The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.
Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance.
(By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and weekly, one year	3.50

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	75

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-60 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APR. 14, 1909.

A STREAM OF TENDENCY.

Everybody wants government to do everything, yet everybody is trying to escape taxation. We are not the wisest lot of people in the world, but shall be wiser, later, than we are now.

The prodigious growth or development of the country—here in the Pacific Northwest—exceeding all experience, yet only now just fully begun—may turn many heads. Yet it should never be forgotten, it must always be remembered, that in the long run only intelligent labor can "make good."

And strenuous labor. This is no new condition. It means also persistent, indomitable, labor. Vergil's "improbus labor." That is, labor both above and below the ordinary standard, or practice or common approval. Nothing too high or too low for its efforts. Labor that never quits. Not merely labor of the body, but labor of the mind, with it.

It is the labor that conquers all things. It is an old proverb. Nothing new in the world—except the disposition to get on without this labor, which can't succeed except perhaps now and then by accident—the exceptions that only establish the rule.

Government can do nothing for the people in the mass, for the people must support the government. Some, indeed, do derive advantages from government, but in proportion to the whole, not many; and the constant endeavor of democracy is to shake off the hold of these beneficiaries. But it doesn't succeed as it ought, because such multitudes there are who think they may win prizes in the game.

It is the ignis fatuus of democracy. It plays in fantastic way along the swamps and bogs and mires of public opinion, and misleads the greater part who follow it. But now and then one who is excited by it again recovers his senses, and escapes the dangers. He knows more from his experience, and his experience is passed on, for instruction of those who come after.

The Socialist plan is dependence on government. There is a tendency on the part of many, even many who do not call themselves Socialists, to accept it. It is a hazy idea; yet somehow it is a reliance of an increasing number, who catch at a novelty, but don't think it out. Socialism is clearly defined as the modern movement of the working class to abolish private ownership in the social means of production and distribution, and to substitute for it a system of industry collectively owned and democratically managed for the benefit of the whole people. By every Socialist this definition will be accepted; for it is a condensation or summary of all the definitions and arguments of acknowledged Socialist writers. Socialism then is creation of a despotic state, and subjection to this state of the efforts of every individual within it.

This is not so very far distant from the idea of those who want the government to do everything, yet complain of the taxes that fall on themselves. And yet there can be no harmony between these positions. A distinct selfishness lies at the root of both. On the one side there is desire to escape conditions that compel one to compete with his fellow men; on the other, desire to avoid burdens that each should bear, according to his proportion of interest in the constitution and preservation of the social state.

Present conditions they say make a few very rich and many very poor. That is not a true statement, since wealth, especially in our country, is very widely distributed. However, landowning and capital-owning are denounced because they tend to the creation of a few rich on the one hand and a vast proletariat on the other; yet the government scheme would turn all the world into one vast proletariat. This is no play with words; for it is the Socialists who define a proletarian as one who possesses neither land nor capital, and call the proletariat a mass of paupers, yet insist that all the people shall become occupants of a monster workhouse, under direction of the state. Many persons are virtually advocating this sort of thing without realizing it, or knowing what it means.

The effort, so common in our time, to throw all burdens on the state, is but a trend to the socialistic state—though few may realize it. Extension of the system of public education, beyond the requirements of a common democracy, is perhaps the one thing more than all others that leads in the direction of this demand that the state shall do everything that any class or description of the people may want done. The socialistic tendency appears nowhere so much as in our scheme of higher education at the cost of the state.

"I am going home. Your civilization has done nothing but harm for me and my people," wrote Mene, the Eskimo boy, brought to this country several years ago by Commander Peary. Mene was homesick and disgusted with the life he was forced to live, and his bitter remarks will no doubt awaken a tender sentiment of sympathy among other semi-civilized aliens who have been lured away from the happiness enjoyed in their natural habitat. Afar in the frozen north, Mene never witnessed such misery and suffering as are ever in evidence in New York's East Side, and not all of the glamor of riches, culture and learning that places a "high light" on our boasted civilization brings with it for the savage the pleasures that he can find at home. That magical word "home" seems to have about the same meaning in all languages, and there are thousands of people who were not reared among icebergs or with the Indians who will sincerely hope that Mene will get safely back to his old home and soon forget all about this cruel American world, which in many respects is much colder than the icebergs for which he longs.

IRRECONCILABLE IDEAS.

The Senate, taking up the tariff bill, loads certain luxuries with heavier duties—which is right,—to the extent that they will bear the impost without prohibition of importation and consequent loss of revenue. But the revenues needed by the Government cannot be obtained by this method alone. Food and drink and raiment, used by everybody, must be taxed also. It is the only way to obtain large revenues.

Protection of many industries at home will come out of this system. But revenue, not protection, should be the main object. It is a difficult and most complicated subject; and the consequence of the effort, where the results are to be balanced between tariff for revenue and tariff for protection, will always be uncertain.

Tariff for revenue would be a simple matter. But, since tariff for protection also is in the thought of so many, the adjustment between the two never can be satisfactory to all. It is not clear at all how the small changes proposed by the new tariff bill can much increase the revenue on the one hand, or equalize conditions between the producer and the consumer on the other. So long as tariff for protection shall exclude the principle of tariff for revenue, it will be an insoluble problem. For each of these ideas practically excludes the other, and the attempt to blend them only favors one class of our people at the expense of others.

UNNECESSARY FEAR.

With the cane sugar and the beet sugar interests lining up cheek by jowl against any concessions to foreign sugar in the forthcoming tariff bill, the opportunity for the Philippines to secure the long-overdue recognition from this country is not bright. Of all the creatures in the animal kingdom, none other can throw such spasms of fear into a mighty elephant as the diminutive mouse. The sight of this tiny animal will cause the mammoth pachyderm to tremble and trumpet in agony. Something similar happens to the American sugar interests whenever the diminutive Philippine sugar industry appears on the scene. The demand for revenue, made necessary by the prodigal wastefulness of the Government, has given the sugar men an excellent opening for combatting any attempt to remove the duty on foreign sugar.

It would seem, however, that in justice to the Philippines their insignificant driblet of sugar might be admitted duty free without the American sugar elephant throwing any fits. The reason for this belief is found in the statistics on the sugar trade of this country. The Bureau of Statistics places the official imports of sugar during the last fiscal year at 3,371,997,112 pounds. Cuba, which under the reciprocity treaty of 1903 enjoys a 20 per cent reduction from the regular rate of duty, supplied 2,309,189,286 pounds, and the Dutch East Indies was next on the list with 589,680,005 pounds. From Europe we secured about 225,000,000 pounds, most of it coming from the beet-sugar districts of Germany, Hungary and Austria. From the Philippines came 38,468,000 pounds, or a fraction more than 1 per cent of all imported into the country.

The sugar consumption of the United States is placed at about 8,000,000,000 pounds per year, and the extent of the peril with which our sugar industry is menaced is shown by these figures. For every 200 pounds of sugar consumed in this country nearly sixteen ounces are imported from the Philippines. In support of the grotesque exhibition of fear which our sugar people display whenever free sugar from the Philippines is mentioned, they predict a heavy increase in the imports as soon as the duty is removed. This argument was well met by Secretary Wright, who, in testifying before the ways and means committee, said that it "was not possible that the islands could supply the actual increase in demand for sugar year by year in the United States."

THE SPOKANE BOOMERANG.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its decision in the Spokane rate case, was guarded in making any statements or inferences as to the probable effect of its far-reaching decision on the cities responsible for the filing of the suit. At the original hearing of the case in Spokane the heaviest jobbers, the men who, with the aid of the railroads' preferential rates, had built up the large jobbing trade in the hundred-mile Spokane zone established by the roads, were conspicuous by their absence. Having a practical knowledge of the situation and appreciating the vulnerable points presented by the Spokane contention, they were not at all favorable to the suit. Slowly but surely Spokane is grasping the full meaning of that decision, which was based exclusively on the reasonableness of the rate, ignoring the peculiar natural conditions which had forced the railroads to grant to terminal points a lower rate than was given Spokane.

District Freight Agent McCorquodale, of the O. R. & N., in a disclaimer of the report that the O. R. & N. would withdraw from the Spokane business, is quoted by the Spokane Review as follows:

> The mileage of the Hill roads from St. Paul is about 1500 and over the Union Pacific the distance is about 2300 miles. For the Hill roads the rate would be based on their 1500 miles and on our lines the rate would necessarily have to be based on 2300 miles. Walla Walla, for instance, being about 200 miles nearer St. Paul than Spokane over the O. R. & N. and Union Pacific, would have a right to demand a less rate than Spokane. This would mean that Walla Walla could cut into Spokane's jobbing territory considerably.

If the rates ordered by the Commission are reasonable for the Hill lines with a 1500-mile haul, they are certainly unreasonable for the Harriman lines, which have a much longer haul. If the Harriman lines accept the rate of the Commission as a permanent or compulsory rate, they will virtually admit the reasonableness of the rate. This in turn would leave the rate of the Hill lines, with a 1500-mile haul, much too high, and more litigation would necessarily ensue. The Harriman lines are apparently fighting against the order, which would force them to admit that the Spokane rate is a reasonable rate for a 2300-mile haul. If it is reasonable, then Colfax, Walla Walla, Pendleton and all of the intervening points are entitled to a lower rate and will surely get it.

If the rates are unreasonable, the O. R. & N. will not be obliged to obey the Commission order, and it would be optional with the company whether it should put into effect any rate necessary to meet that of its competitors and at the same time cut the rate on all O. R. & N. points in Spokane territory which could be reached with shorter mileage. For the same reasons Spokane will also lose practically all of her jobbing business east of the city. If the rate ordered by the Commission is a reasonable one for a 1500-mile haul, it must be lower proportionately to all points east of Spokane and Helena and Missoula will take care of much business that now goes to Spokane.

The abandonment by the Interstate Commerce Commission of its old contention that Spokane's rates were at the mercy of the water rate, over which the Commission had no jurisdiction, has brought on complications that will have a boomerang effect on the parties who started the trouble.

A MOST GRACIOUS MESSAGE.

The message of General William Booth, sent on his eightieth birthday, to the people of the United States, was that of a seer, an admirer and a mentor. The wisdom gained by four score years in the service of his fellow men enables General Booth to speak as speaks a prophet. "Oh, America," exclaims this wise and observant man, "how vast is your opportunity for making a mark for good on the human race." Then follows the question which should stir the great heart of America to a sense of responsibility: "If you are permitted to realize your ambition and lead the world, whither will you lead it?"

A momentous question truly, but one which General Booth answers with all the optimism of the man who loves his fellow men, who sees in them boundless possibilities for good and who trusts them to work these out—not without stumbling, but possessed of power little less than infinite to retrieve mistakes and press onward and upward forever.

We cannot all share this gracious faith of General Booth in the purity, honor, kindness and simplicity of mankind, or of the American people as a whole, even though we realize the possibilities of growth in power and righteousness that exist in the abounding opportunities that lie on every hand. But as a people we would be most ungracious, indeed, and most ungrateful did not our hearts warm to this great leader of a militant host who recognizes our strength, estimates our purpose to grow in accordance therewith and foresees our ultimate triumph along lines that lead to true National greatness.

The life of General Booth is an open page that all the world may read; his self-sacrificing labors are known of all the world; his combination of the practical with the spiritual has made him a true leader, an honored ruler among men. Gentle but powerful, wise yet simple, humble yet exalted, he delivers to a striving, self-sufficient but not wholly unappreciative people a message that should awaken them to the grand possibilities that wait to be wrought out along the higher levels of life and human development.

AMERICAN BODIES.

The New York World has published some measurements lately taken at Yale College, which show that the average student is an inch and a half taller than his predecessor of five years ago. He is also twenty-seven pounds heavier and has seventy-two cubic inches more lung capacity. This is a notable expansion of physical proportions. If no other college showed a corresponding development of the fleshly tabernacle, it would rather tend to indicate that Yale exercised some mysterious attractive power over our biggest youths. Perhaps it might excite a suspicion that football candidates found the New Haven seat of learning a hospitable scene for their prowess and flocked there rather than to less celebrated colleges. But the fact seems to be that all colleges where measurements have been taken yield about the same results as Yale. Our students everywhere are of larger frame than they were in former years. Even the excessively intellectual Harvard man is from four to eight pounds heavier than he was in 1880, and his all-round physical strength has increased by a third or in some cases a half. One cannot avoid the conclusion that those Americans who go to college are more robust animals than they were ten or twenty years ago. They are bigger and stronger.

College students are picked individuals. They do not represent the average person, either physically or intellectually. It would, therefore, be hasty to draw from these facts the inference that all Americans are becoming of sturdier bodily frame as the years pass. Leisure, abundant nutrition, wholesome exercise are all factors in the formation of a perfect body, and it is not certain that as a nation we are better provided with these requisites than we were ten years ago. The rise in the cost of living would seem to indicate that some individuals are probably not so well off as they were. However that may be, it is encouraging to find that college men, at least, are verging toward the type of the superman in bodily powers, if not mentally. Whether we can expect the mind to keep pace with the bones and muscles in this upward trend may be debatable. History is full of stories of exceptionally handsome men of noble proportions physically who were little better than arrant knaves. Some of them were fools. Most of us would not find it difficult to recall some Adonis whom we knew in our school days whose later career ran to nothing better than highballs and rascally sport.

It is still a common opinion among rural people that a weak physique usually accompanies a strong mentality. Hence the rule is to send the robust boys of the family into business and make lawyers or preachers of the frail ones. The suspicion seems never to have become prevalent that it takes more brains to make a successful man of business in modern times than to make a lawyer. Invalids have made their mark in the literature and active enterprises of the world too frequently to warrant contempt for their intelligence. The classic examples come to one readily enough, the poet Pope, William the Silent, Carlyle, and so on. Still, the fact is undeniable that the great majority of those who have become eminent have been of fairly robust frame. Men of the highest rank have all been vigorous. To justify this statement we need only write down a partial list of them: Caesar, Alexander, Dante, Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott, and conspicuously Gothe, Washington and Lincoln. There is little room for doubt that a strong and capable mind is much more likely to be found in a vigorous body than than in a feeble or deformed one.

Physical and mental health are correlatives. We can hardly have the one in perfection without the other. Modern investigation tends more and more to obscure the ancient faith in the dualism of our being. The line between the physical and the mental has become pretty faint of recent years, and very likely it will grow fainter. Walt Whitman was a good deal of a prophet when he wrote his famous question, "If the body is not the soul, what is the soul?" Perhaps he went to extremes a little, but the psychologists are following him. One cannot be far wrong in believing that the enlargement of the bodies of our college students accompanies a corresponding inner growth; something mental and spiritual goes with the bigger bones and stronger muscles. This fact, if it is a fact, ought to bring comfort to the harassed souls of men like Mr. Roosevelt, who lament the violent clamor of workingmen for better physical conditions. If an increasing knowledge of the body and a greater amenity of environment have enlarged the fleshly frame of college men, the same cause would produce the same effect on workingmen. In a better environment the wage earner would become a stronger and more efficient engine of production. And again, if a better physique goes with a better mentality in college men, so it would in workingmen. It follows that the clamor of the workers for shorter hours and better food is not by any means a sordid materialism, but a genuine aspiration for an all-round higher life. The difficulty of distinguishing man sharply from his brethren of the lower orders of existence becomes more difficult as science gathers new results. What is true of the horse and cow along the lines of heredity and the effects of nutrition is true also of human beings. Eugenically born and appropriately fed, the horse develops into a docile, intelligent, powerful engine. With the truths of evolution and the facts of life staring us in the face, can we doubt that the same would happen to man if the opportunity were offered?

Eastern papers "view with alarm" the scarcity of shad, and are predicting that, unless something better in the way of protection is afforded very soon, that famous fish will meet the fate of the dodo, the great auk and other egg-layers. Out here in the Far West, where the rich royal chinook is at its best, and the finest mountain trout in the world are plentiful, we have not yet acquired much of a taste for shad. For that reason the shad family is increasing quite rapidly and promises so to continue for an indefinite period. The Eastern people who lament the disappearance of their favorite fish might come West, where it is plentiful. And yet the chances are ten to one that after they arrived and feasted on royal chinook salmon and mountain trout, they would not feel very much interested in the shad.

The Calhoun jury has been filled. To accomplish the result required ninety-one days and the summoning of 2310 citizens. It does not necessarily follow that twelve men out of every 2310 in San Francisco are either idiots or Indians. The affair simply shows that the men who selected the jury were fortunate in securing that number of men qualified for jury duty on that particular case without examining the entire population.

The Government has abandoned the prosecution of the Chicago packers, and the New York Supreme Court has decided that Mr. Hearst's hired men, who roasted John D. Rockefeller, cannot be held. All of this happened Monday, indicating quite clearly that the blind goddess was giving the octopus family what the sporting men would call an "even break," the beef trust winning and the oil trust losing.

A Winnipeg dispatch announces that there has been an increase of 100 per cent in the area seeded in the Alberta district in Western Canada. Reasoning from past performances, this additional 100 per cent will be needed to make up for the corresponding decrease in the yield in the new but dry country where crop failures are much more frequent than on the American side of the line.

The Eastern apple-growers, finding themselves unable to produce an apple that will even approach the Oregon product in standard of excellence or beauty, are endeavoring to regulate the size of boxes in which our incomparable fruit is to be shipped. Inability to produce fruit like the Oregon apple should not bar the Easterner from reproducing the box.

Cheer up, Castro. All is not lost, for there is an ever-widening market for freaks on the vaudeville circuit. Little old New York is still paying homage to Mistah Johnsing, but his press-agent dope would be as tame as an almanac joke if you will only come across and do a fire-eating stunt, either "continuous" or night and matinee.

The idea that a state which has distinguished itself by election of such men as Chamberlain and Lane should still think of electing anybody but men of their class and distinction! Such an awful drift backwards—the very thought of it!

At least the Legislature of Illinois, with all its contentions and faults, hasn't elected yet, under an abortive primary, or any Statement One, a Democratic Senator against the two hundred thousand Republican majority of the state.

The "pink domino" hold-up man, who went out to rob, always prepared to kill, is with us again. Details of his release from Salem are missing, but it is presumed that the famous mask was returned to him.

It took ninety-one days to get a jury in the Calhoun case. Both sides say they are satisfied. Yet after the trial is over, we shall hear from one side or the other exactly what is the matter with the jury.

You don't expect surgeons and undertakers, do you, to join in petitions to limit the speed of the automobile?

You never miss the Bull Run till the pipes run dry.

GEO. W. ELDER GETS CRANKY

Bumps Into Dock at Eureka and Collides With Ferry.

The customary good luck that has attended Captain Jessen, together with careful handling of his vessel, the Geo. W. Elder, seems to have had a crimp put into it on his last trip up coast. When docking at Eureka the Elder jammed the dock a considerable bump, but cleared away without doing damage to either the dock or steamship to amount to much.

When coming to her berth at Martin's yesterday afternoon the steamship collided with the ferryboat Lionel R. Webster, which was in her slip immediately south of the North Pacific Steamship Company's dock. The Elder was approaching the landing under slow bell and had almost come to a complete stop, moving toward the dock at scarcely perceptible headway, but signal was sounded in the engineroom to go slow astern, and the signal was mistaken, according to information given last night, and she was given slow forward. The liner moved forward and came into collision with the ferryboat, the after end of which stood well out into the stream. On account of the steamship being under very little headway no serious damage was done, part of the guardrail being carried away and upper works slightly shattered. The ferryboat proceeded on her next trip on time. The Geo. W. Elder was not hurt in either experience.

TRIAL SHOWS NO INSANITY

Arrest of August Fournier Said to Have Been Spitework.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., April 13.—(Special.)—August Fournier, who was arrested and brought to this city from his home on Silver Lake Saturday, accused of insanity, was discharged from custody late last night, after a sensational trial, in which almost the whole population in his neighborhood appeared either as witnesses or interested spectators.

According to testimony given at the trial the charges against Fournier were the result of spitework and an attempt to secure possession of his property. Witnesses testified that life had been made miserable for the old man and that he had made threats to kill his molesters.

Doctors who examined Fournier reported that he showed no signs of insanity.

VANCOUVER MEN STRIKE

Increase in Wages Is Denied and New Workmen Secured.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 13.—(Special.)—Fourteen men, who were engaged in laying concrete piers for the steel arches of the North Bank Railroad crossing at Washington street, struck today for increase of wages from $2.25 to $2.50 a day. Part of the demands were granted, but this did not satisfy the men.

There was some trouble in consequence between some of the men and the foreman, E. W. Hobock. One workman, W. L. La Wall, swore out a complaint against Hobock, charging him with disorderly conduct. La Wall claiming that Hobock had struck him. Hobock admitted that he had, in court this morning, and was fined $5 and costs of $2.50, which he paid. Men were secured to take the places of the strikers.

NEWSPAPER VENDERS HELD

Sold Papers With Racing Therein, Contrary to Law.

LOS ANGELES, April 13.—Six persons, five men and one woman, were arrested today on the charge of selling San Francisco newspapers giving tips, form charts and general information about the races. The woman is Mrs. F. M. Carnahan, a clerk in a news stand. The men are street newspaper venders. All put up bail of $25 except one man, who is in jail. A hearing will be had tomorrow morning.

PORTLAND AND LOS ANGELES, CAL.

The Two Contrasted, With Business Chances in This City's Favor.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 10.—(To the Editor.)—I have now been in Los Angeles for a week and arrived here after a heavy rainfall, which has left outlying districts almost isolated for heavy teaming. Lumber, brick, cement and furniture hauling has been practically suspended—if the delivery was outside paved streets districts. So this far-famed section of Italian skies and heavenly transports has also drawbacks.

Yet, Los Angeles has some special advantages which I think will make it the largest city on the Pacific Coast, a supremacy she will hold over all competition. I refer to her contiguity to the fuel-oil district, which enables her to manufacture products from steam power cheaper than elsewhere, and the fact that she is from two to four days closer in her unloading of merchandise, via the Panama Canal, than San Francisco, Portland and Puget Sound.

The Los Angeles Times a few days ago in an editorial relating to the advent of the Panama Canal, gave a very accurate account of how it would accelerate commercial importance from San Diego to Puget Sound, but, with a seeming affront, failed to mention Portland as one of the beneficiaries. From this reason, I made a short reply, hoping to vaunt our pretensions in the same line, but failed to pass editorial approval to be given a hearing. I showed that so far as Seattle (which seems to be all the Los Angeles Times knows of Puget Sound) is concerned, it would have four very virile and importunate competitors, all within a radius of 60 miles, Tacoma, Everett, Bellingham and Port Townsend, all of which would dilute and weaken the importance of the main city. They would all have equal advantages, while Portland, dominant over not less than 350 or 400 miles of Coast line, her navigable rivers holding in check railroad extortion for 500 to 600 miles easterly and southerly, occupied an unique position without a possible rival in her field of supremacy.

When vessels holding from 8000 to 10,000 tons freight will traverse the oceans laying freight from all Atlantic ports to our seaboard at not to exceed $5 per ton, we will come into the full fruition of our destiny. The footfalls of that event, not now five years' distant, can almost be heard on our threshold, and that is why the upheaval of business properties in Portland seems so unaccountable to those who do not heed the intimation.

Until I came here, I felt impressed with the idea that suburban properties were overpriced in Portland. But after comparison with prices here, I am now of a different opinion. Waiting for a car at Westmoreland Park in the northwestern part of the city, I learned from the agent of the tract that we were five miles in an air line from the courthouse, and that his lots, 50x120 feet, were from $1200 to $1400. This means in excess of $8000 per acre. Remembering how much land in that radius can be had in Portland at from $1000 to $1200 per acre, I am a ready convert to the feeling that we are on a secure basis with a steady rise in values ahead of us, and all warranted by the conditions immediately ahead of us.

There are but two conditions that might arise to spoil this prospect, one of them wholly within our own power to control, and the other nature's prerogative: The one, a war with Japan, and the other, that the world comes to an end. These are the only two.

CHARLES P. CHURCH.

BLOCKED BY DEEP SNOW

Moffatt Road Impassable and Trains Return to Denver.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Colo., April 13.—The passenger train on the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific (Moffat road) which left Steamboat Springs for Denver Wednesday last, and which was stalled in the snow at Fawn Springs, returned to Sulphur Springs today.

The train which left Denver for Steamboat Springs with 75 passengers Sunday morning, is still snowbound at the summit of Corona Pass. It is believed the blockade cannot be lifted inside of two days.

Two big rotaries have failed to make an impression on the big drift, which is 20 feet in depth and tonight big gangs of laborers are attacking it with shovels.

MISSOURI FREEZING IN SNOW

Fears Entertained for Safety of Apple and Peach Crop.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., April 13.—A heavy snow fell in this part of Missouri today. The temperature dropped to below the freezing point. Fears are entertained that the large apple and peach orchards in this section will be damaged.

Frost Nips Ozark Apples.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 13.—Reports received at the general offices of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway here tell of freezing weather throughout the Ozark fruit belt last night. Great damage is said to have been done to apples.

Severe Frost in Texas.

DALLAS, Tex., April 13.—Advices from various North and East Texas points are to the effect that heavy frost last night seriously damaged the fruit and corn crops.

ROMANCE IN GRAND JURY

Dead Juror Was to Wed Scientist Who Tried to Save His Life.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 13.—(Special.)—A romance in connection with the death of George Watson, the Root-Gordon case grand juror who was buried Saturday, was brought to light today, when it became known that he was engaged to marry a Christian Scientist who tried to save his life during his last illness.

During his stay in the city Watson, who was a wealthy bachelor, owning valuable farm lands near Espanola, became interested in Christian Science and attended the meetings whenever the occasion arose. There he met a woman who became interested in him, on account of the secrecy with which he covered the actions of the grand jury. Their friendship ripened into love, and a short time before his death they became engaged to be married. Watson left no will, and members of the grand jury are acting as administrators of the estate, which, it is supposed, will revert to his brothers and sisters in Scotland, unless his fiancee presents a valid claim to the property.

TAKE UP BUILDING PLANS

Al Kader Temple to Discuss Big Project Saturday.

At a meeting of members of Al Kader Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to be held at Masonic Temple Saturday night, plans connected with the building of a suitable temple for the order will be discussed and in all probability decided upon. The committee appointed to select a site for the proposed building obtained an option on a corner at Twenty-first and Washington streets through the agencies of E. J. Daly and H. P. Palmer at a consideration of $52,000. The consensus of opinion among members who are in a position to know the facts is that if the temple builds, it will raise a building fund sufficient to put up a house to cost at least $150,000.

In Chicago, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and other Eastern cities the Shrine possesses temples of great expense and of artistic design. It is believed the temple of Portland will emulate the order in other cities in this respect.

BURGLAR "IN WRONG HOUSE"

Prowler Steals Woman's Purse, but Politely Says He Made Mistake.

Miss Eva Rose, a young woman living at 782 Thurman street, told the police last night that a burglar at her house yesterday morning about 2:45, stole her purse containing $24.65. She was awakened, she said, by the noise of some one at the front door. She heard the intruder feel his way through the dark hallway to the kitchen, and then enter the dining-room, where her purse had been placed.

She walked out into the hallway and met the intruder face to face.

"What are you doing here," she demanded.

"I guess I must have made a mistake and got into the wrong house," the man coolly replied, and started for the front door.

The young woman cried out and made a grab at the man, but he escaped.

JEROME WOULD CLAMP LID

New York District Attorney Says He Can Do What Others Cannot.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—"Roosevelt closed the saloons on Sunday when he was Police Commissioner! That's a dream."

District Attorney Jerome made this assertion today when addressing a Senate committee in favor of a bill permitting saloons to open on Sunday in first-class cities from 1 to 11 P. M.

"If prohibition were practicable," said he, "I would be for it. If Commissioner Bingham were removed and I were given 20 men from the state excise department, I would close the saloons in New York within three months, as tight as a drum. The New York police cant do it because of the influences brought to bear upon them."

WILL SPEND NEARLY MILLION

Plans of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst to Be Followed by California University.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Following out the elaborate plans for the reconstruction of the University of California, at Berkeley, the board of regents voted today to spend $915,000 for new buildings and additions to, and alterations on, the structures already completed.

The plans to be followed are those known as the Phoebe Hearst plans, for the making of which Mrs. Hearst supplied the funds and gathered architects from all parts of the world. The contemplated expenditure will extend over a period of ten years.

Bryce and Knox Confer.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Ambassador James Bryce, of Great Britain, has returned to Washington from his trip to the Pacific Coast. He had a consultation yesterday with Secretary Knox touching pending matters between the United States and Great Britain.

Life's Sunny Side

The late Lord Sackville, as all the world knows, became persona non grata to the Government while he was an Ambassador to Washington through expressing an opinion on the political situation.

"It was through a mean trick that Lord Sackville was led into this expression of opinion," said a London correspondent the other day. "Once, in describing the trick to me, he compared himself to a country clergyman.

"This clergyman," he explained, "was waited on one Sunday morning by a young man.

"'Will you kindly ask the congregation's prayers this morning,' said the young man, 'for poor William Smith?'

"'Willingly,' said the clergyman.

"And at the proper moment in the service he besought all those present to pray earnestly for the unfortunate William Smith in the great trouble and peril that encompassed him.

"That request, he was pleased to note, made a deep impression on the congregation.

"After the service, meeting the young man who had asked for the intercession in Smith's behalf, the clergyman said:

"'What is the matter with your friend? Do you think it would do any good if I were to call on him?'

"'I'm afraid not,' was the sorrowful reply.

"'Is it as bad as that?' said the clergyman. 'What is the trouble, then?'

"'Bill,' said the other, 'is going to be married.'"—New York Times.

* * *

Recently at a dinner party the conversation turned upon the subject of clubs. The special features of the Athenaeum were referred to with great respect, and then J. M. Barrie, who was the only member of that august club who happened to be present, intervened.

"After having been elected by the Athenaeum Club," he said, "I went there for the first time and looked about for the smoking-room. An old man with long, white hair was wandering in a lonely way about the hall. I asked him if he would be so kind as to tell me the way to the smoking-room. He agreed with alacrity. When we returned to the hall I thanked him heartily, when he begged me to do him the honor of dining with him. 'But, my dear sir,' I said, 'you have been far too kind to me already. I cannot think of imposing myself upon you in this fashion.'

"'Imposing yourself!' exclaimed the old man in an eager voice. 'On the contrary, you will be doing me the greatest favor in the world; the fact is, I have belonged to this club for 30 years, and you are the first member who has ever spoken to me!'"—Bellman.

* * *

R. P. McCulloch tells of a farmer who lives near a railroad and close by a whistling station, who one day, wishing to get a letter off somewhere, rushed out on the track, frantically waved his cap and stopped the train. He went to the mailcar and put his letter into the slot. The conductor saw him about that time and said: "Look here, don't you know you can't stop this train?" The farmer replied: "Well, by gum, I did stop it."—Kansas City Star.

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"My wife is having a hard time of it during Lent," says the man with the rambling whiskers. "She is trying to go without candy, and it is really a great trial to her."

"Well," says the man with the wilted eyebrows, "my daughter is certainly making a record. She isn't eating a bit of meat—not even fish and eggs."

"You don't say!"

"Fact. And she doesn't eat any candy, nor does she go to the theater."

"Well, well!"

"And, more than that, she hasn't played a single hand of bridge."

"You don't tell me? How about dancing?"

"She hasn't danced a step during Lent."

"She certainly is a remarkably earnest girl. You seldom see one who is so firm in her resolutions. How old is she?"

"Three months and ten days old."—Chicago Evening Post.

SEATTLE DEMOCRATS EAT

Two Hundred Disciples of Jefferson Enthusiastic at Banquet.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 13.—(Special.)—The King County Democratic Club held a Jefferson day banquet this evening at the Commercial Club, which was the occasion for a number of rousing speeches and considerable criticism of the tariff revision now under consideration by Congress.

E. C. Million acted as toastmaster and ex-Congressman D. G. Wooten, of Texas, was the principal speaker, with a response to "Thomas Jefferson." The clergy was represented by Rev. J. D. O. Powers, pastor of the Boylston-avenue Church, who spoke on "Jefferson and the New Democracy."

There were 200 Democrats present at the dollar dinner, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

FIGHT TAKEN INTO COURT

Orchards Sawmill Man Has Former Employes Arrested.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 13.—(Special.)—Thomas Gregory and Louis Real were arrested on a complaint sworn out by H. M. Black, charging them with assault and battery. They were brought to the city from Orchards this morning and gave bonds of $200 each for their appearance in court.

Black has a sawmill near Orchards, and Gregory and Real have been working there. Sunday, it is said, Real went to get a matress and stove that were in one of the buildings on the mill property, and trouble arose. As a result Black has several scalp wounds, and Gregory's face has several scratches.

GARDINER JURY LOCKED UP

Fails to Reach Agreement After Eight Hours' Deliberation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—For the second time in less than a month Eugene Gardiner, a Kentucky youth of prominent family, awaits the verdict of a jury on a charge of having murdered Joseph Cordoza, a colored boat steerer on the whaler Bowhead in northern waters.

The jury was ordered locked up for the night at 11:30 P. M., having failed to reach a verdict after nearly eight hours of deliberation.

Soldiers Sent to Prison.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 13.—(Special.)—A. Lehman and Sidney Sloane, two soldiers, were arraigned before Judge McCredie this morning, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sentenced to an indeterminate sentence in the penitentiary of from six months to 14 years. The men sentenced pleaded guilty to robbing George E. Lord, of The Dalles, of a gold watch a few nights ago in this city.

Port Hood Miners Give Up.

PORT HOOD, N. S., April 13—The strike of coal miners at the Port Hood mines ended fruitlessly today, 350 miners, who had been out several weeks, returning to work under conditions which were practically the same as those existing previously to the strike.