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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1909.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES. The statement that the agricultural colleges are doing a more valuable educational work than any other schools in the United States would, to many persons, read like a perversion of the truth. It will be agreed with, of course, or denied, according to our ideals of what a valuable education is. If we are convinced that learning Latin, Greek and rhetoric is the best preparation for life, we shall not be able to admire the agricultural colleges very ardently, for their efforts lie in another direction. To make lawyers, doctors, ministers, is not their busi-Their aim is to bridge the chasm between the achievements of modern science and modern industry, The chasm was terribly wide and deep at one time, but it is growing narrower every day and shallower. Through the out a helping hand to the farmer, the housewife, the artisan. It dignifies industry by allying it with knowledge and glorifies toil by making it creative and fruitful.

In the Independent for April 15 E. P. Powell sketches briefly the work these wonderful schools are doing. What atrikes one most vividly in his article is the fact that no agricultural college tries to "elevate" any individual away from productive industry. They all strive hard to uplift, but the man and his calling are elevated at the same time. Their call is not from the farm to the city, but in the contrary direction. They have made farming a learned profession. They have brought evolution with its cosmic laws into the cow stable, the wheat field and the orchard Do the usual species of corn, wheat or cattle fall to meet the needs of a certain soil or climate? The agriculural college of that region attacks the problem of evolving a new and better adapted species. In Connecticut, for example, the faculty has produced, by heredity and selection, a variety of yellow dent corn which yields 183 bushels to the acre under ordinary culture. At Cornell they have attacked the problem of a better timothy. In Virginia, they are evolving an apple which shall bloom late enough to escape the frosts of Spring. At Corvalls they are on the quest, among other things, of a breed of corn that will mature well in our cool Summers.

Two great innovations in education are to be accredited to the agricultural colleges. The first is their short Winter courses, which are open to the farmer, his wife and his big boys. When the corn is garnered and the Fall quilting is over, then the kindly college swings wide its doors to Josiah and Samantha and invites them to a feast of reason. Nor is the invitation ignored. They flock in by the thou sand. The men study dairying, grafting, breeding; the women delve into the lore of cooking, patterns and literature. Nothing like this was ever seen in the world before. Education is being made truly democratic. The people are at last entering upon their inheritance. The dreams of the poets are coming true and it is the agricultural colleges

that have begun the transformation, Their second great innovation consists in putting the college on wheels and sending it wherever there are people to be instructed. Perhaps the Iowa professors began this amazingly beneficent work with their corn train, but now all the agricultural colleges are doing it. Everybody remembers how the Oregon farmers' families flocked to hear Dr. Withycombe and his colleagues on the train which President Kerr sent out, not long ago. Its course was like the progress of some monarch through his dominions, only instead of royal decorations these benefactors scattered the potent germs of knowledge. The college on wheels has a great future.

Again, the agricultural colleges are bringing the rural schools into vital relations with the life of the people We can all remember when these schools were but dull imitations of city grammar schools, purposeless, stupid, inefficient. If they had any aim at all it was to make every farmer's son a clerk and every girl a shorthand The wave of wholesome influence from the agricultural colleges has changed all that, or is changing Now the trend of the rural schools is toward the farm, not away from it. Country people have begun to learn the power and true dignity of their most enviable position in the world. They are learning how to make their lives beautiful through the imperial gifts of science.

college in the country, ours, at Corvallis, is taking a hand in this work of educating democracy to do its tasks profitably and wholesomely. What it has already done is beyond computa tion, what it promises to do will make the whole state richer, more intelligent, healthier and happier. Its projects for the common good are nun And yet there is a plan on foot to cut off its slender resources A referendum of the special appropri tion for the Agricultural College would cripple Dr. Kerr's broad educational campaign for years. It would put off the state might enjoy at once and which it sadly needs. To this abuse of the referendum the people of the state | tube can only in this way be justified should give no encouragement. The or liquidated. Naturally following master of the State Grange has prudently warned his great organization to make the first expenditure effective, against it. Not a taxpayer, not a man who lives by labor, should countenance it, for it is a blow at the wel-

taken of the high leaper of the waters, tarpon fishing must be great sport, But the tarpon is not a food fish, and the only advantage in booking him is to experience the thrill of the fight which he puts up to save his life. Out here in Oregon we have no tarpon, but we have the royal chinook, and if any tarpon fisherman is ever fortunate enough to hook such a forty-threepounder as was caught by W. F. Bachus at Oregon City Sunday, tarpon fishing will lose its charm. The royal chinook will not only execute many of the acrobatic stunts for which the tarpon is famous, but he will add a few new ones. Best of all, when one of these royal fish is finally landed he yields up salmon steaks that are the epicure's delight.

POLITICAL SAINTS AND SINNERS.

One set of citizens hold a public conerence of 500 invited delegates in Portland and nominate Simon for Mayor. Another set hold a secret conference of half a dozen self-appointed patriots, dub the others a machine, aver that they themselves are the only friends of the people and of the direct primary law, and "hand out" their nomination to one and then another, Rushlight is the recipient of

their favor. Now here we have repeated the world-old story of self-gathered men holding themselves saints and decrying others outside their circle as sinners The earth is wrinkled with the sham of political machines, parading themselves as the only true friends of men and of passing creeds, and themselves using the very methods, yet worse, of the rivals they profess to abhor.

Is it not presumption—speaking mildly—for a half dozen or more Bourne-McCusker patriots to proclaim the Republican assembly, or conference, or convention, whichever one wishes to call it, an assault on the direct primary law, when the McCus ker faction follows the very procedure the primary law was designed to prevent-a procedure which its leaders will not admit, lest the admission brand false both their charges against their rivals and their own professions of political sincerity?

The Simon assembly was a public gathering of several hundred Repubicans, to which 500 were invited. McCusker-Rushlight "conference" was a private meeting of men bent on exciting the public against their rivals by a campaign of self-asserted political virtue. Just who the men are is not revealed, nor where they met, nor what they said. All that they give out to know is that they are posing as the only politicians complying with the direct primary law.

The direct primary law was enacted for the purpose of abolishing secret conferences in politics. Conventions had always been public enough; the inner ring that met in the back room and ruled the nominations did the evil. It is charged, of course, that such a ring ruled the assembly that nominat-ed Simon. But how are they who make this charge in position to defend their own ring and assert their loyalty to the direct primary law? Yet that is just what they have the effrontery to do. There was no secret dealing in the Simon assembly to equal that of the other faction, yet the other makes loud claims of superior political virtue They used the very same method in picking out one and another, and then Rushlight, as their rivals used in picking out Simon-with this important difference: They worked in an inner circle, while the Simon men held an open assembly.

It is a trick as old as the hills to pretend friendship for the people and loyalty to some popular notion, in order to win votes. But they who play the trick long enough are always trapped in their own snares. They can't fool all the people all the time.

DR. M'LOUGHLIN'S HOUSE.

It seems like something of a that the old dwelling-house of Dr. Mc-Loughlin, at Oregon City, should be in danger of demolition, with no man to stay the hand of the destroyer. Americans are not particularly noteworthy for antiquarian sentiment. Our monuments of the past, famous and other, go to ruin without causing us much grief, and we see precious relics put to vile uses when a little effort and less money would redeem them. Some time the people of Oregon, if this house is razed, will wish they had saved it. Oregon City apparently will do nothing. What will the ploneers do? Dr. McLoughlin held out a helping hand to some of them in the moment of their dire distress. Not a few owed their lives to his disinterested humanity. The children of those whom he served so nobly are not without orldly gear. Many of them could individually advance the money to save Dr. McLoughlin's house, and never miss it. It were a worthy deed for the son of some pioneer who faced starvation at The Dalles in 1844 and who partook of the good man's timely bounty

As time passes, Dr. McLoughlin's memory will take on an aspect more and more romantic. The historians and poets of Oregon will not fail to make much of his eccentricities and of the genuine nobility of his character. Not without statesmanlike qualities and a born executive of high rank, he fills a place in our early history which is unique. Nobody else in this part of the world was quite tike him, and it derogates from nobody's merit to say half his ability or a tenth part of his culture. When his time of trouble came the state authorities did not treat The story of the difficulties between the venerable magnate and the Protestant missionaries does not reflect much glory upon the latter. But all those things are of the past, and it is not well to think about them too The purchase and restoration of his old dwelling-house would show we have repented of some not very praiseworthy transactions and will do better in the future if occasion offers.

COSTLY LESSON LEARNED. Substantial increase in property values and building construction will certainly follow completion of the big remote future benefits which Brooklyn sewer, in the section south of Division street. The expenditure of \$250,000 in construction of the big construction of the great sewer and will be the opening of laterals at a cost approximately equal to that already assessed.

Realizing the importance of all this and to make the improvement of The tarpon is said to be the king of streets of permanent character and out when he returned to New York a game fishes and from the stories that value, the owners of property in that few days ago. This ardent collector of

as a unit, for a systematic course of street construction and placing of underground utilities that will give them a sense of security that has been entirely wanting in street building in Portland in past years. The regular and long accepted method of street improvement was first to build the surface, whether of asphalt, Belgian block or macadam; and then begin the process of opening lateral sewers, laying water and gas mains, and pipes, and finally electric wire conduits. Incalculable inconvenience, much annoyance and largely increased expense have, of course, followed this stupid, haphazard, wasteful manner of street construction. Some of these things, owing to the improvement in public utility ways and means, could not be avoided, but in most cases the simplest principles of economy in construction as applied to these improvements would have obviated all of the accru- growing deficit demands rigid economy ing aggravations, inconveniences and added expenses. The Brooklyn case shows that people have learned by ex-

It usually requires experience to teach these costly lessons, and one lesson in this line, as shown by disrupted streets in almost every section of the city, at all seasons of the yearchiefly, it would seem, in the Winter season-is rarely sufficient.

ADMIRAL EVANS AND THE BRANDY Every man should stick to his calling or, on being retired from its activities, he should, for the sake of his own dignity and that of the calling in which he earned honor and competence, refrain from giving to the public incidents and experiences which, under the stress of circumstance, fitted without flaw into the general scheme of his endeavors but which, detached, are belittling. Thus, Admiral Evans, when stunned by a blow while his ship was in action, may have said to the attending physician, after quaffing a glass of fine French brandy (his first tipple in that period) that he "felt more like a gentleman than he had felt for five years," without detraction from his dignity or danger of setting a bad example. But when he repeats the speech before an audience composed largely of young men, with whom his name carries great influence, he makes a mistake. It is not too much to say that, of all that the Admiral said in his recent lecture in San Francisco, on the Spanish-American War, this flippant declaration, which could only be interpreted as, at least, a quasi indorsement of brandy drinking, was the one that stood out the most prominently in the minds of three-fourths of the men among his departing audience.

All of which goes to show that a man makes a mistake when, in his old age, he essays a role for which his training and life work have unfitted

THE CONSUMER'S PROBLEM

It has been a great many years since the American people became firm believers in the theory that high prices for farm products meant general prosperity throughout the country. In degree this theory may still be regarded as worthy of attention, but it can no longer be accepted as strictly sound at Our population and the means by which our people gain a livelihood are constantly changing, and there is a greater increase in the numthan there has been in the number of producers. As a result, high prices for farm products can no longer be viewed with the same degree of equanimity as in the old days when the army of consumers was smaller and their earning power was greater. This change, involving as it does the welfare of several million consumers, as well as that of a smaller number of producers, is not seriously considered by the American Society of Equity, the Chicago wheat speculators or even the tariff tinkers at Washington.

When the American Society Equity first came into prominence in its advocacy of dollar wheat, the cereal was selling arould 75 cents per bushel, and to some scientific farmers at least it was paying a profit at that figure. The preliminary statements of the pro moters of the society informed the public that \$1 was a fair price for wheat, and that, in order that the consumers would be treated fairly. should be sold at that figure. Today cash wheat is selling in all of the large markets of the Middle West at fron \$1.30 to \$1.40 cents per bushel, and no protests have been raised by the Soci ety of Equity, nor will any be raised. This advance of about 30 cents per bushel over the price prevailing last Fall, when the bulk of the crop was moving, must all be paid by the conbushels of wheat are consumed in the United States every day, this means that the advance is costing the consumers about \$375,000 per day over and above the highly remunerative

price of \$1 per bushel Even at present extravagant figures it is questionable about the available supply being sufficient to meet the demands, and it is doubtful if removal of the tariff would much change matters. as there seems to be a shortage of supplies throughout the world. Present prices will have a tendency to increase the supply next season, and lower prices may follow. Cheap wheat—and by that is meant 50-cent wheat at tidewater-may never again be in evidence that few of his contemporaries had in this country, but present prices can stand a heavy reduction and still leave the grower a good profit. A big crop will not only assure the laborer cheaper bread, but it will give the railroads more business in moving it to market, and they in turn will increase the demand for labor on their trains, in the shops and in the coal mines Viewed from almost any standpoint, the short crop, with its high prices, does much more harm than good, and better than almost anything else that a big crop or a fair crop at fair prices will benefit all classes without seriously injuring any.

ECONOMY IS THREATENED.

The Senate leaders have announced yield sufficient revenue, the expenses of the Government will be cut to fit its income. This is indeed shocking, and can hardly be true. By adopting such a course, so diametrically opposed to anything it has ever done before, the Government is establishing a precedent that may lead to serious results for that vast army of chair-warmers and faddists whose names clutter up the payrolls. Worst of all, if this threat shall be actually carried out, it will be in effect adoption of a suggestion made Are told and the photos that have been section of the city are moving, almost railroads was frank and outspoken in gerous mission. He is yet

his disapproval of the wastefulness of the Government.

Using the language of his own calling, Mr. Harriman insisted that the proper way to stop a Treasury deficit was to get the operation of the Government down on a "cost-per-ton-permile" basis. The famous railroader was not discussing the subject as a theory. He had been practicing the art of making the income fit the penses so assiduously that his balance sheets long have shown an actual increase in net earnings in months when there was an enormous shrinkage in gross earnings as compared with the same months in previous years. way to economize is to economize, and neither political influence nor personal favoritism will keep an incompetent or unnecessary man in the employ of a railroad company, or any other industrial enterprise, when a constantly

This economy, which may be forced on us, should not be confined to reducing the number of idle officers-holders and incompetents now on the payroll. There is a wonderful field for economy in other directions. The Merchant Marine League of Cleveland, in a recent plea for a ship subsidy, in men tioning the Panama Canal work, said: "The dredges, engines, boilers, locomotives, ralls, tools, equipment and supplies of every character are purchased in this country, although the cost is usually more than that at which these same things could be purchased in

If the cost of these things is "usually more," as of course it is, we should buy them where they can be bought the cheapest. The Government recently purchased a fleet of steamships, paying for some of them a figure that was more than double the price at which more modern vessels of equal tonnage and speed could be secured in foreign yards. Perhaps, if the bustness of running the Government were turned over to some practical business man, and if he were not hampered by the politicians, we could save so much money that the tariff could be reduced much more liberally than is now in For all that, announcement that the Senate actually suggested that a policy of economy would be inaugurated can hardly fail to startle the business world, which had long ago given up hopes of any such sensible method of checking the growing deficit.

Thirteen carloads of wheat were received in Chicago yesterday and ten carloads were received in Portland. Wilson only gave Portland 9,000,000 bushels on which to draw from stocks in farmers' hands, and credited farmers in Chicago territory with 134,000,000 bushels, it would seem that our farmers are selling more freely, if the word "free" could be made applicable to the present movement of 'driblets" that are coming from the pottom of the bins. Secretary Wilson's farmers are probably holding that wheat, worth \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bushel, to deliver to Mr. Patten and swamp him in July. On yesterday's July and cash quotations they would only lose about 25 cents per bushel by the operation.

Des Moines students were stricken blind Sunday by something they ate and a New Yorker took a drink of water and acquired a great case of aphasia and agraphia—which mean loss of memory and power of speech. ber of consumers of farm products As this happens at the opening of the bock beer and bockwurst season, any advice would be superfluous.

According to Admiral Evans, Admiral Sampson was merely inspired by a more or less laudable desire to get rid of Hobson when he sent him on that Merrimac excursion. He sank that Merrimac excursion. He sank the Merrimac, all right, but the Admiral was mistaken when he thought Hobson would or could also sink.

It will make Rudyard Kipling homesick, after a score of years, to read that a Portland man caught a forty three-pound salmon Saturday in the same waters where the story-teller once had the experience he so graphically describes by beginning: "I have

Those judicial candidates whose names ere near the top of the ballot led the rest. The average voter found it easier to mark 14 names as they occurred than to work his brain to the extent of making selections Chicago Tribune.
They are learning a few things in

Illinois, too, about the primary law.

Mayor Reyburn is willing enough to have that bell leave Philadelphia, but doesn't want an undignified exhibition made of the sacred relic. All right; but we hope they will not fail to send the crack along.

If Mr. Patten has an ambition to repeal the old laws of Supply and Demand, he can make his greatest hit by continuing to advance the price of wheat and by steadily reducing the

It would perhaps be impertinent to inquire, but there is a growing curiosity in this benighted land to know whether, when the Sultan of Turkey abdicates, the harem also abdicates?

John Burroughs suggests shooting the scribes to insure Mr. Roosevelt's privacy. But does Mr. Roosevelt desire privacy? The matter should be referred to Kermit.

Tom McCusker fears Simon's elec-

tion would enslave the city. If Tom's visions could be put into moving picture films, the royalties would make him rich. Now that Joan of Arc is canonized, it is to be hoped that no one will ever

again ask whether the Maid of Or-

leans was divinely inspired. The question is settled. This matter of local bridge locations is a great deal like the tariff to the country generally. Nobody wants to suffer a personal loss.

Dr. Hampton says the water is pure enough, and Dr. Matson says it is not pure. When experts disagree, boil the water, and don't worry

All that can be said in favor of the lynching of four white men in Okla-homa yesterday is that it is a welcome

Of course Mr. Wills as Mayor would be just as anxious to suppress gambling as is Councilman Wills.

Admiral Evans says Hobson was the easiest to spare at Santiago for a dan-

Review of Judge Gantenbein's Service to the Community, and a Wise hint. PORTLAND, April 19 .- (To the Editor.) -Before the retirement of Circuit Judge Gantenbein as Juvenile Court Judge for Multnomah County, I think it but right to call the attention of the readers of The dan to the large number of children hat have been cared for during his inco ency, which dates from December 16, 307. The numbers are as follows:

939 249 1188 Of these there were de-The ages of these children were follows: years and under to 12 years and 15 years.

It has been the privilege of the under-

signed to study and visit many of the juvenile courts in different states, and in no case has he found as many cases dis-posed of with as little notoriety as in our own Juvenile Court under Judge Ganten-bein. It is well known to most persons conversant with the care of dependent and delinquent children that notoriety is not a good thing for such work. good thing for such work, and for the benefit of those who have been unfortu-nate enough to be brought before a juveille court, it is but right to shield them and give them an opportunity of doing better. It is the wish of this institution to co-operate with the Juvenile Court, and in fact it is absolutely necessary that there should be co-operation, as the work of the court and that of the Boys' and Girls' Ald Society is almost identicalboth are striving to reform delinquent children and to save dependents. I believe I am voicing the opinion of ever-institution for the care of children in th when I say that we regret to have Judge Gantenbein surrender this cha and our regrets would be much greater did we not know that he would be succeeded by Judge Earl C. Bronaugh, who is so well known to us that we have great faith in his judgment.

As seen above, a large number of chil-iren are brought before the Juvenila Court, and there are quite a percentage of these children whose cases could be as well settled outside of any tribunal, and another percentage of this number could have been restrained had it not been for the negligence or over-indulgence of parents. In my attendance on the court I have noted that the Judge was very quick to detect these things and showed excellent common sense in disposing of such

The juvenile courts are organized for the protection and reformation of chil-dren, and not for the purpose of vindic-tive punishment, and it would be well for many to bear this in mind before bringing cases before the court.

Superintendent Boys' and Girls' Aid So

PARIS WOMEN DEFY MILLINERS Refuse Absolutely to Accept the Spring Styles in Hendgear. startling report has come from

Paris to the effect that the women of that city have refused to accept the styles in Spring hats. This is amazing. It is nearly preposterous. It is simply beyond the bounds of the possimply beyond the bounds of the pos-sible that any woman or women would thus openly defy the edicts of the French milliners who make the fash-ions. No such cataclysm has occurred in Paris since 1793.

But to accept the incredible as true at once places the Parisian woman on a pedestal higher than any yet occu-pled by her sex. She must be a won-derful creature. She must possess will, independence, good judgment, taste, courage. Of course, we have known other women to possess all these ther women to possess all these qual-Feminine accomplishments can go no further. The superbest achieve-ments of mere man cannot compare with it. Storming cannon, charging rifle pits, assaulting breastworks, are as nothing to open defiance of the

Cemetery Fashions Changing. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"Instead of a forest of shafts and obe-lisks," says the Syracuse Post-Standard, "the cemetery of the next generation will be designed by the landscape architect as a piace of unified and sacred beauty. There will be nothing to advertise the name and family of the departed; at most a prostrate stone at the head of the grave will identify the remains and mark where they lie." Efforts will be directed in the they he. Efforts will be directed in the future to make burying grounds bear a closer resemblance to beautiful parks, with stately trees and winding roads. There is no doubt that the American, in is anxiety to preserve the memory of his dead, has sometimes gone to extremes in the way of monuments that have transformed cemeteries into expositions of the stonecutter's art. It would probably asstonecutter's art. It would probably asthe face of this movement toward higher things in cemetery landscape some sug-gestion has been made here to crowd Nature out of our beautiful parks and turn them over to the mercy of the plaster-ofparis artisan.

New Orleans Picayune, Human life is dirt cheap in this coun-try, and much of this cheapness is due try, and much of this cheapness is due to the fact that the laws and regulations, which would give a reasonable amount of protection if they were strictly enforced, are not only not enforced by the authori-ties, but are constantly disregarded by citizens. The doctrine that every man is his heather's kaspar has little force with his brother's keeper has little force with the American people. It is every man for himself in such matters. The light in which the American people shine out grandly is in the giving of charity. None is too poor to give his mite of relief. But the American people love their indi-vidual liberty, and however serious may be its evils in other directions, this desire for personal freedom, which is really lawlessness, will, while it continues, effectually prevent them from coming under any practical scale little. der any practical socialistic or commun

> Walks 1800 Miles in 90 Days. Chicago Dispatch.

T. R. Deckrow, of the Signal Corps of the Army, has walked from Sault Ste. Marie to Mobile, Ala.—1800 miles—in 90 days, under orders, he says, and has worn out eight pairs of shoes on the journey. The War Department at Washington, D. C., says no orders were given to Deckrow to make the trie to Deckrow to make the trip

Two Cots for a 400-Pound Patient. In Philadelphia, John Slater, weight over 400 pounds, was thrown out of a vehicle during a runaway and fell on "Bert" Johnson Johnson was not much hurt, but Slater was sent to the hospital for re-

pairs, where it was necessary to brace to-gether two cots to make them strong enough to hold him. Marriage Proposal at Sight. Camden, N. J., Dispatch. William T. Hill, aged 67 years, of Newton, N. J., proposed marriage to Mrs.
Margaret Fields, aged 50 years, in the
street, and was accepted at once. "It
just occurred to me," said Hill, "that we

ught to get married, and I asked her

BIG WORK OF JUVENILE COURT | LOWER RATES FOR UPPER BERTHS Pullman Company Reported as Having Decided on This Reform

Washington Star. The news has gone out that the Pullman Car Company is preparing to make a general reduction in rates putting into effect the differential tween upper and lower berths long desired by the traveling public. It is stated that the new tariff law will not

go into effect before the first of June If in truth the Pullman Car Company has at last heeded popular demand for a difference between upper and lower berths in point of price, it has only recognized an economic truth that should have been established in the sleeping-car service years ago. There is no possible question that the upper berth is a second-class accommodation. modation. It corresponds to the in side stateroom on a steamship, or to the small interior room in a hotel for both of which lower rates are charged than for first-class accommodations. A hotel guest asked to pay as much A notice guest asset to pay as much-for a second-rate room as for a first-rate room would indignantly protest and would probably change his hotel. The traveling public, however, has no alternative and no appeal. It must pay the rate the company demands or sit up all night.

Efforts have frequently been made to secure Federal legislation on this point, but without success. The Interstate Commerce Commission has been unable, if willing, to compel the sleeping-car companies to bring their tariff down to a reasonable basis, the public complaint against them being not wearly plaint against them. plaint against them being not merely of a lack of discrimination between first and second-class accommodations but of general exorbitance. Comparisons between services rendered on a sleeping-car and in a hotel show the former to be extravagantly excessive. The company has always maintained in defense of the rates that its patronage is necessarily limited, a plea that the traveling public has been disposed to resist on the ground that if the rates were reasonable more business could

TAFT SITTING FOR OIL PORTRAIT Sorolla, Spain's Greatest Painter, Doing a Life-Size Picture.

Washington Special to New York World To Joaquin Sorolla, Spain's greatest painter since Velasquez, has fallen the distinction of making the first por-trait of William H. Taft since his election to the Presidency. The painting, which will be life-size, will be a gift to the President's brother, Charles P.

Tatt, of Cincinnati.

Mr. Sorolla has posed Mr. Taft in the great East Room, facing the large window which overlooks the south garden. The composition represents the President in morning attire, seated in the Executive chair. Apparently about to speak, Mr. Taft gestures alightly with his right hand, while in his left hand he holds an official paper. A flood of April sunshine envelops the sitter and the most vital expression animates his face. The President is pictured in his most earnest mood, yet the artist indicates the good humor which is part and parcel of the Presi-

dential make-up.

According to Mr. Sorolla, who is fascinated with the pictorial possibilities of the President, Mr. Taft is a most amiable and patient sitter. Mr. Sorolla arrived in Washington last Wednesday at 1 o'clock and at 3 he was busy in the East Room with the preliminary details of the first sitting. The President sits from 3 to 5 o'clock. The progress is satisfactory. Sorolla hopes to complete the sittings tomorrow. Mr. Sorolla numbers among his sit-

ters practically all the crowned heads of Europe, the portraits of King Al-fonso and his consort, Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain, being among his notable canvases.

Forty as the Voting Age for Women-

Vogue. One of the objections to woman's suffrage has been that it destroys the home. The woman who goes to the polls neglects her young broad—I am polls neglects her young brood—I am now referring to those who are mar-The unmarried woman loses her maidenly charm and reserve, and young girls will be too apt to be swayed here and there by emotions or some consideration. Very well. Let all wo-men vote at 40 years of age, and not before. Here is a solution. The matron of 40 would have children quite well started toward adolescence. unmarried lady of 40 would find a metler, in case she had not one, and at that age, there would be less chance of her marrying than at 20, and she should certainly at this time of life know her own mind.

A curious society has just been formed at Darmstadt, in Hesse. Its object is to promote the substitution of the military salute for the present mode of salutation among civillans. Instead of the present method of raising one's hat, the Hessians -or at least a certain proportion of them -would like to see the general adoption of the German military salute, consisting of bringing the hand extended, with fingers close together, to the edge of one's hat. The only reason given for this strange predilection is that the new salutation would be identical with that used in the time of Arminius.

His Pocket Picked at Wife's Grave.

Cincinnati, O., Dispatch Adolph Young reported to the that while he was watching the body of his wife being lowered into a grave, pickpocket robbed him of his pocketbool containing \$150 in bills. Among the mourners who went to the grave were several whom Young did not know. He remembers having been jostled slightly during the lowering of the body, but he paid no attention to it at the time. On his return home he discovered that his pockets had been picked.

His Mermaid Bride.

Chicago News.

When I was but a novice in the bold seafaring line
I lost my heart completely to a mermaid young and frail.

Her scales were woven rainbows when she filted in the brine

With her dorsal fin out bias and thin and her graceful and fanlike tall.

Oh, she was fair, my mermaid rare,
My willowy, billowy ocean belle,
With her teeth of pearl and the coral curl
Of her lips that I loved so well.
Yil never forget that courtship wet
Of my beautiful, briny bride to be;
She was young and sweet, though she had
no feet,

and she was the one mermaid for me! Still, after we were married I didn't like her ways,
She flopped about the maindeck like a homesick kangaroo,
Or else in chasing porpoises she passed her playful days—
She was bound to sleep in the ocean deep and saity and wet and blue.

Oh, she was fair, my mermaid rare, My willowy, billowy ocean sprite, but it seemed a fault to love water sair. In a pickle I was, all right. Sy only gains were rheumatic pains. From that shivery, quivery, augulah she But for my chills I took quinine pills. And she never had cold feet, you see!

Oh. the colds I caught and the woes they brought in that brief honeymoon No tongue can tell! It's an awful sell that ever such things are!

She was never exactly happy and she left me pretty soon

For love of a rogulsh bell-bucy beyond the harbor bar.

Oh, she was fair, my mermaid rare,
My willowy, billowy ocean dear:
I miss her still with a chilly thrill,
Though some of her ways were queer.
Can I ever forget the tresses wat
Of that serpentine, saline bride of me?
On Pridays—say, I fast all day
For I think of her when a fish I see!

Life's Sunny Side

The Rev. Anna Shaw was discussing playfully her ontention-raised at Mrs. Clarence Mackay's house-that man, not woman, was too emotional to vote. "Why," said the learned lady, "take all these extraordinary jury stories. They show the most intense emotionalism. And yet they have nothing to

do with women. "For instance, there's the story of the tin can murder. The jury remained out 34 hours. Then it filed back into the courtroom, very stale and ill humored. "Gentlemen, what is your verdict?"

said the Judge. 'Wall,' said the foreman, '11 on us is for hangin', Jedge, yer honor; but the 12th man sticks out for acquittal, and there ain't no arguin' with him He's a low down, no 'count rooster, anyways, and so we've decided to make our verdict unanimous by hangin' 'em both.' "—Rochester Herald.

Little Miss Caroline, aged 8 or thereabouts, was to be flower girl at a swedding. In planning her costume it was decided that she should wear pink socks which end about half way to the knee. Miss Caroline has always worn socks instead of regular long stockings in the Summer time, so it surprised the bride, about a week be-fore the wedding, to find her small attendant wearing stockings and looking uncomfortable in them. "Why are you wearing stockings,

Caroline?" she asked. "I'm saving my legs for the wedding," was Caroline's reply.
And at the wedding, to Caroline's great joy, the exposed parts of her egs showed not a scratch.—New York

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

"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 and the said of the said o

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

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

Speed Limit for Ocean Liners.

New York Herald.

On the Mauretania was the Henorable Charles A. Parsons, who invented the type of engines which have made the type of engines which have made the speed of the fleet liner possible, and whose firm built these particular engines. Mr. Parsons said that the speed limit for big merchant vessels had been reached in the Mauretania and the Lusitania.

"It might be possible to build a ship with engines giving her a speed of 30 knots," said Mr. Parsons, "but under present conditions such a vessel would not pay. In the construction of swift ships, when speed is simed at, one must build deep, and the de you go the fewer the harbors that such craft can enter. Deeper ships than the Lusitania and the Mauretania could not be accommodated in the harbors of Liverpool and New York.

"This question of harbor limitations

is one of the chief stumbling blocks in the way of construction of larger and faster ships. In my opinion the Mauretania and the Lusitania represent what will be the limit of speed for passenger ships for many years

Hertzian Wares in Telegraphy. About 17 years ago Thomas A. Edison

startled the world by carrying on tele-graphic communication between a moving train and stations along the railroad without any wire connection therewith. The system employed was to mount a board covered with tinfoil edgewise on the car roof. The tinfoil formed part of a local telegraph cuit, which inductively affected telegraph wires that paralleled the track, and in this way the messi were made to "leap" from the train to the telegraph lines. The recent ex-periments on a well-known railroad where messages were exchanged be-tween an operator on a fast-moving train and operators in Toledo, Elkhart, and Chicago were of a different char acter. The Hertzian waves were used, which transmitted the messages directly to the receiving stations, and not to the telegraph wires along the track.

ish inheritance tax yields a revenue of some \$90,000,000. So, with a population about twice as large it will readily be seen that an inheritance tax in this cotry would afford no inconsiderable in-crease in the possibilities for river and harbor improvements, public buildings and the like. It were well for ambitious Congressmen to bear this in mind.

The Cow and the Can-

Baltimore American. In ten years the United States has exported \$16,000,000 worth of conden which proves that the cow and the can are important factors in the commercial prosperity of this great land.

At the Auto Show.

Detroit Free Press. He talked about transmission and magnetos He talked about transmission and magnetos in a way

That made you think he owned a car and drove it every day;

He kept the salesman busy showing him the new devices.

And was not interested when they quoted him their prices;

But after all his posing and the fine way he had talked.

When it was time for going home I noticed that he walked.

He could spot the latest models, their advantages he knew.

He hoped some day to find a car that wouldn't skid or slew:

He spoke of carburetors in a most convincing way.

Till a crowd had gathered round him to hear what he had to say:

But when it came to buying, it was there he always balked.

And when it came to going home I noticed that he walked.

Human nature is a study and the autoshow's a school.

The human trait of showing off is one that's
bound to rule;

We want the world to view us as we some
day hope to be,
And not the way we really are. That's
human I'll agree.
In other things as moreovers, the way who

In other things as motorcars, the man who loudest talks.

May soar in speech but when it comes to going home—he walks.