Che Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1909

SIGNS OF SUNRISE.

The vote of yesterday indicates that the people of Portland are tired of the most excellent topperies and fooleries of the last few years; of the initiative system and the method of legislation it has introduced; of the double double toll and trouble of dealing in the election booth with the irreconcilable differences between the vast number of whimsical propositions submitted by cranks and faddists of every degree; of the annoyance of being called on to consider and stand guard against irra-tional and tangled suggestions, involving bosh and bosh, and then more bosh,-without end. Hence the thundering "No," all along the line. The vote for Simon is a vote for re-

turn to common sense. The plurality —perhaps a majority of all—by which he is elected marks the decline from high-water mark of the crotchety proceedings taken under a system of folly that so fully sufficed for itself that it rejected all knowledge and all experience,-as if this age could strike out on the anvil a new system at once, and defy all its ancestry.

Abuse of initiative has been rebuked. Truth is that the people have learned, by experience, that they do not want the system; that it is not a rational one; that it is too liable to abuse; that it introduces the revels of a fool's

Of sound and conservative sentiment the Republican party of Oregon is the natural exponent. The troubles that have beset it and the defeats it has met have been due to factional disorder, rather than to any lack of principle. Possibly its factions may have learned something by this time. The vote of yesterday seems to point that way.

Between Republicans of sound and conservative judgment, and Democrats of like character, there is no difference of any important nature on the questions or issues of the present time. The tendency to socialistic fallacies is the danger they must combat. It is becoming as clear as the issue was be-tween nationalization and disintegration, fifty years ago, or between the sawnd money standard and debased money twenty years ago. Men will have to shoose their political company, on this ming issue. It will not be diffi-cult; for the set of the main tide has

long been that way.

We believe that eccentric, fantastic and delusive rotions are tending towards their nadir, in Oregon; and it is high time. We have been making a spectacle of ourselves before the country. We have been putting our own affairs into confusion, and through cross purposes of factions pulling down the pillars of the state. It is time to quit it, and time to begin to The election of yesterday is upbuild. a cheerful sign, pointing that way.

TRUST THE HEN.

Why does the hen lose fewer eggs in hatching than does the incubator? This has been a deep mystery ever since men have been trying to take away from the hen her maternal job. At the Oregon Agricultural College, Professor E. F. Pernot, of the department of bacteriology, has been making experiments which have afforded a lot of information without solving the mystery. Professor Pernot reaches the conclusion that the sitting hen perhaps "transmits to the egg an oily sub-stance that fills the pores of the shell," preventing entrance of destructive organisms to the life content of the egg. or that she conveys to the egg by contact a "certain magnetic force" that increases its vitality and strengthens it to resist the preying germs which his experiments show penetrate the egg shell and kill the embryo. Of course these are but speculations on the part of the Agricultural College professor; he doesn't know why hen-hatched eggs come through safer than those hatched in the artificial foundling

The microbes that do the deadly work are described as "short bacilli with rounded ends, occurring singly and in pairs," and with other characteristics that a farmer could understand only by means of a scientific lexicon. The single microbe is provisionally named by Professor Pernot "bacillus No. 9," it being the only deadly germ found among the several varieties of microbes in the dead embryos. Whenever this germ gained access to the yolk of the unhatched egg or the unabsorbed yolk of the newlyhatched chicken, the result was always fatal. The organism multiplied rapidly, producing deadly poisons, and the chick succumbed to what is called tox-The germ had no harmful effect when injected into the tissue of chicks of any age.

How come the organisms into the egg? The experiments show that they pierce the shell, through the pores, and in growing in the yolk become the specific cause of the death of the embryo in the latter stages of de-They are transmitted to the egg by the hands or from one egg to another by contact. Fumigation of incubators before the eggs are placed in them was proved a good precaution. Such is the scientific explanation of

the egg disease that breeds in incubators. The hen possesses some known power, absent in the incubator, of holding this disease down to a mini-

to San Francisco for repairs and an effort made to secure American regis-try. In view of the obstructions that have been placed in the way of every other foreign craft for which American the Simia will have very plain sailing. The Merchant Marine League, and all other kindred organizations throughout the country, are very much in an American merchant marine, but they have never yet failed to oppose the natural, logical, easy method by which every other prominent maritime nation on earth has secured a merchant marine. There has never been a better opportunity for Americans to secure cheap ships than during the present era of low freights, while the list of European dealers are crowded with rare bargains in shipping property. The Americans can buy these ships, but they are denied American register for them.

OBSTRUCTION OR FACILITATION?

To all who know about and remem-ber "Old Oregon," it is an extraordinary thing to go from Portland and Salem and back in three hours. Yet that is just what has come to pass, through the work of the Oregon Electric Reilway Company. If the people of Oregon will be reasonable in their treatment the road of this company will be extended from Salem still furthe valley, to Albany, Corvallis and Eugene; with laterals where business may offer.

But if people are narrow and churl-ish; if they feel and fear that men of enterprise, who have money to invest, will make something out of the investment, and, therefore, should be obstructed, they will direct the legis-lation and general policy of the state to the end of preventing profitable or possible returns for enterprise and investment; and they who may wish to go rapidly and quickly from one locallty or town to another in Oregon can continue on in the old way. They can foot it, mount the spavined cayuse or yoke up the steers.

Men who come to Oregon to invest capital, and are willing to pay fair and just prices for what they get, who wish to take away nobody's rights, but are willing to serve communities in a large way, if they are allowed to get a prospect of fair returns for their money, would better be welcomed than That is, if Oregon wishes to make progress. To go from Portland and Salem and back in three hours is a lesson. All over Oregon the like may be done, if the people are willing to have it done, and do not obstruct it by initiative or other legis-

AS TO POCKPOCKETS.

There is no rose without its thorn, and no festival without its pickpockets, The lesson of the misfortune which befell the young man at the door of the Postoffice yesterday is pretty clear. Don't carry money around with you in a crowd. At any rate, don't carry very much. Of course, one must not be without the wherewithal to buy such little nicknacks for the comfort of the inner and the delectation of the outer man, as he may see displayed here and there, but \$150 is altogether too much to expose to the deftness of the lightfingered brotherhood.

If one's money is in the bank, there is the place to leave it until the crowd has somewhat diminished. Oregon crowds are proverbially virtuous, and if we had nobody here at the festival but the pioneers and their descendants and successors, it would be perfectly safe to carry all you owned around in a market basket and set it down on the street corner while you fanned the files away from the baby's face. But, alas, there are others here. The sinful East has poured forth its children, some of whom are good, but not all, and it is of the latter that the guileless son of unsophisticated Oregon should beware. For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, your Eastern crook is peculiar. We are too innocent to be up to his devious sinuosities, but if we keep our money safely locked up in the bank, we can sit on the Postoffice steps, or anywhere else we like, and let him rummage in our pockets all day, if he so desires. He will be not a whit better off for it.

SPOKANE'S COMMERCIAL HISTORY.

Elsewhere in this paper an Olympia correspondent asks some very pointed questions which have a direct bearing on the celebrated Spokane rate cas The correspondent is correct in practically all of his assumptions, which are summarized in the closing query: "Has not Spokane been favored at the ex-pense of the rest of the Northwest, and is she not insistent and selfish, and will not a further favoritism toward Spokane result in more oppression to the rest of the Northwest?" To this query there can be but one answer, and that in the affirmative. This answer is a matter of record, in court proceedings, in railroad tariff sheets, and in complaints filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and with the Washington Railroad Com-

With the evidence so plain of favoritism for Spokane at the expense the remainder of the Pacific Northwest, two most pertinent questions are invariably suggested to the student of the situation. One is, Why has Spo-kane been thus favored? The other is, With the city already enjoying distinct advantages over other cities in the Pacific Northwest, why has Spokane tempted fate and an expose of her unfair advantages by demanding more than she already has in her favor? The answer to the first is found in conditions existing more than a score of years ago. The Northern Pacific, building westward in 1883, found Spokane a diminutive city with a wonderful water power, the largest city between Helena and Portland. Development was already beginning in the wheat fields lying west of the city, but the chief traffic which made Spokane a city in that early day came, not from the east and west line of the railroad, but rather from the mines lying north and running up into British Columbia, and from the Coeur d'Alene Lake district and other portions of the Idaho

Spokane was a convenient distributing center for this north and south business and naturally the coming of the Northern Pacific made it the bene-ficiary of the new business that developed east and west of the city. Pending the building of the O. R. & N. In the hen knows her job pretty well. That is why she prefers to hatch her eggs herself. Trust the hen.

A San Francisco firm has purchased the British ship Simia, which was the British ship Simia, which was recently partially destroyed by fire at tains kent Helena out of her field from the city. Pending the building of the O. R. & N. In the cutse for the feeling of fear that reached its culminating shiver with the appearance of "An Englishman's Home" which might appropriately be termed in a much wider zone than the artificially created field with which she was afterwards favored. The Rocky Mountains and the coming of the C. R. & N. In the cutse for the feeling of fear that reached its culminating shiver with the appearance of "An Englishman's Home" which might appropriately be termed in a much wider zone than the artificially created field with which she was afterwards favored. The Rocky Mountains afterwards favored. The Rocky Mountains afterwards favored. The Rocky Mountains afterwards favored the field from the city. Pending the building of the O. R. & N. In the building

Sound cities were too home to look after the trade of the new field. With more railroads, however, came more people and the Coast ports with their unrivalled water transportation soon made inroads on registry has been sought, it is not at transportation soon made inroads or all probable that the new owners of what had been Spokane's exclusive

While Spokane was even then en joying a temporary monopoly to which she had no permanent right, the at-tempt to remove the railroad teat from her mouth provoked such a squeal that, to stop the noise, the railroads carved out that celebrated jobbing zone in which for 100 miles in any direction, Spokane enjoyed rates that, except on a few commodities, could not be met by competing cities that sought business in the same field.

This brings us to the second ques-tion as to why Spokane, in the full enjoyment of rates that enabled her to make greater proportionate gains than any other jobbing city on the Pacific Coast, should deliberately take the risk of disturbing existing conditions that had proved so highly beneficial. Here also the answer is plain. None of the prime movers in the suit which has resulted so disastrously for Spokane and has opened up the entire Pa-cific Northwest to the mall-order houses of Chicago and other Middle Western cities was heavily interested in the jobbing trade, nor were they familiar with the priceless advantage which railroad discrimination had conferred on Spokane. The real wholesalers who had bullt up the enormous trade enjoyed by Spokane were all bitterly opposed to the suit, under-standing as they did that they were already receiving favors to which they were not entitled.

POWER AT SEA.

The Oregonian fully agrees with Admiral Sebree, who commands the Pacific Ocean fleet of the United States, that we ought to have a strong Navy. It is the only guarantee of security and peace. But when he says that since we build our battleships at home and pay out our money to our own people we lose nothing, we can't agree with him; because this is an unnatural process, and it dissipates capital, which might otherwise be accumulated for support of permanent industry.

The waste of preparation for war is a real waste. For when money is put into undertakings or enterprises that cannot reproduce anything, there is inevitable loss. Yet defense is to be considered. Without preparation for defense there may be infinitely greater

This is an old subject, never dealt with better than by Whately, in his notes on Bacon's Essays. "What misleads not a few," he says, "as to the costliness of war, or the preparation for it, is that they see the expenditure go to our own fellow-subjects. People thus bring themselves to fancy that the country does not sustain any loss at all. The fallacy consists in not per-ceiving that, though the labor of makall. ing arms and ships and paying sol-diers and sailors is not unproductive to those thus employed, it is unproductive to the whole of us, because it leaves no valuable results."

This is a sound remark; and yet it remains that the heavy expenditure for armaments, when necessary for defense of our just rights and interests, is not to be accounted a waste, any more than the cost of bolts and locks to keep out thieves. Cost of main-taining preparedness for war is the same kind of waste incurred through the necessity of maintaining a police force. It is necessary; but in one sense it doesn't pay. Yet in another sense it does pay, and indeed is abso lutely necessary.

But Admiral Sebree can't be expected to look at the question from all sides. Enough for him if he looks at it from the side or from the standpoint of a defender of his country. Here he is wholly right. Power at sea is absolutely necessary for a nation like ours, whose territory extends across a continent and borders on two oceans.

THE ROSE FESTIVAL all the panoply of Summer

beauty, bloom and fragrance, and with proper display of civic pride, the third annual Rose Festival was opened in this city at noon yesterday. The Queen of Flowers has here her kinglom-the queen, in regal dress, designed, perfumed, colored and tinted by the unerring hand of Nature herself. No dooryard too obscure to entertain her most gracious majests none too aristocratic for her train. If any one entertained a doubt before of Portland's right to the title of the Rose City, that doubt will be dispelled by the gorgeous pageants of which the rose is the ubiquitous queen. "Even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," and there were and are literally millions of them. Wrought into many a quaint device in decoration, full bloom, halfbloom or in bud, upon thousands of bushes; in all shades of red, all tints of pink and all hues of yellow, and in white, pure or etched with rozy pink or delicate carmine-sure no queen could be more daintily or more gorgeously arrayed.

A sweet, precious, glorious ruler i Queen Rose. Every loyal citizen of Portland delights, upon this occasion, to do her homage, perfectly certain that nowhere else outside of Persian gardens is she so profuse in her favors, so daintily fashioned or so beautifully arrayed.

CANADA'S BOGIE MAN.

We think it was in the comic opera "Pinafore" that Gilbert and Sullivan provided the hero, Sir Joseph Porter K. C. B., with an attendant whose duty it was to sneeze whenever Sir Joseph took snuff. Perhaps in dutiful Canada, old England has a similar attendant who is now carrying out royal orders by sneezing as a result of the snuff that England has taken. In no other manner can we account for the fear said to have been expressed in Canada over the presence on the Great Lakes of a small fleet of American cruisers. has been known throughout the world for many months, that Great Britain has been "seein' things" with a vision more sadly distorted than that of the victims of delirium tremens. With her decaying aristocracy, her increasing horde of paupers and criminals, and enormous drain on her resources for war purposes, together with the increasing haughtiness of some of her

recently partially destroyed by fire at tains kept Helens out of her field from chips on her shoulder, has no more Acapulco. The craft will be brought the east, and Portland and Puget reason for being frightened or dis-

turbed over the appearance of American warships on the Great Lakes than an American trust would have for fear-ing injury from tariff revision. If the United States had any sinister designs on Canada, it would be impossible to carry them out without at the same engaging in war with Great in. We could not steal the chick until the old hen was out of the way. Canada may, some day, become a portion of the United States, but the annexation will be accomplished without wasting any coal in sending warships into the lakes to fight for the prize.

We are already witnessing a more eaceful and equally powerful method for eliminating the boundary line. Good American citizens by hundreds and thousands have been rushing across the Canadian border for many years and are "Americanizing" the country so rapidly that it is only a question of time until the peaceful ballot will accomplish the desired end much more satisfactorily than the bul-lets or battleship broadsides. Not only is there a large and rapidly increasing American colony in Canada who will laugh at the fears of the old Canadians, but there is also a progressive element that was born and bred in Canada and that has never been par-ticularly fond of sneezing whenever England took snuff.

The Breathitt County, Kentucky, feud is again to the front. Judge Hargis, king of the feudists, was killed by his drunken son, and the son was sent to the penitentiary, it was hoped that white-winged peace would have a chance to straighten out her feathers. There is nothing doing in the peace line in Breathitt County, however, and Edward Callahan, who was one of the chief killers under the Hargis regime, was fatally shot from ambush yesterday. The immediate cause for the tragedy is said to be a dispute over the management of a church which Callahan built and of which he was a deacon. Most of the killings with which Callahan has been connected in the past have been the result of political differences, but this latest tragedy would indicate that politics and the church have something in common in Kentucky as well as in other parts of the country.

The Russian Douma has again demonstrated that it has full power to secure any legislation that the Council of the Empire regards as favorable. And the Council of the Em-pire, just to show the Douma how far it can go in any matter of importance, as restored to the naval budget an appropriation of \$1,700,000, which the Douma rejected. The Council of the Empire, which, in reality, is the aristocracy that pulls the strings moving the puppet Czar, wants the money for the purpose of beginning work on some new battleships. Admiral Birileff, ex-Minister of Marine, advocates the sale of the old vessels of the navy which are declared to have become useless Douma might also be dispensed with for the same reason.

The usual thing in the erotic tragedy vas reversed a fewdays ago in Auburn Cal., when a lovelorn young girl shot and killed a young man who refused to marry her. She did not carry out the regular programme by turning the gun upon herself, and further displayed her ignorance of detail of the high art of crotic murder by hiding herself, instead of the body of the victim. Fur-ther evidence that she was "out of her sphere" was given when, upon being discovered, she acknowledged the killing, told simply its cause and made no feint at insanity.

Evangelist Dan Shannon, in his farewell Sunday sermon at Hood River, is said to have scored soundly the people of the apple town, the press and the officials as grafters and mercenaries. Since the collections taken up for proclaiming salvation "free" had, during his stay, aggregated \$1000, he may be said to have committed that unseemly breach of courtesy described as "looking a gift horse in the mouth."

Now if Mr. Kellaher could have persuaded Mr. Albee and Mr. Munly to go into that justly celebrated scheme of drawing straws to see who should be the opposition Mayoralty candidate, and then for the winner to draw straws with Mr. Simon to determine who should be Mayor, results might have been different. Or possibly they might not have been

The Portland hotel guest is now free to exercise his historic prerogative of going direct from the hotel lobby to the bar-room, and he doesn't need to climb over back fences or go through subterranean passages to reach his goal. This is the news that will go out after defeat of the McKenna ordi-

Portland has learned to say No. See returns on the initiative measures. Perhaps it would be well enough now to submit the initiative itself again to the popular will. For evidently there is a popular will and it doesn't always express itself as the reformer and agitator desires or expects.

There has been a real campaign of education on the Gothenburg ordinance. Portland has learned how they do it in Gothenburg, which seems to be reason enough for not doing it in Portland.

The Gothenburg ordinance hauled off to the political boneyard for an indefinite stay. What great scheme will Mr. Crofton and Mr. McAllister, reformers, collaborate on next?

The vote yesterday was light; but the result shows that people are tired of the bunco game. Had a full vote been polled the expression would have been more emphatic still.

Now Brother Albee and Brother

Nottingham and Brother McCusker

will see what a wise gazabe Brother Kellaher was when he withdrew. The high-water prophets are wrong. as usual. But it's no matter. Nobody has paid much attention to them this year, or ever will again.

Now it will be observed that the Scripture again is fulfilled. The scephas not departed from Israel.

Four more weeks of Mayor Lane Only four. But four weeks may seem a long time to some people.

One Jack Matthews, it is understood s filled with extreme disgust. The people rule, all right, all right.

MEDICAL EXPERTS IN DISREPUTE reinligation of Scientific Knowledge the Bane of Our Courts.

Judge at Clearwater in North American Review.

Both in England and America the existing method justly has been the subject of severe criticism by the courts, and the public, and attempts have been made to remedy it by Par-liament and the Legislatures of some of the states. As a rule, these have failed because of the opposition of law-yers and physicians of secondary rank in both professions. The evils of the present system may thus be summar-

I. There are no satisfactory standards of experiness, and thus the tes-timony of the charistans is invited. 2. The character of the evidence of-en given by so-called experts is parti-ian and unreliable; 3. Trials are prolonged and their ex-pense is increased on account of the

imber of witnesses; 4. The contradictory testimony of ex-4. The contradictory testimony of experts of apparently equal standing, having the same opportunities for acquiring knowledge of the facts, has a confusing effect upon juries;
5. Unprincipled self-styled experts are sometimes unscrupulously hired to support causes by specious and untruthful testimony;
6. Some trial judges are prone to permit incompetent so-called experts to testify to opinions predicated upon widely unrelated facts, and to express views which are but the speculative vagaries of ill-informed minds;
7. The expert must depend for compensation solely upon the litigant for whom he testifies;
8. The litigant who has the longest

hom he testifies; 8. The litigant who has the longest

8. The litigant who has the longest purse can produce the most imposing array of experts;
9. The bench sometimes permits the bar to treat the accomplished and modest expert with studied contempt;
10. Some trial judges are disposed to convert important trials into spectacular dramas which not infrequently descend to comedy and degenerate into farce, with the result that the administration of justice is degraded

istration of justice is degraded.

Theoretically, an expert is a scientist solely interested in facts, who should retain absolute freedom of judgment and liberty of speech—which it is almost impossible to do where his emolumost impossible to do where his emolu-ment entirely depends upon the good graces of an employer. It is evident that the commercializing of scientific knowledge, where the compensation for its acquisition and expression depends entirely upon the extent to which it contributes to the success of a liti-gant, lessens its accuracy and value. gant, lessens its accuracy and value. The opening years of the 20th century witness an enormous development of and market for special knowledge. Controversy among experts thus becomes almost inevitable, especially under conditions where they lease their opinions, usually at a large price, to aggrieved and aggressive parties who may profit, either fairly or unfairly, by the doubts which they are deliberately employed to inject into the case. The increase in wealth, the multiplication of the wants of modern civilization, the colossal character of the interests daily requiring the arbitrament of courts of

wants of modern civilization, the colossal character of the interests daily requiring the arbitrament of courts of justice have resulted, therefore, in the gravest abuses in the introduction of expert, especially medical expert, testimony in testamentary and criminal causes, until it has come commonly to be believed that such witnesses are so blased that hardly any weight should be given to their opinions. As was recently said by the court of last resort in a New England state: "If there be any kind of testimony that not only is of no value at all, but even worse than that, it is that of the medical expert," and by the Supreme Court of the United States: "Experience has shown that opinions of persons professing to be medical experts may be obtained to support any view."

The expert witness, to be free from embarrassment of any personal relations to or with the parties to an action, should have no client to serve and no partisan interests or opinions to vindicate. He should give his poinion as the advacate neither of spether

and no partisan interests or opinions to vindicate. He should give his poinion as the advocate neither of another nor of himself. When he speaks, he should speak judicially, as the representative of the special branch of science which he professes, governed by the opinions of the great body of authorities in that branch, and in accord with the result of their most recent investigations. When this is done, and not until it is done shall we have expert testimony rescued from the disrepute into which it has failen. By the adoption of some such system the mature judgment of the best minds could be obtained, and the superficial opinions of quacks and mountebanks would not be thrust upon the jury to would not be thrust upon the jury to their confusion and the hindrance of

OREGON SURVIVORS OF CIVIL WAR Next Reunion in Convention With the

G. A. R. to Be Held at Astoria. TURNER, Or., June 5.—(To the Editor.)—Oregon enlisted one regiment of cavalry and one of infantry, a total of 1810 men, during the Civil War. It is supposed that 500 of these men are yet living, but are scattered over the world. A few of the survivors get together annually and hold a reunion in conjunction with the state encampment of the G. A. R.

The First Oregon Cavalry and Infantry Veterans' Association held its supply the property of Cavally on the Cavally of the control of the cavally on the Cavally of the c

eighth annual reunion at Corvallis or June 2. Among those present were:
H. C. McTimmonds, John J. Nye, Henry
Gurber, J. M. Shelley, A. T. Drisco,
Amos Kisor, William Howell, Titus
Banney, T. J. Fryer, C. B. Starr, Willlam Morgan, Thomas Crowley, J. E. Henkle, of Company A, infantry; Cyrus H. Walker, E. A. Jackson, B infantry; W. A. King, D. R. Hubbard, C infantry; A. W. Powers, D infantry; George A. Harding, E infantry; W. H. Klum, John Denny, D. E. Junkin, W. M. Hilleary, A Cole, Norman L. Lee, T. Roach, W. H. Averill, company F infantry; S. E. Bristow, H infantry; C. B. Montague, D. M. Morris, company B cavalry, J. R. K. Irvin, W. H. Byars, A. cavalry; J. T. Apperson, E cavalry; W. Downing, C cavalry; B. M. Donacae, C infantry. am Morgan, Thomas Crowley, J. E.

C Infantry. Infantry.

Papers giving reminiscences of the ervice were read by E. A. Jackson and he secretary. Thirty letters from abent members were read.

The next reunion will be held at As-

toria in 1910, during the session of State Encampment of G. A. R.

Officers for the ensuing year are; J.
T. Apperson, president, Park Placo,
Or.; William Hilleary, secretary, Turner, Or.; vice-president, C. H. Walker,
Albany, Or.; A. Q. M., J. M. Shelley,

W. M. HILLEARY.

The Russian Tetrazzini for Boston. Paris Dispatch. Henry Russell, the director of the Bos

STEADY INCREASE IN PENSION ROLLS

Figures for the Last Year at High-Water Mark; While Survivors Dwinds Their Beneficiaries Increase; Speculative Figures for the Next 30 Years

New York Times

Ring Memorial day to "the dwinding ranks of the eveterans of the Civil War," and it is probably the belief of the average citizen that the pension list is also deadled a pretty even keel for a decade a pretty even keel for a decade and the state of fact, it is time to mind the state of the last facal year, when the figures with last facal year, when war has been decreasing. That the pension list has not yet reached "high-water" mark is admitted by pension experts.

The amount disbursed in pensions for the preceding fiscal year. It was the largest single amount ever disbursed for the preceding fiscal year. It was the largest single amount ever disbursed for the preceding fiscal year. It was the largest single amount ever disbursed for the preceding year.

Exact figures as to the total number of survivors entitled to pensions who are of receiving them, and the membership figures of the Grand Army of the Republication of the survivors of the war.

The only basis for a reasonably accurate statement is a memorandum prepared with a great deal of care in 1896 of survivors on June 20 of each year until none shall remain.

The basic figures used in the preparation of different ages who the number of survivors on June 20 of each year until none shall remain.

The basic figures used in the preparation of exercise to have severed in the war. The probable number of some of different ages who the number of men who served in the funds committee of pensions under of men who served in the funds committee of pensions under of men who served in the funds committee of pensions under of men who served in the funds committee of pensions under of men who served in the funds committee of pensions under of men who served in the funds of the committee of pensions with the probable number of some of each year of labor to have secretally experienced the pension of the funds of the committee of men of different ages who the REFERENCE is made on each recurranks of the veterans of the Civil War,"

to come.

The pension drain on the National pocketbook will continue to be a heavy one for another decade at least, regardless of the "dwindling ranks" of the survivors of the war. The total amounts paid out to date by the United States Government since its foundation are as follows:

The table showing the "probable" num-ber of survivors from 1890 to 1945, the year in which they are expected to disappear entirely, is as follows:

DEATH PREDICTED FOR AERONAUT WHY DOES SPOKANE COMPLAINT cientist Says Life Couldn't Exist 10 Miles Toward Mars.

New York Herald. Experienced aeronauts are discussing with much interest the recently aniounced plans of Professor David N. Todd, of Amherst College, to make a balloon ascension of 10 miles in his project to establish communication with the planet Mars. Professor Todd expects to make the daring flight in September, and Leo Stevens, of New York, is now constructing a large balloon of special design to be used in the

loon of special design to be used in the scientific work.

Men who have devoted their lives to ballooning say it has always been regarded as impossible for a man-carrying balloon to reach anything like an altitude of 16 miles, and even if the balloon would rise to that point, the atmosphere would not sustain human life.

man life.

There are at present no authentic records of the highest altitudes reached by balloons, and it is hoped that Professor Todd's experiments, if they do nothing more, will inspire new interest on both sides of the Atlantic and open the way for important scientific discovering. man life.

the way for important scientific discoveries.

Aeronauts say that at a certain attitude the air becomes so thin and light that a hydrogen-filled balloon carrying the necessary weight of a basket and a man will no longer rise; therefore to rise above that point becomes impossible. The weight of the air on the earth is one and two-tenth ounces to the cubic foot. At three and one-half miles from the earth it weighs only six-tenths of an ounce a cubic foot, and it has been figured out that at 10 miles the weight of the atmosphere would be less than 15-100 of an ounce to the cubic foot, and that a balloon carrying more than the weight balloon carrying more than the weight of the gas envelope could never reach that point.

"It's Different Now." Baker Herald.

In his speech at the opening of the Seattle fair, James J. Hill again ex-hibited the good common sense that he was born with. He said we are an extravagant people, all of which is true, and he called to mind the splendid result that would follow if there was more law-enforcement and less law-making, a fact that cannot be disputed.

Just think for a moment what a lot of statutes the state of Oregon has. It is bewildering. A law for every-thing under the sun from inspecting thing under the sun from inspecting a barber shop to regulating the action of the sun's rays, and how few of those laws are enforced. To pass a law and not enforce it is worse than to have no law. It is a bad example. Teach the child that it is all right to break one law and he will often feel that there is little crime attached to breaking another. Follow the teaching of James J. Hill and the Western states will develop faster, there will be fewer will develop faster, there will be fewer criminals and the enormous waste in time and energy will in a measure be curtailed.

But this generation will never follow the Hill idea. We have passed

but this generation will never fol-low the Hill idea. We have passed that point. Living in boarding houses and hotels, traveling in automobiles, petting Spitz dogs and all that kind of business is foreign to Jim Hill, who believes in toil, honorable toil that tires the body and rests the mind.

Henry Russell, the director of the Boston opera compuny, announces that he has just engaged the Russian light soprana, Mme. Lipkowska, known as the Russian Tetrazzini, who made recently her debut in Paris with a Russian company at the Chatelet Theater. Mme. Lipkowska will make her first appearance in the United States at the Boston Operation the United States at the Boston Operation which he says beats a whole pack of rat dogs. Mr. Johnson's rat exterminator is a chicken snake about six feet long, and it has taken refuge in the barn and granaries of the farm. All the year it wages incessant war on the rats and mice about the place, and as a result of the snake's strict attention to business Mr. Johnson says he hasn't a rat or mouse on his 260 acres Mr. Noria and Signor Pigicorsi. Chicken Snake Terror for Rats. mon with the Metropolitan opera are Mme. Alda, Mile, Alice Nielson, Mme. Noria and Signor Pigicorsi.

Departmental Store Hen is Dead.

Camden (N. J.) Dispatch.

The hen owned by Mrs. William Applegate of Red Bank, N. J., which has produced 100 eggs a month, is dead. A week ago the fowl stopped laying, and it is believed her failure to keep up her record resulted in a broken heart.

\$ 70,000,000.00

its foundation are as follo
War of the Revolution,
(estimate)
War of 1812 (service pension)
Indian wars (service pension)
War with Mexico (service
pension)
Civil War
War with Spain and insurrection in the Philippine
Islands
Regular establishment
Unclassed 45,694,665,24 9,055,711.03 . 40,876,879,10 . \$3,533,593,026.95

Total

22,562,635.61 12,630,947.38 16,393,945.35

Remarkable Case of a Railroad Pet Turning Against the Railronds. OLYMPIA, Wash., June 6.--(To the Editor.)-I am frankly puzzled about the Interstate Commerce decision on the

Spokane rate case, and wish The Oregonian would set me right. I believe
I am correct in stating that, aside
from water power, the City of Spokane
has not one natural resource, and that,
until very recent years when the valley cast of Spokane, was irrigated, the
territory for 30 miles or more about
Spokane produced relativate. Spokane produced relatively nothing. So situated that city has grown by leaps and bounds. Spokane papers annually report that every jobber in that city has increased his year's business 10, 15, 10, 40 per cent; an average percentage of increase probably equaled by no other jobbing center in the world, Against this we are told Spokane for years has been victimized and robbed by discriminatory freight rates exacted against that city by the railroads. Spekane is an inland city, remote from navigable water, whose sole means of transportation are these "discriming tory" roads.

Spokane's early industries were flour mills. This flour was manufactured from wheat grown in the Palouse country, grown 40, 50 or 60 miles south. How was it that wheat could be hauled this distance to Spokane and then over the mountains to the Coast to sell at the seaport in competition with wheat that took the shorter water-haul route down the O. R. & N. to Portland mills? Was the "milling-in-transit" rate given Spokane one of the discriminations against that city? What product of the vast Inland Empire would today naturally move through Spokane en route to market, did that city not exist? Is it not a fact that the growth of that city has followed an unnatural diversion of the route of freight from its cheaper and natural course of travel? Why should not the men who built and operated railroads share relatively in the prosperity of their patrons? If one prosperity of their patrons? If one puts his money in railroads, why is he not equally entitled to profit as he who bought business realty in Portland or engaged in jobbing trade at Spo-

kane? The consumer pays the freight. Spo-kane papers frequently report where this or that purchaser of an orchard or wheat farm in one crop alone pays for his entire investment. What rall-road ever makes a tithe of such re-turn? Freight rates are relative. The only basis fair alike to road and patron is one where each shares proportion-ately in the prosperity of the district served. Where, in cases like that of Spokane, the railroad really makes the city, how can it be rates are oppressively high where there is such prosperity of patrons and when the rates are admittedly lower, for instance, than at Pullman, which is the immediate center of a territory rich in natural resources, or of Yakima and other

points. Why does Spokane ask lower rates from the East because of shorter haul, yet oppose lower rates than she gets from Eastern points to points farther east, such as Kailspell, Montana, where the haul is much shorter? Actu-ally has not Spokane been favored at the expense of the rest of the North-west, and is she not inconsistent and selfish, and will not a further tavorit-ism toward Spokans result in more op-pression to the rest of the Northwest?

IWANTONO. "Bwana Tumbo."

Josh Wink in Baitimore American Hurrah for Bwana Tumbo! The greatest hunter known, For een the fame of Nimrod As hunter is o'erthrown. As Big Chief in the White House, He potted trusts so slick, Caught fakes and mollycoddles And such, with his Big Stick. He chased prevaricators.

And brought them down in flocksAnd to Club Ananias

He sont them with hard knocks.

He hunted down rebaters,
And never on them lagged,

While Congressmen and small game

He by the bushel bagged.