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(By Carrier.)

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TAFT'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

President Taft, when in serious busi ness, is plain and persuasive, yet is in address. He has excellent Neither his manner nor his words produce antagonisms. The spirit of his speech is always conciliatory, yet he leaves no doubt as to his meaning. In his address on Saturday night at New York, he touched all leading topics with which the administration has to deal. The candor and poise of the speech are noticeable The party which elected him in

1908 made pledges and promises in its platform, which he considers partially fulfilled, yet concedes that mu yet remains to be done. He defends the tariff legislation again, as he defended it in his speech at Winona, Minn., last September. He states what is undoubtedly true, that the revision was downward as to articles of general consumption, but upward luxuries, and cites the figures to prove it. The one exception, on articles of general consumption, was woolens, which were not affected at The President's statement, on the tariff, should be read throughout. He says with some emphasis, that the amount of misrepresentation to which the new tariff bill as a downward revision measure has been subjected has never been exceeded; but after a survey of the results of the new legislation and its effects on the finances he deliberately repeats the remark that the present customs law is the best customs law that ever The argument which the President offers in support of his position shows the entire sin-cerlty of his belief-how much soothers may contend for an opposite opinion.

There is insistence by the President on enactment of a law for a postal savings bank. This is a promise of the Republican platform, and a bill is now before Congress for such a law. In the Senate amendments have been inserted which the President fears will defeat the bill. They relate to the management of the money deposited—that is, to its safe and proper investment. It is proposed to deposit the money re-ceived at the postoffices in state and national banks, in the localities where the money is received for deposit. Against inclusion of state banks the President argues earnestly; and he is right-for the Government would have supervision over state banks, yet would be responsible for money de-posited therein. Here would be the basis of a general financial collapse. It would be most injudicious for the Government to create the risk and to

The railroad bill before Congress. passage of which is urged by the President, embodies, he declares, the pledges of the Republican platform as to regulation, and even goes beyond them. He commends the bill to define more clearly the practice of injunction, so as to stop the abuse of the issuance of injunction without notice; also declares his belief that the promise of admission to statehood of Arizona and New Mexico will be carried out. As to conservation of national resources, he urges reclassification of lands according to their greatest utility, and their disposal in such way as to prevent their monopone yet has suggested a way to define and make available for us

The anti-trust law is being enforced and will be enforced persistently as to "tear apart the congeries of subordinate corporations which, united by holding companies, make up the trust in each case." The principal offenders against the law are now before the courts, on appeal. The country is assured that there will be no relaxation of effort to enforce this law. Of course the Executive cannot accelerate the movements of the courts. That the law should be enforced in the way best calculated to prevent destruction of public confi-dence in business," is conceded, but that "It must be enforced goes with-

out saying." The President's remarks on the present state of parties, and on some of the features of a "hysteria" that manifests itself here and there. of "a condition of hypocrisy" that appears elsewhere, are very suitable to

UNNECESSARY SHIP SUBSIDY.

The United States Government, by official acts, continues to throw broadsides into the ship-subsidy theory that our foreign trade is suffering from a lack of shipping facilities The Government is still in the market for coal carriers, and last week chartered two British steamships to carry coal from any designated port on the Atlantic to Manila, and two others to load at the same ports for Yokohama, the rate for each of these voyages being \$2.73 per ton. The distance is about 14,000 miles, and the rate paid is about 2 cents per ton less than the ruling freight rates between Portland Pedro, Cal., a distance of about 1000 miles. The rate is also about one-fourth the amount charged for the lowest class of freight carried the American-Hawalian steamers

from New York to Pacific Coast ports. It should not be assumed that these charters are being made as "horrible examples" of the effects of foreign competition. They are made in the regular order of business, for no other reason than that there is a tonnage supply in excess of the demand. If our shippers were permitted to follow the precedent established by the Govern-ment, the Pacific Coast could today be

San Francisco or Puget Sound ports have gone to Europe that they might for \$3 to \$4 per ton, a rate which no make display of the unlimited purrailroad on earth could meet and which would prove of inestimable value to the consumers and producers of both coasts. It would widen the market for Pacific Coast products by permitting them to be laid down in the East at a cost that would hardly fall to increase consumption.

These are the rates which are paid to make up a portion of that \$200,-800,000 per year which subsidy-hunt-ers assert is lost to this country because paid to foreigners for freight. Some more of this sum is paid the trans-Atlantic lines that are now carrying grain from New York to Liverpool and London and other European ports for 3 cents per bushel. With tonnage in unlimited quantities available at these rates, Americans will be excused for their unwillingness to pay only legitimate plea for support is that the alleged \$200,000,000 now paid for-eigners is not enough of a tax to be against American producers and consumers.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE RANCH.

The sale of the 26,000-acre Central bregon ranch of the Baldwin Sheep & Land Company, reported in yester-day's Oregonian, is a real estate trans-action which means much for Portland as well as for Central Oregon. It portends an economic change, not only in the handling of this vast property, but also of all other large ranches, which include areas of land out of all proportion to the population they support or the wealth they produce. The greatly enhanced proserity that has followed the reduction in the size of farms is everywhere in evidence, even in as new a country as the Pacific Northwest. In the Wil-lamette Valley, the Walla Walla country, at Lewiston, in Southern Oregon and in a dozen other localities tributary to Portland, it has been repeatedly demonstrated, beyond the necessity of argument, that a small farm, properly cultivated, will yield vastly greater returns per acre than a large farm which never can be so worked up to the maximum of its pro-

duction While the big ranch of the Baldwin Sheep & Land Company became fa-mous as the largest sheep ranch in the world, even the 26,000 acres of land actually owned by the company supported only a small part of the flocks that in the past have borne the Baldwin brand. There was an im-mense area of range on which these flocks grazed for years before the set-tlers began coming into the country to bulld homes and transform ranches into farms. Curtailment of this outside grazing privilege has hastened the sale of the big property, and will enable hundreds of people to make homes and become producers instead of consumers of the agricultural wealth of the country. Large ranches of the Baldwin type are even more detrimental to the best interests of the country than the big wheat farms that are retarding the growth and development of many localities in Eastern Oregon and Washington.

The Baldwin ranch includes several thousand acres of wonderfully rich bottom land on which immense crops can be produced. It is also admirably located for irrigating purposes, there being plenty of water on the property for all requirements, and it could easily support, when worked to the limit of production, a population of several thousand people. Up to the present time sheep ranches, like big wheat farms, are worked mostly by translent labor. The sheepshearer and the harvest hand drift north in the Spring and Summer, and, having no permanent home, are not highly useful members of society. They are paid, of course, good wages for the short time in which they are employed, but society gains but little from their efforts. They are not homebullders, and it is on the latter that the permanent prosperity of the country must depend

This movement toward the breaking up of the big farms has been under way for a long time, and it is gaining in force as the struggle for existence in the cities becomes more serious. In Central Oregon it has been delayed longer than in other districts, for the reason that transportation facilities which are essential to the small farmer were missing. Now that these facilities are about to be supplied, we shall see speedy disappearance large ranches, which at their best are more picturesque than profitable

THE PLAINT OF DR. BODE.

The garishness of American taste in art is noted by Dr. Bode, the famous director of the Prussian art galleries. In the statement that American art connoisseurs have enough money but only a limited amount of "Predatory American millionaires," is the title Dr. Bode gives to men of money who ransack the art galleries of the Old World and buy pictures at fabulous prices, whose "values are measured by the yardstick." He finds consolation, however, in the fact that many real gems of art by the old masters are passed by as not large enough or showy enough to tempt the Amer-

ican fancy.
No doubt this criticism is rather fairly placed. Nor is it surprising. Americans of the "get-rich-quick" type cannot be expected to have the advantages of a cultivated taste in art that is the outgrowth of several gen-Having more erations of culture. money than they know what to do with. Americans of this class feel that they must buy something expensive they become patrons of the art gal-lerles of the Old World in obedience to this instinct without regard to real values, and are naturally not guided finely developed instinct of the

beautiful. William Dean Howells, in his story, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," makes plain the predicament of a family consisting of a father of hard business sense, a mother who had always been a helpmeet to her husband and two daughters, pretty, vivacious, but without culture, who had come into sudden possession of wealth by the dis-covery and development of a paint mine on their farm. The picture representing the plight of these people, rich and anxious to play the role com-patible with riches, but bewildered with the consciousness of not know ing how, has been one true to life in many a puzzled, striving, anxious, disappointed American household in the get-rich-quick era of American bust-

ness enterprise and development Conditions thus ordered have in many instances excited pity or amusement or derision, according to the temper of the observer. Derision has predominated when the fortunate unlanding Eastern freight in Portland, fortunates of suddenly-acquired riches

make display of the unlimited purchasing ability of their family ducats. They have visited art galleries and paid princely prices for garish pic-tures, possibly wretched copies of the old masters; they have ordered Paristhem. They have been snubbed and deceived and made game of, dimly conscious of being out of place but un-able to understand why. Simply stated, they have tacked the breeding that does not come with sudden wealth, but is the heritage of generations of culture. Superior in the in-stincts of kindness and good intentions to their critics, they have been, it may be, woefully lacking in "all that is prized as debonair, the power and will to charm, the art to please."

AN OLD-NEW EMPIRE. The great, fertile and in many ways enchanting region known as Central Oregon, though sparsely populated, has been until recently a sealed book, so far as its manifold resources and great possibilities for development are concerned. As was the entire Oregon country a century ago, the great upland spaces, from out of whose white silence the Deschutes has for ages rushed with noisy clamor of waters; where placid lakes have lain in untroubled grandeur; where the wide sage plains have slept in endless monotony holding inviolate the secret of their fertility and the wonderful bunchgrass flourished—largely for the benefit of the wild life of the solitudes-have been as little more than

a traveler's tale. Hardy ploneers have occupied portions of this vast realm for nearly half a century. But their homes have merely dotted the wastes and their flocks and herds, wandering over the range, have taken in food the only toll that occupation has imposed upon these great areas. Beyond such means as were supplied by the freight wagons that zig-zagged over the mountain roads, the stage coach and the immi-grants' teams that preceded and followed them, this region has been without facilities for transportation either of passengers or of freight until

Some forty-five years ago, one Milton Brown, a ploneer who had settled with his family on a donation land claim a few miles above Oregon City. made up a party of young men to explore the Klamath region. He had heard of Goose Lake and that was the objective point of the expedition. Profoundly impressed with the beauty, the resources and the possibilities of this wonderful region, Mr. Brown re-turned after some months with a glowing account of the country and a vivid description of the wide areas that invited occupation. Pondering the matter of its isolation, thoughtful men were unmoved by the reports brought by this veracious witness of the storied region and the next spring this pioneer, first of Western, and aftrward of Southeastern Oregon, returned without recruits, except his own family, to what was known as the Goose Lake Country, where he and his wife died some years ago.

There were a few settlers in the Klamath country at that time and for many years thereafter the population was sparse and indeed though half a century has intervened it is sparse still in comparison to the number that it could support in plenty and even in affluence. How, indeed, could it be otherwise when ingress and egress to and from this inland empire were only possible through hardships that tried the courage of even the most advent-urous men, and told sadly upon the strength of the strongest and most

Once there, men with families were anchored securely. They could not get out without sacrifice of all that they had totled to win and so they lived on and on in solitude—waiting and hoping for the coming of the railroad, many of them dying with For it is but now that the attention of railroad builders has been turned with insistence that forebodes realization to the building of railroads into this region. Men who dreamed this dream-the enterprising first settlers of the Klamath basinwould have to awaken from the deep sleep of a third of a century to note its fulfillment. But with the hosts that are now or will soon be headed that way, Central Oregon is not a dream. It appeals to settlers as a reality, the possibilities of which, under the impetus given by the con ing of the railroad, are boundless.

The wonder of this development is that it has been so long delayed. Even now it scarcely has a beginning, hough rival railway companies are fighting almost fiercely for vantage ground at the entrance of the vast domain, and the government with tardy awakening, has instituted irrigation projects that, when completed, will bring abounding agricultural prosperity to a wide section. A veritable wonderland the region known as the Deschutes Valley is claiming attention that has long been deferred. The Klamath region is older in development than the Central Oregon region, though not older in settlement little, relatively speaking, that is worthy to be called progress has beer made toward developing the resources of either. In each a meager population has maintained an isolated existence for many years, growing slowly in spite of its heavy handicap. Almost the last of the lands of great interior west of the Rocky mountains to be penetrated by railroads-its resources in mines and forests, in agriculture and in dairying,

are practically unguessed. That its development along these lines will verify the most sanguine expectations is certain. An empire in population, in wealth, in industry and n the manifold activities that spring from human occupation and endeavor will follow the railroads into Central Oregon. Occupation and development could not precede the railroad; it is certain that they will follow-not tardlly and with halting steps-but with leaps and bounds.

Great ocean disasters, like the loss of the Columbia, the Valencia, and a few other steamers, that have swept out of existence our neighbors and friends, have repeatedly horrified the people of Portland and of other Pacific Coast cities. With these tragedies, however, as with the shock of dyna mite explosion, the effect is greatest nearest the scene. The loss of the French liner General Chanzy in the Mediterranean was fully as great a disaster as any that have ever been reported on the Pacific Coast, but were it not for the fact that a Portland boy perished with the vessel.

only passing interest in the traged; would have been felt at this distance from the scene. And yet that wave of sorrow which in France broke in its full force over the friends and relatives in the immediate vicinity of the homes of the 186 victims who perished, ian gowns without knowing how to swept round the world and carried put them on or having any suitable grief into a home in far-off Portland. place, despite all their weath, to wear These ocean tragedles always leave a These ocean tragedles always leave a lasting sorrow, but it is only when they are in the local horizon that we feel the full force of them.

The "Alaska-wheat" fake, which

has been pretty thoroughly exposed in the West, is now attracting attention in the East. Commenting on the result of some experiments made by a New Jersey farmer with this cereal "gold brick," the Boston Transcript remarks: "If the wheat of Alaska can reclothe our old but still responsive acres with harvests of the golden grain, it will be an obligation of no mean magnitude to be added to what we already owe her for past and potential yields of gold and copper, lum-ber and coal." Unfortunately for the responsive acres, which are awaiting the coming of Alaska wheat, that famous cereal has been repeatedly exposed as a fraud. Its latest previous appearance in the limelight was in Idaho, and the Saturday Evening Post, by giving it a page of praise, brought it to the attention of scientists and ag-ricultural experts, with the result that the Government issued a fraud order which prohibited the Idaho promoters circulating any literature regarding it

Mr. Cake's address, on from the chairmanship of the State Republican Committee, was excellent in spirit and matter. It was a clear and disinterested appeal for unity, under the primary law, with assembly to harmonize and guide the course of the party, through fair and just representative action. Mr. Cake's suggestions as to constitution of the assembly were very fully carried out by the committee. The Republican party can be united on this basis, and its work carried to success, or not at all. If this cannot win, the case is hopeless. "A mere scramble for office," said Mr. Cake, "with as many platforms as there are candidates"and this is what the go-as-you-please primary brings forth—"is the condition to which politics of the state have degenerated." Use of the representative system, in a broad and lib eral way, is the only remedy

From this time the fury of Demoratic politicians and newspapers wil beat incessantly against the Republican movement for organization and convention. The sole purpose of the Democratic managers in Oregon is to contribute what they can to the coninuance of the Republican divisions that have been so profitable to the Democratic party, under the nourishment of the go-as-you-please primary The same is their sole for the future. Republicans now intend to control their own primary nominations, free from Democratic intrusion. The assembly opens the intrusion. way and the opposition, of course, will yell and yell—having nothing else to do

T. P. O'Connor's cable letters to the Chicago Tribune, published by arrangement in The Oregonian on Sundays, coincident in time with their appearance in the Tribune, throw clearest possible light on many phases of British politics. The Irish Nation-alists, holding the balance of power, detest many features of the budget, yet they will vote to pass the bill if they can get home rule, that is, a local legislature. They will, however, insist on getting the home rule bill through first. This the Lords will reject, and then probably dissolution of Parliament again and another elec-

Since storage of non-perishable commodities, such as coffee, wheat and sugar, cannot make and sustain can storage of such perishable things as fresh meats, eggs, butter, vege-tables and frults? The new ways of The new ways of preserving perishable things for a time can't make dear in price the things that would have perished without preservation, or like things. The theory is absurd. But blame must be placed somewhere, and few like to attribute it to prodigality, improvidence and indolence.

Mr. Bryan now intends to make onposition to the liquor trade the "para-mount ssue." He is fruitful in paramount issues, and finds a new after each and every successive defeat. He takes his stand new for ounty option; may declare for state prohibition later. Possibly his party may take prohibition as the basis of its next platform. It has tried as singular experiments heretofore.

President Taft says that the tariff been revised downward, and cannot be a cause of recent advances in prices. He associates the rise of prices in large degree with increase of gold, yet says that combinations in restraint of trade in some cases may be an additional cause.

Taft doesn't shout and exclaim as Roosevelt did, but talks in the very implest and plainest way, directly to the points he wishes to make. For right policies he stands up as stiffly as Roosevelt, but uses no epithets and few superlatives.

Special agents, inspectors and in-formers are bluffing settlers out of our country by thousands. tlers are going to Canada, where they get better and fairer treatment. It is the curse of false conservation.

As the conductor of the new-style ars is mostly ornamental, why not utilize him to operate with his fe step, after the manner of the fender?

However, since Mr. Hermann never said anything harsh to anybody, he may speak softly when he says adieu to Mr. Heney. The Hermann jury probably viewed disagreeable weather yesterday

indoors. Somehow they work up mighty big rows in the Navy over little thingsgirl's picture, for example.

and decided it was more comfortable

Band wagon or water wagon is all the same to Mr. Bryan. Just now it

Who is it making light of the groundhog?

Rending.

Pilot Rock Record.

Various have been the reasons assigned for the prevailing high prices of foodstuffs. The city press is disposed to account for the high price of meat and other necessities to the constantly increasing wage scale of organized labor, and the labor organs, always "biffing" some ignis fatuus, blame the trusts, which they fiken to the vampire bat, and in ringing editorials on the abuses of plutocracy tell their readers of the millions the meat trust is stealing daily from the farmers and conof the millions the meat trust is stealing daily from the farmers and consumers. As a remedy these labor organs plead for more intelligence and unity among the people.

Henry George, however, foresaw danger ahead for the country when all the people attained a high degree of intelligence. He saw in the graduate of an

people attained a high degree of intelligence. He saw in the graduate of an
endowed college a man who might not
be content to make an honest living on
a small apple tract, which would require his own labor and attention to provide comfortably for himself and family. The old pioneers who settled the
country were not, as a rule, men who
as the term is now understood, intelligent, as they had no time to be given
up to acquirement of knowledge on
such abstruse subjects as trusts, labor
organizations, or the power of the ballot in the hands of beggars, or to shed
tears over the fact that God made the
land for the people. The more educated, the more intelligent the people,
the more dreamers apparently we have cated, the more intelligent the people, the more dreamers apparently we have in the country. No man is accounted intelligent today who is not able to make a living without manual labor. Parents who are anxious to see their sons go through college and come out equipped for a professional life have much to do with discouraging farm life and adding to the woes of congested centers and the high prices that are puzzling the minds of the professional class.

The fact is the prices of farm products, high as they are, are not high enough. Country people have no fault to find with the prevailing high prices. If the meat trust is to blame for the high prices at which cattle, sheep and hogs are now selling it is to be praised, not condemned. A mutton chop may seem high for those who spend their time in joy rides and racing about the cities in automobiles and to that other class who spend their time addressing socialistic and anarchistic meetings in the parks and backrooms of 5-cent beer joints, but to the Pilot Rock sheepman who receives \$7 per head for his mar-

joints, but to the Pilot Rock sheepman who receives \$7 per head for his marketable lambs, he is perfectly willing the excoriated meat trust should be allowed something for skinning the lamb. There is still vacant land in the Pilot Rock country for those who want to eat meat, but cannot do so on account of the high price, but to the majority of them death through starvation in the city is preferable to life in the country on a farm. While some of the joy riders and blatant socialistic orators are busying themselves with a solution of high prices a few girls have come into the Pilot Rock country and filed upon land with a view of being able to make a living for themselves. The boys are looking about for some easier way of making a living.

It is not only farm life, but life out-

It is not only farm life, but life outside the city, that is becoming more and more uninviting to the average citizen. Professional men and others come into the small towns and remain only long enough to make a small stake, when they puil up and go to the city, buy an automobile and join the busy throng of joy riders. The farmers sell out and move into the city. All classes are bending every energy to make a stake preparatory to life in the city. are bending every energy to make a stake preparatory to life in the city. The only solution of the problem of high prices is more work and less idleness. The meat trust can be fought to a standatill by more people producing what they consume. Tradesmen who are standing on the street corners waiting for a job at union wages must learn that in the ownership of a few acres of God's earth—and the monopolists by no means have got it all yet—and a little work will solve the problem of high prices. They will soon learn to look upon the trust as a benefactor who pon the trust as a benefactor buys his surplus stuff and puts it in cold storage as a delectable food for those who despise country life. The cold storage man is the best friend the farmer has.

Ed Howe's Philosophy

Atchison Globe An old man, like an old horse, will Repentance would look better if it didn't so often take the form' of an effort to dodge the consequences.

Men agree pretty well on one point: They don't like the idea of some other man spending their life insurance.

There will probably never be any monuments unveiled in memory of the man who invented the alarm clock.

We try to be reasonably patriotic, but have been unable to worry much about that extending crack in the Liberty bell.

Whiskey can't keep a secret. You can always pick out a drinking man, even though he takes no more than one "nip" a day.

As a general rule, a man may believe in his wife's love as long as she doesn't remind him of the better men she might have married.

The women are easily satisfied with he looks of a poor man's bride, but when a rich man marries, they look at her as if she were labeled "linen they were trying to find some signs of The greatest wonder on earth, next to be false hair the women are wearing,

is that any man who is engaged marry can give satisfaction to his and his employer, in devotion to h and his employer, in devotion to at the same time.

When Beef Was Cheap, in 1531.

New York Sun.

Perhaps at this time when the Beef Trust is spueezing the "boullion" out of the common people, not a few of your readers might consider the meat prices of bygone centuries of interest. certain feast in 1531, given at a pal-ace at Holborn, England, at which King Henry VIII, his wife and many of the Lords and nobles attended, the food provided and price paid for same, inventoried as follows:

24 large oxen, each......

said: "Workingmen live better and cheaper today than did Queen Elizabeth and her household," it would seem that "there is a Senegambian lurking in the woodpile" somewhere.

Catholic Standard and Times. "Our fleet of torpedo destroyers ems to have stirred up our friend the emy," remarked the naval chief of

one great power.
"Yes," replied his assistant, "it is said they will build a fleet of torpedo destroyer destroyers now." "Let'em! We'll build a fleet of tor-pedo destroyer destroyer destroyers."

Too Big a Job for Mr. Morgan.

Washington Post.

If J. P. Morgan can merge the passengers into the seats on the New York subway trains he will be entitled to a

REAL REASONS FOR HIGH PRICES. BEST WAY TO DISPOSE OF GARBAGE View of the Situation Well Worth Suggestion: Private Corporation's Out-

of-Town Incinerator. PORTLAND, Feb. 13.—(To the Editor.)—I have heard a great deal of comment on an editorial appearing in The Oregonian a few days ago concerning the disposal of garbage, and invariably the comments agreed with The Oregonian's views. The opinion seems to be pravalent that the heart manner in which to dispose of this vexatious question would be to let a contract to some individual firm or corporation for collecting the garbage and disposing of it in the firm's own way, so long as it was done in a sanitary manner.

The Oregonian's views. The opinion seems to be pravalent that the best manner in which to dispose of this vexatious question would be to let a contract to some individual firm or corporation for collecting the garbage and disposing of it in the firm's own way, so long as it was done in a sanitary manner.

It will only be a question of a very short time before the crematory in its present location will be such a nuisance that there will be strong pressure brought to bear to move it to some other locality. As the north end of the town builds up, which it is doing rapidly, the influence will become greater, and if moved will entail another heavy cost on the taxpayers, of which I, myself, am one, as I pay taxes to the tune of about \$3100 per year, and do not relish the idea of having same increased. Again, it will be absolutely necessary, as the city grows, to have at least one crematory on the East Side, and probably another in South Portland, and every time the matter is mentioned there will be the same storm of protest when it comes to locating it, as nobody wants it near them.

If some one or firm would agree to file the country is an assumption of the country is an assumption of authority by the Federal Government that as proposed, it will result in dissatisfation and distrust. The development of natural resources is properly a state right and should continue to be left under state supervision. The proper control of such resources can be had only by local authority, and the benefits resources can be had only by local authority, and the benefits resources can be had only by local authority, and the benefits resources are control of such resources can be had only by local authority, and the benefits resources is properly as tate right and should continue to be left and should continue to the constitution of the the states and pro

If some one or firm would agree to gather the garbage and dispose of it in a satisfactory manner to the city without cost to the city, it would seem that would be the best way out of our difficulty. This can be done as it is done in other cities, either by cars or barges, and the refuse collected at some central point convenient to transporting same to the incinerator. It will cost the householders no more than it does now, it will cost the city absolutely nothing, and if a good and sufficient bond is given by an individual or corporation to execute such a contract in a manner satisfactory to the city, this would end this long-drawnout wrangle.

There are one or two questions I should like to ask: Would the Mayor or any member of the City Council be satisfied, or would they desire a crematory built next to their own homes or adjoining property they may own; or, would anyone else, either the members of the Board of Health, executive officers, desire a crematory built next to their own homes

officers, desire a crematory built next to their adjoining property? Would any Councilman vote to establish a crematory in his own ward? Would not the citizens of the First Ward, where the present crematory is now in operation, vote it out of that district, f possible?

This matter has been before the citizens of Portland for at least four years to my certain knowledge, and two committees have been appointed to select a site, which took up about two years of that time. Cannot something be done to settle this question once for all? It would seem that there have been discussions enough, committees enough appointed, money enough spent—as I understand one of our Councilmen made an extended trip throughout the East to look into this matter, and his suggestions have been turned down. Let's get busy and do something.

J. M. C. This matter has been before the citi-

RENAMING CITY STREETS.

Suggestion: Make East and West Thoroughfares Avenues.

PORTLAND, Feb. 13.—(To the Editor).—I approve heartly of the suggestion of City Engineer Morris in the matter of renaming of the streets of Portland and renumbering the nouses, with the following amendment: for Portland and renumbering the houses, with the following amendment:

Let the names of the streets remain as at present, but add to the streets running east and west, "ayenue." If Burnside street should be selected as the dividing line, Morrison street would be Ninth avenue. Morrison street would be thus designated on the official plats of the city and in all legal documents, thus avoiding any legal complications and also protecting any sentiment to preserve honored names. In common parlance, written or spoken, the name would be omitted. To locate the Postoffice, it would be sufficient to say southwest corner of Ninth avenue and Fifth street, S. W.

By this method, all that any one would need to know in order to locate a given locality would be to know the points of the compass and the initial point, without being forced to go

itial point, without being forced to go for a street directory (which is not often convenient).

A Chance for Arnold. Springfield (Mass, Republican,
The quaint imbecility of Statuary
hall has been forced upon the attention of Senator Bulkeley, of Connecticut, by reason of the complaint of a
Grand Army post in Meriden. The
question seems to have been raised
whether the State of Connecticut could
not place in Statuary Hall as effect not place in Statuary Hall an effigy of that celebrated Connecticut soldier, Senedict Arnold. Mr. Bulkeley is con-strained to admit that Connecticut could. There is no law to prevent it, while the law creating Statuary Hall permits it. Congress could not have much to say if Connecticut insisted upon presenting a statue of her ta'ented and distinguished, if execrable, Revo-titionary soldier to the chamber of bronze and marble oddities in the Na-tional Capitol. Says the Connecticut

Senator:

I should question very much the propriety of Connecticut selecting as one of its prominent citizens even of Revolutionary fame one like Benedict Arnold for a position in this hall of fame, and I feel certain that the old state would never for a moment think of doing such a thing; but we are not responsible for what other states might feel like doing, and under the law I am not certain that Congress at present has much to may about it.

Senator:

Philippines' Best Fruit. Bookkeeper. Philippine mangoes, to the mind of nany Americans and foreigners the

many Americans and foreigners the sweetest fruit grown anywhere, would alone make many millionaires in this country if the fruit could be successfully, shipped, or, better still, grown here, as the Hawailan papaya is now being made to grow in the Philippines. Spaniards spent thousands of dollars trying to get samples of the Philippine mango to their late Queen, but without avail. There is absolutely nothing to equal this fruit in the Western Hemisphere. Manfruit in the Western Hemisphere. goes in New York bring \$1.25 a dozen, with the demand never fully supplied. One tree of enormous size is said to have produced 5000 mangoes in one season. The fruit in shape and general appearance resembles a huge pear flattened to a thickness of about one and a half inches. The skin is green and the meat pumpkin colored. The flavor can be compared to no fruit in this country; to appreciate its deliciousness one must est a mango off the ice.

When Juror Smock Goes Home. Sherwood Corr. Hillsboro Independent. It is suspected that J. C. Smock, who has been absent from home some five weeks as a member of the Binger Hermann jury will be pretty well in-formed on many legal points on his return. Being a Justice of the Peace it may be like bread cast upon the waters to be gathered many days hence and utilized in adjudications before his

Did He Get It?

Everybedy's.
A sallor had just shown a lady over the ship. In thanking him she said:
"I am sorry to see by the rules that
tips are forbidden on your ship."
"Lor' bless you, ma'am." replied the
sailor, "so were apples in the Garden
of Eden." STATE IS TRUE CONSERVATOR.

Federal Assumption Illegal; Forestry Bureau Usurps Congress' Piace.

Condensed from an address recently de-livered at Spokans. Wash, by Professor George Chandler on State vs. National Conservation, and issued by the Western Conservation league.

The only claim the General Govern-ment has ever made to the waters of the country is in the interest of navi-gation and commerce. All other stellar

locating it, as nobody wants it near control of such resources can be had only by local authority, and the benefits resulting from the development of gather the garbage and dispose of it in a satisfactory manner to the city without cost to the city, it would seem that would be the best way out of our difficulty. This can be done as it is done in other cities, either by cars of the Nation indirectly.

What about the practical workings of conservation by National authority? All officers engaged in that work get Their instruction from the bureau at Washington, D. C. Instead of being broad-minded, intelligent men, who understand the work they are expected to do, they are too often small-caliber politicians who think they are serving their country by playing the part of spies or detectives to ferret out some technical violation of the homestead or imberiand laws on the part of actual settlers. Weyerhauser and his kind may obtain millions of acres of the most valuable timber lands the country affords by all the questionable means known to the lumber barons and nothing is done about it, but the poor settler back on the mountains or out on the prairie away from the comforts their instruction from the bureau at Washington, D. C. Instead of being settler back on the mountains or out on the prairie away from the comforts of civilization is always in danger of losing his claim on account of the "pernicious activity" of some forester who sees a chance to straighten himself with his bureau by having the claims of settlers forfeited. Nearly all the abuses that have been practiced upon homesteaders and other claimants of small portions of the public domain, in recent years, would have been prevented if a hearing could have been had by bringing the accused and the had by bringing the accused and the accuser "face to face" in a trial, before local officers. As it is, the settler whose claim is contested, or withdrawn for "conservation" purposes, hasn't one chance in a thousand for a "square deal.'

It is true that there have been frauds perpetrated upon the Government, here and there, by dishonest persons who have sought to violate the homestead and pre-emption laws for their own benefit, but, admitting that some have been successful, the fraud in all such cases combined is as nothing compared with the gigantic frauds of the cor-poration "land grabbers" that in days past have, with the apparent aid of those in authority, robbed the Governthose in authority, robbed the Government, or rather the people, of vast tracts of the public domain. These lands have been the mostwaluable ones of the public domain and perpetrators of the gigantic frauds are, as a rule, given an "immunity bath" or allowed to go entirely unpunished.

I do not mean to excuse the individual who violates the homestead or pre-emption laws of the land, but I can see how he might feel about it, if he were at all familiar with the "credit mobilier" frauds and the others of like

mobilier" frauds and the others of like character that have followed in its train. The policy seems to be to punish the individual, but to "conserve" the

corporation. The policy of "conservation" by National bureau authority is wrong in principle. Congress is still the law-making branch of the Government, but under the present plan rules made by the Forestry Bureau are given all the force of acts of Congross. This practice the Forestry Bureau are given all the force of acts of Congress. This practice is absolutely wrong in theory and, if persisted in, will lead to endless confusion of authority in days to come. I have shown that the policy of the General Government has always granted to the states the right to control their natural resources individually. It could not have been done in any other way, in view of the compact between the states and the Nation. Aside from the general benefits resulting to the Government from the growth and development of the new states, the National treasury has been fully reimbursed from the receipts derived from the sale of public lands. This has been accomplished from the lands actually sold.

Congress has been very liberal in its grants of land to the states for educational, chapitable and public purposes, and prodigal in its gifts to some of the transcontinental rallroads. It has always until very recently, recognized and prodigal in its gifts to some of the transcontinental railroads. It has always, until very recently, recognized the right of any citizen. 21 years of age or over, the head of a family, to acquire title to 150 acres or more of the land of the public domain, by complying with the laws relating to entry of the same. That policy should be continued, and the public domain should all be open for settlement in the future as in the past. If the theory of National conservation is to save the natural resources of the gublic domain for a period of 20, or 50 years, or even longer, to enhance their value on account of the development of surrounding areas by individuals, the theory is absolutely wrong. Cheap Government land has been the means of settling practically over the entire country, and nothing should be done to prevent the people who desire to settle on the public domain in future from having the right of the states to control transcontinental railroads.

The right of the states to control the natural resources within their own borders is an inherent right and any encroachment upon that right should be resisted by the states now interested. No farther resistance will be necessary than a claim set up by the executive authority of each state that our natural resources of the public domain are the property of the people held in trust by the General Government for the benefit of the public. The Western Conservation League should enlist the hearty co-operation of all agencies to further the work of state conservation, which is the only true conservation of our natural resources.

Chicago News. the 'goddess of wisdom?' " queried the pretty widow. "I don't know." growled the savage

bachelor, "unless it was because she never married. And realizing there was no hope for her in that direction, the p. w. got busy with a susceptible widower

No Small Hardship.

Indianapolis News.

Isn't Rabbi Wise, of New York, mistaken about the ease with which conspicuous millionaires and millionaireses obtain divorce? It is no small hardship for the millionaire person to spend the required time in Reno.