The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1909.

THE INCOME TAX.

It is very probable that the proposed income tax amendment, submitted to the states by resolution of Congress at the recent session, will fail to obtain the assent of three-fourths of the states, necessary to its ratification. Georgia has declined to ratify it. Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York give indications of a disposition to refuse it. Maryland will probably reject it. Twelve states can defeat it. All the New England states will probably reject it. Six more, of which the South will furnish more than one or two, will make a sufficient number. New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania most probably will decline to ratify it. Likewise Delaware, which is among the most "conservative" of the

The Republicans of Rhode Island, following the example of those of Massachusetts, decline to make it a party question, but refer it to the Legislature for action. "We deem it best," say the Republicans of Rhode Island, in a resolution adopted by their state convention, "that the Legislature, without regard to party consideration, take such action as may seem best concerning the Federal income tax. It is a financial question and should be considered as a question of party politics."

This is portentous, for large bodies of Democrats in New England will take the same view of this subject as that taken by Republicans. The argument against the tax presents itself to the minds of all these men in the same way. The argument divides itself into two or three important branches. First, it is desired to reserve the income tax as a source of state revenue. This was the main argument in Georgia. Second, states whose citizens have large investments, both in other states and in their own, object, on the ground that they would pay a disproportionate share of the Third, the General Government has already unlimited income in tariff taxes and excises, and should not be permitted to trench further on the revenue, powers and resources of the

It is argued further that with the corporation tax and the income tax in the hands of the United States there would be a growing tendency and power in the hands of the General Government towards the absorption by it of the resources and functions of the states; and such centralization would change the whole nature of our political and governmental system. This is an argument which will find its strongest advocates in the South. as the argument against taxation of strongest advocates in the East, where reali: d wealth is relatively more abundant than in the newer states.

While no tax can be satisfactory to those who must pay it, yet we believe an income tax is fair as any, and in It some features fairer than most. falls, certainly, on those most able to The argument that the states should reserve this resource for themselves has some force and merit; and yet it is not likely that the states ever will have uniform income taxes, and without uniformity the system will ineffective. Transfer of residence and property from one state to another would be induced by want of uniformliv in state taxation, and through various kinds of ingenuity many who ought to pay the tax would manage to evade it. The argument against centralization can have no weight with those who make a bugbear of it. Extreme protectionists do not want

an income tax. Oregon will ratify the proposed amendment, perhaps without open objection, for objection would be use-In Oregon there are comparatively few persons who will have taxable incomes, and they will be silent. Again, there are few in Oregon now who are afraid of centralization, though of old that fear was a bugbear and nightmare here. It is so no longer. The Jeffersonian idea has been whipped out in no state more thoroughly than in Oregon. We are all imperialists here. We look to the

central government for everything. The tendency of democracy to land in these conclusions is one of the most interesting things in the study of his tory. When the wheel of democracy comes full circle it lands us in a centralized government, conducted in the

name of democracy.

THE PERIODICAL REVOLUTION.

The frequency of Central American revolutions is such that it is a difficult matter for the outside world to distinguish where one leaves off and another begins. For that reason the present Nicaraguan trouble fails to attract the world-wide and general interest that would be noticeable if the revolution were being conducted in a country which did not run revolutions in serial or tandem style. General Juan J. Estrada, firm in the belief that he would make a much better President than Zelaya, who has given no sign that he intended to relinquish the job, has got together quite a large band of Generals, Colonels, Lieutenants and some privates, and is already giving Zelaya many anxious mo-

ments. Even a continuous round of bullfighting, cockfighting and gambling sometimes palls on the peppery Central Americans, and the task of enrolling an army for the purpose of overturning the government is not at all difficult. But, despite the apparent impression that Estrada is making the Nicaraguan people, he will find his present undertaking a somewhat strenuous task. Putting down needed to run and maintain a railroad. have been averaging more than 7,000,-

revolutions and executing revolutionists has been almost a continuous per-formance with Zelaya since he shifted from the role of revolutionist to that of dictator. He is "the party power," and with the revenues of the country at his command, can buy more patriotism than Estrada can secure with promises of political prefer-

Yesterday's dispatches seem to indicate that Estrada had made a considerable showing along the coast, and, if he can secure sufficient arms, there will be some sharp fighting when the opposing forces clash in the interior. Zelaya is not holding his job by reason of the great love his people bear him, but in money, arms and position he has such an advantage over Estrada that it might be well for Estrada to have the cables on some of his fishing smacks hove short, or ready to slip, in case it should be necessary to make a quick get-away when he comes scurying out of the woods a few seconds in advance of Zelaya's bayonets and Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala

all have a grievance against Zelaya, but it is hardly probable that they will join issues with Estrada. If he succeeds it will be at a cost that will leave him weak enough to be willing to do what his neighbors desire. On the other hand, if Zelaya is successful in putting down the revolution, it will be at a cost that will leave him more tractable than he has been for a long time. So far as the United States is concerned, the only inconvenience threatened is a temporary interruption of the banana trade. As this is the apple sesson, it will not make so much difference, so with a fair degree of impartiality we can say "Go it, Zelaya; go it. Estrada," and may the worst man get licked.

THE ROMANCE OF SEVEN. "Since the Constitution of Oregot says there never shall be more than even supreme justices of the state, prudent lawyers interpret the maxinum number to be not three but Thus the Bourne-Chamberseven. lain organ in Portland. But what sort of journalism is this? It is misleading; it is absolutely false. The Constitution ontains no such statement. It distinctly limits the justices of the Supreme Court to three, and says nothing at all about seven.

"When the white population of the state," says the Constitution, "shall amount to two hundred thousand the egislative assembly may provide for he election of supreme and circuit judges in distinct classes, one of which shall consist of three justices of Supreme Court, who shall not perform ircuit duty, and the other class shall consist of the necessary number of circuit judges, who shall hold full erms without allotment, and who shall take the same oath as the supreme judges

This is the fundamental law. Where is the provision for seven justices? The number is distinctly limited to three; and they are separated in a distinct class from the circuit judges, of which there are now twenty in the state.

Dissatisfied with the limitation of the supreme justices to three, the political jugglers of the state wanted two more; so last year they proposed, by initiative, an amendment of the Constitution for increase of the number from three to five. This was beaten by a vote of 50,591 noes to 30,243

Now if the Constitution already provided that the number might be seven, why the effort to amend, so that the number might be increased from three to five? This misrepresentation is just about as near as these political jugglers and their orators and organs ever come to the truth.

The Legislature, in impudent viola-tion of the mandate of the people, as well as of the Constituti the recent session enacted that the number of justices of the Supreme Court should be increased from three to five. Why was this done, if already there might be seven? The people, by decisive vote, had but just then rejected the proposition that the number might be increased from three to five.

This style of falsification is characteristic of the entire "reform move ment" in Oregon. But of course there is no expectation of finding any correct representation in the paper called the Oregon Journal. clearly, is to hold high place as a romance organ. Nobody stultifies himself by giving credit to its statements, on any important matter.

NO TAX-BUILT RAILROADS.

Numerous remote districts in Oregon want railroads and have seized upon the state-ownership or districtownership plan to bring them the transportation they need. They are already denouncing with warmth and even with bitterness, foes of this proposed system as obstacles to progress and as landmarks of a selfish interest that has rail lines in its own territory and cares nothing for undeveloped areas of the state. They are encour aged in this attitude by would-be politicians of clap-trap, shricky type who think to win votes and by land speculators who look to their own local increments, regardless of the tax burden and the heavy loss that would certainly be the share of taxpayers.

This scheme of public-built and public-owned railroads will be resisted by sober, conservative citizens everywhere. It is an effort to open up remote districts by a ruinous taxing and mortgaging project. All the way from Bolse, Idaho, through Southern Oregon, to Coos Bay and Curry County this scheme has advocates. At Bandon, Curry County, Editor Kopf, of the otherwise esteemed Recorder, preaches

the doctrine as follows: In Idaho and Oregon within the last two years ten conventions and representative gatherings have met to consider the construction of railroads by districts, the money to be secured by bonding the land benefited. Baliroads make land more valuable. They Railroads make land more valuable. They add from \$20 to \$500 an acre to the agricultural land, especially in the state of Oregon; where they make fruit shipments possible. In California irrigation canals costing many millions have been constructed in this manner. The construction of railroads by bonding the land benefited and keeping the enormous values thus created in the hands of the people owning the land instead of in the hands of the Wall street speculators may seem a little startling, but if the people are willing to let any rali-roadless district try it, perhaps it may be a way out of paying dividends on watered

ock or doing without transportation. It up to the people. Now railroads and canals are wholly different kinds of public utilities. Problems of building both are simple and within determined cost. But operation and maintenance of the two are very dissimilar. Few hands and little money will keep up a canal; many men and much money are

This makes public ownership of railoads a most hazardous and foolhardy enterprise. It has been successful in no state and wherever tried has ended n loss, debt, high taxes and surrender to private ownership.

When public-owned railroads was sprung last Winter at Salem it proposed state ownership and the "district" plan was secondary. But oppo-sition has been so vigorous that now the advocates of this foolhardy scheme are falling back on district ownership. But this second plan is no better than the other and in some respects is vorse. Next year electors will pass on the two schemes in the form of a constitutional amendment, removing the bar, now in the Constitution, against use of the public credit for railroad building. The amendment is the most vicious of all the bad legislation that has been urged upon the people of This state for a long time Oregon. needed railroads far worse than now, but never so urgently as to justify their construction and operation through axation. The debt-heaping power of such projects is beyond limit, also their political machinery.

The many struggling communities of Oregon must rely on their resources to attract private and corporate capital for railroad building. If they must walt by such procedure, then they ought to wait. The less they admit government into the pockets of taxpayers the better.

CODDLING OLD BACHELORS.

Naturally everybody will try to wish well to the gentleman who expects to make-over the old Arlington clubhouse into a bachelors' hotel. As long as we must have bachelors among us it is better to make them comfortable. Misery might diminish their spiritual eligibility and mar whatever slender hope of heaven old bachelors may reasonably entertain. It would certainly blight the happiness of their associates. Therefore may prosperous gales attend the launching of this new enterprise and may its promoter grow rapidly and amply rich. This is a ditional benediction, however. .It is bestowed only on the supposition that bachelors are an unavoidable phenomnon, not to say an unavoidable evil If there is any humane way to elim inate them the benediction is withdrawn. Clearly if it is possible to extirpate or reform them, it is bad policy to encourage their increase by making them happy. Wisdom counsels us to bring home to them a salutary sense of their depravity by keeping them

Until the world changes a good deal it will be the plain duty of every able-bodied man to provide for the support of a wife. Whoever shirks the duty need not feel abused if he is derided by the ribald and admonished by the devout. One need not accuse him of deliberate selfishness. Probably he is no worse than thoughtless. But the vision of some beauteous female wending a solitary and loveless way to the tomb because of his neglect of an undeniable obligation ought to make him blush. And what, as moral censors, shall we say of this modern propensity to reward bachelors for shunning matrimony by surrounding them with sybaritic delights? Is it well to lure them down the primros path of celfbacy with wanton luxuries and soft enchantment? Would it not be wiser to decree that every confirmed old bachelor shall live in the woodshed?

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

The Government call for bids for oats a few weeks ago specified delivery at tidewater points on the Pacific Coast. The contract, as let in Seattle Tuesday, accepts delivery of the oats at Montana points.

The Government, having an abnormally low freight rate on the land-grant railroads, is thus enabled to secure a reduction of several dollars per ton. It is somewhat strange, however, that Montana delivery was not specified in the call for bids. Montana oats are undoubtedly as good as any others, and will easily grade up to requirements. Some of the Pacific Coast bidders, however, were not in formed that the Government would "stand in" and accept delivery of Montana oats in Montana, and were ac ordingly severely handicapped in their efforts to secure the business.

The business methods of the Gov ernment are so radically different from those of business men that it is difficult at times to determine what is meant.

SPAIN IN SORRY PLIGHT.

The position of Alfonso of Spain is anything but enviable. Titular king of that ancient and decayed monarchy, his power is disputed by an alarming number of his alleged subjects, and his life, with that of his queen and their young children, is under the menace of revolution and all the horrors that this possibility

He is a youthful monarch, the posthumous son of Alfonso XII, and, though born a king, is but little skilled in kingcraft. Grandson of the dissolute Isabella and her weak and profligate husband, and son of a father who died early from excesses for which his mother was deposed and exiled, the boy king attained his majority and assumed the inherited reins of power under a heavy handicap. His mother, an Austrian prin cess and a woman bred to statecraft, managed the regency of Spain with great adroitness during her son's minority, and hoped to turn over to him a kingdom loyal to the crown and to the dynasty that it represents. His marriage to a niece of King Edward of England was relied upon to strengthen alike the position of Spain among the powers of Europe and the fealty of his subjects. The attempt to assassinate the royal couple while riding in the ancient chariot of the Spanish Bourbons, In their imposing marriage procession through streets of Madrid, dispelled the latter hope. That the former will be realized is improbable, since the throne of Alfonso seems to be tottering to its Tall.

To do the young king justice, he has made an earnest effort to adjust himself to the exigencles of his king dom and to gain the good will of his subjects. In this effort he has been hampered by the hoary traditions of Spain, as well as by his own inexperience and the arrogance of his counsellors. ___

The Russian Minister of Agriculture estimates the 1909 wheat crop of the empire at 560,000,000 bushels, an increase of 139,000,000 bushels over the crop of last year. These figures account for the weekly Russian shipments, which for the past six week

000 bushels. A crop of the size men-tioned by the Minister of Agriculture does not seem excessively large in comparison with the American crop of approximately 700,000,000 bushels. The importance of the figures, how ever, lies in the availability of the wheat for consumption in the world's buying markets. Russia is always a free seller when the price is high, even though famine conditions exist among the peasantry, who have no money with which to purchase wheat. For that reason Great Britain can draw long and strong on the Russian surplus unless the United States offers the cereal more freely than it has been of-

Records for long-distance, highspeed balloon flights are running pretty far back in the past. A few days ago it was reported that none of Professor Lowe, who covered 500 miles in nine hours in April, 1861. comes a story from St. Louis that an even half-century ago Professor Wise sailed 1150 miles in an air line in nineteen hours, a fraction over sixty miles per hour. As the contests with airships of the type used by Lowe and Wise run nearly back to the days of the Montgolfler brothers, it is not easy to determine just who holds the record for flights made under such varying conditions. With the aeroplane the situation is vastly different, for its success and its records have all been attained within the past year and nothing aproaching a successful flight can be traced farther back than the first performance of the Wright brothers.

The world exclaims against the trial and execution of Ferrer, because the trial was secret. He was accused of treason. Had the trial been open and an open defense permitted, then the world would have been able to see the conditions in Spain and to decide whether or not Ferrer had justification. But he was tried in secrecy and executed in hugger-mugger. Spain may think it her own business, merely; but an act of tyranny these days sends an electrical thrill throughout the world. Ferrer was a "philosophical reformer." In a degree he was a revolutionist, for he wanted to make Spain a republic Technically, this was treason. But monarchy can maintain itself only in the light of day. It ought to have given Ferrer an open trial. It will repent that it did not.

Oregon will be well represented by a band of horny-handed sons of toil at he Farmers' National Congress at Raleigh, N. C., next month. With Tom Richardson to tell them where to go and William McMurray to show them how to get there, and A. H. Averill to tell them what to use, and S. A. Lowell and W. M. Colvig on the side lines, Dr. Kerr will be kept busy telling them how we farm to advantage in this greatest section of the world's garden.

Fruitgrowers in Michigan, Missouri and New York, where they think they can grow apples, and where they do so, for that matter-great, big red ones, too-will read with wonder of a Hood River orchard selling for \$1650 an acre. The tale sounds like romantic immigration literature, but is merely the cold fact of a result of soil and system. There are other "pockets" in the Cascades that will yet be the succeeding chapters of the story.

Trial of the Japanese sealers who were arrested in Alaska for filegal sealing resulted in acquittal of men. At the conclusion of the trial at Juneau they were turned over to the immigration authorities for deportation. As nothing developed in the testimony at the trial to show that the Japanese were violating the law, we may expect in due season a bill for damages from the Japanese government.

There is really a genuine hope in Portland that some day Jake Mitchell will return from parts unknown and explain how much of the money borrowed from the Oregon Trust for the Order of Washington reached the treasury of that great benevolent and philanthropic organization.

Explorer Matt Henson is being widely entertained-by the colored population. He has as yet had no invitation to lunch at the White House Nor has Mr. Johnson. However, he's the world's champion pugilist all right, and will be until he meets a better, though not a darker, man,

They think in New York that, next to the Presidency, the Mayoralty is the most important office in the United States. See Judge Gaynor's speech There is a lot of New York people who will wonder why the judge excepted the Presidency.

While the officers of the Rose Festival are preparing for spectacular features, the ordinary citizen may, any time the next month, plant new or old varieties of roses whose blooms will make the main show in June.

Jake Mitchell, Gus Lowit and other frenzied financiers who negotiated big loans with the old Oregon Trust have moved on. So has Cashler Cooper Morris. But no new pasture can ever be so rich as the old.

The assembly plan will be followed,

and every Republican candidate who subscribes to the bogus statement will be beaten, if effort can do it. If party isn't to stand for anything let party perish. Mrs. Batonyl named ten co-respondents as a reason for divorce from her

ing eleven who had been friendly with his wife. Busy family. Eastern Marion County is the latest undiscovered country to be invaded by a railroad. It is surprising that capital has been so slow to enter this

husband, and he responded with nam-

rich field of Oregon. Knud Rasmussen, Danish explorer, has seen the two Eskimos and he says they confirm Cook in every particular. Now It's Peary's turn again with the Eskimos.

Over in Seattle they are supporting a Seattle man for Minister to China. Yet a Chinese Minister should have other qualifications.

Dr. Cook will climb Mount McKinley again, just to show that he did it Cook should take along the first time. the Show-Me Club.

Judge Gaynor will be given frequent opportunities, if elected, to get better acquainted with Tammany.

It Is Incumbent on Him to Clear Up the Doubts at Once.

New York Evening Post. Let it be admitted at once that the affidavit of Barrill, the man who accompanied Dr. Cook on his alleged ascent of Mount McKinley, is not conclusive evidence of the faisity of the doctor's story; that a man who signs a sworn statement that he had been a of an elaborate and swindling falsehood cannot be accepted as an unimpeachable witness when he swears that he Hed. However fully this may be granted, it is nevertheless manifest that the publication of Barrill's affidavit, to say nothing of other evidence, radically alters the position in which Cook stands as regards his claim to the discovery of the North Pole. What that position the present-day flights equaled that of is should be set down in as plain language as possible, and this we shall en-

Six weeks and more have passed since

his first story of his exploit was given

to the world. Since that time he has added practically nothing to the meagre evidence furnished in his account of the actual performance of the tramendous task which he claims to have accomplished, with the assistance of only two young Eskimos, after the most arduous and long-planned endeavors of all his predecessors had falled. These two Eskimos, the only companions of reach the Pole, but a deliberate imposture-a mere dash a short way out over the land ice, followed by a long sojourn hundreds of miles south of the Pole. And now comes his only companion on the other extraordinary adventure that he claims to have carried to a triumphant conclusion, and swears that that, too, was a deliberate impos-ture. Thus two tremendous feats of endurance, skill and daring—two achievements each of which had been given up in despair by all who had gone before him—are claimed by Dr. Cook, not only on the mere basis of his unsupported word, but in the face of positive circumstantial statements to the contrary made by every human being who was with him on either

Such a situation would obviously provoke, on the part of any man who wished to retain the respect of his fellows, a demand for the promptest, most comprehensive and most thorough investiration possible. The Evening Post has not permitted itself to pass judgment on his case on the basis of a mere balance of probabilities, however strongly it may have felt, at times, that that balance inclined in one direction. But the time has come, or will come very soon, when mere failure to press the question to a conclusion must be regarded as a confession of guilt. It is t for this or that scientific body, or not for this or that scientific body, or this or that newspaper, to suggest to Dr. Cook the propriety of presenting his evidence and getting an authorita-tive verdict; it is for him to demand an inquiry, to insist on its being complete, to place not only his memoranda, but himself, unreservedly at the disposal of an impartial committee of investigation Pailure to do this and to do it prompt ly, will, we warn him, very have the effect of causing those pinions are worth anything to set him down as a shameless impostor.

This is strong language, but it has been carefully weighed. We have not been anxious to have Cook's claim disproved; we have held out for fair play But as time has passed, the spectacle presented by this unproved claimant to signal honors has become more and mere offensive. He has been compla-cently going about the country taking in the people's money and enjoying the people's plaudits and leaving to future the task of establishing claim. To criticisms based on intrinsic improbabilities or defects in his story, he has been offering indefinite or fragmentary answers. When his Es-Rimo companions, the only associates of his Polar enterprise, are cited in evi-dence against him, he tells us that their talk was merely in pursuance of junctions to them to conceal the facts. Now comes the only witness of his great mountain feat, the only man whose testimony was available to him in confirmation of the Mount McKinley claim, and declares, under outh, that that claim is an elaborate lie from be-ginning to end. And this witness is not in the frozen North; he can doubtless be produced at short notice. If Dr. Cook is an honest man, he will demand that this be done, and that the whole case, North Pole and Mount McKinley both, he cleared up at once and com-pletely. From now on he ought to be spending all his days and nights in the work of clearing his honor, and every dollar that he takes in henceforward by exploiting his claim when he ought to be removing the cloud on it, will be a dollar gained at the expense of his reputation for honesty.

Orators as Plagiarists. London Chronicle.

Most of our great orators have been plagiarists. Even Disraeli, who coined so many phrases, borrowed his best remembered expression, "peace with honor," for it was used long before his time by Burke, and its real parent was time by Burke, and its real parent was Shakespeare; while Mr. Jesse Colling's famous "three acres and a cow" was annexed from a speech by Canning. Another neat phrase, used by Mr. John Morley, "mend it or end it," in a speech at St. James Hall in 1884 on the House of Lords, owed its origin, probably, to Sir Walter Scott, who in "The Monastery" makes one of his characters to say: "My fate calls me elsewhere, to scenes where I shall end it or mend it." Many stock political phrases also which are generally attributed to statesmen have had a very different oriwhich are generally attributed to statesmen have had a very different ori-gin. "The greatest happiness of the greatest number" was first seen in a pamphiet by D. Joseph Priestly. The Rev. J. A. Galbraith, a Dublin professor, was the inventor of "Home Rule." The words "nonconformist conscience" first made their bow in a letter sent to the Times by "A Wesleyan Minister." Goldsmith was the father of "measures, not men." Napoleon III first uttered the words "defense, not defiance." Dickens in "Little Dorrit" invented "red tape," and the "policy of pin pricks" first saw the light in the colimns of the French paper Le Matin.

"Don't Cut No Ice."

New York Tribune.

It isn't "I say unto you!" nowadays so much as it was, but instead we are daily reminded of what Epictetus or some other recondite ancient said. As the supporters of the Christian (and profane) jurist would say: "This Epic-tetus bloke don't cut no ice! He's a dead one?" What the popular ear longs dead one: What he popular can be seen for is a resumption of the "I say unto you" dithyrambs, about the striking of the hour, "the slow ripening of time" and the "persistency of Cato calling for the destruction of Carthage." Epictetus, forsooth! And tomorrow it may be postive or Martin Executor Tunbe Boethius or Martin Farquhar Tup-

A Long Delivery in Post Cards. New York Herald.

Three picture postcards posted five years ago were delivered at Pett. a Sus-sex village near Hastings, England, a few days ago. One postcard bore the date December 23, 1904, and the other two the date December 5, 1904. They were dispatched from Hastings, which is only three miles away.

WHERE DR. COOK NOW STANDS. PENDLETON'S ROLE AS DRY TOWN. Noted Temperance Worker States Facts

She Observed Them-PORTLAND, Oct. 20 .- (To the Editor.)-In last Saturday's Oregonian I noted a communication from San Francisco, a repart from the hotel men's meeting, anent the much-mosted question, Dry or wet, which?" and the oft-repeated statement.

prohibition does not prohibit.

I have just returned from a six weeks trip through Eastern Oregon and Idaho voluntary participant in the concoction Having made careful investigation is of an elaborate and swindling falsehood many places, and having visited Pendle ton, in particular, to see conditions there I feel that many of your readers would like to hear something direct from the battle-ground itself.

There is little doubt in our minds as to the reason why certain hotel and res-taurant-keepers are "knocking" and deciaring that shutting up drinking places has hart business. And it is with interest that we listened to other business men. But not a word about Pendleton. As the cars steamed into the station, and we vended our way up Main street, we re-alled our last visit to the city, which was prior to the "dry" condition, and the first pression was of improved appearance, cleaner streets, etc.

There were no signs of a dead town. On the contrary, we found a newly-built and equipped woolen mill, costing some \$40,000, \$30,000 of it having been raised the past year; also found a new, attractive City Hall, at a possible cost of \$30,000, and two new, substantial schoolhouses. A bridge was being built across the river at an expense of \$10,000. Old wooden sidewalks were being replaced by cement ones, and on reliable authority we learned that his journey, have given a circumstantial whereas there were 200 vacant houses story of that journey, according to when the town was "wet," now they were which it was not even an attempt to decreased some 100, and that good houses were hard to get

The First National Bank showed the following statement: Bank deposits July 15 1988, \$1,298,582.13 (town went "dry" July 1, 1998, \$1,298,582.13 (town went "dry" July 1, 1998); on June 23, 1909, \$1,474,489.17, an increase of \$175,37.04. Grocerymen, dealers in meat and food supplies, dry goods, jewelry, etc., gave strong testimony of increased business and better conditions The restaurants which kept open all night and catered for "wet" and those which were directly and indiof course, were losers, and, as the term goes, were "knockers." The contrast between Pendleton as it

was, with its 28 saloons (7000 population), and the other evils that invariably accompany the saloon business, and Pendleton as it is today, with no open saloon, with clean streets, and happy, prosperous men and women, is so striking that no rightminded man or woman could help but re oice in the wonderful change and marked inprovement.

That a Sodom, such as must result from 28 saloons in a town of 7000 inhabitants, could be at once transformed into a paradise could hardly be expected, and if there are some disgruntled dealers in the liquor evil, declaring that prohibition does ot prohibit, might it not be well to ask why? illicit selling carries with it the fact that there are lawbreakers. What should every well-governed city do with lawbreakers? The answer is clear: Enforce the law Garfield once said: "Coercion is the basis of every law in the universe, human or divine. A law is no law without coer-cion back of it." It may be a hard les-son for some to learn that personal rights must give way to public good, or in other words, the greatest good to the largest number. All the old argument as to personal

rights is a misconception of our relationhip to each other and to our country. Prohibition of the liquor traffic does not prohibit, when law is respected and offiers will do the duty they have sworn

Oregon will be free from the curse of the saloon. God speed the day. LUCIA H. ADDITON.

SHE PROPOSED THE SUPREME TEST Could Not Risk the Mistake That Might Wreck Their Lives. Chicago Tribune.

"Stillingia," said the young man, his roice tremulous with suppressed emotion, "are you going to put me on the pazziz? Is this where I get off?" Unshed tears were in the lovely maid-

n's cyes. If she had shed them they would not nave been in her eyes. But let that pass.

tantly she answered, "in so many words. "Listen, Stillingia!" he burst forth im

petuously. "Is there any other guy that's got the inside track? Am I playing second flddle to some snoozer plastered hair, an ingrowing chin, and a pull at the bank? If so-"Then why the Shadrach, Meshach and

Abednego are you stalling me off! I may not be a pampered child of fashion, but I'm on the dead lev. I've never been caught with the goods. Girlie, ever since I was a kid you've been my one best bet, and you know it. I'm Old Faithful from Kleengonville. I've trailed along in your wake like a night police reporter on track of a lovely holdup, or a bug collector after a gorgeous butter-fly. All my life I've been building bungalows in the air for you to move into some day. Td rather look at your tintype than to eat four square meals are the niftlest, peachlest dream that

"Geoffrey," Interrupted the beautiful girl, standing erect before him, pale, but calm and resolute. "I know you love me, and I am touched as never before by your devotion, but something seems to

tell me that we are not truly mated—"
Hera her voice faltered.
"Geoffrey," she said, recovering herself, "we must not make a mistake that will wreck our whole lives. I must ask ou one question!"

"Which side do you take in this North Pole controversy?

The Withered Staff of Aesculapius. New York Medical Journal.

Assculpius was always represented with a staff, a symbol of the support needed by the sick; around it was entwined the ancient symbol of eternity, the serpent. Throughout succeeding ages. physicians carried a stick, which during the Middle Ages was usually surmounted by a small metal box containing aromatic herbs which the doctor sniffed as be con-templated his patient to counteract infection and the universal stench of the sickroom then prevalent. Later on the stick shrunk into a cane, and during the regency had above the handle an eyeglass, a survey of the invalid through which must have conferred an ineffable look of wisdom and profundity. In early Vic-torian days a climax of bad taste was reached in the use of carved ivory or bone skulls as cane handles, an example of the ethical advertising of the period Finally the doctor's cane has followed his black coat and high hat into oblivior and more and more must the practition rely upon his brains for prestige.

Lost Engagement Ring in a Nest.

Camden, N. J., Dispatch.
In a chestnut tree felled on James
Brinker's farm at Jacksonville, N. there was found a bird's nest containing Mrs. Brinker's engagement ring that disappeared 15 years ago. There were ten other rings in the nest, stick-pins and a gold brooch. The first love letter Brinker sent to his wife when was courting her was also found in

Cellar Work for Music Lessons.

Chicago Inter Ocean. In a New England weekly newspaper appears the following advertisement:
"A stonemason or his daughter may receive one quarter's music exchange for work on a cellar."

Life's Sunny Side

At a diplomatic reception in Washington Mrs. Taft, on being complimented on her exquisite French, told a little story about a Senator whose French (acquired in 12 phonographic lessons) is y no means exquisite. The Senator, fresh from one of his

nographic recitals, pounced upon an ler secretary of the French Legation at a dinner. "Monsleur," he said, "eska-ah-eska oo-eska voo voo-ly ma-voo voo-ly mas

My dear Senator," the secretary in terupted, "do, I beg you, stop speaking French. You speak it so well-ah, so very, very well-it makes me homesick!"

-Kansas City Independent. Here is a Tennyson anecdote which we recently found in a French literary paper and which we believe will be new to a great many of our readers: The laureate, of course, was in the habit of receiving of course, was in the habit of receiving a large number of requests for his autograph. As a rule he did not reply. But one day he was much impressed by the letter of the young daughter of a country gentleman, and he sent her not only his autograph, but an original quatrain. The girl was naturally delighted. Her father, however, did not allow her to thank the poet, but assumed that re-sponsibility himself. He sent the following letter:

Dear Sir: I have shown yo to the schoolmaster. He finds that the tails of the g's and the upper part of the h's are very irregular, and that you also forgot to cross your t's. Aside from also forgot to cross your to. also forgot to cross your t's. Aside from that, I thank you for your effort."-The Bookman.

Mayor Stoy, of Atlantic City, wan praising the remarkable efficiency of his corps of life guards.
"These men have presence of mind,"
he said, "the right kind of presence of

Not the wrong kind-everybody has that. "I used to know," Mayor Stoy con-

tinued, "an aged duck hunter that we called Old Presence of Mind. "We called him Old Presence of Mind. because he once went duck hunting in a sneak box with a friend. The bay rough-ened up, and the friend fell overboord. But as he was sinking in the ky water he managed to clutch with his chilled hand the edge of the frail little sneak

The old duck hunter used to conclude this thrilling tale with the words: 'And, gents, if I hadn't had the presence of mind to unship an oar and whack him over the fingers, I'd have drowned— as he was." "-Washington Star.

Attorney H. A. Kelley once caused un-told embarrassment to the late E. A. Handy, general manager of the Lake Shore Railroad. The two were sitting side by side in the theater. Handy hap-pened to glance up into the balcony and noticed a learing, fishy-cycel person wearing genteel clothes and a particularly ruddy specimen of night-blooming highball blossom on his nose. "Kelley," asked Handy, as he pointed out the man upstairs, "who is that

out the man upstairs, "who is that drunken loafer there that I see about

town so much?"
"That fellow," repeated Kelley, "oh, that's old Se-and-So, a cousin of mine" although he had never seen or heard of fellow before. Handy was stunned with mortification.

But he did not attempt to apologize. "Well," he observed, "I came right to headquarters for my information about him, didn't I?"
And Kelley didn't relieve his friend's chagrin until a week or two later when he owned up that the "cousin" feature was faked.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. didn't I?"

Just before the late election John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company. confided to an intimate friend that he was in a certain sense in the same boat with a mother who had a "little dear"

by the name of Willie.
"One day," said Mr. Archbold, "the mother missed her little boy. When he showed up again she inquired:
"Where have you been Willie?"

"Where have you been, Willier"
"Playing postman," replied her son.
I gave a letter to all the houses in our road. Real letters, too."
"Where on earth did you get them?" questioned the mother.
"They were those old ones in your wardrobe drawer, tied up with a blue ribbon," was the innocent reply."—Judge.

A certain young man, wishing to be very thrifty, quit eating meat. "Frank-lin abstained from meat" quoth he, "and

so will L" But he didn't stop to consider how But he didn't stop to consider now prices have gone up since Franklin's day, and especially within the last few years. The result was that when he hadn't eaten meat for about six months he was eaten meat for about six months he was so much money to the good that he lost his head and became one of the gilded

The outworn ideals of yesterday should be taken up very guardedly, if at all-Puok.

The modern Sherlock climbed through the window and entered the kitchen.
"His wife is away," ejaculated Sherlock as he surveyed the room with the critical eye of Scotland Yard. "I shall find out And then Sherlock began to count the solled dishes piled up on the shelf.

"She has been away exactly 14 days," "And how did you find that out, chief?" asked his assistant.
"Why, it's dead easy! Married men never wash their dishes when their wives are away, and there are just 42 solled plates on that shelf. That means three plates a day for 14 days."—Chicago News.

Does His Part Thoroughly.

In order to avoid an argument with a In order to avoid an argument with a woman suffragist on the subject of her hobby, a happy bachelor gallantly acquiesced in the truth of her assertions. "But, sir," sternly remarked the spin-ster, "your admission is anything but creditable to you. What, for anstance, have you ever done for the emancipation of women?" "Madame," responded the gentleman, with a polite smile and a bow, "I have at least remained a bachelor."

Use of Taxation.

"may be made from many things, even from grapes." Taxation is now reach-ing such a development that it will soon perfinent to remark that taxs may serve many purposes, one of the incidental services rendered being the provision of money to defray the publie expenses. Helping Out.

New York Journal of Commerce. "Wine," said a sarcastle Frenchman,

Dallas Itemizer.

A man and Il children came in the other day to help increase the population of this part of the country.

The Hills of Rest. Albert Bigelow Paine, in Harper's, eyond the last horizon's rim, Beyond adventure's farthest quest, mewhere they rise, serens and dim. The happy, happy Hills of Rest.

Upon their sunlit slopes upilft
The castles we have built in SpainWhile fair amid the Summer drift
Our faded gardens flower again. Sweet hours we did not live go by

To scothing note, on scented wing; In golden-lettered volumes lie The songs we tried in vain to sing. They all are there; the days of dream

Some evening when the sky is gold.
Fil follow day into the west;
Nor pause, nor head, till I behold. The happy, happy Hills of Rest,