# THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909.

a family in comfort.

eration of our own people.

But the Eastern men, like the Iowa

and Washington resources of this

ture.

We are approaching the tree-

ss age at a more rapid gait than ever

before, and within the next ten years

startling advances in the price

stumpage are a certainty.

spirit will all vanish

factor in discontent. Idleness, with all duty free, or at a reduced figure, will to him, since the individual to whom The Oregonian that accompanies it, peoples poor-houses and makes poor farms neces-Bury.

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PORTLAND, OREGON.

#### (By Carrier.)

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## PORTLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1909

A RAILROAD FOLLY IN OREGON. Champions of the scheme to plunge Oregon into the railroad business now say they have no such plan; that it will be for "the people to decide"; and that the scheme is designed simply to "scare" Harriman into building railroads. The people see, how-ever, that Harriman is not "scared" and that, while up to the present time, he has often promised railroads in Oregon, now he says he will wait again. Meanwhile, report goes out that he wants 4 per cent guarantee on the investment. While this report is not authenticated, Harriman knows state would better make the guarantee than go into the railroad business. The point of the matter is that the state railroad plan brings Oregon no nearer realization of Harriman promises. So much for the "scare."

Most edifying is the effort of the state railroad champions to shun reonsibility for their hair-brained heme. Nowhere do they find the scheme. people ready to launch into this business; so they say their constitutional amendment does not commit the state to their policy; that the state may never desire to adopt it; that plan simply aims to give the their state the means of self-help; and that persons who take it so seriously as to light its abolition of constitutional barriers, that protect the people's best interests, live in a forgotten age.

Since Oregon will stay out of the affrond business, it does not need the proposed amendment. Since it ought stay out of that business, the amendment should not have been con-The Legislature should not have submitted it; the lawmaking dy should have had the courage and sanity to kill it; the members should have stood between the people and the political chariatans. None of the acts of the Legislature is laden with so much menace to property and thrift as the railroad amendment. The other follies of ten such lawmaking bodier. would not start the state on a scheme more ruinous to taxpayers. The tens of millions of dollars the policy would cost would make people wonder they ever complained about an appropriation total of \$4,250,000, which is recorded against the present Legislature. Until the amendment shall be finally killed, there is no telling how many millions of dollars expense should be charged up to the record of the law-makers who quit Salem Tuesday.

thrift requires defeat of the railroad mendment in the next state election, The Oregonian has taken up the camthe schemes of any ring of grafters and politicians who might desire for own profit to plunge the state into railroad building, by control of the Legislature or by misrepresentathe Legislature or by misrepresenta-tion before the people. Polltical gangs cat and mountain llon and bear and in Oregon have wanted to do this thing before, but the constitution stood in wearing out their lives in physical untheir way. They did succeed, however, because the constitution did not rent them from stealing from Portwill never regain. Years ago they used the Legislature, one faction after any useful purpose. another, to boost rival railroads as "East Side" and the "West Side" railroads was such a record. Its prest fruit is the grip of the Southern Pacific on the land grants, which the National Government is trying to wrest away in the courts. Not from the people have taxpayers and cozy nooks supplied with rustic so much to fear as from legislative. politicians. The politicians have never been able to override the barpoliticians. have riers in the constitution, which forbid the use of the state's credit or money The people will not for railroads. abolish those barriers. It should be birds. considered impudence to ask them to do it. Yet that is just what the amendment proposes they shall do.

Labor for all who are able-bodied to any extent should be compulsory. Hoeing, weeding, etc., in moderation will bring these human derelicts close to the soil, enable them to eat plain, coarse food with a relish and make them tired enough to go early to bed and sleep all night. Having these blessings, though paupers, they will have all that the money of the millionaire can buy, and last, but not least, they will be kept out of mischief, or forced out.

The present poor farm is a tract of land too valuable to be used or held for that purpose. It is, moreover, much larger than is necessary; the buildings are unsuitable and mostly old; the county is entitled to realize upon the land financially as individuals realize upon land values in acfactory. ment, and for general economic reasons the transfer should be made as

oon as practicable.

#### A GUFFAW LEGISLATURE.

Ere long innovators may be expected to call for abolition of the Legislature in Oregon; some are talking it now. But they will not dispense with the Legislature. They could not do that and retain a Republican form of government. Best change would be to keep out of the Legislature persons who have scant knowledge of affairs or principles of statesmanship and no respect for Legislative decorum. The Legislature has more such gentlemen than ever before. So much for direc primaries and alleged dethronement of bosses, which put them there.

The personnel of the Legislature will not be improved until useful men shall see more chance of election to the lawmaking body. They know that even if they win nomination, they must run the gauntlet of knifing and scratching in the election and that reputation and merit may not avail pull them through. Many men who would like to sit in the Legislature scorn to compete with the kind that put themselves up in the last county primaries and distinguished large part of the membership of the lawmaking body

Oregon never had such a low orde statesmanship in its Legislature. Once the members wrangled up to moment of adjournment, over United States Senator. Now they wrangle over normal schools and duck shooting and then, not content with the parliamentary rule that allows one to speak at a time, many shout and yell at once; that being unsatisfactory.

thes brandish flats and defy to combat, all the while forgetful of the order that distinguishes a lawmaking body from a mob and that has raised republican government above rlot and despotis Not the Legislature, but the guffaw

the

membership of that body needs to be abolished.

#### NOT AN EDUCATIONAL FACTOR. A zoo, well equipped and supplied

with competent caretakers is one thing; the confinement of wild animals in miserably cramped and utterly unsuitable quarters, as a sort of adjunct to a city park is quite another. It may be conceived that there are educational features of some value in the one, but there are absolutely no such features in the other. In the best and most favorable circumstances, this confine-ment of creatures of the wilds shortens their lives and makes the shortened akers who quit Salem Tucsday. Because the safety of savings and Certainly our children cannot be educated in any of the humane instincts or attributes by seeing the unalleviated suffering so manifest, and so deliberthus early. Adoption of the ately inflicted in and upon cruel imamendment would expose the state to prisoned animals. Any good textbook of natural history properly taught; any museum containing skeletons of animais and birds properly mounted and

not only enable our consumers to pro-curs them at a much lower cost than af present, but it will also bring to our shores cheap tonnage which can be utilized in carrying away our grain and lumber. Except in seasons when unusual conditions prevail, the bulk of the tonnage required for moving our grain crop is obliged to come here in ballast and the outward cargo is forced to stand the expense of both inward and outward voyages of the at the same time, to leave a fair pro-ships. This is a big country and its portion for the heirs. On very large contains a vast number of diversified interests which it is very difficult to reconcile on a question of such farreaching scope as tariff, revision. There will be many who will protest against the changes, but these protests will be offset by others who would make the changes even more drastic. The revisionists will not satisfy every one, but, as now outlined, the new bill on the whole seems to be fairly satis-

PROBABLE EVASION.

It is not certain that Congressma Bennett, of New York, would confer much of a favor upon the country if he should secure penny postage for all letters. Few complain of the 2-cent stamp. Probably almost as many letters are mailed as there would b the postage were divided in half. be if his bill were to pass, the postal deficit might be increased, and the genuine parcels post, for which the ountry has so long appealed in valn, vonid be farther off than ever. The parcels post which Mr. Bennett proposes is but a simulacrum of the real thing. Apparently he would limit packages of merchandise to 11 ounces and charge 25 cents for that weight. This is giving the public a stone when it asks for bread. The German postoffice receives packages weighing many times 11 ounces and delivers them for fully complain of it, a very moderate fee. It also attends to small errands and makes colla

tions for the public, thus saving lawyers' bills. Our postoffice is not nearly so useful as it might be without increasing its cost to the Government. Mr. Ben-nett's bill would enlarge its usefulness Mr. Benonly moderately, while it would almost certainly multiply the expenses. His device of insuring mailable parcels is vell enough, but the country does not desire insurance half so eagerly as it does relief from the exactions of the express trust through a liberal parcels post. The thought forces itself upon one that Mr. Bennett's bill is little more than an evasion of the real issue It is perhaps intended to make the public think something beneficial is

being done when nothing of consequence is happening after all. If the express companies are not behind it, he has succeeded marvelously well in proposing what they would have pro-posed if they had drawn up a bill themselves. The cheap letter postage which he offers is particularly exasperating. Nobody cares about it, while by increasing the deficit it would make

real reform more difficult. Is there no Congressman who will undertake the task of modernizing the postoffice of the United States?

THE FEDERAL INHERITANCE TAX. The proposed Federal inheritance ax seems planned to encourage, rather than to check testamentary gifts in mortmain. This is contrary to the policy which governments have almost universally pursued. It would be difficult to discover legislation in any other country which directly sets a premium upon bequests to religious and other corporations. Time and again nations have found it necessary for the welfare of the public to deprive these institutions of their holdings. Left to their own devices with no encouragement from the law, they accumulate property with a hand so swift and sure that they invariably excite hostility in every country where they exist. What are they likely to explained in the catalogue, is an edu-

do when the law expressly exempts their bequests from the inheritance tax? This feature of the new bill betheir

the property really belonged would be dead. However, it would be grossly Would-Be Teachers Should Not Expect inexpedient to impose an inheritance State to Go On Educating Them. tax which would take the whole or PORTLAND, March 18,-(To the Ediany large fraction of estates left by deceased persons. The desire to disor.)-I wish to reply to a con tion written by W. D. Fenton, which appose of property after death is peared in last Monday's Oregonian, reworthy one in many cases, and in most cases it stimulates effort and sharpens ferring to the State Normal Schools Az a representative and patron of one of the independent colleges of the state, industry. The wise rule is for the Government to take what it needs, but, of the I would also like to give advice, as it is

cheap. I inderse all Mr. Fenton says sonesrning Portland not wanting a norestates an inheritance tax up mal school, or the State Capitol. per cent could hardly be called ex-While perhaps it might be an advantage to orbitant if the Government really some real estate firm owning property ngeded the revenue, while on very small estates any tax at all might be might be suitable for state ings, I for one think it advisable to let grievous. In the former case the heirs enough alone. Let Salem keep the might sacrifice 50 per cent and still Capitol and the other state institutions. We should help Salem all in our power to make our Capitol one of the best in our country, instead of growling and finding fault at Salem's accommodations. Salem have as much left as would be good for them. In the latter the entire property might be too little to support is all right. In regard to the Normal Schools, I am Considerations of this nature will

own confluent, or every conceivable variety country. for every conceivable variety of sumahine, of cloudiness, of molsture or dryness, of temperature, of altitude, of mountain and river, of desert and sea coast, of smiling beauty and rugged stern-ness that can be found in the world can be matched within the confines of the United States. convince the unprejudiced student of sorry to see them in the condition they are; but it will be no better next year, or two or four years hence. I am not acquainted with the Weston and Ashland public affairs that the new Federal inheritance tax imposes relatively light burdens. Even from estates of or two or four years hence. I am not acquainted with the Weston and Ashland schools, and do not know whether these buildings formerly belonged to some one of the denominations or hot, but if they did I favor returning them with the Mon-mouth building to their former owners, but not with any state ald or advantage of any kind financially. Salem has Wil-lametra University, Albany has the Pres-byterian college. McMinnville has the Baptist college: Dallas has the Evan-gelical college, and Newberg has the Friends' college, all doing a splendld work for our young people of the state without any state ald. . Our high schools of this city have pro-vided for those who are preparing for the profeesion of teaching. For one, I think if the state takes care of her young people through the public schools and the high schools, that she has done her part; and if the pupil wants afterward to go half a million and more it only exacts a per cent. Thus the heir to a million would receive \$970,000 after the into the somewhat unexpected conclusion, that, taking it the year around, for the majority of individuals, except those who are ill with some definite disease, the most healthful climate is not the warmheritance tax was paid. The ultimate difference in his income he never could notice. If he did notice it, he could easily console himself with the reflection that, if the Government had exercised its full power, it might have taken the entire million and left him with nothing. The 1 per cent tax on an Inheritance of \$10,000 will produce for the Government only \$100 and leave the heirs \$3900. Since the

necessary, not only for the grass and grains and fruits upon which man and his cattle live, but for the air that enters into his lungs and bathes his skin. Our Nation has the first right this is not an immoderate exaction. A family which can live on \$10,000 can live on \$9900 just as comfortably. The inheritance tax will cause some grumbling for a while, perhaps, but nobody can right-

high schools, that she has done her part; and if the pupil wants afterward to go farther in the preparation and equipment for teaching, let such students do as oth-ers do in other professions. The lawyer, the doctor, the minister, the mechanic, all must bear their own expense without the aid of the state. Why should, the teacher be made an exception? To my mind this is the fairest way out of this trouble. With our State University and the 0. A. C. and the excellent independ. The matchless timber of the Pacifi Northwest continues to attract the attention of Eastern capital, and also ontinues to escape the serious consid-This introuble. With our State University and the O. A. C. and the excellent independ-ent schools of the state, where special courses are provided for those who de-sire to propare for teaching, certainly Or-egon is well provided without the extra expense of sustaining the Normal Schools. This is fair and just to all. I believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. difference on the part of the Oregon and Washington people is probably due to their living so long under the shade of our great forests. Just now the area seems illimitable, and the un counted millions of "board measure" that are to be seen on every hand at a superficial glance will hardly reflect privileges to no anything that looks like early scarcity

HENRY BARENDRICK.

timber company which closed a \$700. BELONG TO THE WILD; NOT ZOO 000 deal Wednesday, have within a Restore Animals on Exhibit to Native generation witnessed the denuding o

#### other vast tracts of timber land, and Haunts, Says Eloquent Pleader. with their experience as a criterion can easily foresee the end of Oregon

It is the charmed land of the American continent, where a tempered sun, a mild climate and a fertile soil give man the stimulus of the green and rain-swept North, with the infurious returns for moderate effort of the teeming tropics. The most restful and soothing climate in the world, the land where "it is always afternoon," the ideal home for the blond these more this American continent and PORTLAND, March 18 .-- (To the Ed-tor.) -- Thanks, a thousand times, for the stirring editorial in yesterday; Dregonian on "Animal Rights." May for Oregonian on "Animal Rights." May every paper and the public in gen-eral take up arms against this old, old outrage against the helpless creatures of the wild, until no traveling animal show or stationary zoo will receive patronage of human beings, and be forced to discontinue the barbarous humanes. races upon this American continent, and not half appreciated yet at its full value if you have never seen Oregon, Wash ington or British Columbia in the Sum mer, or California in the Winter, you lack important qualifications for imagining mer, of California in the Winter, you lack important qualifications for imagining what the climate of heaven may be like. And what is no small matter to the in-valid, who needs abundant nutrition as well as rest and exercise, is that all this region from the Canadian line to the Santa Clara Mountains fairly teems with everything that is nutritions and attend busines

The Mombasa Tomrichardsons seem to be "on the job" all right, all right, School children in many cities and owns of our broad country have been Latest advices from the Upper Tani River report "splendid sport with hiptowns of our broad country have been interested in sending petitions to ex-President Roosevelt begging that he desist from his expedition against the "big game" of Africa. While that ex-pedition perhaps does not please some of us, yet far more merciful is ft to kill these great creatures of the wild outright and have them arranged for museums by skilled taxidermists, with 'the animals' natural habitat popotami." It is also stated that "the land, gnu and oryx stalking is perfect, with the exception that hunters of this game are contsantly interfered everything that is nutritious and attrac-tive in the way of fruits and vegetables, fish and game, wheat, oll, nuts and the cattle upon a thousand hills. with my the unusually aggressive rhioceroses." Other Mombasi notes report that "a man named Smith (rather uncommon name), the leader with the animals' natural habits about them, portrayed in wax and pa pler mache, than to torture by th of a party of Transvaal Boers whe recently settled in this country, was carried to the hospital at Nairobi yesslow degrees of long years of cap-tivity, the goad of the trainer, the terday, terribly mauled by a lioness." There is something tempting in that annoyance and meddling of the Ableness limits their shipping. Neither tuberculosis nor pneumonia are ever caught in the open air. Houses are what they need to breed in. If you find that you cannot stand the confinement of the city life, give ear at once to the Call of the Wild and go to the woods. ing crowd of the curious peanut-entphrase "unusually aggressive rhinocer-In populace. I never see a zoo but my very sou oses." But the distinguished citizen of Oyster Bay will call the bluff, and,

of Oyster Bay will call the bluff, and, ufter he has seized a few of the ag-gressive quadrupeds by the tail and swung them over his head with a swung them over his head with a "short and ugly" jerk, the aggressive pacing, pacing," as Mr. Shanhan says, stopped to put his face close to the bars to regard my sister and me; and in those great, black, anguished eyes was all of the longing and de-The United States is woefully be-

York Herald. From six to eight square inches of skin from the back of a little white pig have been grafted upon the left side of Elizaspair and questioning of a guiltless

HIGH SCHOOLS ARE GOOD ENOUGH RAIN AS HEALTH'S GOOD ANGEL | SUNDAY OPENING OF THE SALOONS Medical Expert Says Oregon's Climate

Astounding Sanction of the Measure Is Most Ideal in the World. From New York Ministers. Woods Hutchinson, M. D., in Outing. Man was born in the open. No matter

New York Times. If in 1904, after the rejection for

thickly his primal instincts may three years in succession of an act prohave been coated with the veneer of civiposed by District Attorney Jerome, ization, the call of the sunlight, of the licensing saloons to open on Sunday under strict conditions, it had been anopen sky, of the wind on the heath, over rouse an echo in his bosom. It was nounced that within five years such a no mere illusion which led him in all committee as that headed by the Rev. ages to push far westward beyond the John P. Peters would urge a like act. frontier, in search of the Fountain of Perpetual Youth. Thousands upon thousands have actually found it in the shape Where shall we go? Physicians and climatologists are practically agreed that that climate is best which will tempt one to spend most hours of most days of the year in the open air. It certainly is not necessary to extend our view beyond our own continent, or even beyond our own

John P. Peters would urge a like act. the prediction would have been regard-ed as wild. And if, at the same time, it had been predicted that a man like Dr. Parkhurst would approve the prin-ciple of Sunday opening, the forecast would have seemed a little erasy. The chief significance and value of Dr. Peters' committee's present rec-ommendation lies in the fact that it is the result of a careful study, extending through four years, of actual condi-tions. It is, as we have implied, not at all the proposition of men especially tender toward the habit of Sunday drinking, or in particular sympathy with the classes or the nationalities that indulge in that habil. On the contrary, it is a policy explicitly direct-ed toward checking the erils arising from Sunday drinking, and, beyond the immediate erils, checking those that have arisen from the legal limitation of Sunday sales to "hotels" and clubs. In the terse expression of Mr. Jerome. In the terse expression of Mr. Jerome, it is a bill "for Sunday closing rather than for Sunday opening," both in in-tention and in probable operation.

most healthful climate is not the warm-est or the driest or the most equable, but the one which has considerable extremes of annual variation of temperature, and moderate daily ones, with a fair amount of cold, and at least 25 to 40 inches of rain per annum. This latter is beneficial and because the table of the state of the state of the state inches and state of the state of th

than for Sunday opening," both in in-tention and in probable operation. In the first place, the bill does away with "hotels" kept solely for the pro-fessed purpose of selling liquor, which in numerous cases, owing to the great expense of that business have been converted into disorderly houses. This is sought in two ways. By the re-quirement that a hotel, to secure a liquor license, must have at least twen-ty-five bedrooms and kitchen and dining-room in proportion, the present practicable. By the permission to bar-rooms to sell between 1 and 11 P. M. on Sunday, provided they have no in-ternal connection with the building, and observe other conditions, the temp-tation to lilicit traffic is removed. The Raines hotel-keeping with the point of the side to abandon their present methods. The pressure, moreover, is of a severe and continuing sort. The pen-alty for misconduct is the canceling of the license, and in the one of the license of the building and of the backers of the proprietor, but from the place. This makes it the interest of the owner of the building and of the backers of the law are observed. On the other hand, it is proposed that the number of licenses shall be gradually limited in proportion to population, so that ex-cessive competition as well as exceesive accommodations for the traffic shall be avoided. In order to carry out the provisions of the law with vigilance and efficiency, it is proposed to furnish the solid of the backers. of green mountains, of dazgling enow-theped peaks, of grass, of moss, of fern, which knows neither the barenness of Winter nor the brownness of Summer; a land which has all the best and most in-visorating qualities of the cradle of our Teutonic race, with none of its savagery or extremes. This new cradle of the blond Aryan race centers in Oregon, ex-tending northward to British Columbia and southward to northern California, the home of the giant redwoods. From one and southward to northern California, the home of the giant redwoods. From one end to the other it is the home of tail trees and tail men, of the apple, the peach, the prume and the pine, the land of the green valley and the rushing river. The rosy pink of its orchards every Spring is equaled only by the sun-set glow upon its peaks of eternal snow. It is the charmed land of the American continent, where a tempered sun a mild

As we have said, this is a radical de As we have said, this is a radical de-parture from any policy that a few years since would have been sanc-tioned in the circles from which this proposition originates. The change of view, considered in the light of the character of the men engaged in the matter, and the fact that it has been produced by study of conditions during four years of steady effort to reach a practical remedy for the abominable evils acknowledged to exist, is certain-ly significant. Dr. Peters' committee was the outcome of a much larger or-genization, made up from all the churches and from both parties in poli-tios, and it may thus be regarded as churches and from both parties in poli-tics, and it may thus be regarded as having a certain representative author-ity. At the same time it is evident that a measure of this scope, embodying so marked a revolution in the policy of the state and the city in a maiter of the extreme importance of this one, should be very carefully examined, and the attitude of nublic contained. attitude of public opinion toward it should be fully ascertained. It is con-

should be fully ascertained. It is con-ceded by the committee that a decided improvement in the number and con-duct of the Raines hotels has been made within the past four years. It may be that further effort will prove still more efficient. But that is not the whole of the question, which should be examined in its entirety.

It is possible that due respect for public opinion might be secured by a system of local option, so that those portions of the great and diversified population of the city which desired.

best results and highest percentage of cures in consumption, for instance, are now obtained in northern sanatoria, or on high, cold mountain tops. When once we cross the summit of the Cascades, we enter a totally different cli-mate, an air which is mild, gentle and molst, but never depressing. A country of green mountains, of deazling snow-

United States Physicians and physiclogists are coming

of a new lease of life.

#### MOVE THE POOR FARM.

It is said that the County Commisioners will, in a short time, place upon the market the tract of land lying a rew miles west of this city, known as is tobacco, cocoa, sugar, or some other the County Poor Farm. This land is commodity in which our interest is the County Poor Farm. This land is suitable for park purposes or suburban residences, but it has long been considered unsuitable for the purpose which it is occupied. There tract than are necessary for a county poor farm. It is hilly and much of it wooded, making it unsuitable for agricultural purposes. The tract contains something over 200 acres. Half of that area of arable land would be sufficient for a poor farm, and prop-crip planted and worked would give returns in fruit, vegetables, livestock and poultry feed and pasturage that would, under intelligent direction, go far toward making this institution self-sustaining

The close proximity of the present site to the city is another objection to it as a poor farm. Many men come t poverty and the general decreptude hat lands them in the poorhouse, relatively early in life, through dissipa-A short season of rest and enates them that they are able to take the short walk over the hills to the suffer to a marked degree. mitment papers, again to be fed and patched up.

This is a condition that cannot be wholly avoided, but it could be, and would be, to a considerable extent, changed by location of the poor farm some distance from the city, upon ad available for farming and under land available for farming and un a good state of cultivation. Work. especially farm work, from a papacea for human fils, has become a chief

100

rest, regarding half in terror, half in anger, or with jaded indifference and a contempt that is human, the curious land its public levee, which the city who grin at and tease them in their cages, cannot educate our children to

Let the so-called zoo in our City they could. The war between the Park be discontinued. With flowers and foliage, wild birds nesting unmolested and singing in the trees, squirreis disporting among the branches, well-kept walks, a greensward not too sacred for the passing of little feet, drinking fountains and swings

seats for reading and resting and picnicking-surely our parks can be made attractive without the wretched hyena endlessly pacing his narrow cage, the bear in hot discomfort lolling about his pit, or the twitter of imprisoned

THE TARIFF CHANGES

The Pacific Northwest has a partic.

ilar interest in the new tariff bill Any changes in the lumber, wool, grain and coal duties bring the subject home to us with a force that is less nounced when the subject for revision less particular. All things considered, this portion of the country seems to hature. have fared fairly well in the proposed changes. Quite naturally, some in the first place, more acros in the of us might have preferred that no case of Ewing Young, who died apchanges be made in the schedules on parently without heirs, before the prothese Pacific Northwest staples, but it must not be forgotten that the country is pretty thoroughly aroused and who owned the estate he had left? Inthat tariff revision is coming in response to general demand. wner.

The Eastern States and the Middle West are practically unanimous for free lumber. Their rights in this demand are as much entitled to consideration as are those of the men who government was to recreate the lapsed manufacture lumber and who may be

opposed to any reduction. In the cirumstances we accordingly may consider it rather fortunate that we re-tained half a loaf, especially as the sentiment was for removing the entire duty. There was also on the part of the consumers an insistent demand dividual by natural right and that for free wool, and, if the reduction in there is no indefeasible claim to it. forced sanitary regulations so recuper- the duty is no more severe than now Even when Ewing Young's heirs finally outlined, our great industry will not city, where drink and its associations becken them, and away they go, to return in due time with pauper combility of the barley industry being af-

fected by the duty. We are an exporting and not an importing country, with both barley and wheat. would hardly suffer much if both were placed on the free list. Removal of the duty on coal and coke and reducthis port.

Admission of these commodities had been taken away which belonged gored.

fore Congress may be unhesitatingly condemned. It is a piece of unstatesmanlike sentimentalism for which there is no justification in reason. If It is passed, the time is sure to come when the country will regret it. What has happened in other lands will happen here under similar conditions. We are not exempt from the general laws which govern human affairs.

Against the general principle of the inheritance tax there is nothing to say. Upon the whole, it is the fairest tax which a government can levy. It is the only one which wrongs no one Every other tax is unjust to somebody in some way. Either it falls finally upon those least able to pay it, or it she is a duplicate. unjustly distributed, or it reaches

visible property and misses much more important possessions which are kept secret, and so on. But as for the inheritance tax, it simply takes a porof something which a dead man has left behind him and which no liv ng person has yet acquired. The property of a deceased person belongs to nobody until the law makes a dis-position of it. This disposition can be made by general rules, as it is under

the statute of wills or that relating to administrators, but until it is made the possessions left by an individual now dead have no owner. They have reverted, temporarily, to the state of fore entering a public conveyance will Those who are conversant with the the open cars. One conundrum is,

visional government had been organized. The queston immediately vestigation showed that there was no

had lost its nature as property and become part of the com-mon resources of the country. One of the principal motives for hastening the organization of the provisional quality of ownership for the property

of Ewing Young. The law had to in-tervene before it could be disposed of. Nothing could illustrate better than this instance the principle laid down by all writers on law that the property be done, eft by a dead person belongs to no ir

turned up, it was necessary to enact Except a law to turn his property over to s a crop them. Without the law they had no claim upon it except a sentimental

A right which exists solely by the creative act of the law can, of co be taken away by law, or it can be lim ited or modified in any way which seems desirable. If the government should take the half or whole of every inheritance by its taxing power, no natural right would be violated. There tion on steel and iron products will greatly increase the import business of would be no confiscation involved. No person could truly say that anything

hind other nations in the matter of building up a merchant marine by ommon-sense methods, but when it becomes necessary our builders can giving way to insanity. easily demonstrate that the art of building water carriers is not a lost one. For example, a shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J., on January 11 laid the keel for a four-deck Hud-

be launched tomorrow and will go into service fully equipped five months after the date of laying the keel. teamer, which is named the Robert Fulton, is 348 feet long, with 3850 horsepower, and will carry 4000 passengers. She will run as a daylight on the Hudson in connection with the Hendrick Hudson, of which

These triffing delays at the bridges when draws are open or feed wires break make one pause to wonder how teams and cars will line up twenty years hence, when the city shall have grown that all business streets will be canyons. Yet before that time the overwhelming East Sider may be able to scoot home on a dragon-fly affair propelled by himself, as he did years ago when the bicycle had its reign.

People to whom the odor of tobacco is offensive and who would have all smokers fumigated and deodorized be soon get relief. It is almost time for

early history of Oregon will recall the who will occupy the two rear seats?

Mr. Harriman isn't sick; he is not going to retire; he intends merely hereafter not to do so much. The strain of building that road into Central Oregon must have been great.

Still five inches short of average rainfall in Portland. The shoringe dught not to count against good weather, however, since it comes from

It turns out that Mr. Roosevelt let somebody else shave him during his seven years' incumbency of the White We never thought it could House

Roosevelt will not take a barber with him to Africa. Evidently he doesn't wish to be told that he needs a hair tonic or a shampoo.

A man in New York is said to have gone twelve years without a bath. By this time, of course, he doesn't need any.

Physicians have told Harriman h has done enough. They are not Oregon physicians.

The new Federal Judgeship seems

It makes a difference whose tariff is

th Adams, 5 years old, of this town. who felt his senses prisonment.

The poor beast seemed to beg of us to help him, in that one steady gaze. There he took up his monotonous pace and nothing we said to him would cause him to look at us again 11 laid the keel for a four-deck Hud-son River steamer, and the craft will be launched tomorrow and will go into less soul restored to its native haunts. Let us all cry out with all the wehemence of which we are capable against this bitter sin regarding these

The pig, which was 10 days old, was owned by Rev. George Bent, and was chloroformed for the operation, which hasted three hours. The physiclans are confident that the outcome will be most eautiful animals that belong to the orest and field, the jungle and the forest and field, the jungle and the sea, and not to the environment of successful.

L. C. O. Argonaut. Said the editor to the new reporter Triplet Egg to This Hen's Credit. You must learn never to state

"Blessed are the merciful."

Triplet Erg to This Hen's Credit. Greenwich (Conn.) Dispatch to New York World. Frank B. Sands, of Mount Kisco, who sells farm produce in Greenwich, came to town with an egg story that beats anything ever heard hereabouts. He is the owner of some of the finest Plymouth Rock hens in the country. One of his younger brood passed out of the non-producing stage a few days ago and began her life work. The first egg was a wonder. Not only was it larger than any Mr. Sands had ever seen, but the ends were about equally rounded. Mr. You must rearn never to state a bing as a fact until it has been proved a fact. You are apt to get us into libel suits. Do not say, 'The cashier stole the funds.' Say, 'The cashier who is allegred to have stolen the funds.' That's all. On, get something about that First Ward social tonight." And this is the report turned in by the young man who heeded the edi-tor's warning: "It is rumored that a card party was given last evening to a number of reputed indica of the light the solution of the solution." ladies of the First Ward Mrs. Smith, gossip says, was the hostess, and the festivities are reported to have continued until 11.30 in the evening. The alleged hostess is believed to be the wife of John than any air. Sands had ever seen, out the ends were about equally rounded. Mr. Sands decided that the egg was too large to market at the usual price, and that he would keep it for table use.

The next morning he had, the ye Plymouth Rock's egg for breakfast. Breaking the shell carefully, Mr. Sanda found another perfectly formed egg. This cond egg was broken and a third egg of the usual size was revealed

#### \$200 Pearl in Thirteenth Oyster.

Atlantic City (N. J.) Dispatch to the New York World. Drawn by gibes of friends to eat 13 oysters on a plate which he had refused Ecohester (N. Y.) Dispatch. Bochester (N. Y.) Dispatch. When a railroad detective, looking for stolen articles at Middletown, N. Y., saw a man walking with a stiff leg he arrested him and found an umbrella concealed in his trouware to accept because he believed the num-ber unlucky, Edward S. Conover, of this city, discovered a \$200 pearl in the thir-teenth bivaive. He refused to divide the noney received from the sale of his trousers. enri.

### Couple Don't Quarrel for 50 Years.

Pittsburg (Fa.) Dispatch. George Washington Sheppard, of Es-ington, Pa., who with his wife, celedigto

Indignant Citizen-Your boy threw a soon ball at me just now. "Did he hit you?" "No-but-" "Then it wasn't my boy."-Ldie. brated the 50th anniversary of their mar-rings the other day, said that in the half century of their union not a quarrelsome word had passed between them. Mickey, Jr.-Wasn't it Pairick Henry whe said: "Let us have poace?" Mickey, Sr.-Na-body b' the' name ov Pairick Iver said any-thing loke that.-Judge. "So your daughter is improving in he plane playing " 'Yea." answered Mr. Cum rox. "You enjoy it?" "No, but it doenn' make me as nervous as it used to."-Wash ington Star.

Tooth From a Toothbrush Handle.

Columbus (O.) Dispatch. Carl Mabbey, of Forest, O., having lost one of his front teeth, made a new from a tooth-brush handle with the aid of a file, leaving a prong on the end which he pushed up into the gum. He says he is satisfied with the job.

Mr. McBeoney (slightly indisposed).--The not enough ay these pills yes got me, Norah It says, begory, 'lake from two t' fous iv'ry night,' an' had cess t' thim, Of're took this all an' the only quarter past 3.--Puck. Mr. Luggs Might Think of Emigrating.

Kansas City (Mo.) Dispatch. Colonel Släney Luggal of Ardmore. Okla., said to be the best performer on the accordion in the state performer on "Don't cry. Tommle," said the tender-earted mother, who was chastising her son you know this hurts me more than it does ou." "Yes, I know, manuna, that's why m crying. I hat to see you being hurt!"the accordion in the state, entertains the members of the Legislature at Guthrie by playing when business is dull.

and those which do not desire, Sunday This is the first instance of pigskin grafting known to the medical fraternity in this section. selling would have their respective ways. There are obvious difficulties in the application of this policy, but they appear rather those of detail than of principle or large expediency. In any The girl was scalded February 3, so se arely that her skin came off from a space principle or large expediency. In any case, this is a phase of the matter that ought carefully to be considered. estimated at 12 to 15 square inches. In the progress of healing the patient had reached a stage when skin grafting was considered practical, and the operation was performed by Dr. William T. Knowi-ton, of Hubbardston, and Dr. E. S. Lewis, of Definantee Gold Teeth Plates as Church Offering.

He Took No Chances.

Smith, the so-called high-priced grocer.'

A Grandfather of 44 Children

Cleveland (O.) Dispatch. S. L. Jenkins, of Richland, O., visited

his brother the other day in Champaign County, and in counting noses it was found that both brothers have 26 children.

and that S. L., now 62 years old, is the grandfather of 44.

Upright Man by Means of Umbrella.

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Criticus—So this is your picture. The Bat-tle, is it?" DeAuber-Yes. War is a terribu-thing. Criticus—Oh, of course-but I don' heliovo it's bud as it is painted.—Chicage Dulty News.

thing

Oregon apples and salmon have already an international reputation, and the only reason that the cherries or strawberries and plums, pears, apricots, peaches, oysters, shad and crawfish have not a similar eminence, is because their perish-

A Pig's Skin Eugrafted on a Girl.

Hubbardston (Mass.) Dispatch to New

ableness limits their shipping.

Baltimore News. Baltimore News. Among the contributions sent to provide a memorial chalice for Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church at Conshohocken, Pa., at the 50th anniversary services, were two sets of artificial teeth, the plates being of heavy gold. There were also Magonic marks, coins, watches, lockets, earrings gold pins, etc. gold pins, etc.



#### TOP-GRAFTING OLD APPLE TREES

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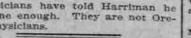
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