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PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1909.

VALUATIONS FOR TAXES.

The Legislature ought to adopt the suggestion of the Assessor of Multnomah for an amendment to allow assessment of property throughout the state at half its estimated value. would be fair for all parts of the state, and would tend to hold down the tax levies. There is much property whose value is largely overestimated. Purchase of a piece here and there at an extravagant price has caused excessive estimates of all the values in the vicin ity. Owners themselves are largely responsible for the very high valuations made by the assessors, in one locality or another.

Extravagance in all directions is created by high valuations, and more and more "free" things are constantly This, certainly, if not checked, will come to a crisis; and the check ought to be applied now-at least a beginning should be made There are many owners throughout the state, and especially in Portland, who undoubtedly now would be glad to find relief from the conseque of their own over-estimates of the values of their property, and would

help in that direction, if they could, The total valuation of the State of Illinois, for purposes of taxation in the year 1908, was \$1,261,043,437. This includes the great City of Chicago, whose assessment was \$476,770, The assessment of the State of Oregon, for taxes in 1908, was \$598,-133,963-nearly one-half that Yet the wealth of Illinois cannot be less than ten times that of Oregon, and its population is more than ten times as great.

Of the assessed values of Oregon those of Multnomah County are about 40 per cent. Assessor Sigler says he has simply obeyed the law as 'actual cash values." He seems to have accepted the judgment or wishes of many owners as to the values of their property. But they do not feel so rich when they find out what their tax is. Several other counties, besides Multnomah, have assessed at high or full values, but many others have purposely kept the valuations down

nearly to old figures.

It is undoubted that high assessments lead to official and administrative extravagance. The Legislature now is sorely beset by the conse quences of the enormously increased valuations of property, forced largely for "boost" and "boom" purposes. On such show of wealth every scheme in city, county and state bases its demands for "more," and ingenuity invents new the public treasury, never heard of before. An enormous list of them might be made, but it would merely give the taxpayer an ague, without any prescription for his relief.

City and county and state extravagance would be checked by enactment of Sigler's suggestion into law; but to assure justice in the distribution of the state tax, provision should be made with it for equalization of county valuations. This is done in every other state, and it should no longer be refused in Oregon.

WE DO NOT LIVE IN UTOPIA.

Of course the churches of the city could not be opened to the loafers for lounging places during the week. Not many would enter them unless free lunches were served, with beer and this would hardly be practicable Few of these people care for books, magazines or newspapers. Besides, doesn't the city maintain a great free library, with branches where Mayor Lane's intellectually hungry constitu can sit and read all day and half the night? The Mayor exaggerates the desire of that description of intellect for literature. The downtown saloon supplies its wants.

However, there's the Men's Resort, right in the congested district. It has a good many visitors of the more decent sort, but they are an indolent class or they wouldn't be there but out at work; and very soon they would have decent places to live, where they could read and rest at But they would require night. good deal of sleep, because they would be tired, and would want to work to good purpose next day.

Every able-bodied man has his destiny in his own hands. In a country like this no man need be idle; but all can't stay in the cities. It is only an injury, a mistaken philanthropy, to try to make life for them in the citles easy and agreeable. Sovereign remedy for all ills is necessity of labor; and whoever attempts to redeem man from it, under the notion that labor is a curse, pronounced upon man, from which he ought to be relieved. makes his life more truly a curse; for it reduces his spirit of self-dependence, fills him with envy of others and hatred of society and government, and encourages him to look for resources elsewhere than in himself. It is excellent to help men to employ ment, but the greatest of mistakes to make comfortable "resorts" for them.

The saloon exists because men want it, and it will exist so long as men in considerable numbers want it. the "resorts" that may be created, all the reading rooms and coffee rooms and Y. M. C. A. establishments, and all the churches thrown open for lounging places, will not diminish the crowds at the saloons, because they find there the company they want, some food and much drink. But till compelled by necessity they will not

It is useless to worry about "re-"eneration" of these people. They plause. There is a simple lesson in

have it. The Mayor says he can close half the saloons, if the churches will open their doors during the week and make things easy, cheerful and comfortable inside. Two impossicomfortable inside. bilities. First, the churches will not do it. Second, it would be useless, if they should do it. Some of the clergymen say they would close not only one-half the saloons, but all of them. Two more impossibilities. First, no result can be had in the absence the conditions necessary to produce Second, no city the size of Portland ever has been able to prevent the sale and consumption of liquorsnot because saloons like those in the North End and throughout the city would be tolerated alone, or if they were all, but because there is a large number of people who use liquors, but with decency, and will not permit the supply to be cut off. It is just as well to be plain about these things. We are not living in Utopia.

WHO WILL DEFEND THIS BILL? Are we to have a doctors' trust in We are to have, if Senate Oregon? 201, introduced by Senator Nottingham, shall become a law. It is a long measure, setting forth a great many things the State Board of Medical Examiners (an autocratic body with supreme powers over life, limb and reputation) may do, and others may not do. It would take a great deal of space to set forth all the sections of this astonishing meas-Passing over seventeen sections, which are full of meat for the doctors and menace for all others, we find the following in section 18:

Any person shall be regarded as practicing assistance and surgery who shall rescribe or administer any drug, medi-ins, treatment, method or practice, or peroine, treatment, method or practice, or per-form any operation or manipulation, or ap-ply any apparatus or appliance, for the cure, alleviation, amelioration, correction, reduction or madification of any human dis-ease, ill. deformity, defect, wound, or in-jury, for hire, fee, compensation, or re-ward, promised, offered, expected, received, or accepted, directly or indirectly.

No oculist, optometrist, chiropodist r masseur can live and work hereafter in Oregon if this amazing bill ecomes law, unless he qualifies as a medical doctor by examination before this board. No drug clerk can sell you medicine for your cold; no barber can recommend and apply tonic to your dandruff-filled hair; no eauty-doctor can assist in your modest and proper desire to be betterooking; no benevolent midwife in the plains of the remote countles of Oregon, where it is many miles to a doctor or surgeon, can respond to any neighbor's call for help in the expectation of any pay or fee or reward implied, promised or deserved. No storekeeper or druggist in or near any logging camp can render first ald injured without making himself liable to fine and imprisonment.

There is more like it in this wonderful bill; but that will do. Is there a doctor in Oregon who will have the temerity to defend the bill, or to advocate its passage by the Legislature?

ANOTHER WAR CLOUD LIFTED.

King Edward is home again from a foreign shore and neither a family row nor political complications have attended the friendly visit to his imperial nephew. "Kings is queer actin" things," remarked Huckleberry Finn's companion when the jovial hobo, masquerading as a monarch, invaded the raft which was carrying them down the Mississippi. Perhaps this is the reason that the visit was conummated without the two monarchs indulging in any display of ill-feeling such as was predicted in England. In a democratic country like the United States it is difficult to understand why there should be any serious political differences between the counbut the tone of the foreign press. especially in Great Britain, for several weeks prior to this visit, had been distinctly hostile.

This feeling seems to have been reiprocated in full measure by the Germans, for a growing dislike for anything English has been apparent in the Faderland since Emperor Wilhelm followed the example of the famous parrot and talked too much. There was perhaps method in some of this madness displayed by the British, for it undoubtedly enhanced the success of Secretary of War Haldane in getting together a territorial army for the ostensible purpose of reenting a German invasion. For all that, this new army is still about 50,000 short of the minimum provided for, and the prospects for further recruits will be materially lessened now that the two monarchs seem to have made up as well as "kissed" quite frequently and fervently when first they

However disappointing this new peace pact between the two monarchs may be for the "war lords" of the two countries, it is hardly probable that it will fail to meet the approval of those who would be obliged to stand the expense of war if it should occur. Aside from the non-existence of any European complications serious enough to warrant trouble between England and Germany, weightier reason for peace is found in the foreign territorial situation. Both countries have such far-flung interests in remote parts of the earth, that there is abundant field for the display of their financial and political prowess, without the necessity of getting into a family row at home.

SPEAK UP. Of first importance to a public speaker who attempts to point a moral or adorn a tale for the instruction or edification of school children is a clear, strong voice and distinct enunciation. If a man or woman has not this type of voice, and cannot cultivate it up to the standard required to interest school children on Memorial day or other patriotic occasion, he or she-though conscious of having a message to deliver-should firmly refuse all invitations to speak to this most restless and most critical of all audiences. Inarticulate words convey no message and children cannot or should not be expected to sit decorously, in listening attitude, to their most monotonous, uninteresting

delivery. There are a few old heroes of past battles who wake echoes of patriotism in the hearts of boys and girls at the Memorial day exercises in the schools of this city. They do not do this by soft, smooth, cultured speech, but by vigorous, sonorous words, descriptive of camp life, hospital life and of battles, interspersed with snatches of patriotic songs of war and victory, sung in unmusical tones, perhaps, but with an energy that commands attention and awakens shouts of childish ap-

don't want regeneration and will not this that soft-voiced speakers of culture may learn, to the pleasure and profit of their youthful audience and to the great relief of teachers who are expected to keep their charges quiet and attentive while patriotic speeches are in progress. The past is past, but Washington's birthday is Is it too much to hope that those who are appointed to address school children on that day will profit by the above suggestions and what they have to say "so loud that all may hear"?

A NICE DISTINCTION.

The Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a decision which seems at last to have breached the wall of the "fellow-servant doctrine."

The plaintiff, Anderson, was sent by his employer, a master stevedore, to load one of the Standard Oil Company's vessels at Bayonne, N. J. While loading it he was injured by the carelessness of a winchman employed by the Standard Oil Company. Anderson sued the company for damages and the Supreme Court allows his suit. The distinction is drawn that Anderson was still in the employ of the master stevedore wno sent him to do the job, and not of the Standard OII Company. Hence he was not injured by the carelessness of a fellow-servant, and the old rule which would have barred his damages did not ap-

The distinction by which the court rescued Anderson from the clutch of the common law and its barbarism was a fine one, but we only replac at fine distinctions when they are made to serve injustice. Employed to fur-ther justice, they are well enough. The interesting point in the case is that the court was willing to exercise its ingenuity in behalf of Anderson, who was a poor man, and not for the Standard Oil Company, which is not threatened with immediate want. Decidedly the tide which once set so strongly toward corporation favoritism in some courts seems to have turned. Judges have their eyes fixed on justice rather than on those nice technicalities which can be made to serve the turn of the great syndicates. How much the election of Mr. Taft, with his known predilection for fair dealing, has to do with this revolution in judicial temperament it would be Were William Allen hard to say. White to write an article on social conditions five years from now, one would almost venture to wager that he could not repeat what he said in his last, that "the corporations had captured the Constitution."

INEXCUSABLE MISREPRESENTATION. Mr. John H. Whyte, of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, has a poo opinion of the intelligence of the Inland Empire wheat farmers, or else he has been misled into making numerous false, unreasonable and ridicuous statements about Portland, Some of these stories regarding Portland which Mr. Whyte took with him to the farmers' convention at Spokans have been repeated so often that there well-meaning people in Astoria who actually accept them as facts Mr. Whyte, being a newcomer at Astoria, may have found these hearyheaded untruths in active circulation as facts. In some manner he secured them, and before the farmers' convention and in the Spokane Spokasman Review he repeated them. Among the gems which entitle Mr. Whyte to a front seat in the Ananias Club are

the following: "No modern ship can reach Portland, for the owners will not take the risk in its narrow channel. Portland has lost much of its shipping to the Sound.

eighteen bars in the river between Astoria and Portland, and a narrow At most, ships leavchannel. . . . At most, ships leav-ing Portland at high tide can draw only twenty-four feef of water. . . Ships can be chartered at Astoria

20 cents a ton cheaper than at Port-. Higher insurance rates land. . . are charged ships engaged in interior navigation. . . . Portland has shown its selfishness in this work, for it doesn't want a deep-water channel over the bar unless there is the same depth of channel the entire distance to Portland from the river's mouth."

These are a few sample gems from Mr. Whyte's symposium of misrepre sentation. In order that he may not repeat the offense, his attention is called to some facts regarding the points mentioned.

If "no modern ship can reach Portland," how does Mr. Whyte account for the presence here of the Dieke Rickmers, which in October, 1908, less than six months after she was completed, loaded 212,000 bushels of wheat at Portland, and, drawing 25.2 feet of water, went through to Astoria without delay and was held up at the river entrance for thirty-six hours after she had reached Astoria? Other comparatively "modern" ships loading here this season were the Strathlyon, ten months old, and the Falls of Nith, eleven months old at the time they were here. The most "modern" ship to load on Puget Sound during the same period was Strathord, two years and two months old when she loaded at Ta-

"Portland has lost much of its ship-ping to the Sound." Bulletin No. 6, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor, presents official figures for the entire year 1908, show ing a gain in wheat shipments for Portland over the preceding year of 41 per cent, while the gain for Puget und for the same period was 25 per

There are eighteen bars in the river between Astoria and Portland, and a narrow channel." There never were eighteen bars in the river, and the shoalest place between Portland and Astoria will float any ship that can get in and out of the river. As the bar deepens this channel will be deepened correspondingly. St. Helens bar, the best-known obstruction in early days, now lies under thirty-four feet of

water at low tide. "At most, ships leaving Portland at high tide can draw only twenty-four feet of water." The steamships Magdala, Nederland and Dieke Rickmers all drawing more than twenty-five feet of water, had no delay in going from Portland to Astoria last October, when the water was at the lowest stage of

the year. "Ships can be chartered at Astoria 30 cents a ton cheaper than at Port-Wrong again. The matter has land." been repeatedly taken up with the owners, and Portland's fresh-water harbor is too attractive for them. Insurance rates are no higher from Portland than from Astoria or from Puget Sound.

Regarding the work on the bar, it is Portland influence alone that has resulted in the present depth, and this | ury will continue only five days longer.

influence will not be withdrawn until there are forty feet of water on the The making of a river channel bar. in keeping with the channel on the bar is comparatively easy. It will siways be necessary to have ten feet more water on the bar than in the river, and Portland will attend to both river and bar channels. The steam grain fleet from Portland this season carried cargoes averaging 217,470 bushels; the steam grain fleet from Puget Sound for the same period carried cargoes averaging 211,449 bush-

If the Astoria Chamber of Commerce would supply its hired man Whyte with some of these easily obtained and easily verified official figures, the organization would appear ridiculous to the public, which in the long run always prefers truth

The Providence Journal, in commenting on a "bitter feeling" which is said to exist in Boston against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, asks if this feeling is not intensified by the selection of the high officials of the road from the Far West, where railway conditions are wholly unlike those of New England." The Journal suggests that local men should be promoted to these positions instead of giving them to men from the West. C. S. Mellen, formerly of the Northern Pacific, is president of the New York, New Haven & Hart ford Railroad, and his vice-president and chief lieutenant is Ben Campbell, who rose from the ranks to some o the highest positions in both the Hill and the Harriman systems. It was because railway conditions in the Far West were "wholly unlike those of New England" that these men secured a training that qualified them for any position that en Eastern railroad could offer. The Eastern-trained position railroad man generally makes a poor showing on a Western railroad, but the Western railroad man almost invariably makes good when he transferred to the East.

It has been less than a month since Portland saloon-keeper murdered a patron in cold blood, but that painful fact was insufficient to prevent another drunken saloon man from attempting to commit murder in similar circumstances early yesterday morning. That Saloon-keeper Turner was relieved of his pistol before he had an opportunity to use it proves that a special Providence not infre quently watches over fools. The in ident is perhaps less effective for the prohibitionist than the saloon murder a few days earlier, but it all helps mewhat and serves to drag still further into disrepute a business that has never reached a very high plane of respectability

Until Oregon gets a Legislature strong enough in the sense of right and justice to stand against the normal schools combine, but little can be expected in the way of guarding the people's rights from salary grabs and nordinate greed in all lines of official Promoters of the grab game in one section are met by like promoters in another section; a compromise is effected and looting of the state treas-

During this week Portland taxpay ers who have applied for them will receive from the Sheriff's office statements of taxes due March 15. will thus learn in the concrete the difference between multiplying the value of Multnomah holdings by 1.4 and by 2. We know the worst concerning this year. But what about next year's taxes unless a halt is called on this looting?

It is settled now that there will not be a sea-level, but a lift-lock, canal at Panama. Taft is convinced, and unprevail with Congress. Meanwhile the Frenchman, M. Bunau-Varilla, doubtless will continue to utter his predictions of disaster and hopefully awalt the resuit.

The water committee did well to raise the pay of employes. As the earnings at the rate charged cannot be used for extension of the service, a big surplus might lead to reduction of rates, which would be an anomaly in these days of high prices. It's the people's money, anyway.

Of course you are happy that hrough our admirable new way of running the government-both state, county and city-your taxes are only fifty per cent more than at any time in the city's history.

That alfalfa mill up at Echo ran out of hay and took up the grinding of wheat heads to a fine powder for an, Eastern stock-food concern. is not the right name for that pro-

Judge Gatens begins this morning and Judge Gantenbein retires to his chambers. About the same use for the fifth judge that a wagon has for

Breeding China pheasants in captiv-

ity is a profitable business in Oregon. A Corvallis man has already this season sold 600 pairs to Washington breeders. The Legislature and the Assessor

em to make fairly successful substitutes for the historic long and short man of every back-street Just to think of it! Seventeen days

from high noon this day T. R. cease to be President of the United States. "By Godfrey!" Also, You do not have to draw big pay

to do good work. It is said the wire less operator who saved the Republic was getting ten dollars a week. Forest Grove does not appear on

the new Government map, but Dr. Large will see that the town figures in the census report. A wheat shortage should lead to greater use of cornmeal, which is

early as good and more filling and fattening. Do the people rule? They do Their rule comes high-a twenty-mill tax on a par valuation is about it-

but evidently we must have it. Now that Taft has left the South, New Orleans is wondering what it is going to do with all those plug-hats.

There is a ray of comfort in the reflection that raids on Oregon's treas-

THIRD JUDGE A USELESS EXPENSE NEVER MIND THE CONSTITUTION

Protest From Judges Hamilton and Harris Agalust Proposed Colleague. EUGENE, Or., Feb. 13 .- (To the Editor.)-We have had our attention called to a Senate bill introduced last Thursday by Senator Chase, of Coos. It is a bill providing for the election of three Circuit Judges in the Second judicial district of this state. Our attention had not been called to any demand for such increase, or a purpo to introduce such measure in the Leg-

islature. We are therefore somewhat surprised and inasmuch as we hold the respective positions of Circuit Judges in the Second Judicial District we deem It proper to give our views as to the necessity for a third judge in this district. Should we remain silent it might be argued that our assent is given to such measure, and the bill having been introduced at so late a date in the session we may only hope to make our views known by the kindness of The Oregonian in allowing us to use its columns.

The Second Judicial District of Oregon comprises Lincoln, Benton, Lane, Douglas, Coos and Curry counties. Until February, 1905, the district had but one Circuit Judge. At that time the Legislative Assembly provided for the slection of another judge. Since then, so far as we know, we have been getting along satisfactorily with the work. We have been satisfied that we were not overburdened. If our duties have not been performed acceptably to the people, when the proper time comes they will doubtless make a change Two competent judges should perform the Circuit Court duties of this district until the judicial business thereo has been greatly increased,

This is written for the reason that we do not desire to be placed in a false light before the public. We do not wish any legislator to believe that this is a measure for the relief of either of us, but upon the contrary, we obtained our first knowledge of this proposed measure while casually pe rusing a newspaper, and found that such a bill had been introduced.

The time may come when it will be necessary for the people of this state to incur an additional expense of \$2900 a term for another Circuit Judge in this district, or \$18,000 in all, but in our opinion the time therefor has not yet arrived.

J. W. HAMILTON. L. F. HARRIS. Judges of Second Judicial District of Oregon.

College Requirements.

Chicago Record-Herald.
An interesting study of "College En-trance Requirements in Theory and actice," which appeared in the Inde-ndent, presented a long list of uniraities and colleges at which a verge percentage of the students were admitted with conditions. One of these institutions, which took in more than 50 per cent on these terms, formerly insisted that all conditions should be worked off before the student could enter the freshman class. The appli-cants had to pass examinations, no mat-ter what school they came from 1 they took the examinations early in Summer and falled in certain studies ey worked on these studies through Summer vacation and tried again at the opening of the college in the Fall. If they failed this time in whole or in part they were kept out until they could make good. If the purpose of the college is to increase the stu-dent roll it is no doubt successful, but the question naturally arises: "Wha significance have the requirements?" They are not a real minimum, "they are at best an ostensible minimum, any part of which is liable in most colleges to temporary suspension and occasion ally to complete abrogation." There ally to complete abrogation. is no standard worthy of the name, but is no standard worthy of the name, but merely a pretense at a standard. The requirements are good looking in the used takes all fervor out of them and used takes all fervor out of them and reduces them to an absurdity. There is no real co-operation between the sec-ondary school and the college, but an excellent opportunity is offered for pas-

Fair Babblers Encourage Satan.

South Norwalk (Conn.) Dispatch to New "Woman commenced to babble in the garden of Eden, and she has babbled down through the ages from that day to this," said Rev. Hugh B. Carpenter in the Baptist Church here when preaching to a clip of young women, called orthogonal control of the country women, called orthogonal country women and called orthogonal country women. York World. to a club of young women called

"Nothing will send the devil back to the satante regions, to die and rot, like sthence, but the gentler sex is not push-

ing his migration very hard."

A few months ago Dr. Carpenter had occasion to rebuke a number of young ladies from the pulpit for whispering during the pulpit for wh ladies from the pulpit for an action ing service. They handed themselves tugether in a club termed 'The Silent Saven.' They sewed for charity, and their sessions were mum affairs with fines for talking, the money going to

the doctor commended them on their club this evening, and expressed a wish that they would form the church into a "Silent Four Hundred."

This Nation Has Enten Its "Goodles."

New Haven Journal-Courier.

We have been a Nation unusually endowed by Nature with the priceless goodles of timber, water, soil, and minerals. But, like many a young man with too much riches at his disposal, we have turned profligate and have wasted our inheritance. The time has come for us to turn thrifty. There is no alternative. The conservation idea may or may not to turn thrifty. There is no alternative. The conservation idea may or may not have been evolved in Mr. Roosevelt's brain. That is of little consequence. Suffice it that it has been evolved and that it should be adopted with all of the characteristic enthusiasm of which the American people has so often shown itself capable in other regards. self capable in other regards.

No Outside Experts Needed. Indianapolis News. Well, anyhow. Congress won't have to employ any expert cutsiders in its collection of information concerning the

alcoholic liquor traffic. It Might Be Worse.

New York Times.

Note—Fear of a germ in Measurchusett milk has decreased the consumption of the popular New England tipple 10,500,00 quarts per annum.

venomous incroworm,
'any of its lik,
as got into Massachusetts milk? Mas got into Massachusetts Milk Yes?

Ah! What distrees Must fellow this incursion, Must prostrate field and town, When milk cannot be taken With ple to wash it down. That's had, Also sad, But, see whiz, It ain't so passiz As if a germ, A venomous likkerworm, Feeling frisky Had got into Kentucky whisky, Soy! Say! wouldn't that turn you gray? Oh ye who comfort in distress, Who lay the kindly pain On aching heads, and into wee Pour ever-spotting baim, Paf that in your toddy, will you?

Did Old Fellows Who Framed It

Heally Know Much? SALEM, Feb. 12 .- (To the Editor.)-Many truths are spoken in jest. I was impressed with this at the third house meeting recently held in the Statehouse. Mr. Glen O. Holman impersonated Mr. Gien O. Holman impersonated the Governor and delivered his message. In discussing the proposed increase of the Supreme Court he used arguments (of course in jest) that are so complete a burlesque on the absurd argument regarding the increase of the number of Supreme Court Judges that I ask a place for it in The Oregonian. He said:

"The constitution was made 50 years

The constitution was made 50 Such men as old Ed Shattuck, Matt ago. Such men as old Ed Shattuck, Mart. Deady, George Williams, Rube Boise and others. These men were not possessed of the higher education of our modern institutions. Then studied Latin, Greek, mathematics. Shakespeare, English grammar, but could not run 100 yards in less than 20 seconds. Now, gentlemen of the Legislature, those old codgers suid, when the proposition of the state reaches when the population of the state reaches 200,000 the Supreme Court shall consist of three Supreme Judges. Now it is plain they meant that there could be three Supreme Judges for each 200,000 of population. The last census of Oregon showed us with a population of a few over 400,000. Now we cannot have a Supreme Court of even numbers, so in the interest of economy we drop the six and make it five.

"Again, what is a constitution for except to be kicked aside when it is necessary to create some new offices or raise

There was much more said along these lines, but it strikes me that the reason ing was just as sound as the far-fetched ones used to defend the proposed increase of indges. J. L. BROWN.

HOOD RIVER MAIL ARRIVALS.

Extension of Sunday Service of Rural Free Delivery Is Proposed. HOOD RIVER, Or., Feb. 13 .- (To the Editor.)—So that conditions in farm life in this section may reach the ideal, we should need the recommendations of the Commission on Country Life re garding good roads, water facilities mall service, etc. The first two needs are receiving much attention and car be handled locally. I have not taken the trouble to inform myself, but presume that the Government stands in the way of a betterment of our mall serv-

Many farmers here take Portland dally newspapers, and many more would be taken had we a proper mail service. A farmer's newspapers usually comprise the principal part of his mail These papers reach Hood River every morning including Sunday morning, at 10:20. They then, except during the Summer months, remain over one day postoffice at Hood River and are delivered the next day. Here is ample room for improvement. On Sunthe Rural Free Delivery takes a rest and the farmer does without his dally papers and other mail, or goes to lown to the postoffice at the pre-scribed hour for it.

During good weather, Sunday is the The Sunday editions of the dally papers are peculiarly adapted to his needs. By failing to deliver mail on Sunday, the machinery of the Rural Free Delievery is worked to only six sevenths of its normal capacity, tions of the President's commission or country life for a recommendation looking toward the correction of this deficiency. My views concerning the farmer's Sunday mail service are presented with due apologies to the friends of the inmented Abraham Sunday observance bill. J. W. SHIPLEY.

Why the Pomp and Parapherualla? PORTLAND, Feb. 12 .- (To the Editor.)-I have been muca interested in the letters and editorials concerning the Health De-partment of the city schools, and though

know you are amply equipped for the warfare, perhaps one more shot in your ocker will not come amiss. Shortly before Christmas the nurse telephoned to our school one morning, asking the principal to instruct the teachers to have all pupils cleaned up next day, as

she was coming out to inspect Today word came to our building that in the future the teachers themselves are to roll up the childrens' sloeves, examine

As you doubtless know, teachers have

always been required to look after pupils personal cleanliness; also to report any symptoms of sickness; now under the ne regime we still do the same (plus the rolling-up-sleeve act), so wherefore the pemp and paraphernalia of a Health Deariment, conducted by telephone on the ustaliment plan? The nurse has been installment pian; the term, the my room once this term, TEACHER.

Consumption Bacillus in the Blood.

Boston Transcript.

Physicians, conservative as they must eccessarily be, are careful in expressing But there is nevertheless a great deal o interest expressed both by them and by the bacteriologists. This viewing of the bacillus in the blood is new and the bac teriologists find in it a step of importance in its scientific aspects. Physicians find in it a field in which the imagination can run riot. It seems but reasonable to as-sume that the bacillus will be present in the blood long before the irritation, so on doen-seated, makes itself known t attendant a new and early way of de-termining the condition of his patient. The medical world will hang with intense interest on the development of the new

Dining-Rooms and Politics.

Lowell Courier-Citizen.

The big hotels in Atlantic City have united in bouncing their negro waiters and substituting girls. There is said to be some politics in the movement, as the colored voters, most of them waiters, have a good deal to say about the running of the city. If they are forced to go elsewhere by losing em-ployment the white folks will have ployment the white folks will have things their own way. The fitness of women for waiters' duty is an a gen-eral proposition undoubted; but walt-ing in a board-walk hotel is not the easiest job in the world for man or

Safety Chains for Window-Cleaners. PORTLAND, Feb. 13 .- (To the Ed. tor.)-Now that Portland's office and other buildings are going beyond the ordinary three and four stories to ten and more, with hundreds of windows to be cleaned—would it not be well for the City Council to pass an ordinance such as other cities have, com-pelling owners to furnish each window with slots into which a safety chain or rope shall be put as the window-cleaner performs his work? Otherwise, we shall be horrified by more than one tragedy. JOHN E. BOYS.

Wants Marconi to Be Honored Now.

New York Press. Anna Held, the actrees, desires to appear at a benefit for a fund to erect a monument to Marconi, the inventor of wireless telegraphy. She thinks Marconi should be so honored before his death.

And Frederick Had a Gargoyle.

"Willet's "Gargoyle" is found in an ar ticle in the Century magazine on Pots-dam. There, in Frederick the Great's writing room, "his pet brass gargoyle still disgorges warm air." The connection is now clear.

SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE. HE girl who has no figure to speak of usually figures on her face.

It's a lucky man who is able to pledge

his word of honor at the pawnbroker's. Most people seek the frivolities of soclety to escape the boredom of their own society.

When a woman hits her husband for a little pin money, she is likely to make a fow striking remarks.

After all, fame is shortlived. Who can tell offhand the name of the Democratic Presidential candidate against Grant the second time, or who was heavyweight champion before Sullivan?

A Grand Army Funeral.

L saw a tottering line of marchers go; Their step was halt, their progress slow. No glittering show of pageantry it was; There was no blare of martial music, and no guns

Were in their hands. No jaunty banners Did they bear aloft, save only one-The dear-bought flag which they had Its radiant folds in somber black arrayed.

This was the straggling cohort that had The horrid dangers of a brothers' war. They prated not of glory nor the high

Inspired courage that was theirs;

They vaunted not the deeds that they had done. It was a guard of honor to a grave, And silently they moved to follow one Whose duty called. It was the pass-

ing of the brave. It seems an unnecessary cruelty that water wagons are built so high,

It is easy for men who live in monasteries to tell others how to be good.

lature will adjourn this week, A fool and a sage fraternize only when they are drunk or in love.

Have patience, brethren. The Legis-

Rosemary and Rue.

In the wonderful inspired days of long ago a youth and a maid sat one night by a broad, moon-silvered river. The long ago might have been a year, a decade or a cycle of time back along the broad highway of dead eternity; it matters not. Yesterday is fust as irrevocably a part of the long ago as the beginning of the world, if some joy died thereon

They were young, these two, but a wisdom far beyond the numbering of their years had come to them, and as they sat and watched the woolng of the moonbeams and the ripples, they felt the numbing weight of it. It was the girl who drow aside the tapestry of silence which the witchery of the Summer night had hung about them. 'I am going out of your life tomorrow," she said in an even voice which emotion strove in vain to make tremble. She might have been speaking to the river, the stars, the night, or the youth by her side. None answered, and she gathered up the threads of talk again. "What a pleasant Summer this has been! God has been

very good to us." A locust shrilled in a distant tree-ton and the first breath of Autumn touched their faces. "And now it is over, We have trod the happy path through our field of flowers and cannot retrace our steps. We are at the desert's edge, Whatever may come to us now will be only a mirage." The boy-man at her side said nothing, but in the white light of the ardent moon she saw that his face was set as if he looked into the face of wrists and arms, and report each week to the principal. to the mellowed tinkling of a mandolin. The girl who had been brave shuddered and spoke again. "It is too high and wide-this desert place. join hands across it." The other looked at the dimpled water and kept his silence. At last a star shot athwart the bosom of the river. "It is our omen," she said, rising. "It is like my dream. This is

> the end. Auf wiedersehen." The boy stood beside her a moment, kissed her brow as the faithful might kiss the brow of the Madonna, and left her with the river and the moonbeams and the stars.

Compliment for President-Elect Taft. Washington (D. C.) Cor. New York Eve-

Charles P. Taft, at a banquet the other evening, told a story on his big brother Bill. "One day a woman came to Hill's office," said Brother Charley, "to ask help in the case of her boy. He had been ex-amined for West Point and passed handsomely, but he was a quarter-inch under the required height. His mother wanted

the requirement waived,
"She pleaded with Bill with tears in her eyes and he was immovable. Then she told him about Jiminy; what a good boy he was, and how he loved to fight, and ought to make a good soldier. Bill perked 'We need more of that sort of boys,' aid. 'All right, I'll waive the rule and let him in.

"The woman had about given up in de-spair, and was quite taken off her feet at his sudden surrender. She jumped up and started effusively to thank him; but she couldn't think of anything good enough to say. "'Mr. Secretary,' she finally got out, 'you are just too good for anything. I-I-I-why, Mr. Secretary, do you know, you just aren't half as fat as folks say

Mississippl to Ignore Lincoln Day.

Jackson, Miss., Dispatch to New York Tribune. The birthday of Abraham Lincoln will not be celebrated in Mississippi, nor will the school children of the state get even a half holiday. Governor Noel has been requested by the Grand Army of the Republic and by others. in and out of the state, to call official attention to the fact that February 12 is Mr. Lincoln's birthday, but he asserts that he has no authority to name holidays or to direct that the people of the state observe other than days made legal holidays by law. Governor Noel laid the proposition before mem-bers of the Board of Education of the state, and they declined to have any-thing to do with the matter.

Carrie Nation Dodges English Bottles.

London Globe.

In order to prevent the throwing of bottles and other mussiles, Mrs. Carrie Nation, the American, was prevented from appearing a second time as a music hall performer in London.

Baldness and Health lu Senators.

Washington, D. C., Post,
Dr. Woods Hutchinson says baid heads
are conducive to health. That probably
accounts for the longevity of United States Senators.