Or., Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)
—I noticed in last Wednesday's Oregonian George Pope's communication on "Pure-Milk Legislation." I doubt if Mr. Pope attended the last session of the Orego Dairymen's Association, at Salem. would have been demonstrated to him that it is becoming more and more necessary to stop the supply of contaminated cream, which will not only make poor butter but contaminate that which it comes in contact with. The dairymen at the convention not only voted to ask for this appropriation of \$5000, but subscribed Sisse, providing the \$6000 was appropriated by the Legislature. Mr. Bailey stated if he had three more

deputies to go among the dairymen of Oregon, not to compel, but to instruct them as to more profitable and sanitary dairying, that more cream would be pr be inferior, as it is today, to the stern butter that is shipped here. When the time comes when we are pr when the time comes when we are consuming, and have to ship to some other market, we won't have to take second or third price, but the best price, and the words "Oregon butter" would resound throughout the world for its appetising flavor and palatableness.

flavor and palatableness.

Then again, if Mr. Pope will keep his cows in clean stalls, probably he will not have to do so much washing as he spoke about, which only needs a damp cloth about, which only needs a damp cloth and a good rubbing to do the work. Also he would not have to rise until 4 o'clock A. M., instead of one hour earlier.

I wonder how Mr. Pope would like to have his head stuck between two two-by-fours and his head stuck in his plate, all night. We would soon see him building new stalls. I wonder if Mr. Pope would want to buy butter where the milk has been separated in the barn among the stock of the farm.

stock of the farm.

Mr. Pope goes on to say: "Make it a misdemeanor for any man who does not stable his cows in such a manner that no filth can attach to the udders, and that each cow has not less than 400 cubic feet of air space." That might work, but who s going to compal the farmer to do these hings, unless there are inspectors? If I go to the expense and work to fur-

nish my creamery men a good and sant-tary cream, and the next man doesn't, and this cream is made into butter in the same churn and sold as a secondrade article, then the dairymen who are urnishing poor cream are keeping me com getting the profits which are due me And now who will say if there are any dairymen who won't try to advance? I he won't, compel him. GEORGE MOORE.

STATE COLLEGE CENTRALIZATION Eliminate Institutions at Corvallis and

Eugene, for Big University Here. WALLOWA, Or., Jan. 28 .- (To the Edier.)-I congratulate The Oregonian for its recent editorial on "A Utopian Suggestion." It is too had that our state has spent so much money in Eugene and Corvallis, and in a half dozen normal schools, when our entire educational requirements could be met with one large terributes attended with the headpaper. institution situated within the incorpor-ate limits of Portland, or its suburbs. It is too bad that our lawmakers cannot ex-ercise a little business indoment and a little thrift in the management of the affairs of our state.

Why we need an agricultural college at-tempting in many ways to duplicate the studies of the university, and why a university duplicating in many lines the studies of the Agricultural College, is a question that no one can satisfactorily That we have blundered for BHEWET. years in the management of our educational institutions no disinterested per son can deny. But why continue to blun der? Why not cut the Gordian knot by beginning, even at this late date, by grouping our university and Agricultural College and locating them at the most central point in the state, as far as the majority of the people are concerned, which is Portland, and have one really reat educational institution in Oregon? Of course, the adherents of Eugene and Corvallis would feel badly enough if such a scheme were adopted, but is it not time that our state's affairs were managed a little bit in the interest of the majority the people rather than to develop cating of new state institutions continues, we may expect a branch asylum, experi-ment station and normal school located in every county in the state, and is it not that this kind of business should Maybe The Oregonian's suggest ccase? tion is Utoplan, but I venture the assertion that were the plan submitted to a popular vote, that it would be heartly approved by the majority of the people of commonwealth.

C. T. M'DANIEL

Poser: City Engineer's Department PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 29 .- (To the Editor.)-In this morning's Oregonian I see that an appropriation of \$140,000 was made to defray the expenses o the department of the City Engineer I and a large number of property-own ers in Portland are anxious to know for what purpose this large sum is to be used. In Multnomah Addition have two lots, and against these two lots there is an assessment of \$15 for engineering. I understand that for al engineering done for the improvement of streets and other work for which the property must pay, 5 per cent of the cost of the work is added for en-gineering. Why then is it necessar; gineering. Why then is it necessary to add 5 per cent, or any other sum, now that the City Council has made a large appropriation for the Engineering Department? Will you kindly answer why this 5 per cent assessment is "piled on" to the cost of the street Improvement, with the \$140,000 on the top? Where does the 5 per cent go? Who gets it? T The City Engineer or J. F. M'CARTNER.

Rock Pile for Salaried Paupers. NEWHERG, Or., Jan. 28 .- (To the Ed) tor.)—I am pleased to see the able man-ner in which The Oregonian treats the pauper question. These people who are lazy to work and eager to assert too lazy to work and eager to assert that the world owes them a living, are entirely too numerous. They want an easy job and then they want someone to do the work, with a raise in salary to meet the cost of clerk hire, and a little more for cigars, etc. Is there any won-der that politics are getting demoralized? If we have to keep these salaried paupers, let us send them to the poorhouse, or rather, the rock pile. There are get-ting to be hundreds like me, and there will be a change soon. J. SMITH.

Refuses \$3500 for a Persian Cat. Boston Dispatch to New York Herald.
Miss Ava Pollard, of Elizabeth, N. J.,
has refused an offer of \$500 for her
Persian cat. Miss Mid, which received
championship honors at the Boston cat

This offer was raised from \$2500

Miss PoEard said that the cat is not for High prices also figured at the Boston poultry show. Adolph Anderson, of Bris-tol. Conn., sold a Cochin for \$1500. At the New York show an effort was made by Mrs. Paderewski, wife of a planist, who became greatly interested in the Anderson Cochins, to buy some of them. She was willing to pay any price for them, but the special ones that pleased her fancy had already been promised and were sold for \$1000 each.

Woman Runner Beats Horse's Speed

Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.
Mrs. A. M. Brode, of Altona, Pa., out shopping and incumbered with packages, hearing her house was on fire, distanced the horses hauling fire engines in a race to the house.

POOR CREAM AND BUTTER SCORED ONLY DEMAGOGUE; NOT DEMI-GOD Signor Ferrero Declares Caesar Was Merely a Chenp Politician.

Chicago Tribune. That Julius Caesar was a famous man; With what his valor did enrich his wit. His wit set down to make his valor live; Death makes no conquest of this con

No! Not death, but another, with whom Shakespeare, with a pardonable nck of foresight, failed to reckon, took the measure of the subjugator of Gaul. Caesar fooled his contemporaries absolutely. They called him a demi-go erected statues to him as such oled all subsequent ages into ac cepting "Caesar" as a synonym for "Emperor." He fooled Shakespeare. But after 20 centuries of undiluted homage and admiration his muckraker has come.

Sig. Guglielmo Ferrero, of Turin, psychological-economic historian of the year of our Lord 1999, ruthlessly ex-posed him to an astonished audience at Mandel Hall, at the University of Chicago, yesterday afternoon

Death, far from "conquering" the old Roman, merely brought him a martyr's crown, but his compatriot from Turin, ably aided by the 20 intervening centuries, has exposed his "inspiration" as has exposed his "inspiration" a accident and his "marvellous foresight as political chicanery. In his address on "The Development of Gaul," he plucked, one by one, the leaves from the laurel wreath of the conqueror pictured him a demagogue rather than a demi-god.

All of which was of most especial and particular interest, since Professor Ferrero has announced himself struck by a marvelous resemblance between Theodore Roosevelt and Julius Caesar. He drew no odlous comparisons yesterday, but he did say of Caesar;

"Cnesar has been idolized and con-stituted a demi-god not only by his contemporaries but by historians. He has been pictured as having wonderful foresight in his Gallic policy, as having begun it through inspiration and car-ried it out in the furtherance of a wast, wise, consistent plan. He is given credit for understanding that the con-quest of Gaul was of the most vital nsequence to the future of the em-

'In reality, the idea of the conquest of Gaul originated in the brain of Quin-tus Metellus Celerus, who, in the year 59 B. C., was authorized by the senate to make war on the Helvetians, before he could carry his plan into feet he died. Cnesar took up his work only as a means to an end, the end being the temporary effect of his soldiering on the internal politics of Rome, not a great plan for the develop nent of a rich province and the salvation of the empire.

"As Caesar received his opportunity by accident, the death of Metellus, he used it merely to further his political aspirations. Gaul was then regarded aspirations. Gain was then regarded by the Roman world as a gloomy, sav-age country, of swamps and forests. Caesar no more thought of Gaul's vact future than Columbus thought of the United States or Argentina when he sailed for India. His actions were the result of a sequence of political acci-denis, and his far famed 'commentaries'

were merely for political effect."
Following up the development of Gaul the professor hastened to give Caesar's successor, Augustus, credit for understanding the importance of Gaul. The first person to really appreciat the enormous possibilities of the country, he said, was a freedman, Licinius, who held a high official position, and used it to extort from the Gauls enor-mous wealth. He thus became the first promoter and captain of industry

Gaul, the lecturer, declared, was an ancient prototype of the Germany and the United States of today, and was the only thing that prevented for three centuries the dissolution of the empire and the subordination of Rome to the

"In the Slimy Meshes."

Oregon Observer, Grants Pass what is to be said of the sorry speciacle in the Legislature on Tuesday of last week, when the vote for Senator was being taken, and men desiring to right had to apologize for casting a vote that they protested to be wrong? They were in the slimy meshes of the net put out by Populist U'Ren, fortune teller and itical faker, and his little clique of n account aspiring legislators, who concor absurd and onworkable laws for sub mittal to the people, and seek to govern Oregon as though they were ordained by Divine right. Behold the distressing spectacle of some 25 Republican members spectacle of some 25 tentant means of the Legislature, of good intentions, caught in this disguised net, and seeking to redeem themselves by acting the lie and proclaiming the truth. It is better the control of the c forgotten, if it can be. But there is a lesson in it all. It is a homely saying that "no one should allow himself to be bitten by the same dog twice,"

## Dream About War.

Japan declares war against the United States during the present year, captures the Philippines, crushes the American battleship fleet off the coast of California, lands an army of \$500,000 men in Eastern Oregon and at the battle of Hilgard, Union County, Or., defeats an American army consisting of 110,000 men, and of-fers peace proposals by which Japan an-nexes the Pacific Coast states and re-ceives an indemnity from America. battleship fleet off the coast of California, ceives an indemnity from America of \$2,000,000,000. Then the boot is on the other foot, when another battle is fought in Eastern Oregon in which the Japanese army is defeated, and the American Army, under the command of General MacArthur, wins a sweeping victory. All this, and other fiction, will be found in a book review of "Banzai," by Parabellum, appearing in tomorrow's Oregonian

New Airship Without Propeller.

Norfolk (Va.) Dispatch.

At Kill Devil Hills, N. C., it is said that the Wrights, through mechanics, are making preparations there for experiments with an improved aeroplane re-ported to be far in advance of the ma-chine which they are now using. It is said that the machine will be without a propellor, certainly without one such as is now used, and marvelous things are speken of it. When the Wrights left Kill Dovil Hills last Spring they said they bevil fills last spring they day. At would "probably return some day." At Kill Devil Hills the combined aerodrome workshop and living apartments of the Wrights is still intact. It is believed Orville Wright went to Europe to hasten the conclusion of business deals there so that the experiments at Kill Devil Hill may be continued.

Big Toment Kills Bulldog.

Lenox (Mass.) Dispatch.
A buildog weighing 25 pounds owned
y Thomas Fielding, of Lenox, was killed in a fight with a big tomcat. The cat tore and bit the buildog frightfully and in the tussle the cat sustained a broken back and had to be shot. This is the first time that a Berkshire tomcat ever killed a buildeg.

New Kind of Fish-Dealer,

Baltimore News. Fishermen of Great South Bay, L. I. Fishermen of Great South Bay, L. I. not scientists, seeing the wagon of a local fash dealer having on the outside in big gold letters the words "ichthyologist" thought the man was a competitor selling a new kind of fish,

Woman Drives Spirited Fire-Horse.

Hartford (Conn.) Dispatch. Mrs. Ann Anthony, housekeeper at the Putnam firehouse at South Norwalk, Conn., adjusted the snap harness and Conn., adjusted the snap harness and drove the spirited fire-horse "Put" to her home and extinguished a fire before the department arrived.

CHILDISH FARM JOYS A MYTH. Dr. Woods Hutchinson Heaps Ridicule on the Sentimental Tradition.

Chicago Tribune. "Childhood's happy days down on the farm" is a myth, fostered and kept alive by sentimental literature. That was the statement made yesterday by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, of New York, at the conference of the National child labor committee. Dr. Hutchinson shattered some of the sentimental notions about child life on the farm and showed that nowhere is the child subjected to more drudgery for no little pay as in

the country. Dr. Frank Billings, who presided at the afternoon session, squirmed at the picture of life on the farm drawn by Dr. Hutchinson, and afterward took exception to some of the statements, declaring that he himself was brought

"Of course, some good men have come from the farms," said Dr. Hutchinson in reply, "men like Dr. Billings and myself, but what I sald was true, never-Dr. Billings seems to forget theleur. that two-thirds of our population comes from the farm so that it ought to have a large proportion of our great men. I know life on the farm myself, get up in the morning in a room has the temperature of a refrigerator, break the ice off a tub of water before you can wash your face, then hustle into a dirty barn to milk cows. No wonder the country boy rushes into the city as soon as he is old enough to run away from the farm."

Dr. Hutchinson declared that child labor was the most rulnous of all forms of labor and the money from it the greatest blood money that goes into public or private treasuries. He said the remedy was to rationalize and mod-

ernize the school system.
"We must change our inherited, ancestral system of education, which was designed to educate gentlemen and idlers," he said. "We must cut down the school hours of children. The book schoolroom must give way to the life room. The child must be taught to do things rather than commit them to memory.

#### LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH. Undying Words of the Great President

Spoken on the Battlefield.
Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this Continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all

men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that Nation, or any other nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether litting and proper that we should de

But, in a larger sonse, we cannot But, in a larger sonse, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our peor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never sorget what they did here. It is for us the Bving, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last fullwe take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this Nation, under God, shall have a new hirth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

#### PEARSON'S HORESBACK RIDE. In 28 Days He Went 1750 Miles, the Last in Sensational Time,

Letter in New York Sun. President Roosevelt's recent ho ride of 58 miles in one day recalls the most remarkable horseback ride ever made in America of which there is an made in America of which there is an authentic record. This ride was made in the Summer of 1855 by W. H. Pearson, a native of Philadelphia. The facts concerning it are found in the report of the Sovernor of Washington Territory, I. Stevens, a graduate of West Point Mill-tary Academy, who as a General in the Union Army lost his life upon one of the Virginia battlefields.

Pearson rode 1750 miles, from the Biter Root Valley to Olympia and back Benton, in 28 days, during some of which he did not travel. The 260 miles between Fort Owen and

For Benton Pearson made in less than three days, without change of horse and without any other food than berries and a few fish at one meal.

a few fish at one meal.

Governor Stevens described Pearson as "hardy, bold, intelligent and resolute." Governor Stevens' son, Hazard Stevens, in his biography, where the report is quoted of Isaac Ingalls (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1999), says of Pearson that the young Philadelphian was of small but well knit frame, with muscles of steel and spirit and endurance that no exertion could break down; that he had a refined, intelligent and pleasing face. a refined, intelligent and pleasing face and the manners and bearing of a gentleman.

## A Far Ahend Look

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Republican State of Oregon will be misrepresented in the Senate for the next six years by a Democrat, on account of a freak proposition in its primary by which many Republican members of the Legislature were virginial to the choice of a

members of the Legislature were virtually tied down to the choice of a
man of the opposite political faith.
But it is a fortunate circumstance
for the Republicans that they can
spare some seats in the new Senate.
They have a vote of 60 in that chamber,
as compared with 22 for the Democrats. is compared with 22 for the Democrats Not since reconstruction days has the Republican lead in the Senate bean so long as it will be in the chamber which enters with Taft, except in the present body. Yet it would please the Republicans of the country better to see a solid delegation of their party in he Senate from Oregon than to one of that state's seats occupied by a Democrat. It is pretty certain that the queer proceedings by which Chamberlain gains his election will cause Oregon to do some serious thinking regarding the propriety of changing its mode of choosing officials hereafter. In the meantime Mr. Bryan may see a ossible rival for National leadership where rolls the Oregon,"

Autos-Horses-Asses

Louisville Courier-Journal. If Mr. Taft wishes to ride in automotles after the fourth of March he will have to pay for them out of his own pocket, although the Senate is willing pocket, although the provide horses for him out of the public funds. He can also have the services of plenty of asses in both houses of Congress if he should care for them out of the public paio pay for them out of the public pat-

## Anent the Illinois Tie-up.

Chicago Tribune. How far primary elections, caucuses and conventions should bind those concerned with them is a much-mooted question. The Tribune is not mre that the direct primary experiment s a wise innovation in representative government. It supported the experi-ment in deference to an apparently sincere demand from the people for such legislation.