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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1909.

THE TARIFF AND THE POOR. Perhaps there is no subject in the

world around which mistaken beliefs cluster so densely as around the protective tariff. Political spelibinders have befogged it for campaign advantage. Millionaires to whom the tariff is a mine of wealth seculously cultivate the delusion that in some mysterious way it raises wages and lowers prices. How it can raise wages when hundreds of thousands of foreign laborers are imported every year bid down the price of jobs is a matter of faith rather than reason How it can lower prices when almost every dutiable article is controlled by a trust is another enigma.

Anybody who cares to understand exactly what the protective tariff does to the average wage-earner and his family may gratify his wish by reading Miss Tarbell's instructive magaarticle about it. This gifted woman presents her facts with enviable serenity, but if she shricked with rage over them nobody could blame her, for they unfold a tale of humdeception and rascallty which probably has few parallels in history. If the American consumer is not an ass, it is marvelous how well he imitates the docile stupidity of that meck beast of burden. Take, for example, the emollient which is commonly served out to us when we complain of the rising cost of living. "Yes, the cost of living has risen," it is said, "but behold how wages have ad-You spend more, but, praised be Allah, you have more to

Miss Tarbell punctures this fridescent fraud with calm satire. Since 1896 the average cost of goods of all sorts has increased 35 per cent, while the average increase of wages has been 19 per cent. The difference, which is 17 per cent, comes out of the people who earn the wages, and goes to the trusts. At the late hearings before the Congressional com mittee on the tariff, Dalzell and his fellow-standpatters seldom falled to sneer when it was said of a particular duty that it made this article or that one cost a penny more to the consumer. Who cares for a penny? In reply it might be said that the protected milthat the penny belongs of right to the | time, just as other workingmen do. shop girl or seamstress who has earned it, and not to the tariff baron who uses the forms of law to rob her

Finally, Miss Tarbell shows clearly enough that to the people who bear duties a cent or two added cost of a pair of shoes, a butter ladie. a tin cup, is a pretty serious matter. It means the difference between a surplus and a deficit in the family budget. In the last analysis, the protective tariff, as we now have it, makes it harder for the shop girl to live without selling her virtue and for the workingman to feed, clothe and school his children. At the other extreme, it adds to the superfluities of the Pittsburg millionaire and swells the revenue of Standard Oil.

One of the common apologies for the exorbitant tariff is that, however egregiously it fools the farmer and pilfers from the kitchen maid and plucks the day laborer, still it does nothing for Standard Oil. Nothing on the surface, but a little below the surface Dingleyism is a veritable gold mine for Mr. Rockefeller and churches and schools. Miss Tarbell shows how the octopus gathers in a hurvest from the tinplate duty. duty, which is one and a half per cent, is rebated to any person who imports tinplate, manufactures it and exports it again. Now mark. All the tinplate made in this country is controlled by a trust, which sells its product by the wholesale for \$4 a hundred here and for \$3 a hundred in England. The farmer's wife cannot afford to go to England to buy her dipper and pie tins, but Standard Oil makes money by going there to buy its sheet tin to make oil cans of. It gets the material at the foreign price, pays the duty, makes the can, fills it with oil and ships it to China. the Government pays back the duty By this neat trick, Mr. Rockefeller's benevolent company cleans up some \$2,000,000 a year. Meanwhile the docile American consumer pays the duty- and the bonus which the plate trust adds to the duty, and he gets no rebate.

Miss Tarbell's article is one of the most sensible contributions to tariff literature that has ever been written. There is not a word of buncombe in It, nothing but the plain facts of the stupendous swindle and its destructive offects on the family life of the poor. Like all unjust taxes, the tariff burden lies heaviest on the backs least able to bear it.

WAR TAX FORESHADOWED.

A stamp act is one of the measures likely to be brought before Congress at an early day. Not only are the enormous expenses of the Government to be met from month to month but an enormous deficit the legacy of official extravagance is to be met and resort will be had to war measures for replenishing the sadly depleted

funds in the National Treasury. A war tax in a time of profound What an arraignment of official and legislative extravagance! Mr. McVeagh, it is said, approaches the work before him as Secretary of the Treasury with a sense of grave responsibility and some perplexity. "The Government must have money,"

and means to get it that Congress be distributed from Spokane and other if she is not in additional bondage to ILLITERACY GROWS IN THE SOUTH NEEDY FAMILIES OF POLICEMEN will sanction. If Mr. Franklin Mc-Veagh is a true namesake of Ben Franklin he may be depended upon to introduce early in the fray some economies into the administration of governmental affairs that will slience the clamor for "more," while meeting the demands of the deficit which have become so insistent as to demand a war tax upon the business of the country for their liquidation.

THE MOON AND THE SABBATH.

The fact that Rabbi Jonah Wise, of Temple Beth Israel, has expressed himself in favor of holding worship in the synagogues of his people on Sunday merits more than passing at-This tendency, which is widespread among the more progressive worshipers of the Jewish faith, implies the disuse of the traditional Sabbath (Saturday). Wise says truly that this ancient holy day is more honored in the breach than the observance already, and the change, therefore, would be in large measure merely a formal one. Still, it is noteworthy that such men as he are in favor of making it. Perhaps the only denomination which now adheres strictly to the observance the Biblical Sabbath is that of the Adventists, who make it the fundamental article of their faith. The origin of the Sabbath is na-

turally lost in the obscurity of antiquity, but it is a safe conjecture that it was closely connected with the worship of the moon, which appears as a goddess in many Oriental faiths, and also in the mythology of the Greeks. Among the last-named people the moon was worshiped under the title Diana, the chaste huntress. In lands farther east the name of the delty was various, but the cuit was fairly constant. The four quarters of the moon naturally led these primitive devotees to divide the month into four weeks, and we may safely infer that the first Sabbath ever celebrated fell on the date of a new moon. Astronomical difficulties soon led to the fixation of the Sabbath on every seventh day, without much regard to the moon's phases, but the origin of the holy day is pretty certainly as it has been indicated here. The story that the Lord rested on that day after creating the world was taken over from the Babylonians. Indeed, there are traces in Hebrew literature of a commingling of Babylonian and other Oriental cults with their own aboriginal faith. The prophets found occasion nov and then to rebuke the people for their attention to "new moons and Sabbaths." Here the language plainly indicates the connection between the weekly holy day and the quarters of the moon. These curious facts are merely to remind readers that, while Rabbi Wise may perhaps violate some traditions, he really makes no inroads upon the divine law.

A JUST DECISION. The decision of Judge Morrow in a recent case, in which the question of exacting pay for time not actually spent in work was involved, is in the interest of simple justice. The suit was brought to compel the payment of a bill for plumbing, to which was added the customary charge of time occupied in going to and from a job returning for forgotten tools and other delays costly to the employer and without benefit to him. Accordlionaires seem to care a great deal ing to this decision plumbers must go for it. Again, it may be remarked to and from their work on their own ing to this decision plumbers must go

It is surprising that payment has not been resisted upon this point long ago, and not surprising that when submitted to a court of equity plumbers should be put on a basis with other laborers. The laborer, in what- bushel last September, just after the the principal burden of the Dingley ever capacity, is worthy of his hire, and he should receive pay in full the time he puts at his work. But it is his business to get to and from his work, not the employer's business to get him back and forth.

> THE "EXPERIMENTAL" DECISION. The full text of the Interstate Comerce Commission decision in the Spokane rate case was printed in yesterday's Oregonian. As predicted by this paper when the first news of the decision was received, its effect depends largely upon the attitude of the railroads, to plicity and content the French Cathwhom the details of adjustment are left. The language of the decision reflects in numerous paragraphs the hopeless task confronted during the twenty-six months in which the Commission struggled with the problem. "We realize," said the Commissioners, "that this case should be disposed of in some more comprehensive manner, but after much consideration have been able to determine upon no other order which would not be open to legal objection. The carriers may, if they desire, present to the Commission, before the effective date of the order, some scheme for the readjustment of these intermediate rates. If approved, the Commission will strike off the present order in favor of that

> That the Commission was far from sure of its ground, is further shown in the statement that "We wish to emphasize the fact that the conclusion reached is of necessity in a measure experimental. If, in an honest attempt to work out this idea, any un-expected difficulty is encountered, or any unforeseen result produced, or if the throes of growth at their the reduction in revenue is, upon an doors are hushed at the threshold, actual trial, more than has been anticipated, the Commission will, upon application of either party, make such deal with less-than-carload commodity rates, the Commission acknowledges that "the carriers themselves are better qualified to deal intelligently with

that subject." The entire rate fabric or structur west of the Missouri River is so closely reduction in any given district sets in motion influences that are felt throughout the entire territory. The decision in the Spokane case has started the movement, and it is doubtful if there is a railroad expert in the general public and churchly senthe United States, who can accurately transportation committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce is urging that complaint be made before the wiped out. Hence the probability that Interstate Commerce Commission to secure reduction in distributive rates grieved, can afford. The entire quesout of Portland. The new Spokane rate is supposed to be based on the earnings of the business. If that rate is met at Portland, 400 miles farther west, it is obvious that the earnings on the through traffic must be less than on the traffic that is halted at Spokane. If this loss cannot be partly advantage of the roads to haul no

interior points.

This is exactly what Spokane and | for divorce. other interior points hope to ac-complish. They can succeed if the riage a practically indissoluble derailroads decide that the rates on the back haul from Portland are too low to admit of meeting water competition with a low through rate. Commission's "experimental" decision has not only passed the main features of the rate question back to the railroads for adjustment, but with the Spokane order it has also weakened their position to such an extent that there may no longer exist sufficient incentive for meeting ocean competition. Instead of employing a man to fight the railroads it might be a good time for the transportation committee of the Chamber of Commerce to employ someone to work harmoniously with them, and endeavor to straighten out this tangle into which the Spokane case decision seems to be leading us. more ways than one the interests of Portland and the railroads in this matter are mutual.

WHEAT IN FARMERS' HANDS.

The Government report showing heat stocks in farmers' hands on March 1st to be 143,000,000 bushels landed like a bombshell in the Chicago wheat pit yesterday, causing a slump of about three cents This was about 20,000,000 bushel. bushels more than the estimate made by an expert generally reported to be a special representative of Mr. Patten If the Government figures could be relied upon as accurate, there would seem to be some difficulty in the attempted corner being carried to a successful consummation. nately for Mr. Patten and his farmer friends, the Government report in the past has almost invariably discle figures much in excess of those which

afterwards came into view. The Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California figures in yesterday's report are not yet available in detail, but if they are no more accurate than those which were credited to the four states in the report issued in March, 1908, the total for the United States can be pared down a great many million bushels, and still be sufficiently high to cover all the wheat that is still unsold. In March, 1908, this report showed stocks in farmers hands to be 148,721,000 bushels. In this total were included 10,314,000 bushels in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and 2,257,000 bushels in California, the Oregon figures being about fifty per cent too high. The striking inaccuracy of the California figures was demonstrated in the importation by that state from Oregon and Washington alone of more than 3,000,000 bushels of wheat in the succeeding four months

Another feature of the suspiciously large stocks reported in farmers' hands is the Government's own figures on last year's crop, on the re-quirements for seed and home consumption, and the shipments. erop was estimated by the Govern-ment at 664,602,000 bushels. The Department of Agriculture estimates on requirements for seed and home con sumption in 1906 and 1907 were 527, 000,000 bushels. Naturally, they were no smaller last year.

Adding to these requirements the shipped since the 1908 crop began moving, we have a total of 667,000,000 oushels, an amount which clearly indicates that every bushel that is exported between March 1st and the time when new-crop wheat is available must come from the carry-over of the 1907 crop. That this carry-over was by no means top-heavy is apparent when it is recalled wheat began selling above \$1 per new crop began moving. Even with a carry-over stock as heavily padded as that of stocks reported in farmers' hands, it is not clear that the mar-ket should be very weak with the world's crop of 1908 falling 77,500,000 bushels short of the average for the past five years, and the consumption materially greater.

A COMPARISON IN DIVORCES.

The divorce idea has penetrated the heretofore impregnable precincts of Canada-not the portion where dwell in serene, nonprogressive simolics, but the larger domain settled by a newer population and their descendants from the English provinces and the United States.

The customs of living and the hab-Its of life in the old province of Quebec have remained fixed during century of surrounding growth. The dress, houses, environment and social customs of these simple, upright, easily controlled and perfectly satisfied people belong allke to the yesterdays and todays of their history. Un-questioning obedience to churchly customs and priestly decrees, they live literally as their fathers lived and will die as their fathers died. Their women are mothers-home-keepers daughters of the church, their place in the economy of nature being fixed by the bounds of their vocations. Indus trious and obedient, they belong to the yearly, narrowing class of both men and women, who have all the rights they want. Divorce is, of course, unknown and unthought of among them. Rumors from the great world that seethes and murmurs in lest they reach the ears of the young men and maidens (especially ter) with disturbing effect. Divorces odification of its order as may seem as shown by the record are increasing In explaining its failure to in Canada, but they are unheard of among these primitive people.

We, across the border, smile indeed at the increase of divorces noted, evidently with some apprehension, there being now as we are gravely told, a total of twenty-four applications for divorce before the Dominion Parliainterwoven and interdependent that a ment, which if all are successful will be as many as were granted during the first twenty years after the confederation. This relatively small num ber of divorces for the entire Dominton is not, however, entirely due to timent against it. It costs upward of predict where the end will be. The \$1000 to get an application for diverce before the Senate, the power to which appeal is made, which is, of course, more than the average husband or wife, however seriously agtion is treated in Canada so differently from the way in which it is treated in the United States that no comparison can be instituted between these moral or ethical grounds. Clearly the cost of divorce in Canada makes it utterly impossible for the poverty-stricken wife of the officials need the money. equalized, it will, of course, be to the drunkard or the bitterly oppressed wife of the human brute to think of and it is up to him to devise ways freight through to Portland that can release from her marital bonds, even last October and November.

a creed that admits of but one cause

cree in Canada represent one extreme of the divorce question; those which allow divorce for trivial causes, as is the case in some parts of the United States represent the other extreme. It is scarcely necessary to add that if one extreme or the other must be accepted in lieu of a just medium between the two, the American method is in closer accord with the strict interpretation of individual right and justice, which declares that no human being should be held in cruel bondage from which there is absolutely no release. If divorce is increasing in Canada, even under the restrictions that make it practically impossible in a vast majority of cases of marital misery even to apply for one, the inference is fair that a demand will arise as the years go on for an adjustment of the matter that will be in accordance with the law of humanity and of justice.

Citizens in many parts of Waverly addition have been practically cut off from traffic of all kinds for several months owing to the heavy cuts be ing made in the streets of that section during the very worst time of the year for such work. Some of the streets have been barred to vehicles of all kinds for weeks from a wheelbarrow to a hearse, and almost inconceivable perplexity and inconvenience has resulted. With the wisdom born of experience the residents of that section are early in the field asking that lateral sewers may be ex-tended into their district connecting with the great Brooklyn tube now approaching completion. They want the sewers put in before the hard-surface pavement contemplated is laid, thus obviating another slege with disrupted streets next Winter, or at some equally unpropitious season later on. Being thrifty, long-suffering folk, it may be hoped that they will succeed in securing sewer connection promptto the end that the streets may be passable next Winter and thereafter. Full half the inconvenience and two-thirds of the expense attendant upon the improvement of our streets might be obviated by the use of head work in conjunction with city engineering. This statement has so often been verified by experience that no further proof of it is necessary.

The hilarious "shorts" who hammered the Chicago wheat market so vigorously yesterday, on account of the Government report showing 143,-000,000 bushels of wheat in farmers' nands, may have been too hasty. Suppose that big supply was all in the hands of members of the American Society of Equity, which is on record as demanding that its members hold their wheat for \$1.25 per bushel. There is some danger attached to selling imaginary wheat at \$1.13 per bushel when the man who owns the real stuff declines to sell at less than \$1.25 per bushel.

A Washington dispatch announces that Senator Chamberlain will preside at a meeting of the Civic Forum in Carnegie Hall, New York, and that he will describe the operations of the Australian ballot, initiative and referendum and direct primary in Oregon." In order that New Yorkers nay know exactly what these "operations" have been, it is to be hoped that George will not omit any of the details. He should take Jonathan along with him for a prompter, to make sure that the matter is set forth in its proper light.

One man vetoed more than fifty acts of the ninety members of the Oregon Legislature. This must be an other of those much-heard-of relics in the antiquated constitution, of a system which the people are said to be fast leaving in the rear. One man setting up his judgment, as Governor, against that of ninety Legislators is ntolerant presumption, if not arrogance, in a government where numbers are supposed to rule. We wonler that this matter has escaped the notice of Lawgiver U'Ren.

What St. Paul calls "the foolishness of preaching" is pretty well illustrated by Manager Burnham's blast against 'immoral plays' in New York. seems to have doubled the demand for tickets. Could the blast have been meant for an advertisement in disguise? Such things have happened in this wicked world.

Mr. Young, aspirant for Portland's Postmaster, need not think he has en singled out, from among Senator Bourne's favorites, for disap-pointment, There's Mr. Schuebel who wanted to be District Attorney.

If the white fist champion who went down before Mr. Johnson had been as careful of the white race's supremacy as John L. Sullivan, it would not now be necessary for Jim Jeffries to act the rescue hero.

Mr. Roosevelt walked with Mrs Roosevelt three miles to church through the snow, and reports that he is having a corking time in private life. Somehow we should like to hear from Mrs. Roosevelt.

Alaska salmon packers will cut down their output this year. If Columbia River packers could agree on anything whatsoever it would be halled as the wonder of the age. The British Isles have been im-

by a foreign host, but the Isles are doing their best to prevent any future invasion. The business of the special legis-lative session is to "correct mis-takes." Yet they say they are going

to get through in a day. If plumbers cannot collect for time going to and from work, they will probably not ride in hext Labor day parade in automobiles.

Ex-Senator Platt is going down to Washington occasionally "because he cannot help it." There could be no other possible reason.

President Taft will come west in August, perhaps. The Rose Festival will be in June. He ought to be told about it.

must not overlook the fact that the

This is the rain that didn't come

Worse for Whites Than Negro Voters; Only Help In Republican Party. Julian Harris in Uncle Remus's Home

Magazine, Atlanta. This brings us to the disfranchisement of the negro, the very best and the very worst move that a Southern state could runlco.

unfair to the negro in disfranch en the other, in our method at least, we have been wantonly unjust to the Illiterate white voter. Not many uneducated scuthern whites-voters and soon-to-be voters? See where Georgia or Alabama or South Carolina stands in the percentage of fillteracy.

The educational restriction put on the negro has proved to him a stimulus to acquire an education. And he is going get it. Often he may not be able to ach to calculus and Greek, and just as ten when he can he is obnoxious; but that is beside the question. He can and will learn his three R's; and while the negro is fitting himself for suffrage, the ing and whittling and forgetting that even grandfathers, though dead, soon become great-grandfathers, while the grandson becomes impossible as an au

Logically, this means that within the next 15 or 25 years the negro, armed with his ballet and carrying his educational credentials will inquire if his vote is ripe -and it will be. And the white illiterate voter? He has doubled the South's burden—or rather by the disfranchisement of the negro, the illiterate white will have been made a double burden in his ignorance and lack of ambition; for the od has not only kept the white man at a standstill, but he can no longer count against a black vote.

It is because this cituation is being realized that the disfranchisement act may be termed the best and the worst thing for the South-for Georgia, as an in-

It means that we must soon begin to look to the Republican party—or the party in power as opposed to Democracy—to help solve our troubles when the negro rote arrives. . And that is where it is

It is in the present orippling of the negro vote in Georgia (and we use Georgia as representing the South) that the negro can never step over a certain line e South. But the North does understand fully the essence this feeling, this determination n the South. concerning the negro; which inheres not in prejudice, but in fact. President Roosevelt has begun to under-

stand the situation in the South. He has pened the way for a Republican President to be put in close touch with Southerners and with their ideas and ideals President-elect Taft has a wide and won derful opportunity. The way in which he handles a doubly delicate situation will have a vital bearing on the making of history in the next 10 or 15 years.

MOST KANSANS LAWBREAKERS Yet They Are Puzzled Why They Cun't Be Good, Automatically.

New York Sun. The Atchison Globe is authority for the statement that almost every Kansan is a habitual lawbreaker, and by lawbreaking does not mean breaches of city ordices, but violation of state statutes, appalling state of the law in Kansas, is to what citizens must not do, is submitted: To bet on an election is unlawful. Yet

at every election betting on the result is so common as to attract no attention. It is a felony to give another an office In consideration of his vote or influence Every politician in the state of any imce violates this law regularly and

ept household work of daily necessity, is a lawbreaker. This law is violated by practically every citizen of the state Hunting on Sunday is unlawful, yet

ousands of men hunt every Sunday. It unlawful to hunt without a license, yet practically no hunting licenses are issued. It is unlawful to hunt at any time on This law is violated by every man who hunts at all.

Any game of chance is a felony. In thousands of stores are slot machines, To play cards for prizes is a peniten tiary offense. The women who play cards at afternoon parties for prizes are liable to imprisonment in the pesitentiary. Yet the newspapers are full of accounts of these parties, and the names of the winners of prizes are given.

It is unlawful to sell tickets in any raffle. The man who raffles a gun, or watch, or buggy, is running the risk of the penitentiary. The children who sell chances in church raffles are violating It is unlawful to neglect to provide shel-ter for cattle during bad weather. Cattle

are everywhere fed without shelter; every cattle-feeder in the state could be sentenced to imprisonment one year under To sell a cigarette to a young man

under 15 is a violation of law, although a bill is now pending in the Legislature to raise the age of consent to 18 years. It is also unlawful for a boy under 16 to smoke a cigarette.

The general impression has been given that Kansas was not only the Eculabland of corn and wine portrayed in old Aifalfa Coburn's word pictures, but a state where the passage of a law worked additional perfections in the Kansan automatically and without any effort on his part. If such things can be in Kansas as are now revealed to us, what shall we

Joseph Pulitzer's Altruism.

Boston Transcript.

The emphasis which the New York
World gives to the position of the Indianapolis News, its associate in the thei proceedings, recalls this estimate which Arthur Brisbane once made of Mr. Pulitzer: "When he was a poor lad sleeping in the City Hail Park he deliberated what he could do to help other poor lads who were sleeping there. When he had tucked away \$20, -000,000 he deliberated what he would do to help the other men who had tucked away \$20,000,000." Now he is proved each time they were invaded seeing what he can do to help papers which printed the Panama

> Washington, D. C. Post A popoorn machine exploded at Watonga, Okla., knocked a lot of holes in a blacksmith shop and a feed store and scattered popcorn over half the

Popcorn Machine on the Warpath.

Mightier Than the Pen. Kansas City Star. Since Orville Wright has taken to

writing for the magazines it may be inferred that he regards the pen as mightier than the soared.

Triolets: Before and After. Chicago Record-Herald.

He used to count the moments lost
When he and she were not tegether;
He sought her then at any cost.
He used to count the moments lost.
Though all the panes were dimmed by frost.
Or though 'twere bilthest, fairest weather.
He used to count the moments lost.
When he and she were not together.

It seems to fill his heart with pain
To have her nightly sit beside him;
He finds a night off hard to gain;
It seems to fill his heart with pain
When he is called on to explain.
And when excuses are denied him.
It seems to fill his heart with pain
To have her nightly sit beside him

Deserving Ones Should Be Helped Through an Opera Fund, Each Year. PORTLAND March 8 -- (To the Edier.) The case of the family of the late Policeman Gittings, as reported in The Oregonian, naturally arouses general sympathy. It is painful to realize that the wife and children of a police If on the one hand the South has been officer, whose life was taken while he was on duty, should be in actual want for their daily needs.

But is not this case similar to others that are liable to occur at any time, and does not the pitiable condition of this deserving family suggest that some action should be taken, not only to relieve their suffering, but to provide for other families that are left tute by the death or disability of police

Portland is a large and rapidly-grow ing city, and the members of her police force are not overpaid. At the ordinary cost of living, a policeman's salary will bardly enable him to accumulate much of a competence for his family especially if his life is cut short during his leat years. Or, he might be totally disabled. Such a mistorium leabled. Such a misfortune would nly add to me distress of his family if it was dependent on the father's rnings. carnings. There is a great deal more than ordinary hazard. Their lives may be in peril at any time, as guardians of the peace and protectors of the under the cover of night. They never tell when they will be rec lay down their lives to save the lives property of others. Some action property of others. Some action families of the department, when the breadwinner is taken away or disabled.

cago has a policemen's benefit as sociation, composed largely of members of the Police Department, and it was formed for the purpose of providing eller for families whose breadwinners, solicemen, have lost their lives or been isabled on the force, or been compelled o retire from the infirmities of age. The Chicago Policemen's Benefit Assoation has done this for the past years by procuring a high-class theat-rical troups and giving a play in the Auditorium Theater. It is said that the hullding is donated to the police for the occasion. Members of the poce force sell tickets for all the formances and the public naturally pa-tronizes the enterprise very liberally There, a two weeks' engagement of a good opera company nets the association about \$35,000 per year, and this constitutes a fund for the relief of po-

licemen's needy families.

Would it not be well if Portland would imitate this plan to create a fund for the relief of such cases as the one that first attracted attention, and other deserving ones that may occur at any time? Of course, a large fund would not be needed. An engagement of an opera company for two or three nights each Winter would doubtless net enough money to relieve all deserving cases. An opera company would probably bring better results serving cases. than a lecture course or any other form of entertainment. If a permanent association, composed of business men and members of the Police Department, was formed for the above purposes. ose, all needy cases could be cared for and the public would be given an op-portunity to share in the responsibility of supporting these who have been reduced to want through the perils of police duty.

uld the plan outlined not be given a trial here? W. W. CUTLER.

CLEAR WAY FOR THE PRACTICAL

Answer to Edison-Harriman Demand for Engineers, Not Literary Men. New York Herald. Mr. Edison follows E. H. Harriman in expressing through the Yale News a slighting opinion of college education for

men of affairs. He says: What the country needs now is the practical, skilled engineer who is capable of doing
anything. In three or four hundred years,
when the country is settled and commercialism is diminished, there will be time for the
literary men. At present we want engineers, industrial man, good husinesslike
managers and railroad men.

There is in this, as in most such statements, an element of truth. One good engineer may be worth more to the country than a dozen third-rate writers or a

nundred shyster lawyers But the idea of postponing literary and scholarly effort for "three or four hun-dred years" while the country grows up is the notion of a one-sided man, absorbed in practical details. The country will never be "settled;" commercialism will never be "diminished;" the time will never come when the men of the nation may relax their efforts and sit down as if at the close of a day's work to enjoy the arts at leisure. For such a nation it would be a day's end in bitter truth.

Mr. Edison and many like him see in reverse the course of human progress. invention does not smooth the way for the ideal. Ideas do clear the road for practical men and make them possible. No inventor could have done for France and for Europe what Voltaire did. The great material development of Italy and Germany followed and did not precede the intellectual revival of German and Italian genius and its devotion to politleal freedom. Our own republic was not established for material reasons, but for an ideal of liberty. Name the greatest men of all time and you will have in the list no engineer or inventor, as such, but those who have by tongue or pen ap-pealed to men's souls, or who in the field or forum have led great popular movements.

There is always too much danger of neglecting thought for things, ideas for machinery. No theory of education that aggravates this danger is consistent with National well-being.

Repeated Violations of Game Law.

PORTLAND, March 5.—(To the Editor.)
—For several weeks past there has been considerable interest taken in game laws and game protection, and it is certainly time something was done. Good game laws were enacted by the Legislature. laws that in due course of time should give some relief, but I ask State Game Warden Stevenson why some effort is not made to enforce the laws as they now stand, and stop the hounding and shooting of deer? Are we to have any reason to expect better efforts from his office in the future than we have had in the post?

A prominent business man informs me that he can prove that deer are being run with dogs daily at Scappoose. At any time this is bad enough, but at this time of the year it is criminal. Letters been received from Tillamook and sburg that deer are being hounded with dogs and being shot. Again, I ask Mr. Stevenson: Can you

give us a reason for permitting this? E. A. PARSONS.

He's Otherwise Engaged.

Chicago News.

Let empires totier to their fall
Or fall with horrid clatter,
And my concern for that is smak—
To me it will not matter.

Let freedom shrick, or moan, or yell,
To her I would not raily.

You see, the honest truth to tell,
I'm taken up with Saily.

Let lightnings flash and thunders peal
And cyclones swift, unsparing,
Their death and desclation deal;
It's little I am caring.
Bhould flary volcanees spout
Destruction through each valley.
That I should notice it I doubt.
I'm taken up with Sally.

Let mighty armies battle wage. Whatever you might mention in great events and I'll engage. That I'd not pay attention. All interruptions I detest. In primose paths I daily, And don't feel any interest. In anything but Sally.

Life's Sunny Side

a humor peculiarly his own. He looks at the world in a half-amused, half-indulgent manner sometimes very annoying to his friends. One day, when in town he dropped into a restaurant for lunch, was a tidy although not a pretentious by tablishment. After a good meal he called to the waitress and inquired what kind of could be had.

"Applepiemincepieralsinpieblueberryp i e custardplepeachpleandstrawberry s h e r t-cake," the young woman replied, glibly. cake," the young woman replied, glass, "Will you please say that again?" be asked, leaning a trifle forward.

lightning rate. "Andstrawberryshort-cake," she concluded with emphasis. "Would you mind doing it once more?" be said.

The waltress looked her disgust, and The walfress looked her disgust, and started in a third time, prosponding the words in a defautly clear tone.

"Thank you," he remarked, when she had finished. "For the life of me I can't see how you do it. But I like to hear it. It's very interesting—very. Give me apple pie please, and thank you very much."—Tit-Bits.

A beggar rang a suburban doorbell. The ady of the house appeared, frowned at the man, and said: "Go away, please, I haven't got any cold victuals, or old clothes, or old boots,

or old avercoats, or-"Excuse me, ma'am," the bengar hum bly interrupted. "I didn't want nothin' to eat or wear. I just called to see, ma'am, to see if you had an old automobile to give away."—Tit-Bits.

A Representative in Congress who is the father of several bright girls, tells a story whereof one daughter is the main figure.

"For a long time," says the Representative, "I had the bad habit of hanging about the lower fleer when the girls had men callers. One evening I had settled in an easy chair in the reception room, just off the drawing room, when one of my girls, who was talking to a bright chap from our own state, called our own state, called out:

" What is it, daughter? "It is 9 o'clock, dad, the hour when Tom and I usually go into committee."

- Harper's Weekly.

The late Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, was noted for his ready retorts and epigrams, which were not always devoid of sting and amart to those to

whom they were addressed.

It is related that once when engaged in a controversy with a Senator from Delaware, he evaded the real question "I thank the Senator from that great state which has three countles at low tide and two countles at high tide."—

Youth's Companion. Australians still tell stories of the Colonial Volunteers, although the war is a far memory. One, a member of the stock exchange, was left one wet and miserable night to guard a wagon

load of goods. He shivered in the unsheltered place for some hours pendering many things, and then a bright thought streek him just as the Colonel came around on

his tour of inspection.
"Colonel," he said, "how much is this wagon worth?"
"I don't know," was the answer. "I don't know," was the answer. "Much or little, we can't afford to less

"Well, but, Colonel," persisted the amateur soldier, "you might give me a rough idea of the value." "About £200," said the Colonel test-"Very well," was the answer, "I will come down to the camp and give you a check for the amount. Then I'll turn in. I wouldn't catch my death of cold for twice that much."

What the Colonel said is not re-

corded.-Melbourne Times. Wit illumines one of the dueling stories in Monsieur Ronzier-Derelere's recent book, "Sur le Pre." Prince Pierre Bonaparte and a French

gentleman. Monsieur de la Valette, fought with pistols.

Monsieur De la Valette fired first and missed. The Prince fired, hit De la missed. The Prince fired, hit De la Valette just above the belt, but did not wound him, owing to a five-franc plece in his waistroat pocket, against which the bullet was flattened.

"Sir," said Prince Bonaparte to his adversary, holding out his hand, "let us make friends, and allow me to congratulate you on the foresight with which you have invested your money."

—Exchange.

Exchange. Guzzle (after he had succeeded in waking his wife)-Open the dorah! Mrs. Guzzle (head out of the second story window)-Are you mober? Guzzle-Tesh.

Mrs. Guzzle-Then say "reciprocity, -Fick-Me-Up.

Sam-Mamma, did Ged make you? Mother-Yes dear. Sam-And father, too? Mother-Yes. Sam-And sister, too? Mother-Certainly am-And me, too?

Mother-Certainly, foolish Sam-He's right along, isn't he?-Harper's Weekly. Fine Furs Plentiful Up North.

Moose Jaw. Canada, Dispatch.
Reports from the Hudson Bay district, brought in by dogtrain from Norway House, Moose Factory, and Port
Churchill, show an extraordinary fur
catch of the more expensive varieties
this Winter. With the lake and trails
in fine condition at present, this trip
of 1100 miles overland to being made in
22 days by doursied with a rest of two of 1100 miles everland is being made in 22 days by dogsled with a rest of two days at Norway House. En route to Winnipeg market, these parties from the remote North find this the first railway connection. Hudson Bay trappers' catches and independent operators are arriving hero daily. The black fex whose skin is valued at from \$700 to \$900, is much in evidence this season, while other fur-hearing animals which have seemed in other years to be diminishing have made their apto be diminishing have made their ap-pearance in enormous quantities. The Winter has been ideal for the trapping right into the Arctic Circle.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

"What can a dector do when he gets a patient who neither drinks nor emokes?" "Tell him to stop enting certain things Everybody ents." Louisville Courier-Jour-

"Do you expect your constituents to be lieve all you tell them?" "No." answered Senator Sorghum; "and in return they mus-not expect me to tell them all I believe."— Washington Star.

"Do you think it is an advantage for a young singer to go abroad to study?" I dunno as it's any advantage," answered Mr. Cumrox. "But it's mighty considerate of the home folks and the neighbors."

Washington Star.

"I see that Eucs Hand has just got his high-toned eight-day clock from that his Chicago store. Ence says that clock will run eight days without winding "Trow long will it run if it's wound." Judge Though cherisbing the loftlest ideals, and still retained something of the quality of her sex. "In it—er perfectly safe for a woman to drive?" she faitered hestingingly, as she hitched her wagon to a star.—Life.

Walter (whose attention has been called to a gross error in addition)—"Very source, sir; but, even if you hadn't found out the mistake, the firm would have benefited; not me." Diner—"Then you have no excuse!"— Punch

They were talking about the wonders of wireless telegraphy. "And C Q D' is the signal of distress," remarked the pretty co.d. "Yes," laughed the big freshman. "I siways use those letters when I ared a distress message to the old folks at home. "Really? And what does "C Q D' stand for?" "Cash quick, dad."—Chicago Daily News.