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Terbune building.

OFFICIAL LIFE.

One reason why it is difficult to find a willingness among men of ability and reputation to accept high office is the feeling on their part that they cannot afford the financial sacrifice. With many it is the chief reason. They cannot afford to give their best years to the public service, lose their oppor-tunity to establish themselves and their families in independent circumstances, and consent to live during their old age in poverty and neglect. No great office will yield anything but such honors as may attend it. And the more years a man holds office the less able will become to win a competence in business—the more surely he will lose opportunity to make provision for his old age, and for his family after

Here is a chief reason that leads many a man of foresight to decitne important and honorable office. The sacrifice is too great. Wealth, as well as ability and character, is a necessary requirement for important foreign appointments. Even the largest salaries in the service are meager, in roportion to the demands upon them. Mr. Crane was rich enough to go as Minister to China; Mr. Fulton was not. Dr. Eliot possessed every qualification for the English mission, yet was unwilling, chiefly for financial reasons, to accept it. John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin, one of the ablest men who ever sat in the Senate, resigned his seat in that body, because he was unwilling longer to give his time and labor to the public, to the neglect of his own sonal interests and those of his fam-He had served sixteen years, was growing old and was poor. He felt that he must use his exertions in the service of his family while he could Senator Flint, of California, announces that he shall not be a candidate for reelection. He says he would like nothing better than to remain in the Senare all his life, yet the urgent necessity of making provision for his family compels him to retire.

It cannot be called a selfish view or sordid purpose that induces able men to decline a service that would cause them to lose all their opportunities to promote the interest and welfare of those dependent on them. In emergencies, undoubtedly, every man's services are due first to the state. | port. We know that Romans, in Rome's quarrel, spared neither land nor gold, nor friend nor wife. Nor did our own people, in the Civil War. It may time doesn't call for such sacrifices.

Rut as a consequence, abilities are kept out of the public service. Truth is that no man of firstrate ability can afford now to push into the public service. The member of. Congress who possesses extraordinary abilities, fitness to rule the Senate or House, and willingness to accept the drudgery, may be content for a time with the honor. Yet it will leave him to his old age to poverty and perwith the world. The Oregonian has wn descendants of some of the most eminent men in our history who have been obliged to sell in Portland their historical family helrlooms, books and plate and tapestries, to keep life afoot. These are not encouraging prospects or examples for those who give their best days to the service of the public.

It is seldem one engages in pollties and becomes an office-holder who does not in the long run lose by it; particularly if he is fit for any other career. By engaging in politics he loses his chance of opportunity for an independent career; and as a rule all he makes out of office goes to support "the game." After a while it ends, and the man's life is wasted; he can do nothing else. The political or party boss often makes money, but he seldom holds office. He is the moving hand and spirit behind the scenes. Men of insignificance or of no personal political importance, may hold small offices for a time, and save money from their empluments, but these are exceptions, and they are not likely to have personal popularity, or long tenure of office. As a rule the people do not want to be served by the fittest men, but by men whose ways and manners and methods are pleasing This again rules out men of independent spirit, and leaves the official places to men who will stoop to the practices necessary to obtain them. The people, therefore, are seldom served in public place by their strongest men; usually by a weak sort who will flatter them, and think themselves repaid by the "honor" of the official positions which they manage to obmin. The public service is full of men of this description, and the benches of the two Houses of Congress are crowded with them.

Such are the conditions of politics and the public service that a poor man can't afford to become a Senator or to accept an Ambassadorship. If he can afford to go to the House of Representatives it is only because the term of service is short, giving him opportunity every two years to drop out

In his name and his picture, Mike Nichatich gives evidence of being one of those undestrable citizens who drift into this country from foreign lands simply because our lax immigration laws do not stop them at the gate. The record of Nichatich is a had one, and he has apparently been a criminal charge of the United States for the in this country, and will probably conthe to do so, until Mrs. Dr. Owens- The San Franciscans are making much scores of these neglected localities is not likely to count in the census, onds.

tion law on the books. We are also bliged at vast expense to take care of criminals whose breeding had but little ary's list of proper names, nor in the to do with the instincts they developed later. Thus, starting with a fairly heavy criminal handicap of our own the Grand Dictionaire Universelle. So making, it becomes all the more necessary that we should shut out as many as possible of the foreign element that comes here with the impression that crime is more free from penalty here than it is in the land that was better for their leaving it.

AN ANCIENT DISPUTE.

that the Virginia Synod of the Presbyterian Church has refused to invite in November—the objection being based on the President's affiliation with the Unitarian Church.

That is, the President is "unsound" on the doctrine of the Trinity. On this particular dogma the majority of mankind are "unorthodox." It was a subject of much contention in the early shurch; it was fought, but not fought out, in the Council of Nicea, A. D., 325; it was the main source of the division of the Eastern and Western Churches about the year 850, A. D. It le a pretty old question, therefore; it has been threshed over and over during about eighteen centuries, and need

not cause any excitement now. Just now, however," we call to mind a recent examination of one of the chief passages of the New Testament (First Epistle of John, v:7) relied on for proof of the dogma of the Trinity. The passage reads thus: are three that bear record in heaven. the Father, the Word and the Holy Ghost, and these three are one."

This is a very definite text. But by the consensus of Biblical scholarship it is certainly an interpolation. It is not in the early texts; it is not cited in the early controversies, as it surely would have been, were it genuine. It was undoubtedly inserted in the text by a plous controversialist to support his theory and contention. The doctrine of the Trinity unquestionably is a human opinion, whose growth may be traced through its various steps, during many centuries, beginning even before the Christian era, by all who desire to do so. With many the doctrine is an article of faith-accepted wholly on faith, for demonstration is impossible. Others do not accept it. But what's the use of contention over an abstraction? It is not likely that any human effort to analyze and define the Supreme Power will ever be ef-However, it is the undoubted right of the Virginia Synod not to invite addresses from persons who do not accept its doctrinal tenets. Moreover, they '7ho hold the chief offices or the Republic may as well not be mixed up in their public capacity with matters like these.

THE SAILOR PROBLEM ONCE MORE. The first evasion of the present very satisfactory sailor boarding-house law has resulted in a French ship being held up in this port for nearly a week. This delay has cost the owners several hundred dollars, and the experiment has utterly failed to demonstrate that the plan proposed by some of the Consuls has any advantage over that which meets with approval of the men who actually charter the ships and have an interest in making this an economical

If the theorists who are endeavoring to evade and destroy the usefulness of the present law should succeed in their efforts, it will be but a short time be so again; but it is not now. The until the port will drift back into its old ways and the cost of securing sail- | tem. ors will be based on supply and de-mand. The policy of leting well as it does closely the line of human exenough alone should apply with full force in the sailor problem.

DON GASPAR DE PORTOLA.

Compared with Portland or any other city in Oregon, San Francisco enjoys a venerable antiquity. At the time when Captain Gray sailed into the mouth of the Columbia and found no haps to want, and his posterity to a inhabitants on its banks except wild struggle, under greatest disadvantages. Indians, California had developed a flourishing young civilization under the Spanish church and state. It was an old ambition of the Spanish crown to colonize the Pacific Coast north of Mexico. The Kings were moved somewhat by that kindly desire to convert the Indians which was so powerful in Queen Isabella's heart when she sacrificed her jewels to aid Columbus, but no doubt their principal purpose was to possess the land before the Russlans should descend upon it from the One thing and another hindered them from carrying out their wish for many years. It does not take much of an obstacle to divert the ordinary Spanish monarch from his purposes. But finally, in 1765, when Charles III occupied the throne, Don Jose Galvez, a competent and energetic man, was sent out as Visitor-General of Mexico, with instructions to colonize

the northern region if he could. With that end in view, Galvez began by founding a naval station at San Blas, on the Pacific side of Mexico. This was the first enterprise of that kind ever undertaken in that part of the world, but the situation proved to be not far enough to suit Galvez, and consequently he built another station at La Paz. He wished to make the sea voyage to California as brief as possible in order to avoid the scurvy, whose ravages navigators had not at that time learned to prevent by proper diet. With all his precautions against the scourge, Galvez' expedition to the north lost many men from scurvy. From his headquarters at La Paz he sent out three ships at intervals, and also an overland expedition under Captain Portola, with instructions to rendezvous at San Diego. This was early in 1769. By July 16 all were assembled there, and the first Spanish mis-

sionary settlement in California was begun. From San Diego an overland expedition under Portola now set out to explore the coast to the northward, with Monterey Harbor as their objective point. Portola, who seems to have been an excellent but not excessively intelligent soldier, passed Monterey harbor without seeing it, and, continuing northwrd, ultimately camped not far from Point Reyes, which is just beyoud the Golden Gate. He reached this place October 31, 1769, without the slightest suspicion of the great inlet which was hidden by the hills south of his camp. Some of his men who were out hunting happened to climb the hills and came back to Por-the proposed branch to the Santiam climb the hills and came back to Por-the proposed branch to the Santiam climb the hills and came back to Por-the proposed branch to the Santiam climb the hills and came back to Por-the proposed branch to the Santiam toja with an account of the bay beyoud them. Thus by pure accident he greater part of the time he has spent acquired the glory of discovering the tory where transportation is now un-in the country. We breed criminals site of San Francisco. History has not available, that the greatest good to acquired the glory of discovering the tory where transportation is now un-

not be found in the Century Dictioncommon encyclopedias. It is not in Britannica, nor in Brockhaus, nor in any reader of The Oregonian has e some comfort to learn that many kept a minute and tiresome journal of

the trip from San Diego, and, if he did anything else to entitle him to renown, historians seem to have overlooked it. At the San Francisco celebration Doubtless it has been widely noted | Portola approached the city by water with a certain pomp.. This was no doubt a pretty spectacle, but it violates President Taft to address the laymen's the truth of history. His actual apmissionary convention at Washington proach was by land. The inlet near Point Reves where he encamped is often called Drake's Bay, from the fact that Sir Francis Drake anchored there in 1579, just two centuries before Portola's expedition. The state-ment made now and then that the great freebooter discovered San Francisco Bay is an error. He never sailed through the Godlen Gate. Nor is the name of the city derived from his name of Francis, but rather from that of the founder of the Franciscan order. It was these monks who established the Californian missions, applying for that purpose the spoils of the Jesuits, who had been expelled from Mexico before 1769.

THE NEW GYPSY'S MARCH.

The accounts in the papers of Gypsy Smith's invasion of the Chicago slums at the head of a procession of 15,000 crusaders will remind Portlanders of a similar event which took place here a few years ago. The celebrated revivalist, Dr. Chapman, of Philadelphia, was then holding forth and among the means of grace which he proffered to the lost was a chance to gaze upon some hundreds of redeemed young men and women marching through the North End. The Oregonian commented at the time upon the affair. Few decent people were able to see any good in it, and most of those who took part in it were probably scandalized at themselves when they came to think it over.

Gypsy Smith's ostensible motive was rouse Chicago to perceive how dreadful its slums are. This, of course, was more pretense, since the girls and young men who marched in the procession singing hymns of Zion were carefully guarded by a police cohert from really seeing any of the horrors. Even if they had seen the worst of them, what good would it have done?

The effect of the morbid exploit must be evil on everybody connected with it. The inmates of the slums it embittered. The girls and boys who marched and sang hymns were no doubt puffed up with spiritual conceit. while their minds were poisoned with loathsome imaginings. The whole affair was an outgrowth of diseased religiosity. It was related to wholesome worship very much as a cancer is related to healthy flesh.

STATE AID FOR UNEMPLOYED. The system of state ald for the unemployed has completed its first full year in England. Under it, applications for aid increased from 90,057 in 1908, to 196,757 in 1909; the number of dependents increased in the same time from 156,371 to 376,013. Comparative data show that the increase in industrial depression does not warrant any such proportions of increase in the two classes named. The logical conclusion, therefore, is that these grew directly out of the state-aid sys-

The explanation is simple, following perience and human nature. Remove from man the necessity of labor and he immediately relaxes his effort. If, in the lower walks of life, the state, or any other assured agency, stands between himself and his family and want, he accepts such assurance as a challenge to idleness and, without more ado, answers it by partial or entire cossation from labor. If from the unearned increment of inherited wealth the necessity for labor does not exist, individual effort looking to earning is destroyed. Then follows the formation of the two distinct classes known as the "dependent poor" and the "idle rich," and the increase of each is according to the opportunity offered.

As often as the experiment has been tried, it has shown that state aid, or assured aid, from any source outside of individual effort, begets dependency in its most hopeless, selfsatisfied form. Its tendency is away from self-help and self-reliance, and it may be added from self-respect. The most insistent and hopeless pauper is he who has been "helped" into a condition of chronic mendicancy. No man is poverty stricken in the abject sense of that term who maintains a discreet silence in regard to his financial status and prefers self-dependence and its small economies to state aid with its assurance of unearned plenty. As for the state, it cannot afford to pursue any line of effort the effect of which is to increase its list of paupers and de-

NEW TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. From Salem comes announcement hat construction work on the Salem, Eugene and Eastern Railway will be commenced immediately. It is proposed to build a line from Salem to Eugene via Turner, Marion, Peorla and Junction City, with a branch line to the Santiam mining district. Mr. Welch, promoter of the enterprise, says that the road expects to get into Portland over the tracks of the United Railways, which may be extended from Hillsboro. This proposed electric line seems to hold much the same position among the local electric lines and steam lines in the Willamette Valley that the mysterious North Coast line holds with the western divisions of the transcontinental roads. Similar mystery velled the early movements

of the Porter Brothers, who are build ing the Hill line into Central Oregon It would naturally be interesting for the public to learn the financial source from which these numerous transportation projects spring, but satisfaction of curiosity in this direction is of mild importance compared with the plain fact that these roads are actually en-gaged in building lines and developing the country through which they pass The Welch road to Eugene will have advantages over the steam road for the local business, but is less needed than of this nature, which open up terrimade his glory very bright, however. the country will come. There are

Adair succeeds in getting her steriliza- of him in celebrating the 140th anni- throughout the Northwest which will versary of the event, but his name can- eventually be supplied with either steam or electric lines.

The activity of the Oregon Electric the United Rallways and other electric lines in Oregon, promises to change entirely the transportation system of the Williamette Valley, and the Inland Embeen feeling guilty for not knowing all pire system out of Spokane is working about Don Gaspar de Portola, it may a similar change in Washington and Idaho. For local service these lines other people are in the same boat. He have decided advantages over the morexpensively operated steam roads, and they are growing in importance as agencies for the collection and massing of freight at terminal points where it can be picked up by the steam roads

for the transcontinental haul. Both Oregon and Washington are exceptionally favored with cheap power, and this advantage must be shared with the producers and consumers in cheap freights and fares. Extension of this electric line system, the coming of the North Coast Road, the building of the Central Oregon lines, and early completion of the Tillamook and Nehalem roads, tend to make Portland the greatest railroad center in the Pacific North-This prestige has not been gained by any special effort on the part of our people, but it is a tribute to our matchless location at the foot of a downhill haul from all directions.

Senator Bourns needn't worry over his allegation that the assembly plan is designed to everthrow the primary law. It proposes to conform in a rational manner to the primary law, while yet affording some chance for legitimate guidance of party action. There will be no effort to repeal the primary law, nor is there any desire to do so. It must stand, so as to assure the same protection of law in the primary that is enforced in the general election. But there is no reason why the members of a political party should not assemble and recommend candidates for the primary. It is their right, and they will do so. Mr. Bourne's tirade against "illicit combinations" and 'Boss Tweed methods" does him no credit; for he was chief among those who for years "degraded", our politics. Assumption of superior political virtue by one whose methods at Salem have not been forgotten is not likely to carry much weight. It is right and proper for members of a party to conter together and suggest names for primary candidates; and it certainly will be done. It is the only possibility of reasonable and effective party

A decline of 3 cents per bushel in the price of wheat in Chicago would indicate that some of the farmers in the Middle West are selling their wheat at market prices. There is a possibility that liberal shipments from the Pacific Northwest into territory which should be supplied from much nearer points may have had some influence on the market. No one in the grain trade believes that there is anywhere near so much wheat in the country as is claimed by Secretary Wilson and his amateur crop reporters. At the same time there is enough for home consumption and some for export. This being the case, there is a decided economic waste in shipping the cereal east by rail at high freight rates while rates to Europe by water are low, and Europe is also taking wheat in increasing quantities from the Middle West, into which the Oregon and Washington wheat is being shipped.

Simonides, according to Plutarch, was wont to say that he never repented that he held his tongue, but often that he had spoken. Daniel Wabster, when sending out a Minister to Mexico, gave him this advice: "Endeavor to hear more than you say, to learn more than you communicate." Sanlent reflection and sage advice indeed, the swisdom of which is proven every time a public man speaks where he should remain stlent.

The total loss to the pension roll of the United States last year from death was 51,581 names. Total amount paid out for pensions in the fiscal year ending June 80, \$161,930,703-the largest amount ever disbursed for pensions in a single year. The heavy death list and the increased pay list would be surprising but for the fact that surprise long ago reached its limit in the matter of pensions.

Of all human parasites, the degraded wretch who subsists upon the wages of a woman's shame is most debased. Po lice Judge Bennett, in giving one of the most shameless of this class ninety days on the rockpile, has done the public good service.

While there is general censure of the disposition which Peary has shown In the controversy with Cook, nevertheless there is very deep and general doubt whether Cook's report of his achievement will stand the test of critical examination.

San Francisco is very enthusiastic just now over the achievement of Portola in discovering San Francisco Bay. After 140 years San Francisco is just beginning to appreciate how much it owes to that inquisitive Span-

The Western Union and Pullman companies do not like their assessments in Clackamas County. was once a County Assessor who did he right thing, in the view of these companies; but he is long since dead.

Mr. Hearst is putting the usual amount of ginger into the New York campaign; but the betting remains two to one against him. To be successful, a candidate ought to be able to furnish something more than ginger.

Virginia Presbyterians against an invitation to President Taft to address a Presbyterian missionary convention. He isn't orthodox. Nor will they let him put anything in the contribution box, of course.

The idea that the office of Attorney. General of Oregon should be uncor stitutional! Didn't Our George hold the office? To say it's unconstitutional is nothing short of plumb treason. The Municipal Association is not

certain about it, but it suspects that all in the red-light district is not as it should be. After two long terms of reform by a reform administration! There will be less aviation-high-

flying-in Portland banking circles for

guaranty

The best bank

awhite.

scheme is enforcement of laws against dishonest banking. Some men may be leading a double the word. Chancellor Day could settle life in Seattle or in Pertiand. But it this polar controversy in about 10 sec-

PROVED HAPPINESS OF KANSAS. Findings of a Philosopher Who Puts Them in Statistical Form.

New York Evening Sun. After all, the statistics of the census and the sociologists are but dry bones which give small notion of the truth. It is, therefore, with much pleasure that we observe the report of a philosopher of Missouri set forth in the refreshing col-umns of the Kansas City Star. He took up his post in the Union depot of Kan-sus City, Mo., and watched 11 carloads of passengers from "out there in Kandisembark from their train results of his realistic and significant notes are as follows:

Number of slik gowns, 117.

Number of smart suede boots, 112.

Number of fussy walking sticks, 16.

Number of those hugsing struches into Kanser City, 1. (Later, learned that this pasenger did not originate in Kansan).

Number of persons wearing a worried look, 0.

Number of larmers found wearing the properal whickers, 1. (Afterward discovered at this man lately emigrated from New York ate.) mber of persons wearing frock coats and

ik hats. 5.

Number of all-lace waists worn by women, a (Many waists carefully conceated by long it motor coats. Statistics probably too low.)

Number of women wearing modish hats, esting apparently in excess of \$10. 161. dotor valis prevented careful scrutiny of much otor veils prevent the millinery.) walstoonts worn by men, Number of fancy walstoonts worn by men, (Walstoonts appeared to have been pur-cased in New York City, but were as a mat-r of fact purchased in Garden City, Dodge

er of fact purchased in Garden City, Podge and Great Bend.)

Number of U. of K. students wearing rakieh als and noisy attacts! 42. (Stated that financeline Strong forbade these young men obting their valets to Kansase City for feat of creating the impression that smobblehness visited at the university.)

All this is more interesting, we sub-nit. Of course, those who like their statistics as soggy and heavy as possible will sneeze at these figures as insignificant details. For our own part we view them as far more significant than any array of census figures disclosing things per capita and all such pother. What need is there of other information, in fact, after the above? The sketch is complete and nothing but a personal visit

our blithe and wealthy neighbors in Some of the facts disclosed contain, of Some of the facts discussed contain, of course, nothing new. Whiskers practic-ally disappeared in Kansas along with the "Pops." and the few remaining ex-amples were quickly eliminated when automobiles became compulsory and questions of wind resistance and the ability to poke into machinery without being entangied became paramount. Other facts appeal to us as delightfully striking and laden with suggestions for New Yorkers. laden with suggestions for New Yorkers. Of these latter figures we note especially the absence of travelers who bore with the absence of travelers who hole with them either a grouch or a worried look. Happy Kansas, we should say. In our own town of breathless haste and worry we have known various philosophers who, for example, would walk up Fifth avenue and search the sidewalks and the car-ringes for happy, contented, care-free faces. According to their reports (in part confirmed by our own modest observa-tions) New York can furnish no such record of felicity as is ascribed to Kan-

sas above. Perhaps it would be too much to expect our citizens-in-a-hurry to look otherwise than as sprinters straining for an extra turn of speed. But we cannot pass by the blissful condition of Kansus without recording our feelings of envy and suggesting the hope that some day, nd suggesting the hope that some of erhaps, we may return to the ways of our youth, our faces may relax a trifle and the blight of worry be somewhat perhaps, and the blight of worry be somewhat lifted. In the meantime, happy days to the Sunflowers and may they never grow

There Are 34,600 London Landlords. London Dispatch to New York Times.
The London County Council has spent a decade in preparing a ground plan of London showing the owners of the land.
This is nearly completed.
It shows that \$4.600 landlords own

It shows that \$3,600 landlords own land covering 113 square miles, these being mostly single house owners. Sixty square miles are owned by 187 persons, organizations and corporations, One-third of this area belongs to the crown, the ecclesiastical commissions, the County Council and the City Cor-

It is estimated that the present value of the land on which London is built is \$3,000,000,000, which will be increased to \$3,175,000,000 by 1930.

This Elephant Is a Gentleman.

London Telegraph At Old Meidrum, Aberdeenshire, Eng-land, on the occasion of a visit of a circus to the town, at the conclusion of a children's performance an elephant proceeded along a narrow road with a pall in its trunk for the purpose procuring water from a pump. A little girl chanced to get in the animal's way, and the road being only wide enough to accommodate his substantial body. to accommodate his substantial the eleghant laid down the pail, picked up the child with his trunk and gently lifted her to a place of safety, afterward resuming his journey to the pump for water.

Family History on Turtle's Back.

Lisbon Correspondence Toledo Biade. Family history is inscribed upon the Baker farm near Signal. It was picked up by William Baker, who found the up by William Baker, who found the name of his great-grandfather. Aaron Baker, cut in the shell, and the date 1823 opposite, this making the turtle at least 77 years old. The initials of his grandfather and the date 1854 were also there, and the name of his father, Joseph Baker, 1903, were also cut. William Baker then cut his own initials and put 1902 on the shell, and then allowed the turtle to go.

Blind Man Does His Farm Chores.

Blind Man Does His Farm Chores.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dispatch.
Although totally blind, M. V. B. Kostenbauder, of Mainville, Pa., climbed hickory trees and chestnut trees and whipped them as easily as a man who could see, and then as easily gathered the nuts. He spades his own garden, hoes his vegetables and his garden is one of the show places of that vicinity. He picks cherries and berries without the least difficulty and not infrequently walks from his home at Mainville to Catawissa or Bhomsburg. Although well advanced in years, he does all the chores about his farm. chores about his farm.

A Mnine Woman's Club in Session.

The housewives of the town of Bowdoinham have returned to the simple.
If A traveler along the banks of the
Cathance River, on Monday mornings,
may witness a ceremony which makes
him think that the days of our ancestors have returnesd again, for there is
in Bowdoinham a woman's club which
meets on the shores of the river each
Monday morning to wash. The stove is
set up near the shore, and while the
clothes are boiling the club members Kennebec (Me.) Journal. othes are boiling the club members exchange the news of the day.

Who Wants More Than This?

Irrigon Irrigator.

J. S. Cabbage cut his fifth erop of alfalfa this week. And yet you hear people ask what is the matter with Irrigon? With hay selling at \$10 and cuttings a year, what more do want?

How to Hurry the Panama Canal. Louisville Courier-Journal, Why not finish the Panams Canal in 1910 by pinioning Dr. Cook to a post and allowing Commander Peary to throw the mud at him?

Chancellor Day Could Settle It. Springfield Union.

HUSBAND NATURAL RESOURCES. Pioneer Proposes Changes in Public Do-

main Law for the Home-Makers. main Law for the Home-Markers.

SALEM. Or., Oct. 18.—(To the Editor)—Probably readers of The Oregonian of 12 years ago will remember the writer as being opposed to any imitation of the German system of forest conservation, as being not only unsuited to our condition, but too imperalistic for our form of government. ialistic for our form of government.

The then Chief Forester, B. E. Fernew, now claiming in Hampton's Magnew, now claiming in Hampton's Mag-azine to be from Prussia-Poland, arriv-ing in the United States in 1876, as a student of forestry, and finding no at-tention given to it in the new land, set to work to create an occupation for himself, and succeeded. The writer, it will be remembered, opposed his plan, but favoring care of forest interests so but favoring care of forest interests so much, he did not oppose Mr. Pinchot, Mr. Fernow's successor, until his nat-ural imperialism led him to be the ready agent of President Roosevelt's lawiess tendencies toward imperialism. During the 12 years since Foresters Fernow and Pinchot, and the committee selected from the National Academy of Science, "as being the legal advisors

Science, "as being the legal advisers of the Government in matters scientific," the words used by Mr. Fernow in reporting his action, secured the committee as advisers of Hon. Hoke Smith. Secretary of the Interior.

Twelve years later the Chief Forester is in conflict with the present Secretary of the Interior, who reverses him. is in conflict with the present Secre-tary of the Interior, who reverses him, under the law. The Chief Forester tries to score Mr. Roosevelt's successor by claiming he is pledged to support "Roosevelt policies," to which the President aptly replies in effect, "where they are supported by law." Further than that, President Taft will be guided by Congress, and that is the position hundreds of thousands of his support-ers hoped he would take. I was carnestly urged yesterday to

write The Oregonian my views on the question raised by the Ballinger and Pinchot conflict. To begin, I should say, first, that the Secretary of Agriculture should call off the Forest Service from the Pacific State, and confine service to tree planting where timber is needed; and second, that no depart-ment should be in conflict with private ment should be in connict with a con-ownership and industries on the sur-face of land, except to aid in main-taining a timber supply. To this, should be opened up the 186 or more millions of acres segregated from the public domain as forest reserves, and the opportunity given every land-hungry man to obtain a pastural or partly-timbered homestead in the reserves. The highest lands up to 5600 feet above sea-level in Oregon are the best homestead lands, being the most healthy for family life. Let Congress pass a homestead law, especially, as recognition and reward for three of recognition and reward for three or more years of honorable volunteer service in the Army or Navy of the United States. Let timber lands, at least 80 per cent of the area, be maintained in timber production, and free from texation—the patent should expressly contain this condition. The patent to the other mountain homesteads should guarantee 10 per cent of the area to be maintained in growing timber, and that free from taxation. Every state should maintained in growing times, and the free from taxation. Every state shoul-have a law exacting, in conveying 50 or more acres of land, the condition that 10 per cent of its area is produc-

that 10 per cent of its afea is provided ing timber.

These views are the result of 56 years of experience of life on and from the soil of Oregon. I believe the above suggestions, if adopted, will strengthen the bonds of loyalty to the United States, which have frayed and slackened by the so-called "Roosevelt policies." I indorse most heartly the position of The Oregonian of Sept 30 and October 3 in regard to the problems of conservation. The people who have conservation. The people who have wen the west slope of the Rocky Mountains and built harbors to receive timber ships that pay \$25,000 tariff on part of one cargo, are not going to be "hew-ers of wood and drawers of water" for Eastern school boys.

JOHN MINTO.

One Thousand Successful Men.

Juvenile Court Record.

I have on my desk a list of 1990 successful mon of this nation. By "successful" I do not mean mere moneymakers, but men who have given us new conceptions of steam, electricity, art, etc. These are the men who influence our moral as well as physical lives. They construct for better things. How these men started in work is interesting. Their first foothold in work is a fine study. work is a fine study.

Three hundred started as farmers' Two hundred started as messenger

Two hundred were newsbays. One hundred were printers' appren-

One hundred were apprenticed in manufactories. Fifty began at the bottom of railway Fifty-only 50-had wealthy parents to give them a start.

A Prize Fish Story Arrives.

From the Keytesville (Mo.) Courier.
While at the ice pond fishing a few days ago W. R. Sweeney noticed a large spider on a leaf at the edge of the water that seemed to be fishing also. The spider would put one leg in the water, shake it a little bit, and then wait. By and by a minnow came to the top and grabbed the spider's foot. This seemed to be what it was waiting for and without a minute's hesitation it and without a sprang onto the minnow, being carried under the water several times, but never releasing its hold on the fish until it ceased to struggle and was dead, when the spider hauled its prey ashore to be devoured at leisure. In trying to land the struggling minnow the spider would lay hold of a leaf or weed on the shore and hang there with a deathlike grip, and at last landed his catch in that way. Affidavit furplaned if required.

Family Burial Grounds in Missouri.

Columbla Herald.

In a certain family burial ground in Southern Missouri is a gravestone upon which are these words: "Here Are Buried Aunt Jane, My Negro Mammy, and Her Husband, Tom, a Negro Gentleman of the Old School." The family burying ground is disappearing. In Saline County is yet preserved the Sappington burying ground, where two Missouri Governors are buried. In Boone County, in the William Jewell Cemetery, walled and exclusive, another Missouri Governor is interred. Columbia Herald other Missour! Governor is interred Here and there throughout the state in the regions more remote from the newer cometeries of the towns are the family graveyards, usually patheti their unkemptness, gravestones broken and tumbling down and weeds growing where flowers once were. The family burying ground scarcely ever endures

Something Doing at Medford.

A Medford nurseryman has booked orders for 61.236 fruit trees for the coming season's delivery. Pears take the lead, with apples a close second. In the former class, Bartletts and D'Anjous were favorites. The Newtown is the choice of apple buyers, with a good many Jonathans. with a good many Jonathans which are to be used for cross-pollini mation purposes. The Elberta is the leader in the peach line. These trees will plant from 1900 to 1200 acres, which shows there is to be a great addition to the orchard area of this valley by next Spring.

Sorry Situation.

Condon Times.

The Oregon Agricultural College will have 1800 students this Winter, and still it will be hard to pick up a football team able to whip the University of Oregon

Life's Sunny Side

J. Hill, master of the Great Northern Railroad, called his son James to him and handed him a check for \$150,000. "You have been a good boy and worked hard,

said the old man.
"How about my brother Louis?" asked James. "He has been us good as I have and worked as hard. Have you another check for him, or shall I split this."

Well, James Jupiter Hill gave the grand-est exhibition of aerial searing and oral bombarding the world has ever witnessed. He said that James, Jr., was trying to tell him how to dispose of his fortune, vas trying to get his money away from him, was ungrateful, undutiful and a good deal of a slob. In the middle of the ora-tion James, Jr., shut the door behind him, incidentally breaking all the glass out of it. Hill's private secretary remained as an audience. When the old man paused for lack of breath, the secretary insinu-ated: "But it's pretty nice to see one

brother think so much of another."

"That's so," said J. J. H., heartlly.
"James is a good boy. Make out a new check for Louis."—St. Louis Republic. . . .

In spite of the reputation for latitudinarianism he gained from his early trial for heresy, the late Professor Jowett, of

for heresy, the late Professor Jowett, of Oxford, was intolerant of preientlousness and shallow conceit.

One soif-satisfied undergraduate met the master one day. "Master." he said, "I have searched everywhere in all philoso-phies, ancient and modern and nowhere do I find the evidence of a God."

"When the said of the master after a

"Mr. —," replied the master, after a shorter pause than usual, "If you don't find a God by 5 o'clock this afternoon you must leave this college."—Boston Herald.

A charming Louisville girl, the daughter of a minister in Louisville, has always been famed for her habit of saving things because they may come in handy, and this Summer the family is selling a story on her which she would give a good deal to suppress. She had been away at White Sulphur Springs, and being especially popdar, had become the recipient of such variety of souvenirs that before coming home she sent one trunk shead in which she put many of the various trinkets for her smaller brothers and sixters, and some her smaller brothers and saters, and some Summer frocks which had become too faded for wear. Her mother industriously unpacked the trusk and finally when reaching the bottom, was transfixed to find several hundred poker chips and about half a dozen decks of cards. When her horrifled father later demanded an explanation, the daughter quite innocently

"Why, father, they were left in the "Why, father, they were left in the room I was occupying by some former occupants, and I just took them because I thought they might come in handy."

And even the minister smiled at her explanation.-Louisville Times.

Comparing notes on physical exercise, some one asked Congressman Paul How-

land what he did in that direction.
"Who, me?" he exclaimed with a good ceal of warmth. "I have little need of any artificial form of exercise. I live on the sunset side of the river, you know, in West Fifty-seventh street, and my exercise- consists in building the fire every norming.

The answer quite convinced all hands but one, a professional skeptic, who wanted to know, you know. "What sort of fire to you build?" he inquired. "Wood or you build?" he inquired.

"Neither," replied the Congressman, "We use gas, and I have to scratch a match every time I light the fire,"-Cleve-

Louis Mann's tour last season took him Louis Mann's tour inst season took him for a night to the little city of Johnstown, N. Y., which is in the heart of the glove-making industry. Mr. Mann, his players and the scenery were taken from Fonda, on the liew York Central, to Fonds, on the New York Central, to Johnstown by trolley, and were returned to Fonds in the same fashion. Mr. Mann seught to employ the hour between his arrival and the serving of dinner in the hotel by writing letters. He hung hat and overcoat on a hook in the office lobby of the hotel and took a place at the long general writing desk. A long, low, sly times, at length caused him to raise his head from the desk to seek the direction of the sound. His eye caught that of the clerk, who frantically beckened to him. Mr. Mann crossed to the counter of the hotel, to be informed by the clerk that he ought to roll his cont and sit on it. On

ought to roll his cont and sit on it. On asking why, Mr. Mann was further enlightened as follows:
"You see, a troupe of showfolk is here for supper tonight, and you can't be too careful of your things. A word to the wise, you know—a word to the wise!"—New York Sun.

Here the judge took a hand in examin-

ing the venireman. "You don't seem to understand the questions addressed to you by the attorney," he said. "What they want to know is whether you have formed or expressed any opinion in this case. That is to eay, have you told anybody whether or not you believe the defendant guilty of the crime charged against him, or have you said to anybody that you believe him to be innocent?"

"Course not, judge," answered the venireman. "It ain't necessary for me to express no opinion about him. I've knowed biru for 30 years, an I know

"That will do, Mr. Skiles. You may stand aside."—Chicago Tribune.

Idle Land Speculators. Stanfield Standard.

Stanfield Standard.

The people of Oregon have a grough at the idie-land speculator. There are too many of him and too spread out. The man who invests his wealth in upbuilding a community, in irrigating arid tracts, in building transportation lines, in upbuilding his home, is welcome and, more. But the speculator who obstructs development, levies weighty tribute on the incoming hosts of capitalists and laborers, sweats others but never himself, and dodges his just tribute to the welfare of society at every turn—such a man is regarded by a constantly increasing host as a good element to discourage by any practical means.

The Melancholy Days, The siciancinoly lays, Chicago Evening Post.
The melancholy days have come,
The saddest of the year,
When no mesquite's merry hum
Impinges on the ear,
Nor does it ains to you and sting
And make you feel like anything—
But though no more you feel its bite
You cannot sit out late at night,

Where are the files, the happy files,
That lately sprang and shood
Upon our salads and our ples
And all our other food?
Alast they all have heard the call
That comes to them in early fall;
No more they seek your bald, bare spot
And caper nimbly when you swat.

The iceman with his chilling load
Goes mourafully about,
and as he rumbles down the road
No more he lifts his shait.
But black with grime and right on time
The coalman makes his prices climb;
Your puises grows wan and weak and thin
While you lock at your empty bin.

And now when comes the calm, mild day
There echoes on the breeze
Which o'er the goldenrod will play
The sharp hay-fever messe.
With wild nh-chool they thus renew
Acquaintunce with the Autumn view
And sheeze both more and afterneon
Because they have come home too soon.

And now we think of one who went
From out our hitchen door.
Who wowed, with her vassilon spent,
She would come back once more.
But, though we wait by flawn and late,
No latch clicks on the grarien gate,
And so once more we have to look

And so once more we and a cook,