# The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as econd-Class Matter Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance.

(By Carrier.) Daily, Sunday included, one year ..... B.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month .... 75 How to Bemit Sand postoffice money refer, express order or personal check on our lecal bank. Stamps coin or currency re at the senders rink. Give postoffice ad-lets in full including county and state stage Bales 10 to 14 pages, t cent; 16 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 50 pages, 4 cents, Foreign postage

Enstern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-dth Special Agency—New York, rooms 45-51 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512

PORTLAND, THUESDAY, OCT. 28, 1909.

### QUESTION AS TO PUBLIC WHARVES.

It is the belief of The Oregonian that the City of Portland ought not to enter upon the policy of construction and operation of public wharves-often called docks, but in this sense erroneously.

is true that the electors of the city have voted a very large issue of bonds, to be sold for construction of ublic wharves; but the matter did not, in the opinion of The Oregonian, obtain the consideration it ought to have received. Besides, bond-voting usually proceeds with more eagerness than subsequent taxpaying.

The city does not now possess suitable water-front on which to erect such structures, and the sites would cost very heavy sums. Even were they obtained through use of eminent domain, the cost would be extremely great, and the interest charge upon the city would make a sum that would be felt by taxpayers, already loaded by present undertakings and by prospective ones that cannot be avoided.

The operation of these wharves under public management, whatever rosy promises of profit may be made In advance, will be an additional load for the taxpayers to carry. It will be the policy of the city to reduce the wharf rates, and the income will be smaller than any estimate, while the expense will be larger. There is no sceasion for any illusion about these things. Stories about profits of such "investments" elsewhere are always to

The city that employs its credit puts burdens upon the property of its peo-Portland has done much of this, and in time to come will do still more; but its credit should be used for necessary, not speculative, undertakings,

Again, the city, entering upon this husiness, will engage in active competition with private property, and the opposition will do injury to both. The city's revenues from the public wharves will not equal the expectation or estimate, and the private owner and taxps yer will be injured by the efforts of the city to cut down his business and absorb his property. It is said, however, that there will be compensation through reduction of chargescompensation, perhaps, to some at the expense of others, including the whole body of taxpayers; but is it the proper business of municipal government to do this kind of thing? It is the very basis of the argument made against ubsidies, and against the partialities of the protective tariff,

Wharf charges at Portland are not excessive; and there is competition here as in all other lines of business. Is it the object to have the city monopalize the husiness here and then raise the rates? Nominally this system might pay, but it would not in fact. Of course there would be the usual juggle of bookkeeping, showing profits; but the taxpayer's acquaintance would be maintained year by year with the

interest charge. By far the greater part of the business handled at the wharves of Portland is controlled by the large transportation companies as through traffic, or by the heavy exporters who handle their own business. The job in these public wharves is intended by persons who wish to tax the city for cilitation of private transportation business.

But, in fact, neither this business, nor any other commercial industry, can be handled under public direction as cheaply as under private control. High salaries and employes in unnecessary numbers would attend the public To the city payroll undertaking. would be added an increasing troop of wharf masters, deputies and clerks; and the cost would be double what similar work would be under private administration.

We have more bridges to build and larger water supply to provide, and park and other improvements to make, ind steadily increasing sums to pay for deepening the river channels. These are absolute necessities. The city should decline the wherf business. and such other lines of effort as are better conducted in private hands. There can be no more reason for public ownership of wharves in Portland than for public ownership of hackney carriages, telephones, transfer companies or street railway lines. advocates of the undertaking chiefly, are those who wish to levy a tax on the public to enable them to do business, and others who wish to tax the public to do everything for everybody. Whether the Mayor can make effective stand against this scheme and consequences we don't know; but his judgment as to matters of business, which is of the best, together with his well-known ability in affairs of public administration, may enable him to show the reasons, and to prove them, why the city should at this time keep out of this business.

This "asylum for the free, refuge for the oppressed," and all that sort of Fourth of July language is a magnet with pretty strong drawing powers for the people beyond the seas. Some of these people, however, never become sufficiently inoculated with the Isaac I. Stevens, of Washington, also germ of freedom to form a very deep attachment for the country. In this class belong some of the English, Scotch, Japanese and Bengalese students of the Washington State College at Pullman. These aliens have petitioned that they may be not required to enroll in the military dejection is due to the fact that enrollment in the cadet corps would make States army in case of war. The Gov-

engage in the military drill. Perhaps would be just as well to deport these aliens who are in America only for what they can get out of it without offering any loyalty or service in return.

#### SUCH MONSTROUS PERVERSION!

The following fable, in support of unconstitutional increase of the members of Justices of the Supreme Court of Oregon from three to five is now presented. It is the case of Cline vs. Greenwood, 10th Oregon, that is cited, viz.;

The court consisted of Lord, chief justice, and Waldo and Watson, associate justices. Though the right of all three to haid office was challenged by the defeated litigant, and though the Constitution set forth how Supreme Justices should be elective officers, Judge Lord and his associates very prop-erly took a common-sense view of the Con-stitution, construed it as a whole and not in a captious narrowness, declared the court after retuned.

There could be no grosser misstatement of the case of Cline vs. Greenwood. This, simply, is abominable misconstruction and subterfuge. case was decided at the October term, 1882. The point was whether the Supreme Court as constituted in 1879. was a constitutional tribunal, or not. consisted of three Justices, Lord, Waldo and Watson. The separate Supreme Court had recently been called into existence by act of the Legislature, and the question raised was whether the Governor had possessed the constitutional right to appoint the mem-Review of the Constitution shows the following facts:

In 1878 the Legislature, in accord with provision made in the Constitution, created a separate Supreme Court, of three Justices, and authorzed the Governor to appoint, till elections could be held. Prior to 1878 the Supreme Judges were invested with the double function of Circuit and Supreme Judges, and the number of Supreme Judges of this character, o long as that system existed, could not exceed seven. There were five of such Supreme Judges officiating in 1878, doing also circuit duties. It was to Supreme Judges of this description, (not to exceed seven) having the double attributes of Supreme and Circuit Judges, that this condition applied. But when the population should reach 200,000 the Legislature was authorized to displace the old system and provide for the election of Supreme and Circuit Judges, in distinct classes, which it did in 1878. Then the number of Supreme Judges was to be limited to three, but there might be as many Circuit Judges as the Legislature might from time to time deem secessary. There are twenty now The contention in Cline vs. Greenwood raised the question whether the three Judges could be appointed, legally, by the Governor. It was contended they could not. The case was passed on by the next Judges, elected by the people, whose constitutional standing was not questioned. Here again it is manifest there can be no parallel between that case and the conditions of the present time.

The decision in Cline vs. Greenwood gives in clearest manner the whole onstitutional history of the Supreme Court, with statement of authority for the change made in the tribunal and the effect of it. The case is fatal to this modern contention. It goes absolutely against the miserable subterfuge offered in support of the increase of the number of Justices from three to five. It is a travesty of reason; it is positively dishonest, and most discreditable thus to wrest a court opinion from its clear and proper meaning to an opposite one. Court that delivered the decision in Cline vs. Greenwood was organized in conformity with the Constitution; the present Supreme Court is not. If it is a shame and a reproach to offer a lie, even in a trivial matter, how much greater the shame and reproach to offer a lie and to argue for it, when the inquiry relates to the constitutional existence of the final tribunal of law and justice in the state? This tribunal, at least, should not stand on a lie! But we believe no member of it will cite Cline vs. Greenwood, in support of the legality of the act of the late Legislature, which body not only defied the Constitution and the decision in Cline vs. Greenwood, but insulted the people of Oregon by directly reversing their mandate, delivered in the preceding election, when by a vote of 50,591 against 30,243 they declared the number of Justices of the Supreme Court should not exceed the existing constitutional limitation of three.

# GENERAL HOWARD.

Oliver Otis Howard was the last remaining soldier who had held high command during the Civil War. Many remain, who were younger soldiers, and some even older; but Howard is the last of those who held very important command, during the struggle. Scarcely one was present at a greater number of the critical actions or crises of the war; and, though sometimes unfortunate, he always retained the respect and confidence of those in highest command.

Howard was in the conflict from first to last. He participated in more than twenty great battles and in innumerable smaller engagements. He started in with Bull Run, and came out as commander of the Army of the Ten-nessee, which constituted the right wing of Sherman's army on the march to the sea, and then through the Carolinas, to the final surrender. His only disaster was at Chancellorsville, where he commanded the Eleventh Corps: and in his memoirs he defends himself oted to an unfortunate position by absolute and repeated orders. He had lost an arm in the Peninsular campaign, but his zeal carried him back to the service even before he was physically fit for his duty. General Philip Kearney, who had lost his left arm in just when Howard's right arm been shattered, shouted: "Hello. Howard! It's your right arm. That's lucky. We shall now buy our gloves together!" Kearney was killed a little later at Chantilly, Va., where General

fell. Antietam also and Gettysburg were among the great battles in which Howard participated, in both with highest credit. After Gettysburg he was sent to the West, and by suggestion of Grant, with approval of Sherman, he was appointed to command of partment of the school. Their ob- the several corps that constituted the Army of the Tennessee. All the histories of the war give accounts of his them subject to service in the United | work, on the march to the sea and on the campaign through the Carolinas. ernment has provided a fund for the He directed the movements that farming methods and so slight the tion of Ita-

riding over to Sherman he said: "General, there's Fort McAllister; we "How will you take must have it." said Sherman. "Give me leave, General," replied Howard, "and I'll carry it with Hazen's division," Tha feat, one of the most brilliant of the was completely successful in quick time.

In 1874 Howard was sent to take ommand of the Department of the For years he was a amiliar figure here. He lived in Portland a long time at Twelfth and Morrison streets, but his duty carried him to all points in the Northwest, from California to Alaska and Montana. He led several campaigns against the hostile Indians, chief of which was his long pursuit and many conflicts with Joseph's Nez Perces. Lieuten-ants Wilkinson and C. E. S. Wood were then members of his staff. No service in the Civil War was more tryng than this campaign. Later he held command of the Department of the Piatte and California, and for a time was superintendent of the Milltary Academy at West Point. His children were well known here and many who attended the schools with them will remember the family. One of his sons, Major Guy Howard, was killed in the Philippines.

General Howard was brought up strictly in the principles of Puritanism, rom which he never lapsed. He was soldier strictly of the Cromwellian order, yet never ostentatious. His name will live in the history of the

#### STEEL DIVIDEND A BRACER.

Predictions were made in Wall treet yesterday that the English bank rate would be reduced this week. An dvance of 100 per cent since Qctober I was so sensational in its proportions that it was almost a certainty that the outward flow of gold would not only be checked, but the attractive rate would draw gold from other parts of the world. For this reason, unless some unforeseen trouble arises, the bank rate will probably settle back to a normal figure. Whatever may be the iniquities of the tariff that permits such wholesale plundering onsumers as is engaged in by the steel trust, the good fat dividend announced Tuesday undoubtedly acted as a bracer, not only at home but abroad.

King Edward is reported to have been gambling very heavily in steel, and now that the increased dividend has demonstrated the earning power of the stock, the esteemed followers who sneeze when royalty takes snuff. may temporarily cease dumping their American securities on the market. When an excited population makes a run on a bank, there is always an overwhelming desire to draw money out of the institution. This desire is gratified as soon as it has been demonstrated that the bank has ample funds to meet all demands. Then the run starts the other way, and the funds flow back into the bank.

If England, as reported, became frightened by the over-speculation and abnormally high prices to which stocks were forced in this country, the support which has been afforded the market in the past fortnight should have assured her that there is still plenty of money in the American banks. The trouble may not yet be over, but the scare has subsided, and reduction of the bank rate would offer strong assurance that the British were more frightened than hurt when they jumped the rate from 2 1/2 per cent to 5 per cent.

# CONVENING THE GOVERNORS.

One of the most encouraging steps Mr. Taft has taken is to invite the state Governors to convene in Washington next Winter. He wishes to "the whole forty-six" there, he says, and promises to make their stay "memorable and pleasant." Nothing that Mr. Roosevelt ever did pleased the people more than the meeting of Governors which he convened The country has come to understand that it is represented by the National and state executives in a singularly efficient and desirable way. Our district system of choosing Congressmen and legislators makes each of them spokesman for a fraction of the public. None of them can speak for the state or Nation and none of them wish to do so.

The Governor, on the other hand, stands for the state as a unit in contrast with the separate sections and interests which find a voice in the Legislature. Of late the Governor in more than one state has appeared as the defender of the public against encroachment of one sort and another. Still more distinctly does the President represent the Nation. The people are disposed to exalt his office and support him in exercising his constitutional powers to the last extreme. When the Governors met with the President in unofficial consultation the public believed that wide National questions would be discussed on their merits without resort to underhand tricks or petty quibbling. The same thing will be expected when the meet-ing reassembles next Winter. The questions of uniform divorce laws, conervation of resources and waterways, to mention only a few of the important ones now before the country, can be discussed by the Governors in a way that will afford light and possibly guid-

# FOR BETTER FARMING.

As a dispenser of fatherly, friendly, farming advice, Mr. James J. Hill, like good wine, improves with age. Some of his statements collide with each vigorously by showing that he was other, as, for example, his remarks at Billings Tuesday regarding the marketing of wheat, wherein he said that he had made money by holding his crop until Spring. This was followed by caution against holding the crop so long "that some fellow down in Southern Hemisphere, it may be Aus-Mexico, meeting Howard at Fair Oaks, tralia, it may be Argentina, will raise a crop that he is planting about this time and have it on the market alongside of them (the American farmers) before they sell theirs." As Spring is five or six months distant, and the Argentine and Australian crops will both come on the market within the next 60 or 90 days, a literal interpretation of the great railroader's remarks might leave the farmer in doubt as to what he should do with his crop.

On the broader and more important question of meeting the increasing denand for wheat and other farm products with an increased supply, there is much wisdom in Mr. Hill's remarks.

The United States is comparatively new in wheat production, when compared with the old world countries; but so careless have been American big concessions as balm for assassina-

college on condition that all students brought the Union Army into com- attention paid to the conservation of munication with the fleet at sea; and the crop-producing properties of the soil, that today the average wheat yield per acre in this country is less than half that which is produced in European countries where the soil has been in use for a thousand years. In actual figures the wheat yield of the United States is about fourteen bushels per acre, while that of Great Britain is more than thirty bushels per acre These figures disclose a tremendous waste of raw material. Old world lands are improving with age, while

ours are deteriorating. There are still many millions acres of land in the United States that could be used for the production of wheat. But even should none of this new acreage be planted to wheat, or only a sufficient amount to make up the loss occasioned through the land being diverted to other uses, possibilities for increase are enormous. The | years. wheat crop of the United States has for a number of years been running between 625,000,000 and 750,000,000 hushels, and this year is about 700, 060,000. If we can produce 700,000,-900 bushels of wheat annually by our present slipshod, careless methods of farming and soil conservation, the adoption of methods used in the old world would in time bring this yield up to more than 1,400,000,000 bushels of wheat, without any increase in the acreage.

We may never reach an output of such proportions, as our land is so much more valuable for producing other crops. Unless there is a great economic change throughout world, we should probably find it more profitable to raise fruit, dairy products and livestock, and buy our wheat from less favored lands. What has been accomplished in other countries, however, is good proof that we are falling far short of making the most of our opportunities, and that what is needed in this country, more than an increased wheat acreage, is better cultivation of that which we are now using.

A Seattle market dispatch announces that some of the dealers from the Puget Sound city have been over in Oregon "sizing" up the prospective supply of turkeys for the Thanksgiving We are informed that the "dealers here (in Scattle) think 17 cents in Oregon, which means about 19 cents here for live birds, is a fair price for the Thanksgiving trade." The term "fair price" is of course used advisably. Of course it has no reference to any opinion the intending purchaser of the Thanksgiving turkey might have. Still, with hogs selling at cents per pound on foot, pork 9 to 934 cents, venl 1036 cents, eggs 40 cents per dozen, and everything else in proportion, the consumer is probably in no position to judge what a "fair price" might be. Of one thing he is reasonably certain, however, and that is, that if everything he must buy continues in its upward flight, it will shortly be a case of back to the farm or to the poorhouse

More than 70,000 passengers were carried by the excursion steamers running to the Cascades last Summer Most of this big travel came from the East, and, as the Columbia River scenery is so immeasurably superior to that of the famous Hudson, it should be well advertised by the surprised tourlets who viewed it. Scenery is only one of the many natural assets of this Western country, but from a transpor-tation standpoint it is far from being an unimportant revenue producer.

A big whale chasing a school of candle fish was stranded on the beach at Newport last Friday for several minutes, but succeeded in working its way back to deep water. The attraction was a little late for this season's business, but Mr. McMurray, the beach mer, can make use of the in n next season's literature regarding Newport attractions. He can show visitors the spot where the whale

In defense of the numerous corps of health officers, inspectors, commis sioners and deputies employed to look after Portland's health, the example of Panama is cited, where disease was checked by a corps of medical men. It is not a very happy comparison, Better than inspectors and health officers are pure air, pure water and wholesome

Good roads are good investments. All sums expended intelligently in the counties of Oregon on the roads will increase land and other values more than the cost of the roads; and there will be comfort and convenience, ease of movement and immense saving in horse flesh, harness and vehicles besides.

Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern, has been lost in the mountains again, the second time within a few months. This kind of adverstars, but in the case of Mr. Hill, its advantages are not clear. He should wear a bell, when he gets off the right of way.

Johnson says he expects to wear Jeffries out in the forthcoming fight. There are a few million people in the country who will rest just as easy, If the "wearing out" tactics are followed to the same length as they were in that famous Kilkenny cat engagement.

Because the town of Ballard, recentannexed to Seattle, is not provided with a patrol wagon, it became necessary for two policemen to convey a drunken woman to the station on a wheelbarrow. There are disadvantages attached to living in a suburb.

Next year, when metered water consumers pay a higher rate, they will not be so eager for meters, but will find it not easy to get rid of them.

Why doesn't the newly-born Pastime

Athletic Club put in a bld for about \$125,000 for that Jeffries-Johnson fight? It needs advertising. Health officials are said to be getting mighty tired of the milk crusade.

But really, what have they done to

make them tired? The big talk of Jim Jeffrles and Jack Johnson indicates that either of them would make an ideal Polar ex-

Will the city's public wharves be above or below the bridges? People who cross the bridges would like to know.

The Japs ought to be able to get

HEARST'S NEW RESPECTABILITY. Old Enemies Now Accomplishing the

Impossible by Supporting Him. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. People who are particular about their associates in politics have no end of trouble over the tricks that time and events play upon them. The arch-fiend of yesterday may today appear in the beatified role of deliverer of the innocents from the raids of Satap's hosts. Is Mr. Hearst really becoming respectable? This is the direct question. He is a candidate for Mayor, but the attacks upon him in the press of New York have ceased. Papers which once exhausted their resources in the art of denunciation, when dealing with Mr. Hearst's political ambitions, now welcome him as an ally, and the effect is curious because the short period of five years cover Mr. Hearst's political candidacies. We can remember back five

While old Republican politicians like Mr. Depew declare that Mr. Hearst is ecoming respectable and deserves the right hand of fellowship, there is another element that refuses to acknowledge any actual change for the better in Mr. Hearst's character, Vet this element must consent to work with him for the defeat of Tammany, And it is almost impossible to welcome a man's assistance in a desperate undertaking while contin uing to denounce his past record and re-fusing to sit with him on the same rostrum. But this almost impossible achievement is now accomplished in the New York municipal contest. The Evening Post performs the maneuver with extraordinary advoltness. It admits Mr. Hearst to the status of an ally, while withdrawing nothing it has ever said in derogation of his sincerity and alms. One

The more a man like Hearst changes, the more he remains the same thing. What were the alteration of his pose, or the shifting of his political locality, his essential qualities are the same that we have known through the 12 years of their consistent inplay. No one sundenly leaves off heiring as vulgar self-advertiger; shakes off, the mental and moral bahits of a lifetime; or nults being a sensational and reckiese agistor, to become a polsed and consolentious bubble Servani. We do not ourselves believe that Hearst will be able to keep in the pretense that he is different from the Jearst of 1995 and 1996. As he warms to its campaign, we look to see him reassume he character which he has not really irropped, and fill the air again with the lift truculence, the old impossible piedges, the inflammatory appeals and the threats in this way he can best serve the city, because in this way he can best serve the city, because in this way he can best serve the city, because in this way he can make his canvass to turbulent and the possibility of his success so meascing that thousands of self-respecting and patriotic Democrats will quietly vote for Hannard in order to save the city from both Gaynor and Hearst.

That this is masterly logic no one can Because he was truculent eny. made inflammatory appeals and threats and offered impossible pledges, Mr. Hearst in limes past was an enemy of the state and society, but today we are told that he can "best serve the city" by being equally truculent, inflammatory, turbulent and menacing. There are probably many rather innocent people who find themselves staggered by so brilliantly audacious, but they must reflect calmly and soberly upon the principles of practical politics. One sees here the same dilemma that President Roose relt faced after branding Ma the assassin of President McKinley. Mr. Roosevelt is a practical man, and when he found that Mr. Hearst was helping along the election of Mr. Taft and the defeat of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Hearst was invited to the White House.

Of course, if it should soon appear that Mr. Hearst was in grave peril of being sleeted himself, instead of serving mere-y as an aid to Mr. Bannard, the situation by as an and to are partial readjustments. But just how the logic would be whipped into satisfactory shape, in that untoward event, passes comprehension. Of only one thing can we be sure. Mr. Hearst is getectable. We all may Harvard confer upon him an LL D.

# OFFER TO ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.

Writer Suggests Disbellevers Be Allowed to Pass by Inoculation.

PUYALLUP, Wash., Oct. 26 .- (To the Editor.)-I have been deeply interested the recent communications that have appeared pro and con in The Oregonian on the relatives merits of vaccination. There seems to me, however, one point that has been overlooked in the dis-The advocates of vaccination are confident that inoculation will prove a sure defense against the ravages of smallpox. Their opponents insist that comparative immunity of recent the comparative immunity of recent years is due to greater cleanliness of our cities and the vast increase in the use of the private bath. Now, it ap-pears to me that if the community shall make provision for the free vaccination of those who have rath in its efficacy, both sides should be satisfied. If every both sides should be satisfied. If every one of the opponents of vaccination should contract the disease and die within a year, it could have no ill effects on the followers of Jenner, who accepted the offer of society. This method of dealing with the vexed question avoids even the appearance of wishing to poison one's neighbor's children in order to guard one's own.

It is endoubtedly true that some

children in order to guard one's own.

It is undoubtedly true that some children and adults have lost their lives as a direct result of vaccination, and until medical science has learned to know positively and definitely when the vaccine virus is pure or impure, and also what effect it will have on the system rations. tem of any given patient, simple fairness demands that no disbeliever in the claimed virtues of vaccination shall be nade the possible victim of others'

opinions. Our State Supreme Court has recently rendered an opinion that refusal of parents to vaccinate their children on demand of the School Board may justly debar them from the advantages of the public schools. It seems to be an utterunjust decision. Rather allow those no wish it be vaccinated freely and protect themselves in their own way. Let the unbelievers take their own chances. W. S. VARNUM.

#### Pointed Paragraphs Chlengo News.

Better a poor man at large than a rich It's one thing to run into debt and an-

other to crawl out.

The first step towards keeping your mouth shut is to close it.

They who burn their bridges behind them should be expert swimmers.

It is difficult to figure your expenses in advance, as fully one-half of them are expected

If you would be happy keep your eyes wide open during courtship and half closed after marriage.

It's better to deserve success and not have it than to have success and not de-

serve it, although less pleasant.

It is said that a cat has nine lives, but a cat isn't in it with an old cow when it comes to kicking the bucket.
Our idea of heaven is a place big
enough to make it possible for people to be without neighbors.

# Bananas the Fruit Food.

New York Commercial.

From the City of Mexico comes the announcement that London fruit dealers are preparing to ship bananas in targe quantities from Mexican to British ports direct and that growers in the isthmian territory and Campeche are preparing to so increase their crops that they can dever at the seasoard a minimum of 5000 tons of bananas a month; 15 steamers, it is said, are now ready to be put to the service between the gulf ports Mexico and those of Great Britain. The news is significant as demonstrating the enormous increase in the consump-tion of baranas in recent years through-out the civilized world and the coincident lowering of their price.

THE RIGHT TO TEACH RELIGION. Under the Constitution of Oregon, Pro-

fessor Howe Hasn't It. ROSEBURG, Or., Oct. 26 .- (To the Editor.)—There seems to be some dis-position to deal with the controversy which has arisen at Eugene over recent utterances of Professor Howe as though the matter were only of import-ance to theologians and ministers of the gospel. May a layman suggest that it is largely a question for fathers and mothers, and a question whether one employed by the state in a position of honor and trust has measured up to the delicate responsibility of his position? Grant for the sake of argument that one may find entrance into the Kingdom of Heaven without a belief of the doctrine of the atonement grant absolutely that Professor Howe has a right to such views on that subject and on all other religious subje as may to him seem proper, yet the practical situation is this:

What are called orthodox Chris-tian views are held by a large number of the good citizens of Oregon, who are ringing up sons and daughters in what hey consider the fear and admonition f the Lord, and at the same time, per-ups, looking forward to the time when their children may have some benefit from that great institution of learning which they are helping to support—the University of Oregon. These parents are convinced of the inseparable unity of morality and religion-religion as they severally understand it, if you please—and they believe, we will say, that the only guarantee of a sound, wholesome, upright life in this world, as well as of an entrance into the realms of bliss beyond, is to be found in the faith which was brought into the world by him who said that if he was lifted up he would draw all men unto him. Again, the constitution of Oregon

provides that no money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any cligious or theological institution, and the people of Oregon have a right to insist that our educational institutions apported from the public purse shall free from religious instruction. The asis of such a constitutional provis ion and of such a demand by the people is not that they want no religion, but that the state shall have nothing whatever to do with the providing of a re-ligion for them. Inseparably connect-ed with this position is the supremely important and sacred right of the parent to direct the education of the child along those lines which he deems best for its temporal and spiritual welfare In view of these considerations, what legal or moral right has a professor employed in the University of Oregon to offer any religious teaching what-ever to any student thereof, at any hour of the day? What right would such a professor have to hold up be-fore a Jewish student, carefully nurtured in the principles of Judalsm, the crucifixion of Jesus as a crime resting upon the Jewish people, branding his race as murderers of the ancinted one?

Truly, there is a time and a place for everything. It is no answer to say Professor Howe's utterances were delivered after lesson hours. Did he, or could he, divest himself of the prestige of his office? Did he, or could he, for the time sever the sacred, intangible rela-tion of teacher and pupil? Would the susceptible minds of his young hearers give less weight to his words than if they had been uttered during a recitation hour? These questions furnish their own answer in every candid mind. B. L. EDDY.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW'S PLAYS He Never Loses a Chance to Utter a Commentatory Sarcasm.
London Cor. New Orleans Times-Demo-

crat. George Bernard Shaw rarely allows a premiere of one of his plays to pass with-out a commentatory wittleism. His latest Shawism is apropos the production of a musical version of "Arms and the Man." 'If a New York first-night audience can appreciate this opera they are to be conatulated," he said. The characteristi inner-table reference to "Major

'Have you seen 'Major Barbara'?" he asked his fellow-diner.

"Why, yes, of course I have."
"What, even the last act?"

"Yes, even that." than I can say. I myself have never been able to sit it through." When "Arms and the Man" was first produced in New York, an American man.

ager cabled Mr. Shaw a report on its success. Shaw tolegraphed back: "Keep calm. My plays always succeed with first-rate acting. An amusing sequel to this was his reply to some London amateurs who wished to

produce "You Never Can Tell." He wrote "Dear Sir: Amateurs cannot perform my plays. Professionals cannot unless I am there to help them. By all means, do "Arms and the Man" seems to have in spired Shaw with some of his best mo-trents. Nothing could have been happier

than his observation after its first produc tion at the Avenue, now the Playhouse. At the end of that historic evening he appeared before the curtain in response to repeated calls. He seemed embarrassd, however, until a loud and solltary hiss manated from the gallery. That cheered im. He looked up. He had found oppoquite agree with you," he said, "But

what are we two among so many?" But Shaw's satire is not always confined to his own productions. A fair companion sitting beside him in the stalls of a certheater remarked: "Don't you think the company play splendidly? They have been said

splendidly? They have been acting to-gether for nearly il years."
"Eleven years," repeated Shaw. 'Haven't we been here longer than that?'

# Character Tests. New York Tribune. "Play cards with a man for an hour, and you will know him better than if you had mot him in the drawing room

every evening for a year," says a German writer. But "Sonla," in a recent number of Figare, suggests another charnumber of Figaro, suggests another char-acter barometer. A never-falling test is the hotel room. The way a man ar-ranges his room in a hotel shows whether he has been well reared, what his ideas of propriety are, whether his hump of order has been developed, whether he is methodical or slevenly, and one may even know by the way mearing appared, ornaments and baggage wearing apparel, ornaments and baggage are disposed of in a room which the occupant knows he will remain in only occupant knows he will remain in only a few days, whether he is thoroughly or superficially educated. "If I had a daughter for whom a young man sued," says "Sonia," "I would have him go to a Summer resort where I could surprise him in his hotel room. In less than if as my verdict would be rendered on the basis of the room's appearance.

Bottled Sanke Enforces Temperance. Kimball, S. D., Cor. St. Louis Republic A 16-year-old live rattlesnake in a two A lo-year-old live rathespace in a two-quart glass jar is playing its part in caus-ing the drunkards of Kimball to reform. The jar and snake occupy a place in the Sobek saloon. When a customer appears at the bar who has already indulged in re liquor than is good for him, the bar tenders quickly push to a position at his elbow the jar and its reptile occupant. When the Upsy customer catches sight of the writhing reptile, one look usually is enough, and, thinking "he's got 'em for cure," he loses no time in hastening from

Unavoldable.

St. Paul Dispatch.
Poverty is not a luxury," says Tom
awson, No. it is almost a necessity Lawson. No, it is almost a necessity as a since the Payne law went into operation. now

# Life's Sunny Side

Transient-Kindly tell me whether this icket will allow me a simp-over here Station Agent-It depends. What do you want to stop for?

Transient-To visit come distant rela-tives of mine-the Junesa Station Agent-Then you'll have plenty time. This ticket is good for the next traln.

Transient-See here! Do you know how long I intend to stop? Station Agent-Not exactly; but I know the Jinkses!-Puck.

Dr. William B. Lamb, of Chicago, all enthusiastic automo Shoreham, speaking of a trip through Manitoba, said: "We stopped at a little inn near the

town of Hargrave. I found in the inn the jandlord and another man. They sat side by side on a bench. They were both very

Excuse me, landlord,' I said, 'but can you tell me how far it is to Brandon "
"The old man jumped up and nobbied

behind the bar. "Brandy?" he said in a thin quave 'Yes, indeed, sir; and a very fine brandy "He put the bottle and glass before me

"'I asked you,' said I more loudly, 'how far it is to Brandon?"
"The best brandy, of course, sir,' he answered. 'I don't keep nothing but the

"In despair I turned from this deaf veteran to the other man on the bench.
"Look here, I said, can you tell me how far it is to Brandon?"

"The other old man, with a grateful look, rose and imped hastily up to the "Thanks, sir," he suid: "I don't care if

I do.

"The shameless grafting that goes on in New York," said the sociologist, Dr. Bol-ton Ely Flint, in a recent address, "makes me think of a conversation between two crocked storekeepers. These two men, meeting at the club, shook hands, and the first said: 'I congratulate you, old chap, That was a splendid fire of yours last Thursday.' The other frowned. 'You're

xed, he said. 'Not last Thursday; next Thursday.' A laborer had worked hard all day putting in several tons of coal. For his day's hard work he received \$2. His way home led him by the open door of a saloon. Inside he heard the magic rattle of the dice. A crap game was in prog-

Getting hold of the bones, the inberes placed a dollar on the table and "rolled." He lost. He wagered another dollar, with the same result. Getting up from the ta-

ble, he said: "Well, easy come, easy go."—Newark Star.

Wilbur E. Williams, as speaker at the hav enforcement convention held in Chi-cago recently, told a story on a Gas Belt police judge in explaining how men in such a position had better be careful as to the company they keep. He said some gamblers, who were brought into this judge's court, were proven guilty. The judge frowned, the gamblers frowned and marched in funeral fashion out to pay their fines. They were "digging" when the judge passed them. He poked one of the men in the ribs.
"Well, Bill," he said to the gambler,

"this is not the first time I ever dealt

"No, judge," smiled the keeper.
"But it the first time I ever came out of the game with your money," said the judge.-Indianapolis Star.

Dr. Charles E. Woodruff, U. S. A., has conducted some investigations which ap-pear to show that the blonde type is

med to extinction in America. "People take pride in being blondes," sald Dr. Woodruff, facetlously, at a dinner in Washington; "but if my investi-

isplaced-as misplaced as that of Tim-"Timothy Olcott, an urchtn of wretched appearance, was haled before a Boston magistrate, charged with obstructing traffic by playing ball in Trement street.

"'Can't your parents dress you better than this?" the magistrate asked, looking with disgust at Timothy Olcott's flithy rags 'Me parents is dead,' Timothy blub

bered. "But you've got some friends, surely?"

T've got a brother, the boy answered. Where is he?" "He's at Harvard University," said Timothy, throwing out his chest.
"'Is he in a good position there?" asked

the magistrate.
"'No,' said Tim. 'He's in a bottle there. He was born with two heads.'"— Washington Post.

# How to Give Awny a Million.

New York Cor. Baltimore Sun. In response to the news, made public by state officials at Albany, N. Y., that a philanthropist of this city sought advice as to the disposition of \$1,000,000 in some worthy charity, many letters have been written to the newspapers. Here are some of the suggestions:

"Start a Mills hotel for women."
"Give to the poor, but proud."
"Send good orchestras to the public schools and give the children an opportunity to hear good music at the most impressionable period of their careers."
"Start a smallen fund to protect all "Start a pension fund to protect all workers in their old age."

"Establish a real home for aged actors and actresses." "Endow a theater for children-one where they may enjoy good and clean

when Blehard Watson Gilder, the well-known author, editor and sociologist, was asked how to give away a million, he said:

I have had such poor success in advising certain persons how to dispose, philanthropically, of even more than the sum mentioned that I am not sure I could successfully advise. Several of our big givers have established bu-reaus to assist them in a wise distributton of their money, and even they have trouble. "I know a great many ways of doing

good with a million, or even less, but if I should attempt to be specific I would simply fill your columns with a

# Boy Saved From Jail by Operation.

Philadelphia North American Christopher Halln, 12 years old, has been converted from "one of the worst boys in the city" to one of the best by means of surgery. For nearly a year he has been regarded as a terror, and after a number of offenses finally landed at the House of Detention, where he was threatened with being sent to a reformatory. Dr. William F. laker intervened, found the boy was suffering from a fractured skull and absects of the brain, the result of an accident, and operated on him. Now Christopher is home again, normal, sensible and as good as gold.

# and for the Ultimate Consumer.

Amherst Record.

The butchers seem to be selling steaks now out from the cow that jumped over the moon. And spenking of hoes! Any well-brod hog would feel askumen of himself on reading the prices charged for pork. Eggs? At the present price tendencies it won't be long before every tendencies it won't be long serore every time a hen clucks she will ring up a nickel on her owner's private cash regis-ter. Speaking of butter! Well, perhaps it's best not to say no much about butter at this time. The ferm "goldor" as applied to butter is fast acquiring significance