The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as econd-Class Marter. Rates-Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL.)

(By Carrier.) Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 1 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage units rate.

Eastern Business Office.—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 516-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1910.

THE NEED OF PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE Clearly it is quite hopeless to bring the East to any understanding of conditions in the West, in the matter of development of natural resources. In the Pacific Northwest States we have many water powers and very great areas of timber lands. The East holds to the idea that the General Government should take perpet ual tell from the water powers and supervise the use of the timber, for conservation. The policy will simply put a check upon the use of either or both, and obstruct the development of the country. All these properties claimed by the General Government should be sold; then the states can subject them and the im provements made upon them to taxation, with such general regulation as the public interests may require-as all other property is held under like limitations.

A new bill has been drafted, under direction of the National Administra-tion, to regulate the sale of public timber land and of timber on such land. The bill was printed by The Oregonian on Saturday last. It shows a hopeless lack of knowledge of the conditions it proposes to deal with It begins with the provision that all lands west of the Cascade and Sierra Mountain Ranges bearing milling tim ber which averages 8000 feet per acre, and all lands east of those mountain ranges bearing 5000 feet per acre, "shall be disposed of only as pre-scribed in this act." The timber is to be appraised and sold at publi auction, at not less than its appraised value; the land on which the timber stands is to be appraised also and may be sold separately, at \$1.25 per acre; or both land and timber may be sold together. All timber, so sold, if not cut and removed within twenty years, shall revert to the ownership of the United States, except in cases where the timber is purchased by entrymen or locators to whom patents for the lands may have been issued. But if the timber only has been purchased, then as soon as it has been removed from the land, the land itself shall become subject to entry or disposal, under the public land laws of the United States.

This is a perfectly unworkable plan. Greater part of the public land upon which our timber grows has little or no value except for the timber. Much tainous lands that never can be cultivated, in canyons and on rocky that makes Winter habitation impracthe timber is heaviest, and where, in localities, cultivation would be possible if the timber and stumps and underclearing, after the milling timber is cut and taken away, practically precludes the idea of cultivation. stump land under the plough. Sub- Mr. jugation of such land to tillage, after timber has been removed, will cost from \$100 to \$250 an acre, and The timber should help to clear the land. If settlement and development of the country are desired, this course would be better, not only for the people directly interested, but for all the people of the United States. Use of the resources is the result desired. Use of the resources has given the country its great growth and made sold off the land, but little of the land ever will be cleared.

The land, therefore, should go with the timber when sold; yet it is extremely doubtful whether land, or timber, or both, could be sold at valuntions appraised by theorists, who have no practical knowledge of conditions. Exception might be made as to timber in high and precipitous mountain districts, where after the timber has once been cut away there will be nothing jeft but to wait for a new growth, for a period of one hundred to three hundred years. A sop to the states is offered in the

form of a promise to them of 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the sales of lands and timber. But the system will yield no profits. The whole proceeds will be absorbed in the expenses of an immense and over-officered bureau. Legions of foresters, surveyors, rangers, inspectors, clerks and all the general pomp and circumstance of officialdom will take up the whole or equivalent proceeds, and probably call for more. Sale price of lumber is not to be taken as an indication of the value of the trees in the forest. The cost of getting the timber out, as loggers will show you, is well up to the sale value of the logs. Heavy capital is required and logging on a very large scale, if any profit is to be made. Here is a practical side of the subject-beyond the knowledge and judgment of "professional conserva-

First thing necessary to any practical dealing with this subject is actual knowledge of conditions in the timber states. The faddists at Washington have no such knowledge, and never will get it, since such knowledge requires personal contact and struggle with the conditions and difficulties of a situation to which they are utter strangers. They don't know that the policy of dealing with our lands is mainly a policy of necessity; that timber must be destroyed that men may live; that forest trees, for the greater part, must give way to production of food for man and domestic animals, and for destruction of the haunts of wild beasts. This new | been selected as the first victim of |

nor Germany nor Italy nor England. The practice of those old countries will not fit here at all. Here we shall not be done with destruction of timber to get room for potatoes and grasses, yet these many years. They are not done with it yet even in the oldest of

On this subject we have a right of support of a vast official body of obstructionists who are aliens to our citizenship and have no part or lot with us in the real work of subduing opportunity for the industry of man. The light of all these people is dark-ness; and great is that darkness! What do these people know of a situation where man is in closest possible contact with all the untamed forces of nature and under necessity of subduing them?

"FORESTALLING THE PRIMARY." Just think of it! They have the direct primary in California, as in Oregon, minus, however, "statement one, Yet, in the face of the right of the

people to "choose for themselves," comes cranking in the Lincoln-Rooseelt League, special champion of the direct primary, "tendering the nomination" for Governor of California to Hiram W. Johnson-pledging him the support of the league! In Oregon there is "a set of fel-

lers" who pretend to think that this sort of proceeding is treason to the right of candidates to nominate themselves, and to the right of petty groups to try to force their special candidates on a majority of the people. But Oregon, we are told, is "way ahead" of all other states. It has been hitherto, surely, in the practice of political and civic disintegration. Oregon has furnished the nearest

approach in recent times to the Diet of Poland, which consisted of seventy thousand members, any one of whom ould stop everything by his single veto. We have been drawing toward that condition of "political independence for the citizen" in Oregon. operation for the purpose of making effective the duties of citizenship means a machine, and a machine means a boss-since in every organ ization some will take a more promnent part than, others. So Senator 'hamberlain, during many years, has been boss of his party machine-except J. H. Mitchell the most success ful boss Oregon ever has known. But since Chamberlain heads "the reform movement" that doesn't count. He was even "tendered the nomination for Governor, and then for Senator before the primaries, by those who now resent and resist such process as intrusion on the right of free choice by the people-but only when their political opponents employ it.

But this is mere divagation from the fact that the Lincoln-Roosevelt League of California-a body of reformers, claiming special champion ship of the direct primary-is organizing for the primary and "tendering nominations" to those whom it deems fit for its support. That is mighty good sense. But they who propos the like in Oregon—if Republicans are called mighty bad names.

THE MARVELOUS "PACIFICS." When the late Edward H. Harriman passed on to a world where neither the roar of trains nor the clink of gold is disturbing, friends and enemies alike admitted that as of the timber grows on steep moun- an organizer of capital and as a reconstructive force in American industry - his equal had never appeared in ridges where there is heavy snow fall all the world's history. The postmortem praise that was given the of the railroad world was profuse, and in most cases rang true but nothing that was said about his accomplishments at the time of his growth were removed, the cost of death gave a more graphic illustra tion of the magnitude of his operations than that which appeared in The the testimony given last week by price of \$1,25 an acre for the land is Julius Kruttschnitt on the witness bagatelle to the cost of bringing stand in the merger case. Under oath, Kruttschnitt testified that in the eight years ending June 30, 1909, there was expended on the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific alone a tothe land then will not be nearly worth | tal of \$363,452,000, a sum greater than the original estimate of the cost of the Panama Canal.

The immensity of the operations made possible by such a vast sum of money was shown in some of the details presented by Mr. Kruttschnitt, for during that period there was added to the equipment of the two roads 1472 locomotives, 3474 passenit what it is. The policy has not been ger cars and 42,161 freight cars. More a mistaken one. If the timber is first than forty miles of wooden bridges ger cars and 42,161 freight cars. More and more than ten miles of concrete and steel bridges were built in the eight years, and 6398 miles of new steel rails were laid on the two roads. In the contemplation of these figures, which in their immensity are almost beyond belief, it is not difficult to understand why Mr. Harriman broke under the enormous strain and was hurried into his grave while still but little past the prime of life.

Many of the financial methods of Harriman were open to criticism, but there is no questioning the marvelous genius and daring of the man who could secure money in such sums that he was enabled for eight spend an average of nearly \$4,000,000 per month in improving the physical condition of two of the roads in his charge. In addition to these two roads, on which he laid the foundation for his greatness as a railroad man, the late Mr. Harriman was also heavlly interested in half a dozen other big roads, in steamship lines on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and in banks, trust companies and insurance companies.

The disintegration of the immense transportation and financial system which he had welded together very shortly after death had stilled the voice of the master. Mr. Harriman left no successors on whom his financial associates seemed to care to plie their millions as freely as they did on Mr. Harriman. In his reconstruction of the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific at a cost almost staggering in its immensity, the dead magnate has left a monument to his genius, and the testimony of Mr. Kruttschnitt. standing on the Government records. will still attract attention, and even excite wonder, long after the youngest of Mr. Harriman's lieutenants have followed the chieftain over the great divide.

Kansas is considering the advisability this season of invoking an old statute which clothes county officials with authority to call out all persons from 12 to 65 years of age to fight noxious insects. The chinch bug has

visitor is still sleeping peacefully beneath the snows which cover Kansas, he may be depended on to appear with his family and other relations, in time to stir up the Chicago wheat pit. By invoking the old law, there will, however, be much variety added to the situation. For example, the "bulls" can force prices up a notch, protest-first, against obstruction of by reports that the chinch bugs are our development, and second, against showing signs of extraordinary hundiversion of these resources to the ger. The "bears" can counter, with reports that squads of Rooseveltian families have taken the field, and are rapidly decimating the ranks of the chinch bug. Kansas would not be the wildness of nature and opening | Kansas, unless something out of the were always happening ordinary there.

SPOKANE AS AN EXAMPLE.

The Spokane Spokesman-Review is the only journal in the whole Northwest which desires the Government to take toll in perpetuity of the natural resources of the states. That paper, strangely, cannot see that such policy would obstruct the development of our new states, where much public land remains, whose resources chiefly, are timber, ores and water owers.

Mr. J. J. Browne, of Spokane, prominent citizen, well known throughout the Northwest, objects to this mistaken "conservation" policy. For one thing, he says, that for the General Government to charge a royalty for the use of water power wned by it will place persons and corporations undertaking to develop such power at a disadvantage in competition with companies owning water power in fee simple. This is a propotion whose correctness is manifest But the Spokesman-Review says it s "not true."

This denial, delivered in such absolute and dogmetic fashion, is followed by a most weak and inconsequential rgument, designed to support it Thus it is stated that the history of vater power development shows that the ownership is first obtained by persons who acquire title but can't improve, develop or use the powerso sell out to those who can. servation," it says, would eliminate the pioneer "speculator" and "retain ossession of the power till the time mes for its development."

But the time never would have ome for the development, if the first person had not gone to the spot, and striven and struggled to make the opportunities known. Others came gradually, after a while, when it bemight be built. Then the first ploneers, unable to do much or go far, sold out to those who had money for development. In that fashion Spokane arose, and the Spokesman-Review with it.

There must be men always to give town a start. Had the General Government retained ownership of Spokane Falls, Cheney would be the netropolis of Eastern Washington Had it retained the site of Portland there would be no city here. No man can sit down and keep his property and expect it to grow in value. It will grow in value only as he parts with it and others part with it. Likewise property held in perpetuity by government never can obtain development, nor have a commercial value. Of all places in the world, Spokane is the one in greatest luck because the United States permitted individuals at an early time to get possession of the "great natural resource" whose unrestricted development has made Spokane a city. Mr. J. J. Browne knows it, if the principal newspaper of his town does not. Spokane the most striking example in the Great West of the beneficent results

The common saying that it is im possible to prove a negative admits of many exceptions. It has been proved conclusively, for example, that the circle cannot be squared. historical negatives are not always beyoud demonstration. The proposition that William Tell never existed has been established. So have a good many more of the same sort. a new knight of negation, Professor Arthur Drews, of Karlsruhe, has entered the lists to defend the thesis that Jesus of Nazareth never lived A challenge to debate, which he posted like circus bills on the walls was answered by a score of famous theologians and the wordy battle raged until 3 o'clock in the morning before an excited audience. If it began at 8 o'clock it must have continued for seven mortal hours. We do not believe an American audience could be hired to sit so long and listen to a theological discussion.

Germans have always been more interested in theological innovations than most other people. The reformation began among them and quickly followed by the rise of the Anabaptists and countless other sects. In our day they have amused themselves by inventing dozens of theories to account for the narratives in the Old and New Testaments.

Not many years ago Dr. Delitzsch drove the Teutonic mind frantic by his lecture on "Babel and Bible." in which he maintained that pretty nearly the whole of the Mosaic writings were to be found on Babylonian tablets. The ories that Jesus either did or did live have been almost as plentiful as beermugs in German universities, but Professor Drews is the first man to promulgate his views like a quack advertising a new cure-all.

OUR TRADE-STIFLING LAWS.

Undismayed by the threats of enormous fines for alleged violations of our coastwise navigation laws, the Hamburg-American liner Cleveland has gathered another big crowd of excursionists and steamed away from San Francisco on the return voyage, the route covered on her round-the-world cruise from New York to San Francisco. A strict interpretation of those antique tradestifling navigation laws that have made this country the laughing stock of the rest of the world, would undoubtedly show that the Cleveland. by carrying passengers from one American port to another, has laid her owners liable to a fine of \$200 per head for each passenger carried. This would amount to \$12,000 for the inward passengers, and something over \$150,000 for the outward-bound list. The magnitude of the offense charged has resulted in attracting widespread attention to this absurdity of a law which makes a round-theworld voyage extending through many old-world ports a "coastwise" jour-

The incident has also brought to trials-

of this law, by which travel and transportation of freight on the Pacific are hampered in a most vexatious manner. Discussing the matter in a recent number of the Independent, Rev. Mr. Doremus Scudder, a prominent American Congregational ister, now pastor of a church at Honolulu, states that freedom of travel between the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific Coast is unknown. Dr. Scudder points out that by forcing the Hawaiians to take passage on none but American vessels, it becomes necessary to engage passage many months in advance, and even then the service is irregular and unsatisfactory. There are numerous foreign vessels touching at the islands, and infrequently passengers passage on them and pay the \$200 fine that is levied against the vessel, instead of remaining over for days, and perhaps weeks, to take passage on an American ship.

The same influences, which make travel so difficult and vexatious, also interfere with the free movement of freight traffic to and from the Islands. It is possible to handle the export and import trade of the islands with Europe, on any kind of vessel which offers freight space for the business, but if the Hawaiian desires to buy or sell with the United States, he must patronize only an American vessel, no matter what delays may be encountered in the proceeding. As a result of this difficulty of doing business with the United States, a scant five per cent of the population of our island dependency are of American stock, while twenty per cent are Europeans, and the remainder Aslatic and Polynesian. Until we remove some of the trade obstructions which hamper trade and travel-between our Pacific possessions, almost to the point of impossibility, neither the islands nor this country will develop the traffic which is warranted by the re-SOUTCES.

In return for streets which the Southern Pacific wishes vacated for the approaches to the Oregon-street bridge, the railroad should make reasonable concessions to the city One of these should be free passage over the terminal grounds for the Broadway bridge. Another should e concession of passage or transit of the cars of other railways over the new bridge, on payment of a reason-Certainly the proposed able rate. bridge at Oregon street will be a factor of vast importance in the development of the city, but the concession gan to appear that a town or city will be of corresponding value to the railroad, too. Proper regulation of the entrances and exits at the terminals of the bridge ought also to be reserved to the city. . Whatever conditions may be required for improve ment and maintenance of freest possible movement between the two parts of the city separated by the should be insisted on and embodied in the grant of user to the railroad.

The income from resources should go to the states in which the resources are situated. Always heretofore the Government has sold its lands, and the states have taken jurisdiction over the property, encouraged its develop-ment, taxed it as it grew in value and permitted the upbuilding to go Now, it is proposed to change on. this policy, pinch and check our newer states, refer everything Washington, have the titles held there, compel payment there for use of our resources here, and make it impossible for the man who would develop the new resources of our states to own anything. It is a policy against which there should be universal protest from the West. What's the use of advertising our resources nd urging people to come and develop them, if the Government is to put a stop to the whole business?

Many persons, they say, are holding cold storage goods till prices go up. It may be so. But presently they can hold them no longer. Likewise many persons are holding lands and town lots till prices go up; and never is it possible to satisfy the ravenous man for "more." Again, great numbers are withholding labor till prices go These are merely like the rest. What is the regulation of it all? The ancient law of demand and supply. Enforcement of it comes through what men and women call hard times. Then the other extreme. But there is one maxim that will tend to regulation of everything, namely, keep out of debt. You needn't think it a notion of The Oregonian newspaper. Go back to Franklin for it, if you think the old philosopher better

The Springwater man who informed on his boy for sending an obsectionable valentine to him was properly turned down by the Federal authorities. Instead of trying to send his son to a reformatory institution, the old gentleman might take a postgraduate course himself

The last survivor of the garrison that surrendered with Major Anderson in 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired on, died in Erie, Pa., Saturday. Some one should convey the news to Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, as additional evidence that the Civil War

The local drunkard, who served by mistake two days on the Linuton rockplie after his friends had paid his fine, would better ask for a transfer to the water-wagon, or at least confine himself to buttermilk.

It is not probable that "Uncle Joe" will be retired from public life. His district will continue to send him to Congress as long as he asks it, or willing. But probably he will not be Speaker again.

It is gratifying to learn that Senator Tillman is recovering. There is hope that he may be fully restored -except as to the limitations which aphasla may impose on his violent speech.

Fifty-two bridal couples, steamship sailing from New York for the Bermudas Saturday, made a blissful spectacle. We all hope no accident happens. Smokeless fire is the latest. It will

corporation. It must have been a hard Winter on the bug pests, also; so let us re-

probably be exploited by a stockless

"Land-frauders" are not now so indignant about the long delay of their Best Men Will Be Nominated.

Silver Lake Leader Sentiment is fast gaining in the Repub Hean party in favor of the assembly to place tickets in the field for both and county officers. We are glad to see this and believe it to be one of the best moves that could have been made, and the editor of the Leader heartily indorses the proposition.

dorses the proposition.

The suggestion of a ticket by the assembly does in no way do away with the primary law now in force, and the suggested or recommended candidates will have to get up a petition and stand for the primary election as if no assembly had been called. It neither deprives any aspiring individual wishing to present his name to the people at the primaries as a candidate for any office from doing so the same as if no assembly had been called. The assembly if rightfully carried out simply places the strongest and best qualified men geographically considered before the people according to the delegations opinion representing the assembly.

Revolutionary heroes as "ne'er do wells," "degenerates" and "looters and betrayers of public trusts."

The book contains 500 pages and the statement that in Virginia the Revolutionary movement of poor white trash, or "Crackers," led by Patrick Henry, was against the planter aristocracy. It was only very deliberately, Mr. Stark says, that Washington identified himself with the "disunionist" cause.

As for Patrick Henry, Mr. Stark declares that he was one of the most unreliable of men. Byron called him a forest-born Demosthenes, and Jefferson, wondering over his career, exclaimed: "Where he get that torrent of language is inconceivable; I have frequently closed

Let us have an assembly by all means as we believe it will give us men to stand for nomination in the primaries that the people will bave confidence in, and that the official positions will be divided up ver the county more equitably and just-than can otherwise be done under our esent system.

Curb on Petty Office-Seckers.

Hood River Glacier. The Republican state committee has oted to call an assembly which will rec-mmend candidates to the consideration of the part+ at the subsequent primaries This plan, we hope, will succeed in its purpose, which is to re-unite the Repubcan party in the state of Oregon. It delegates from the precincts an opportudity to stand upon a platform to be dopted by these same representatives rom the precincts and thus preserve the ntegrity of a united party. In the place of having numerous candidates all standing on their own little pet platforms, which represent personal opin-ion rather than party thought, the voter will be able to select a group of candi-dates pledged to work for and carry out certain recorded principles. May the as-sembly succeed.

All Is Harmony.

Gervais Star.

The assembly plan is started by the State Republican Committee and the day for its primaries are set. That it will be a success is undenied. The Republican party will soon be in working order and as powerful as ever. A state and county Republican ticket will be placed in the field and carried to a successful. the field and carried to a succ

Republicans Want Assembly.

Grants Pass Observer. It is quite clear that the great major y of Republicans in Oregon are strong-in favor of holding assemblies for the hoosing of candidates for recommendaon to the voters at the primary election ext September

Curing Helter-Skelter Politics. Gervals Star.

No more helter-skelter for Republiand stronger and more useful party along party lines backed by principles. And best of all run by Republicans.

Restores Republican Party.

Grants Pass Observer.
This action renews the Republican party in Oregon, and makes it again an rganized political power.

CUT TIMBER; START A NEW CROP. Abolish Faddism and Formulate a Sane

Timber-Tax, Urres Writer. PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 19 .- (To Editor.)—Why not perpetuate the tim-ber supply, as we perpetuate the grain or hay supply? Just let it alone. Neither hinder by Federal "protection" nor destroy by local taxation. Let men raise timber, men who make money at it. Of course, no true believer in con-servation would think of raising tim ber himself. That would involve local, not universal conditions. His free fancy roves toward suspension of the law of supply and demand. The idea of Mr Pinchot risking the good money left him by his father in raising timber is

preposterous. As well expect Dr. Par-des cr J. N. Teal to build a dam. Why should not the timber be cut as soon as possible, and a new crop started? A perfectly normal perpetua-tion of timber is, of course, unsatisfac-tory to faddists. Why should not timber owners demand taxation that will permit them to renew their timber?
When Oregon shall tax timber-producing land exactly as other lands and
property are taxed, then we can with
reason ask the Federal Government to

dispose of the National forests.

Timber owners do not demand their constitutional rights. The Oregon constitution requires that "all taxation shall be equal and uniform." The true tax on timber land, equal and uniform with the tax on other land, can be com puted from the average yearly growth and its present value. Average growth (1% M feet per year per acre), at present value (\$2 per M feet), should bear the average ratio of crop to land value (1 to 6, since wheat, a \$10 per acre crop, grows on land worth \$60). The true assessment, therefore, is \$3 per true for land on which timber is the acre for land on which timber is the best crop, and the true tax about 5 cents per acre. We simply pilfer from posterity by collecting 20 cents to \$1

Timber is taxed before harvest. other crop bears a tax burden. Any tax, however small, upon one growing crop, discourages that crop so long as all other crops are untaxed. Either tax all crops along with timber, or exempt timber along with all other

The Ladles Always Welcome.

Jordan Valley Express.

A. Byrd and his best girl favored the Express with a call Friday last. Mr. Byrd wished to show the young lady how the mechanical operations were conducted in the publication of a great conducted in the publication of a great light of the publication of a great conducted in the publication of the great conducted in the publication of the great conducted in the great conducted i religious paper and she took an intelli-gent observation of the works. The lady was Miss Gladys Schas. She promsed to call again at the "newsenpaper" office when more wheels were going round.

On Delicate Ground. Washington Star. "Father," sald Little Rollo, "what is a

"A democracy, my son, is a form of government in which all the people—look here, Rollo, you'll have to wait till W. J. Bryan gets back. I don't know what he'd say if he thought anybody else assumed to explain just what a democracy is."

"Not So Darned Unanimous." Gervais Star.

being given, as the jury failed to agree.
The vote was polled at eleven for guilty and one for acquittal. The prosecution will at once retry the case. The verdict was not unexpected, but the majority was smaller than any one expected.

More Cost, More Worth. Washington Star. An advance in the price of Bibles may attach gerater importance to

scriptural writings.

For Morgan's Collection St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

J. Pierpont Morgan might indulge his taste for antiques by purchasing the cold storage supply of eggs.

Franklin Robbed Mails!

New York Times. James Henry Stark, of Boston, has written a book called "The Loyalists of Massachusetts and the Other Side of the American Revolution," which refers to Samuel Adams and John Hahcock as defaulters and thieves, and classes other Revolutionary heroes as "ne'er do wells." "degenerates" and "looters and betrayers

is inconceivable; I have frequently closed my eyes while he spoke, and when he who done asked myself what he had said without being able to recollect a word of it." Mr. Stark also recalls the circumstance that Henry failed as a storekeeper before he said: "Give me liberty or give me death."

Samuel Adams, Mr. Stark says, was another "ne'er do well." He quotes a let-ter of Adams to prove that he was a de-faulter, and as tax collector of Boston did

"torrent of coarse and profane abuse upon the soldiers, astonishing even in its echoes across the century," while it compares the Boston Tea Party with "the so-called respectable mob which on the so-called respectable mob which on the ing facilities. Six and eight years hence, lith day of August, 1834, destroyed the when this year's newcomers begin going Charlestown convent, and a year later nearly killed Garrison and made the Jail will be even more insistent. This year's his only safe place of refuge. Had slavery triumphed, that mob would at this day be the object and subject of popular glorifi-

orporation begged and entreated him stork. or make restitution, and even threatened o prosecute him, and it was only after

Benjamin Franklin, when 67 years old, was dismissed from the office of Deputy Postmaster-General of the Colonies beause he stole letters from the mail. He England and dismissed from the servce. The reference is, of course, to the sistoric incident of the so-called "Hutchnson letters.' Mr. Stark was born in London, but came

to this country when 9 years old. He is the author of several books, resides in Dorchester, is president of the British Charitable Association, vice-president of the Victorian Club, and a member of the New England Historical Genealogical So-

The Hermann Jury.

Weston Leader. This paper believes that Hermann's guilt was not clearly enough established in a court of law to justify conviction, and that banishment to private life for the remainder of his years is punishment

Ten years ago Hermann would have een acquitted by the jury without leavconviction shows the present attitude of the public mind. These jurors voted against a lax and discredited system rather than Hermann. They voted for the These jurors voted new and encouraging theory that a pub- to hold the increase and soon the It is this theory that keeps Ballinger the stew. It means the dawning of a better day. But it should not, and fortunately did not, lead to the conviction of \$400,000 is needed this year and for nately did not, lead to the conviction of Binger Hermann on insufficient evidence.

Juror Selkirk saw more clearly than his colleagues. He saw that it was unjust to make a single victim answer for the crimes of an outworn system, when a reasonable doubt remained in his favor. In the Leader's view he saw rightly, and his fellow-jurors were carried away by a praiseworthy but indiscriminating sentia praiseworthy but indiscriminating senti

per acre

such as to warrant such division, and that Mr. Hermann should have been acquitred. The way the matter now stands many people will be led to believe that Mr. Hermann had a part in the Blue Mountain forest reserve conspiracy, but those who know him best are sure that he did not. Their faith in his integrity and honesty has not been shaken in this jury division, and all of his old friends in this part of Oregon are sure that if the matter comes up for another trial, as it now seems likely, Binger Hermann will emerge from the trying ordeal completely vindi
Roseburg 1

There was est the integration and the proposes to rectain sill this vascant and incapable of cultivation under sclentific methods in vogue through dry-farming. Senator Bourne proposes to rectain sill this vast area by a bill that he will place before Congress soon."

Twenty millions of acres is some land. Almost one-third of the state, including our forests, or one-haif, excluding to our forests.

The entire area, forests comits of Maille.

There was est the jury division, and all of his old friends in this part of Oregon are sure that if the matter comes up for another trial, as it now seems likely, Binger Hermann will emerge from the trying ordeal completely vindi-

There was evidently one smart may on the jury, a man with the courage of his convictions. We hondr him.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt

Portland Advocate.

A fact that cannot be denied is that the

A fact that cannot be denied is that the colored people, high and low, the ignorant and the educated ones, call one another "nigger," "coon" and "shine." But just as soon as a white person calls one of them a "nigger" or a "coon" they get mad and swell up. Colored people must first learn to respect themselves if they give other people to respect them. Store wish other people to respect them. Stop that nefarious habit of calling one another such dirty names as "coon, 'nigger" and "shine."

Dog in Coyote-Trap. Dufur Dispatch.

K. S. Houser's terrier dog was blown to pieces by a dynamite bomb last week. Mr. Houser has the bombs placed about on his ranch so that they will help ex-terminate the coyotes that bother his These bomb traps were invented sheep. These bomb traps were inv by a Tygh Valley man last Winter.

One Editor Pleased.

pay days included

country of ours is not modern France the onslaught, and while this annual light further details of the workings REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY LAUDED. ALAS FOR OUR FOREFATHERS. BABIES ARE BIG CITY BOOMERS. Hancock Was Smuggler and Defaulter; Stork Rivals Railroads in Adding to

Portland's Census. Foremost of Portland's citizens who are adding to the city's greatness are the bables. It is doubtful whether even the real estate dealers surpass the energy of the stork mites in building up this New York of the Pacific Northwest

Race suicide, rampant 10 years ago when Uncle Sam made his census, preliminary to President Receivelt's doctrine. will show itself a banished evil this year when Seneca Beach gets done with Uncle Sam's newest round-up of adults, juven iles and midgets.

More than three times as many stork visits will be recorded in this year of grace as were credited to earth's orbit of 1900 in the Oregon metropolis. The whole city census is expected to show twice or twice and a half, the enumeration of 1900. In other words, the larger ratio of newcomers belongs, rather, to the credit of the home crop than to that of the Pullman cars,

Taxpayers feel that something of the kind has taken place, because the city schools will spend three times as much money this year as they did 10 years ago, teachers' salaries will cost three times as much, also fuel and accessories generally. But more than 10 times as other "ne'er do well." He quotes a let-ter of Adams to prove that he was a de-faulier, and as tax collector of Boston did not make proper returns of taxes, his bondsmen paying \$5000. When taxpayers came to view this year's budget in Portland they saw that more than one-third of their payments would go into the common schools. Now they see the reason is that the occupants product of bables-about 2300-will be 70 roomsful, when they begin the learning, six years hence. W mortality rate will cut into the grop a

cation."

Mr. Stark says John Hancock was the owner of the sloop Liberty, which was seized for smuggling, and even asserts that one-fourth of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were bred to trade or to the command of ships. More than one of them, and adds, was branded with the epithet of "smuggler."

As treasurer of Harvard College, he declares Hancock received college funds amounting to upward of £15,200. Hancock, too, says Mr. Stark, proved to be a defaulter. He tells how "for 20 years the corporation begred and entreated him."

Imprintity rate will cut into the crop a little, still, the loss will be made more than good by Pullman-car additions to the Juvenile population.

These additions are large, too-probably not less than one-fourth the younger element. Last year's school census gave the number of children of 4 and 5 years of age as 4127. The total number of births four and five years before that—in 1904 and 1905—was 2524. So that about 1000 of the 4127 children of that year, came to Portland on the cars. The others arrived, evidently, on the wings of the stork.

Evidently Nature thinks she needs to prosecute him, and it was only after his death, in 1783, that his heirs made restitution to the college."

Josiah Quincy is quoted as saying it "would have been grateful to pass over in silence the extraordinary course he pursued in his official relation to Harvard College had truth and the fidelity of his tory permitted."

Mr. Stark also submits evidence that Torional Franklin, when Weuts there is more work waiting for male longs than female. Last year in Portland, 184 more boy bables than girl bables added their note to the promotion chorus. The following table promotion chorus. The following table represents the births by sex in this city, in the course of the decade:

Year, 1900 1901 1902 1903 910 (estimated).....

In the ten-year period, during which 18,272 births were recorded, the deaths umbered 14,199, so that the net gain, by natural increuse, to the city's population was more than 4000. If the entire growth of the city in the same

period was 100,000, it appears that 96 per cent of Portland's not increase has come on the railroads and 4 per cent on the birth returns. But even so, the youngsters have made themselves felt more than any other class of citizens. Fifty new schoolrooms must be added every year then not long thereafter, probably

Teachers ... 634,200 Janitors ... 62,224 Officers ... 13,550

Yet Senator Bourne proposes "to re-claim all of this wast area by a bill!" Does the foxy Senator think he can make

the people believe any such guff as that? Will Reunite the Party.

Hood River News. The action in calling the assembly eunites the organization throughout the state, establishing it on a basis that is representative and insuring to it its presign and influence in the affairs of the Nation. Without attempting to abrogate the provisions of the primary law its tendency will be

to suggest, provide and support can-didates best fitted to assume the duties A Fox Reply.

Westminster Gazette.

One of the most caustic replies ever made during an election campaign was that of Fox when he called at a shop during one of his candidatures. The shopman happened to be a rabid opponent. Taking hold of a piece of rope, he said, savagely: "Vote for you! I'd asoner hang you with this rope!" Very interesting," remarked Fox, blandly, examining the cord. "A family relic, I presume."

didates best fitted to assume the duties of political office.

Mr. Cake's suggestions as to constitution of the assembly were very fully carried out by the committee to success, or not at all. If this cannot win, the case is hopeless. "A mero 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 liberal way, is the only remedy.

and liberal way, is the only remedy. Primary Facts.

New York Herald.

New York Herald.

New forms of taxation are constantly being devised, but the higher they go the louder the non-paying ones lift another cry against the cost of things. Industry must make a profit over its taxes, just the same.—Denver Republican.

Those with no tangible property to tax are, as our Colorado contemporary says, usually anxious to tax all who Cleveland Leader.

This is a fine little month: only 28 days—
groundhog day. Valentine's, Lincoln's birthday, Washington's birthday and four only by their objections as consumers to paying when the time comes.