# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1909.

#### ALLOTMENT OF THE LANDS

It is ten to one that most of thos who draw prizes in the Government's land lottery, at the several places where the land is to be allotted, will sell out their land presently for what they can get. Few of them will work the land. For it's hard work, at times and steady industry the year round. Doubtless the lucky ones think they will work the land themselves, and live in rural felicity and abundance the rest of their lives. They will be cured f this delusion, in a little time. Farm life is not one round of pleasure. It requires attention more hours every day, to smaller details, than any other life in the world. And then at inter-If you are looking for a life of leis-ure, stay away from the farm.

From the beginning life on the farm-lif it is to be successful or half successful-has exacted ceaseless industry as its price. The most labored and finished literary production that ever fell from the hand of man is the "Georgicon" of Vergil. It could have been written only by one who had been in closest touch with rural and agricultural life, and could unite habits of observation and experience with extraordinary powers of poetle descrip tion. His precepts for the agricultur ist, in the Valley of the Po, in his own time; his observations on details of husbandry, production of crops, care of flocks and herds and bees and soils management of sheep and horses and kine, and the infinite attention and patience' and industry necessary to suc cess in the w rk-make a picture as true today as it was two thousand Variations of time and place make little difference; for the detail, if one is to be successful on the farm, is much the same now as then

"The father himself"-we omit the original and translate as we can-"has decreed that the ways of cultivation (of the soil) shall be hard." It has not been different, to this day Some helps, indeed, are supplied modern knowledge. But we do mow our soils better than they did in Vergil's time; nor have we more minute instruction of experience in the treatment of them, or in the manage ment of crops or production of fruits, or care of sheep and lambs and pro vision of forage for Winter, or irrigation of fields during the growing scason of Summer. All this is recalled merely for the purpose of showing that rural and agricultural life, in its essential conditions, is and ever must be

Hence it is a sure guess that few of land lotteries, will keep and work their make trial of life on the farm, others as soon after as they can. Yet all would believe, doubtless, that they would have been highly successful as farmers, had they never made the experiment. So it was said of the ruler of an empire, who set out on his career with the approval of a whole peo-ple, yet fell from power in half a year,

The farmer may have a very independent life, but he must accept it as it is, make the most and best of it, and assure himself that it requires, the whole year round, the most careful and patient attention to every detail. Innumerable things, from which no direct profit can be obtained or exyet which in long run may contribute something, however little, to the general result, must have his thought from day to day, and every day. So with the duties that fall on the women of the family. But we suppose the townspeople who are rushing out to get these lands intend to sell out. The method of disposition adopted by the United States is open. it seems to us, to many objections. But perhaps a better one could not be de-vised. In the long run the lands will fall into the hands of people who will work them, and make for themselves and for future generations happy homes.

NUPTIAL PLIGHT FROM THE DOCTORS. Bridal couples of the State of Washington may fice to Oregon, Idaho and British Columbia, from examination the doctors, reaching beyond the cradle and the coffin to the generation not yet started, find themselves "up untaxed marriage in neighboring lands.

Washington Legislature was foolish to enact the medical examination law. However fine in theory the law may be, it is bound to fail of its purpose, without similar legislation in other states. The very couples that the law was framed to reach evade it. while those who submit to it are put to needless expense and annoyance The state gets little or no good from the law, and the benefits accrue to a small element of the population, the doctors. The Oregon Legislature was ed at its latest session to enact this law, but the brutality of the

measure was too plain and it was lost. A more reasonable plan would be appointment of a lot of inspectors, paid by the state, to perform the function now belonging to the whole medi-That would make a lot of fat offices. These officers could examine married couples free at intervals, and in this way protect progray from disease as well as by ex-amination before marriage. They could extend their valuable duties to horses, cattle and swine, and soon put their state wholly on the blue-ribbon list. They might go so far as to inquire into the compatibility of eligibles for marriage and occasionally

knock on the door of the home to see As soon as an unpremising infant apeared they in their tender mercy ould make away with it and set the mother and father sconer to bringing forth a better.

It is obvious that the present law of the State of Washington is inadequate. The state needs a more effective way to put its hand into the private affairs of its citizens.

Fresh test of survival of the spirit of old questions in our politics, of which the crisis was the Civil War. will be presented at the next session of Congress. Virginia will offer for Statuary Hall, in the National Capitol, figures in marble of Washington and Mississippi will follow with her selections, one of which will be ferson Davis. Will the statues of Lee and Davis be received in the National Capitol? Will there be protest? Will the protest reawaken sectional anger, nimosity and recrimenation?
It could be wished this might not

occur; for the effect on the country will not be happy. Virginia has many names that might take the place of that of Lee. It would be better to place beside the statue of Washington the statue of Patrick Henry or John Marshall. A statue of Thomas Jef-ferson already stands in the rotunda of the Capitol. Lee is yet too modern Local and sectional feeling is not yet exhausted, as it will be in future years. Lee certainly will be a diminshing figure. The same must be said of Jefferson Davis. They were men of their time, in the local circumstances in which they lived. But they had a narrow horizon. They were not National men. In no sense do they belong to the American Pantheon, or to the National Valhalla. It is fit, of course, that Virginia and Mississippi should contain their statues and build their monuments. But the National Capitol is not the proper place for either. To place them among the makers of the Nation is not to assert the truth of history, nor to present exemplars of the patriotism that has made the Nation what it is. They were local, not National statesmen. The allegiance of each was not to the United States, but to his state. And each fought for perpetuation of the blackest blot on democratic civilization-or any other.

The old controversy on this subject ight to be allowed to sleep. Admit that Lee and Davis were animated by an unselfish patriotism-what was the quality of that patriotism? But let us not anticipate the discussion. Time enough for the country to consider an unhappy theme when such theme is

thrust upon it. It should be said that this so-called National Valhalla is but a poor Pan-theon. It contains, and will contain, but a few who ought to be there. Illinots has filled up its niches with Gen-eral Shields and Frances E. Willard. Abraham Lincoln is not there. Ordi nary politicians, like William Allen, of Ohio, and Goebel, of Kentucky, occupy other places. It wouldn't be a bad idea, probably, to send the whole group back to the states from which they came.

# A REGRETTABLE CONDITION.

Still The Oregonian holds the opin n that only one road will enter Middle Oregon through the Deschutes Canyon, because one is sufficient by that route and two will be very difficult to Moreover, the two will be in build. each other's way in operation, and the traffic will not demand two roads. Hence The Oregonian expects to see the strife discontinued, after awhile, and accommodation reached between the contestants, in one way or another

It is unfortunate that a long series of facts and events, following one upon another, steadily confirms the general these people, who are rushing from the towns and cities of all parts of the opinion in Oregon that the Harriman United States, to participate in these system is not so earnest to build railroads anywhere in the state as to oblands if they get them. Most of the struct other builders and other roads, successful ones will sell their lands, in the state and elsewhere. That was soon or later, some even before they was the purpose in making essay to reach Puget Sound, and It is the effort in the Grays Harbor project. It is on everybody's mind and tongue, nothing would be doing by the Harriman people in the Deschutes Canyor but for the efforts of the rival

road there. It is regrettable to witness a policy which, year after year, confirms the opinion of the people of Oregon that the two parts of the Harriman purpose, as to this state, is, first, to deny or postpone construction on its own ount, and second, to keep others out or vex them elsewhere. It is a situ-ation that makes it hard even to demand justice for the Harriman system, before the bar of public opinion in this state.

STIMULANT FOR WHEAT GAMBLING

The Government crop report, which appeared Monday, like all of its predecessors of recent years, caused a fine spurt of business for the wheat speculators. All of the gamblers, from the big fellows who buy and sell in mil-lion-bushel lots down to the "pikers" who buy a thimbleful at a "bucket ahop," on a one-cent margin, welcome these monthly "first aids to the wheat gambler." The three-cent break in prices, caused by Monday's report, sent many a lamb bleating into financial oblivion. If these reports were at all reliable they might be of some value to farmers and to the trade; but, as has frequently been demonstrated, they are monstrously inaccurate. This incuracy enables shrewd business men like Patten, Armour and others of their class, who secure accurate information, to profit hugely at the expense of those who place confidence in the trade-disturbing, worthless reports of Secretary Wilson.

The local situation in the Pacific Northwest offers an excellent example of the utter lack of confidence in Here the Government reports. have a territory which with a normal yield supplies more than one-fifth available surplus of wheat exported from the United States. olg territory there is not a single grain dealer of any standing or importance, not a transportation company, not a shipping agency, nor grainbag house, that pays the slightest at-tention to the Government crop re-ports for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. All of these great interests that are depended on to handle the big crop of this territory are forced to rely on private reports for any accurate information regarding the crops. In the Government report appearing Monday the Winter wheat crop of Washington, which is twothirds of the total crop of the state, is indicated at 16.951,000 bushels, a figure at least 10,000,000 bushels below the most conservative estimates of the men who will be called on to provide

having been repeatedly proven, there mains but one branch of usefulness for them, and that is to supply fuel for the speculative flame. On this point the New York Sun prints the follow-

ing: As far as we can ree, Secretary Wilson As far as we can ree. Secretary Wissinobjects to specialistion, or, as he calls it,
"gambling." In that event, why does he
periodically issue setema announcements
about the condition of the crots of cotton,
wheat etc. the only function of the Government being that of stirrulating the cory
evil he is so fond of decrying T I; seems to

evil he is so fond of decrying? It seems to us however, that he launches his maledictions only upon those who ignore the department figures, and hy succeeding prove their gross inaccuracy.

It would be a mighty good thing if the Department of Agriculture were to go out of the husiness altogether, and leave to the exchanges, boards of trade and private persons generally the enterprise of collecting data on the growing crops. We can see no reason why Mr. Wilson should make an abourd termagant of himself, scolding everybody who doesn't accept his figures blindly, and denouncing every one who profits by repudiating them.

This should satisfy Secretary Wil-

This should satisfy Secretary Wilson's Bandon friend (the only apolo gist Wilson has in the Pacific North est) that The Oregonian is not alon in its demand for reform in our Government crop reporting service.

RECLAMATION BY IRRIGATION, The National Irrigation Congress, now in session at Spokane, is enthusiastic in advocacy of the interests rep resented by its name. It sees in irrigation and through the reclamation of arid lands and the added profit to be derived from the irrigation of semiarid lands the great and indeed the paramount duty of the Government at this time.

After making due allowance for the enthusiasm of the specialist in any line of endeavor, the public will be constrained to regard this view with a large measure of approbation, gation in the interest of agriculture is one of the oldest expedients employed in the effort to make "two blades of grass grow where but one grow to make semi-arid plains pay full tribute in golden grain to the needs of an increasing population, and to cause the desert literally to blossom as the rose. It was long ago discovered that it was not an increase of precipitation in the form of rain and snow that was necessary to accomplish this object, but the conservation and distribution of this moisture at the time and place needed, that was required. Agriculture has no record old enough to outdate this knowledge, and no recent record of the cultivation of the soil looking to its increased productiveness has irrigation been nored. There are, indeed, few agriultural areas in any country the productiveness of which could not be increased and the beauty of which could not be greatly enhanced by the intelligent, systematic conservation and distribution of water that otherwise runs o waste from the lavish precipitation

of certain seasons of the year.

It has, it is true, been the boast during all of the period in which the soil of considerable portions of the Willamette Valley has been under cultivation that here the rainfall was ade-quate to all purposes, while the truth is that water needed to nourish the products of orchard, meadow, field and garden has run to waste in Spring freshets, and in consequence the soil of the entire valley is dry as dust during many weeks immediately preceding the annual harvest. Every one knows how parched and dry the ground of this section is in August, and usually also in July; how brown and parched are the pastures; how pinched and dis-couraged the gardens appear; and how dull and dusty the foliage of the or-chards. It is but recently, however, that the conservation and proper dis tribution of the generous, but not to generous, rainfall of this section has een suggested and as yet the gestion has not to any extent worth mentioning been acted upon

But, coming back to the National Irrigation Congress, The Oregonian may say that it is in hearty accord with the great underlying principle which it advocates—that of conserving the annual precipitation in rain and snow and its distribution where and when it is needed for the purposes of agriculture. This principle cannot b worked out in disjointed, haphazard schemes; it must follow general plans and approved methods of construction through competent engineering. The day of "go-as-you-please" is over when it comes to any question that affects large bodies of people. With the irri-gation question it may be said that it never existed, since the problems that it involved could and can only be worked out to logical results through the exercise of skill and the expendi-

ture of large sums of money. It is pointed out by F. H. Newell, Director of the United States Recla-mation Service, that the large investent that has been made by private corporations in irrigation systems has been stimulated by the work done by the Government. The Government has been criticised because its work is slow. The answer is that all work of permanent nature, the construction of which involves engineering skill and responsible direction, is slow, and perhaps especially so when restricted in its movement by rock-ribbed regulations in regard to hours of labor, quality of material, etc. When completed, however, such work stands the test of time and service. The people west of the Mississippi generally are in sympathy with the work of reclamation by irrigation. They feel the need and have seen the results of irrigation, and They feel the need and are loud and even extravagant in their demand for more specific aid in its promotion. In this demand the South and the Southwest join. Much will be heard upon this subject within the next few days, since irrigation experts-Federal and corporate-armed for the fray, have met to talk the matter over and tell each other facts as they see them. The public looks on with incause of reclamation by irrigation will be greatly promoted by the work of the congress

Sentiment or civic pride has for long war upon the billwaged unsupported board nuisance. Obtrusive, intrusive, unsightly, these billboards have offended the sensibilities of our citizens and defaced the landscape, claiming right of way at every available point in and about the city. All of this time there has been, presumably, no relief from this nulsance except such temporary relief as could be secured by turning the eyes from a greater to a lesser advertising monstrosity, made gaudy by the liberal use of highly-colored paint and the vivid imagination of the billboard artist. Now, however, it has been discovered that since 1902 the City Council, under authority of the city charter, could have abolished these billboards and thus come to the succor of a defaced landscape and a disgusted public, had it chosen to do ships and cars for moving the wheat, disgusted public, had it chosen to do tery is the picture publication of the The inaccuracy of these reports so, or had knowledge of its power in successful ones in the newspapers.

the premises. Clamor for the enactment of state law or city ordinance could generally be stilled by a search of the state or municipal statutes and the application of the knowledge gained thereby to the case in hand, by those whose duty it is to enforce the law. This is only another illustration of the fact that it is not more law that we need, but the enforcement of

Lord Broughton's "Recollections of a Long Life," just published in England, is a book which the review writers say has many striking qualities Lord Broughton was an intimate friend of Byron, knew Sheridan, Grattan, Canning and all the celebrities of his time. His two heroes were Byron and Napoleon, in different fields, "great When he saw Naman of destiny." poleon he was deeply affected: "I positively found my eyes moistened at the sight of the world's wonder." He was cut to the heart at the abdication of Bonaparte, and his diary is full of sad tales about the last days of the great soldier. As a Radical member of Westminster in the Commons he played a leading part in the early struggles for paliamentary reform. That Broughton may be better recognized the general reader it may be as well to say that he was Byron's famillar friend, John Cam Hobhouse.

The enterprising citizens of Coos Bay do not propose to lose any of the advantage already gained in the way of harbor improvement, and the Port Commission at Marshfield has guarinteed \$50,000 for the maintenance of the Government dredge Oregon, which is now at work in the harbor. There has been a marked improvement in the channel over Coos Bay bar since work was begun, and the results achieved have been of a nature that Yully warrants continuation of the efforts of the people. Railroad connec-tion may be postponed for a short time, but no region having as good an entrance from the sea and so varied resources back of it can fail to prosper and in time railroads will enter the Coos Bay country because they can no longer afford to remain away

A mass meeting of New York anarchists has been called for tonight at which Emma Goldman, Alex Berkman the assessin who attempted to mur der Henry C. Frick, and Harry Kelly, the agitator, will speak. The occasion is celebration of the uprising in Spain, and from the list of speakers it should be sufficiently inflammatory to please the most rabid foreigner who ever left the old country for the country's good and sought refuge in this asylum of the free. It will always be a matter of great regret to respectable Americans that such incendiaries as "The Goldman" and her associates cannot be deported to the countries from which they came. In this country they contribute absolutely nothing but trouble, and are of the meanest class of parasites, living solely by the work of others.

There is every sort of human delinquency. Now there is a story of a father who, unwilling to be disturbed in his slumbers, caused his young babe to be placed at night in the attic, where in a week or two, after much wailing, the little one starved and died. This individual seems to have sup posed that he had done his whole duty when he had caused the child to come into the world. It is an extreme case; but there's a multitude more, careless themselves and pursuing their foolish and worthless ways, think the world owes them and their progeny a living. Even newspapers are pubished for delectation, benefit and excuse of this class of population; who always are exhorted in elections to vote for "the rights of the people."

The Harriman forces are to withdraw 600 laborers from the Deschutes Canyon as a result of the successful efforts of the Porter onstruction of the Harriman through the canyon. Now if the Por-Bros. or their backers will imme diately employ these 600 men and place them on construction work on the opposition line, the public will be more fully convinced than ever that some one intends to build a railroad into Central Oregon.

A resident of the city, driving out beyond Rose City Park on the Sandy road, on Sunday, observed a number of persons shooting half-grown Chinese pheasants, out there. They had shot large numbers. This is a legal offense, and despicable, besides. The lust to kill is among the most difficult of the desires of degenerate or unregenerate human nature, to bring under control. Deputies of the Game Warden could lend some help; but they can't be everywhere.

Of course the people of Cleveland do not prefer to pay five-cent fares when they might have three-cent fares, on their streetcars. But they don't be-lieve three-cent fares will pay expenses; in other words, they don't believe the service can be afforded for three cents. That's the reason why they have turned that faker, Tom Johnson, down.

Heat and humidity did their deadly work upon poorly-nourished, misera-bly-born infants in New York last Monday. Forty little bodies, twenty from the Foundling Asylum in the morgue at Bellevue dock, bore mute testimony to the inhospitable condirescue therefrom by death.

The cash required for a trip from the Middle West to Spokane and rea good 40-acre farm in the Willamette Valley, whose products, if industriously cultivated, would wipe out the balance. As a meeting place for the National Irrigation Congress in 1911, The Ore-

Deschutes railroad, or railroads, in Crook County, Oregon. Sir Thomas Lipton's press agent needs "jacking up." Not a word have we had lately, by cable or mail, con-

erning a new challenge for the cup. Just to think Harriman could have entered Eastern Oregon without trouble-if he had started before the time was over-ripe.

Has anyone noticed the East Side push clubs clamoring for location of the new City Jail on that side of the river? Grandest winning in the land lotVISITOR'S VIEW OF BILLBOARDS. Portland Can Well Afford to Dispens

With Revenue From Them. PORTLAND, Aug. 18.—(To the Editor.
-As a stranger, I would not "butt into" the discussion in your local columns of the billboard nuisance except for the fact that one gentleman (whose name I do not now recall), as quoted, states that billboards are useful and necessary masking offensive rubbish heaps which might otherwise give the city a bad name Inferentially, I assume he fears this disrepute from visitors, strangers and possible settlers, and that is my only excuse for these lines.

As I read the gentleman's argument, I think he is wrong both in premise and

conclusion.
Indeed, his deduction is really one
of the strongest arguments against
the billboard nulsance and are so considered in many cities which are and have been wrestling with this problem. The plea is suggestive of that of the peron overdosed with perfume; namely, the necessity for one strong odor to overcome another mal-odor, instead of striking at the root of the evil by applying personal deanliness.

cleanliness.

If the police and health authorities will see to it that no deposits of fifth and rubbish are made in vacant places, there will be no need of using another nuisance to cover it up. Nor will the billboards become an invitation to the public to make privites of places which ought to be provided by the city with sanitary public tollets, it should be borne in mind that what is an offense to the gye, or other seriess, is offines quite as important a what is an offense to the gre, or other senses, is offines quite as important a matter for regulation as an offense to the nose. When a thing becomes an offense, both to eye and nose, and becomes in ad-dition a harbinger of unhealthful condi-tions, it is unquestionably a nuisance that

The statement that the billboard is an The statement that the biliboard is an advertising necessity is, to my mind, not well founded. As a means of general advertising, it is useful but not essential. There are other means equally efficacious. It is not good as a special advertising medium except in isolated cases and classes of commodities. I have made quite a close study of advertising and am interested in good advertising, but I believe that the billboard is greatly overrated. Moreover, by its general probibirated. Moreover, by its general prohibi-tion, all merchants and users will be on equal footing so far as the billboards are concerned. To limit spaces or localities will simply tend to increase the value of the space, placing it only within the roach of the merchant with the longest purse. As a revenue project, the city can better provide for its budget in less offensive

I hope no offense will be taken to these somewhat critical remarks. As a stranger, Portland has impressed me most favorably, particularly because of its ap-parent cleanliness in public and open places. I hope this illusion (if such it be may not be dispelled by any retrogressive action upon the part of the city authori-ties, for it will otherwise give me pleasure to speak and write well of "The City of Roses." You may make a pairty lundred or two, and your advertising merchants may make a few dellars, by the licensing of billboards, but your city will lose thousands and hundreds of thousands in prestige. Esthelicism is growing rapidly in this country and the city which loose to upbuild and add to its residentia value by inducing a population of wealth intelligence and refinement must look charp to the necessities of civic sanita GEORGE H. STIPP, of California.

### SOUTH PORTLAND PARKS. Appeal That South Portland Be Not

Overlooked. PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—(To the Ed-tor.)—You say in The Oregonian to-lay that it is your "firm opinion that

should purchase land for two ore small parks, both on the East You have never yet advocated the surchase of land in South Portland for barks. One of our enterprising land-

owners has offered to give the city land a mile long and 69 feet broad for the extension of the boulevard system. Give it: Not sell it to the city for \$3000 r more per acre! And still our claims for a park are entirely ignored. We have one pitiful litle plot called a sark, and that, by the way, was given to the city. This section of Portland has hundreds of beautiful building has spots commanding an extent of moun-tain and river view found nowhere else n Oregon, and yet we are ignored in the plans of beautifying our city a completely as if we did not exist. The property-owners of South Portland will be duly called upon to pay taxes on the conds issued to buy these numerous parks in the other districts, we not in justice share the benefits, and will not The Oregonian, so fall and impartial to all as a rule, voice our claims for us? SOUTH PORTLAND.

How could it have been overlooked y the writer of this letter that The Oregonian has warmly approved the acceptance and improvement of Ter williger Boulevard for a width of one hundred feet (not sixty)? This would make a most beautiful improvement for South Portland. Besides, there should be a small park in some suitable stuation, below this boulevard. But what suitable situation is offered?

### ALFALFA IN MALHEUR COUNTY. Dr. Withycombe Repeats the Story of

Its Successful Cultivation. CORVALLIS, Or., Aug. 9 .- (To the Edior.)-Permit me to say in reply to the tor, remnit me to say in reply to the comment in the Baker City Herald, which you published in today's Oregonian, I wish to assure Brother Kenneday that I said just exactly what I meant regarding the alfalfa at Vale. In making what may seem an extravagant statement there was no thought of flattery, but simply expression of an honest conclusion after careful examination.

It may be of interest to your readers, as well perhaps to the editor of the Ba-ker City Herald, if some facts are given relating to the financial returns from alrelating to the financial returns from alfalfa production in portions of Malheur.
County. The farmers in the Malheur.
County few years have given considerable
attention to the production of alfalfa
seed. The industry, it can be said, has
been phenomenally successful. For example, the first crop is cut for hay, yielding from two to three tons per acre, and
the second crop is harvested for seed,
which yields from \$50 to as high as \$55. which yields from \$50 to as high as \$55 worth of seed per acre. Thus the two crops yield an annual revenue of about \$100 per acre. If there is another section of Oregon that can duplicate this I have not Oregon that can depresse this I have not yet had the good fortune of finding it.

It is to be sincerely hoped that more of this valuable affairs and fruit land will be brought under the ditch at an early date. JAMES WITHYCOMBE. mrly date.

Chicago Tribune.

The new law has manifest defects. It would have had more but for the forceful interposition of the President. Because of its shortcomings it did not receive a solid Republican vote. But one of the Senators who would not vote for it was compelled to admit that it was "superior to any bill framed for revenue purposes, and, as far as the schedules." "superior to any bill framed for revenue purposes, and, as far as the schedules go, better than the Dingley law." That does not state the case fully. The Dingley law was the high water mark of ultra protectionism. This year's legislation is significant in that it indicates that the tide has turned. The long battle between protection and free trade has ended in favor of protection. The contest of the future will be between moderate and ultra protection.

THE MIRACLES OF ST. ANN. But Approval of the Miracles Must First Be Had From Rome.

New Orleans Times-Democrat. The novena preparatory to the feast of St. Ann, which is now going on in St. Ann's Church in this city, is part of a great celebration which is taking place in many Catholic churches throughout the world at this time. Venegation of the relical of St. Ann is part of the devotions of the nine days' celebration. In the city of New York the newspapers are printing an account of two miracles supposed to have been performed through the ntercession of this saint for two of her devous clients praying at her shrine. In one case it is said that sight was restored to a woman who had been blind many years, and that a lame man who entered the church on crutches walked out freely without their sid. The priests in New York will investigate the reported miracles carefully before expressing an opinion. No strange happening, how-ever, is ever regarded as a miracle in the Catholic Church until the church has passed upon it formally. Catholic peo-ple are allowed to think as they please ut it, but the declaration that a mir cle has been worked must come from

Father Bogaerts, pastor of St. Ann's Church, who has a shrine to St. Ann in the church which bears her name, and the only shrine to that salnt in the city, has also a notable relic of the saint. which is exposed for veneration during days of the novens. Father Bogserts said that he did not claim any miracles as having taken place before this shrine. out he did know that many, many pray but he did know that many, many payers were answered. Every evening when the devotions are held prayer is offered for special blessings desired, and Pather Bogaerts said the faith of the people in the goodness and power of St. Ann

Bognerts says that the relic which the church possesses is a pice of the bone of St. Ann. It was givel the Rev. Father Le France, the first mater of the church, by Bishop Portler, he first Bishop of Mobile, in 1851, duly authenticated by him.

Father Bogaerts says that the body of Father Bogaerts says that the body of St. Ann was brought from Palestine to Constantinopie in A. D. 701 and placed in the church, which was built over it by Emperor Justinian. Through the cru-saders the relics were brought to West-ern Europe, where they were deeply ven-strated in the churches which were so fortunate as to get them. The Church of St Ann in Rome possesses the left hand of St Ann. The cathedral at Bologna has part of her head. In the cathedral a novena is held in her honor once every year, and every Tuesday there are spe-cial devotions. Part of the body of St. Aun is in the church in Apt in South-east France, and other parts in churches in the Rhine provinces. The church in Duren has part of her head. In Cologne three churches have three different rel-ies. The right hand of St. Ann is ven-erated in St. Ann's Church in Vienna. where it is exposed every year on the day of the feast, and many miracles are reported from that shrine. In many churches Father Begaerts says there are wax facsimiles of recognized relics.

#### ROCKEFELLER, JR., NOT UNWORTHY He Has None of the Vices of American Millionaires' Sons.

Washington Herald. Cut to the quick, evidently, and thor-oughly outraged at continued newspaper nagging of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that young man's former pastor, Dr. Dowling, of Brooklyn, has entered a spirited defense of his ertswelle associate and declares that the young man in the case is entirely worthy of any citizen's inqualified respect, good will and friend-

is a singular phase of American journal-ism that this man should have been so constantly and continuously the target for unkind comment, sneering allusion and sarcastic reference. His Sunday for unkind comment, sheering altusted and sarcastic reference. His Sunday school endeavors, for one thing, have been ridiculed unmercifully: he has been scoffed at as a smug hypocrite and langiled at as a "fake" enthusiast. And yet he seems to have obtained and held fast the high regard of one of Brooklyn's most scholarly and consecrated clergymen; a gentleman no longer jointly interested with him in church work, to be sure, but one who must have head to be sure, but one who must have head to be sure. be sure, but one who must have had fair and ample opportunity to study young Mr. Rockefeller exhaustively, neverthe-

Mr. Rockefeller apppears to seek rather quiet and unostentatious sort of life. He figures in no midnight automo-bile smashups; he does not frequent the Great White Way in New York. His Great White Way in New York. His name has never been connected with an Evelyn Thaw; he does not hang around the stage doors. He owns, nor patronizes no racetracks; he figures in no questionable court proceedings. He does not give vulgar and disgusting dinners to disreputable friends, and he is not known to be the "angel" behind any aspiring "star" in musical comedy circles. In short, Mr. Rocekeller apppears to be an eminently clean and unright young man minently clean and upright young man neither startlingly brilliant nor asininely tuil; neither immaculately white nor noticeably spotted.

Why, indeed, should such a young man be the persistent butt of a lot of cheap gibes and doubtful humor?

### Appendicitis From Shurpening Knives. Westminster Gazette.

Westminster Gazette.

Sir William Bull writes to the papers to suggest that appendicitis arises from our habit of sharpening knives. 'The head of every family invariably sharpens his carving knife as he stands before the joint. This means a shower of microscopic steel shavings on the meat.'

Appendicitis has increased enormously of late years. Perhaps our grandfathers always used blunt knives or dissected the joint in ways of which polite society has kept no record.

# Clam-Dredger No Longer.

Davenport, In., Dispatch.

"Uniucky Jim," a clam dredger, who bore that name because he had a wife and nine children and had never made a good "find," has discovered a \$5000 pearl in a clam he opened near Lansing. W. L. Gardner, of Leclaire, and L. E. Anthony, of Commanche, bought the pearl for \$1000 cash. This is a large price paid for a fresh-water pearl. The nearl weighs for a fresh-water pearl. The pearl weighs 50 grains, is flesh-colored, of fine inster and without a speck and an almost per-fect sphere. Experts believe the purchasers will realize at least \$5000 for the gem in New York.

# The Mombasa Massacre.

The Mombasa Massacre.

London Observer.

(Ex-President Roosevelt, who is at present shooting big game in South Africa, accompanied by a cinematograph operator, has centify added two fine giraftes to his bag.)

O. Theodore, in days of yore.

Your courses I admired!

What tame you won with rod and gun, What laurels you acquired!
The grinzly bear, within his lair,
You bravely would pureue.

And cohers knows what buffelose And other things you slew.

Ere yet, by cinematograph,
I saw you slaugher a giraffel

That kindly beam (glas, deceaser) Is harmless as a cat; It seems a stame you shouldn't alm At higher game than that! Go forth and track the savage yak, Go seek the tige's gore. Pursue the gnu the kangaroe, The lion and the boar! Ge rob the bison of her caif, But, oh! don't murder the giraffe!

For if, in short your views of sport Stich managers allow.
You'd better stay at 16ms and stay The cart horse and the cow.
You men will doubt those takes about Your sportsmanship and grit.
Who read with glown upon your tomb in blood-red letters writ:
"Here Lies-a fearful spitagh—The Man Who Murdered a Giraffel"

# MIGHTY HARD PHILOSOPHY.

Bow Much Truth in the Statements Let Ench Render Judge. A text is set by the Washington Post or a discourse on men and women and on their relations towards each other and towards the world they live in, which is treated by several writers in a way that does little credit either to men or

women. The Post itself says:

The devotion of the average man to the newspapers, his marrow-minded lecal political point of view; his inability to improve his wifes mind on any subject outside of domestic sconosit; his ignerance of theology and philosophy; his contempt of the scineties, have become a matter of careful thought on the pair of the women that own him, but who are forced, when the creature in dragged into cultivated society, to be ashamed of him.

The only remedy for this would be fremourage the mile sex—that is those of the sex cafalle of H—to go in far in higher siducation. But, box, the question grises, Would this process not divert men't minds from the business of careing a living?

The Louisville Courier-Journal treats women. The Post itself says:

The Louisville Courier-Journal treats the subject in this way, with more severity perhaps towards women than to-

wards men, viz.; "

The American husband is known all over the world for the liberality with which he provides for his family. He goes to his hole-in-the-wall in a cit; carron early in the morning and graits for money until the dew is upon the graus out in the country of which he knows fittle, and the lights upon the gaphair in the city of which he knows everything. He counts his earnings into his the asphalt in the city of which he knows everything. He pours his exclines into his helpmeets lap now and again, hwrythig back absent mindrelly to the scene of his grabbing. His wife takes the lapful to a lanker if it is large shough, transforms it into a letter of credit and goes to Europe. In six cases out of seven the grabber hasn't time to follow. When she is at home, the American wife is prominent in the "Culture the New Thought City

of New York, as the case they be The husband is hard at it in Reckuk or New York, because the family state-of-mind illustrates the contention of an English litterateur that everyone is hard up, some persons for a shilling and some for a million pointie. There are usually larger motor care than the one the provider has provided, and there are always mover ones. And there are private care and steam yachts, palaces in the city and villag by the sea. These—all of these—are in turn necessities to the American family.

It would perhaps be unjusa to say that Americans want the necessities more ardenly than Europeans. A Berophen unbloman would marry the Witch of Endor-with \$10,000,000. The European woman marriss an income, without worrying about the defects of the man to whom it attaches, if she gis the chance. But the American is more willing than others to work from early marning until late evening to acquire the necessities—the ever-increasingly-costly necessities—the object of the impore his mind otherwise than to what the keen edge of his appetits for strenuous endeaver by figuring upon the coup of tomorrow white appearing as a background to the picture of his wife's magnificence in an opera hea.

There can be little learning without a little learner. And there must be a deal of layish providing. What is the provider to do about it? What—if they please—are the provided-for going to do about it?

### Forest Areas in the South.

From Science. The South, with 37 per cent, of the total rea of the United States, contains about 42 per cent of the total forest area. about 42 per cent of the total forest area of the country. The forest area by states is as follows: Alabama, 20,000,000 acres: Arkansas, 21,200,000; Fforlda, 22,000,000; Georgia, 22,300,000; Fforlda, 22,000,000; Lousiana, 16,500,000; Maryland, 2,200,000; Mississippi, 11,500,000; North Carolina, 19,500,000; South Carolina, 12,000,000, Tennessee, 15,000,000; Texas, 20,000,000; Virginia, 14,000,000, and West Virginia, 2,100,000. The South, it will be seen, has still much of the virgin forest of the country. This forest must be used, of course, in order to meet the steadily expanding wants of this section. It must be used in such a manner, however, that the very most may be made from its annual cut. most may be made from its annual cuit, while at the same time this cut is being replaced by a new growth. In this way its timber will remain a source of per-petual wealth. The importance of forest conservation to southern interests is clearly understood by the people of the South. The future of the South is more nearly bound up in the plan of forest preservation, protection of the waterpower streams and woodworking indus-tries, than is anything now before the people of this part of the country. Not only is the protection of the watershed. which will some day furnish the power to run all manufacturing establishto run all manufacturing establish-ments in the entire South, an important matter to the South, but the industries depending upon the forest products will also be benefited by the protection thrown about the remaining timbered

# German View of Our Millionaries.

Berlin Tageblatt.
They all came to New York, Chicago or Philadelphia with one shirt and with zent in the pocket of the only other garment. All served as bootblacks, errand ment. All served as bootblacks, errain boys or even in more humble positions, and in the second week had saved enough to buy a waisteeat. After one month they appeared before their respective employers clad in new clothes and told them with imposing self-confidence that the organization of their business was defective and required reorganization. A year later the boy has become a partner, in two years he has autstripped the former bons in wealth, and a year later he mer boss in wealth, and a year later he has grown smart enough to kill off the benefactor of other days. All American millionaires arise at 3 in the morning. eat and drink almost nothing, cease their work at midnight and allow only those to live whom they think are good enough to invite. . . Every dollar king founds to invite. . . . Every dollar king founds a university, an opera, a museum or a pleture gallery. Life becomes a burden to them when there are no more competitors in their branch worthy of destruction. Then they ile down and die of ennui.

# Bont Sinking as Engineer Sleeps,

Philadelphia Record.

While the engineer lay asleep in a cabin of the Delaware, a passenger and freight steamboat which piles between Trenton, N. J., and Philadelphia, a night watch-N. J. and Prindelphia, a high water-man of the pier where the boat was docked noticed early today that the little steamer was slowly sinking. Arousing the engineer, both men worked to save the craft from going down, but the leak which caused the boat to settle could not be found and the craft was almost en-tirely submerged. tirely submerged.

# King Edward's Attractive Job.

Washington Herald.

The more we think of it the more thoroughly we become convinced that Edward VII has the most attractive king job in Europe.

# THESE ARE TRIFLES.

How was it he came to grief?" "By be-Helping such other: 'Let me see-didn' cou tell me to remind you to get something shen we get to town?' 'I believe I did.' What was it?"-Judge. "What was it?"—Judge.

He Knew—Mrs.: "Oh, Jack! Dolls told me the most exciting secret, and made me swear never to tell a living soul." Mr—Well, burry up with it. I'm late to the office now.—Cleveland Leader.

"Do you think'that man is suffering from 'exaggerated ego'?" 'A man never suffers from exaggerated ego. shewered the emi-nent alients. "He siyays appoints to enjoy it."—Washington Star.

"I see that Jame Blocker always takes that the Brainard with her when she drives her new motor car. I thought she favered Clarence Green." "Yea but poor Clarance isn't act good at pumping up tires."— "Inveland Plain Dealer.

"Say, ma," queried little Ida Innitt,
"why do women always cry at a wedding?"
"The married ones cry, my daar, because
they know how it is themselves, and the unmarried ones because they don't, replied
Mrs Junitt,—Chicago Dally News.

He—De you remember the night I pro-posed to you? She—Yes, dear, He—We sail for an hour, and you never opened your mouth. She—Yes, I remember, dear, He— At, that was the happiest hour of my life.— Philadelphia Inquirer.