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FORTLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1910

DIRECTION OF LEGISLATION. Whether or not it is intended that the new House committee on rules shall be a sort of "cabinet." with a function like that of the Cabinet that directs the course of legislation and government in England, such very nearly would be its practical effectpurpose it promises shall be if the carried out. In the British government the Cabinet is practically a committee of Parliament, which must have the approval of the majority of the house. Yet the members are not directly elected by the Commons. They are brought into office partly by their own talents, partly by their standing or rank as party men, partly by efficiency which they have shown or may be supposed to possess in the conduct of the business of the House. The act of the King in appointment of the Premier is merely formal. The Prime Minister practically elects himself, by making himself the leader of his party and winning success at the polls for it. In like manner other members of the Cabinet practically appoint themselves, by commending themselves to their party by their preeminent ability or by making themselves leaders of important sections of their party. The British Cabinet then is a committee on policy and measures. The committee on rules of our House of Representatives, deciding what measures may "go," has a func-tion not very different; and the "insurgents" say that by throwing the Speaker off the committee they will

bring legislation more directly under control of the House itself. Behind the action of the represent atives, in either country, party life and party organization are assumed. It is said, however, that the "insurgents" in the House at Washington, or some of them, are proposing a rule that the Speaker shall not be chosen because he is a party man, and that even he is not necessarily to be a member of the House. This innovation is not likely to be accepted. The Democrats will not wish to hamper themselves by the precedent, and the Republicans of the "old guard" will find help from them in rejection of it.

Political life in both countries rests on the assumption that the voters and bearing the Oregon label shall be strictly honest both in quality and their representatives will continue to act mainly in two organic political parties. This seems to be necessary quantity. consequence in countries where the representative system is in full control. In Germany parties split into small bodies, chiefly because the auccess of no one party would carry with it control of the executive head. In Great Britain twenty-five years ago there was a situation in close parallel with that of the present time. In 1885 an occurred which gave the election House of Commons 334 Liberals, 250 The Oregonian, that does not under-Conservatives and \$6 Home Rule members, of whom Parnell then was leader. Thus there were three parties, neither of which commanded a majority of the votes. The Conservatives, who at that time held the executive offices, resigned them to the Liberals. Then, as now, the Irish demanded as a condition of alliance with either party that a law should he enacted giving to Ireland a separate legislature having jurisdiction over local affairs. Mr. Gladstone and a portion of the Liberal party, having decided to accede to the demands of the Irish members, brought in a bill for Home Rule in Ireland. All the Irish members voted with Gladstone, but nearly an equal number of the Chicago to such an extent that the Liberal members deserted him, and he went to defeat. Evidently now water-carrier absorbed the rate from Asquith finds a difficulty in bringing his party solidly up to the demand of the Irish members, and hesitates to risk the direct effort. As Home Rule for Ireland in Gladstone's time led to a division of the Liberal party, it may again. Finding he could do nothing on his main issue, Gladstone dissolved the Parliament, appealed to the country and was hadly beaten. The next House consisted of 316 Conservatives, 192 Liberals, 86 Irish members fol lowing the leadership of Parnell, and 76 Liberal Unionists, so-called, who still refused to act with the main body of their party on the one important rail rate. question. These last finally fell in with the Conservatives, who organ ized a government and proceeded with The like may not occur business. now again, since the conditions are quite different; yet it is evident that the Liberal leaders are not sure of the adherence of the whole body of heir members on the main issue. Will our politics soon probably fall into a state similar to this, where no single party can accomplish its will, or put its policy into action? The Democratic party, restored to power. may come nearer to agreement than the Republican party now appears likely to do; for reminder of the pledges of the party in its platform of 1908, and the urgency of the President, are alike without power, with a much shorter mileage. far, to bring about any important result, or even any manifestation of disposition to make serious effort. There are a great many things in this world that are easy enough to accomplish after one knows how. Just actual transactions that freight at present aviators are soaring through the air in all parts of the world in heavier-than-air machines, while the Wright brothers are subject to criticism because they are endeavoring to ston such soarers. Yet if there is pro about double that figure. tection afforded by our patent laws, it would seem that the Wrights had been wronged. For many years these gen juses plodded along in poverty, working on their airship and ignoring the scorn and derision of their practical neighbors who had no faith in their possible solution of the mystery of the, which have been conferred here by grade" is mere nonsense.

air. No sooner had success crowned their efforts than from all parts of the world appeared an army of imitators who bodily appropriated the plans on which the Wrights had spent a lifetime of hard work and self-denial. These imitators may be within their rights in building aeroplanes "not exactly like the Wrights," but a fairminded public would like to see the original Inventors profit by their skill.

### WE CONSERVE.

During the eleven months ended March 1, 1910, no less than 86,488 citizens of the United States settled in Canada, where the lands are not shut up, on pretense of "conservation."\* Let us ask, meantime, what greated conservation or more perfect conser-

vation of lands there can be than settlement of them by people who make homes? But we have an official class who

think differently. They draw salaries for driving people to Canada. Great is the inward mystery of conservation. and great, is humbug!

## DEFECTIVE APPLE PACKING.

President W. K. Newell, of the State Board of Horticulture, and his colleagues who went to Washington to help defeat the Lafean bill, had an embarrassing experience which they might have escaped if all our apple growers were as honest as some of them are. The Lafean bill, as every orchardist knows, is a contrivance of certain Eastern fruitgrowers to put the Pacific Coast at a disadvantage in marketing apples. It seeks to compel the use in interstate shipments of a larger box than is common here on the pretense that the Oregon box does not contain a full bushel and therefore defrauds the purchaser. Naturally Mr. Newell met this accusation by offering to prove by actual demonstration that the Oregon standard box contains a full bushel. For this puroose he took some boxes of apples with him to Washington. They had been properly packed, as apples should be, and before the Congressional committee the contents were measured and the bushel was there. The box was short not one poor frac-

tion of a cubic inch. So far so good. There was nothing in this to embarrass Mr. Newell. On the contrary it was quite a triumph for him, and no doubt he indulged in a smile at the seeming discomfiture of his foes. But he smiled a moment The committee sent out soon. into the open market and bought some Oregon apples which had boxes of been packed by persons less conscientious than Mr. Newell, and when they measured they fell short of were bushel in every instance. Naturally the president of the State Board of

Horticulture suppressed his smile of triumph for the time being. This incident does not decide the matter one way or the other, but it makes things more difficult for those who would like to secure justice for our honest fruitgrowers. If in the end the Lafean bill passes and the Coast is put at a disadvantage in the market, it will be the fault of those persons who yield to the temptation of coining a penny at the cost of future dollars by improper packing of their apples. The fruitgrowers unions all over the state should emphasize this point and if possible bring it about that every box of apples

# SPOKANE'S RATE TROUBLE.

The Oregonian prints today a com-munication from Mr. W. Doland, of Spokane, on the terminal rate question. With the utmost respect for Mr. Doland, whose friendliness for arise against false and foolish and Portland has been expressed on more dishonest expedients in politics, emthan one occasion, The Oregonian ployed in the name of reform. There must state that it is Spokane, and not are two classes or three in this business-one of craft, a second of gullistand the economic conditions which bility, a third of a foolish and impracgive Portland a lower freight rate ticable enthusiasm. than interior cities ever can secure. Meantime in Indiana everybody Mr. Doland admits that "we recognize who wants liquor, even in "dry" terthat from the Atlantic seaboard to ritory, gets it. In Oregon practically the same: and, moreover, in Oregon the Pacific coast there is water competition, and we have so stipulated in the state practically has been turned our rate case, but we are asking the over to the Democratic party, against same rates to Spokane as Portland the political principles and purposes and Seattle receive from Chicago and of the majority, by a system and all interior points where there is no series of juggles, pretendedly in acwater competition whatever."

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1910.

lege is designed to instruct atudents in nature. Eventually Spokane will rec-

ognize the impregnable position of this city, and the necessity of working with Portland for lower distributive rates out of Coast terminals. The Oregonian is in full accord with Mr. Doland in his statement that "the greater the growth of Spokane and Eastern and Central Washington the larger city you will have in Portland." The Oregonian, however, believes that this growth will be best promoted by utilizing natural trade routes and conditions instead of attempting the creation of unnatural conditions and endeavoring to force the transportation companies to recognize them IT IS "THE GAME." In Indiana there is continuous fight on the form of prohibition known as local option. Just before the general

election of 1908 the Governor of the state, J. Frank Hanly, called a special session of the Legislature for the purose of forcing enactment of a option law. Both parties were fighting shy of it. The Governor was a Republican; the Legislature was Republican, and the chief Republican strength was in the local option or prohibition counties. Governor Hanly called the Legislature together, in special session, because he believed.

if the opportunity then presented were lost, no act to provide for local pro hibition would or could be passed for years to come, if ever. In the Legislature the Republican majority, though large, was not disposed to pass the and there were many dissenters for Indiana has many brewers and distillers, and a heavy liquor trade in principal\*cities, and many correlated industries. But Democratic members from "dry" counties helped to pass the bill. Of course it alienated from the Republican party the entire liquor Interest of the, state; but the Demo cratic prohibitionists, who had helped to pass the bill, remained with their party-though the whole liquor trade had gone over to it :--- and the result was that the Democrats elected the Governor of Indiana, carried the Legislature, elected eleven of the thirteen

members of Congress, and won a seat in the United States Senate. The electoral vote of the state was pulled through for Taft by the skin of the teeth only, though all other Northern States were carried for him by overwhelming majorities.

But the Democrats, though winning the Legislature and electing the Governor, on the issue of opposition to the local option act, were too crafty, perhaps one should say too cowardly, to repeal the act, which the voters who had given them their victory expected them to do. The question is now at the front again. Republican prohibitionists insist on declaration in favor of the local option act, and may be expected to carry it by their vote in the state convention. The Democratic convention will dodge it; the entire influence of the liquor trade will again be thrown to the Democratic and against the Republican

party; there will be another Democratic state administration in Indiana; there will be another Democratic Legislature and a second Democratic Senator, and very probably the Republicans will not elect a single member to the House of Representatives out of the thirteen.

But all this, and the ilke of this, is part of the play or juggle of politics. in one state or another. In Oregon the juggle presents its own varia--chief among which are oppo sition to conference among the men of the majority party before the pri-

mary, for suggestion of candidates, and effort to make men swallow "statement one." There is no need There is no need of unhappiness about it, perhapsexpent us the indimnation wi

agriculture and the mechanic arts, as we have said. If the public schools gave young people any preparatory instruction in these subjects, then the college might begin higher up than it does; but as a matter of fact the public schools give most of their time to literary branches, so that their graduates go to Corvallis without even the rudiments of what they wish to learn. It is necessary, therefore, for the college to do the best it can with them, and the faculty very sensibly builds from the foundation instead of beginning at the rooftree. An engineering student who does not know the rudiments of his subject must learn them, no matter whether he is at Eugene or Corvallis, and one may very reasonably guess that the pre liminary branches taught are about the same at one school as at the other, though they may go by different The only way to elevate the names grade of the applied sciences at either

of the state institutions is to lay the foundations for them in the public schools.

The "American visible" supply of wheat yesterday for the first time since the corresponding week in 1902 showed an increase. The amount was \$22,000 bushels, and it brings the total up to 27,620,000 bushels, a total which is still 9,000;000 bushels less than on the corresponding date a year ago. The increase at a time when there is always a steady decrease in supplies would indicate that the farmers who have been holding back their grain for expected higher prices have at last decided to let go of some of their stock before the 1910 crop begins to make too favorable a showing. The "visiwas not the only bearish feature ble" yesterday, for there was an increase of more than 2,000,000 bushels in quantities on passage, and world's shipments were 2,000,000 bushels greater than last week. Unless the chinchbug gets busy very soon, the wheat market may become topheavy.

The Stuslaw, Yaquina and Alsea Rivers are promised direct communication with Portland by means of the gasoline schooner Wilhelmina, which will be placed on the run this week With the exception of Yaquina, the coast ports to be reached by this new carrier have practically no communication with the outside world except by rough trall and an occasional sloop or small schooner from adjacent ports better supplied with transportation facilities. Establishment of this service will be highly advantageous to the many settlers who have already entered the isolated regions, and it will also invite others. In the development that always follows transportation facilities to any part of Portland's territory this city will naturally come in for a full share. Every possible encouragement should be given the new enterprise.

The increased cost of living has apparently not yet reached the limits to which it may soar later. Advices from New York report formation of a new syndicate which is to take over the newly-discovered diamond mines in German Southwest Africa. Formation of this new syndicate enables three ompanies to control all of the world's production of diamonds, and an effort will undoubtedly be made to regulate the supply so that there will not be a slump in the market. The promoters of the new syndicate say that, while the suply of diamonds is greater than ever, there is also a greater demand.

This pleasing economic situation may prevent the poor man from buying a large supply of diamonds until another 1907 panic hits the country. If this should happen, diamonds and auto-

### WHY REPULICANS WERE BEATEN That Masachusetts Congressional Elec tion Clearly Explained.

Chicago Tribune, Ind. Rep.

Mr. Buchanan, 'he Republican candidate, was not popular with the Republican voters. He had managed to steal the nomination away from the man the majority wanted as a candidate. He had been campaign manager for Governor Douglas when the latter had defeated the Republican nominee, a popular citizen of the district. There was fear that if he ware elected to fill the vacancy he would demand and get, in accordance with precedent, the nomina tion for the next full term. So it seemed wiser to will him off at once.

While Buchanan would assuredly have run again if elected, Foss prom ised positively that he would not. As there is a good-sized Republican majority in the House, it was felt that the election of Foss could do no harm. In deed, many considered him a better Republican than his opponent. Usually party men who are disgrun

tled show their displeasure by fahing o vote. They did that in 1888 and in 1904, but there fas for a special elec

tion a heavy vote in the Fourteenth district. It was larger than it would otherwise have been because\_ of the wish of so many Republicans to get rid of a candidate who was intensely distasteful to them.

## New York Sun, Rep.

Many things contributed to the remarkable success of Mr. Foss on Tuesday. Not the least of them was the un popularity on several counts of William R. Buchanan among Republican voters. He gave a liberal sum to William L. Douglas' campaign for Governor, tool an active part in it, and after the election became his secretary. The editor of a Republican paper, Mr. Buchanan had been weak-kneed in the faith, and to cap the climax the manner of his nomination to Congress had left a bad taste in the mouth. Influential Republicans openly descried him during the brief contest. The landslide began at

once. In a word, Mr. Buchanan was regarded as more of a Democrat than : Republican. On the other hand, Eugene N. Foss was a strong magnet to discontented Republicans, for until last Fall when he accepted the Democratic nom-Ination for Lieutenant-Governor, he had called himself a Republican all his life. By many he was regarded as more of a Republican than a Democrat. Sc much for the personality and past of

s active under the surface in Massachusetts, and the sentiment for reciprocity with Canada is very strong and by no means new. Of this spirit Mr. Foss was a vigorous exponent before he turned Democrat, and reciprocity has been his hobby for a long time. He was shrewd enough to see that, though there might be several causes of high prices, the voters put most of the blame ipon the tariff, and so Mr. Foss talked further revision 15 times a day in a many places. He flooded the district

with "literature" and audaciously promised relief when he got to Congress. A manufacturer himself, that fact had weight in a manufacturing district. Hence, for these various reasons, the landslide. Credit must be given Mr. Foss for his perspicacity, boldness and energy.

# "D-N" RULED NOT TO BE BAD.

### Surrogate and Jury Agree That Explosive Is "Harmless Adjective."

### AS A SPOKANE WAN SEES IT. Pranscontinental Rate Question From the Interior Viewpoint.

SPOKANE, Wash., March 24 .- ('To the Editor.)-In reading a late issue of The Oregonian, I found myself greatly hopored by being the subject of an editorial in your columns. I certainly consider it an honor for an humble individual like

myself to be in this way recognized by the foremost newspaper of the North Pacific Coast. I admit I am a pioneer in the freight agitation to get justice for Spokane and at this date am chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee for our state Commerce Committee for our Chamber of Commerce in handling the Spokane rate case. May I transgress a little on your space by stating our position, which I hardly believe you unerstand?

Spokane is not asking for terminal freight rates from the Atlantic seaboard to Spokane. We recognize that from the Atlantic seaboard to the Pacific Coast there is water competition and we have so stipulated in our rate case; but we are asking for the same rates Spokane as Portland and Seattle repoints where there is no water comp tition whatever. We are 400 mil nearer the base of supplies. In o miles maganimity, characteristic always of Spokane and her citizens, we are will ig to pay the same freight rate from Chicago to Spokane that Portland pays, 400 miles away. We are perfectly will-ing on our part, to give your fair city an equal chance with us for the trade of the Inland Empire country. We spree

in our rate case to pay the divisions, so

called, from Eastern citles to Chicago-that is, imposing on us a higher freight rate from Eastern citles to Spokane than to Portland on all articles that come by rall. You must admit, in fair play, that we are certainly entitled to as low freight rates as Portland from all points where there is no water com-

I am a frequent visitor to your prosperous city and a great admirer of Portland, where I have a great many personal friends. If I should change my lace of residence from Spokane and

had my option in the matter, I should, of course, take Heaven as first choice, being the only place I know of more desirable than Spokane as a residence. On this earth I know of no place I would rather live in than Spokane first. Portland second. But you will excuse my criticism and receive my suggestion in the good will it is given when I say that for 18 years in our agitation for just freight rates in almost every trial we have encountered opposition from your city. Spokane is trying to build up should try to retard the growth of this country and throw all the barriers it can in the way. I never could understand. The greater the growth of Spokane and Eastern and Central Washington, the larger city you will have in Portland. Could I suggest that if you would

work with us instead of against us it would be of great benefit to your city, I believe. And if this suggestion of a belleve. And if this suggestion oprivate citizen would be taken. I bell time is not far distant when the only bar to your progress is the one at the mouth of the Columbia River, and

There has been no change of heart, There has been no change of heart, eliuer with myself or my associates, We are still contending for just rates for Spokane but we do differ as to the methods suggested to secure these rates. Our case is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission and we expect a decision within 90 days. We are also trying to secure the passage of the Mann amendment to the interstate commerce bill and do not feel that these rates can be secured through an rdinance passed by our Common Council. That is the one difference of opin-lon here, and we are as united as ever in the one purpose of securing justice for Spokane and the Inland Empire

country as regards freight rates. A. W. DOLAND.

## WHERE THE INSURGENTS FAILED.

They Should Have Joined the Democruts, Says This Writer, SPRINGFIELD, Or., March 26 .- (To standing. I sympathize Mortimer Singer, the millionaire deyears' somewhat with the insurgent view or scendant of the sewing-machine inventor, party in Congress, but I believe insurgents have made a miscue in lies with many broken bones in Calro, the victim of an aeroplane accident. Mr. Singer was a pupil of Henri Far-1244 late movement regarding Cannon. Halfway measures generally satisfy nobody and sometimes lead to bad results by man, to whose pupils a number of acci-dents have happened. A "bird man," delaying the natural consequences of party action in a responsible manner. I believe the insurgents have played apropos of this, said at a recent lunch-

# LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Just how naturally some inferences may be drawn was illustrated by a story told the other afternoon by City Clerk Thomas S. Mooney, of Burlington. One evening some time ago, Mr. Mooney said, a man drove up to the residence of a preacher in a small town over in Jersey, and after violently ringing the doorbell told the parson that Bill Bowker's Sally was vio parson that Bill Bowker's Sally was vio-iently sick and wanted him to come right out. The good dominic knew Bill Bow-ker, also his wife, Sally, and, thinking that spiritual advice was wanted, he picked up a prayer-book and accompa-nied the farmer to the wagon. "I am sorry to hear that Sally is sick."

remarked the preacher in a sympathetic tone as he was about to step into the vehicle. "Do you think that her condition

is dangerous"" "Can't tell," replied the farmer: "she has been layin' down in ther stable all ther afternoon."

"Lying down in the stable!" exclaimed the parson with a look of mingled amaze-ment and horror. "What in the world is she doing in a place like that?"

"Why, what do you expect?" was the surprised rejoinder of the farmer, "Where in ther thunderation else would ye keep a mule?

'Oh, I see," smilingly responded the parson, as light suddenly dawned upon him. You have struck the wrong house; what you are looking for is the veterinary phia Telegraph. surgeon who lives next door."-Philadel

Miss Mary Garden, at a toa in Philadel-Aliss Mary Garden, at a ten in reliable phila, praised the skill of the modern cor-set-maker. "It is really wonderful," said Miss Garden, "what this artist can do. I have seen fat old "women, who, from certain aspects, looked like supple girls. It was the corset-maker. And that re-minds me of an answer that I heard in Sunday school when I was a little child. What is It,' our superintendent asked. "that binds us together and makes us better than we are by nature?" "Our cor-sets, sir," piped a wise little girl of 8."-

Kansas City Star. . . . They were gliding round the ballroom to the strains of a soft, dreamy waltz. Suddenly he tripped and fell sprawling

to the floor, carrying a goodly portion of his charming partner's gown. Roars of derive laughter greeted his contortion, and rucfully he extricated himself from the masses of chiffen and

Reaching the side of a gentleman whose

Reaching the side of a gentleman whose face had not assumed even the ghost of a simile, he burst out gratefully: "Sir, you are a gentleman! You are the only man in the rooth who did not grin when I had the misfortune to tear that

lady's dress!'

"Don't thank me, my dear sir!" replied he of the stony stare. "The lady happens to be my wife, and I paid for that dress!" -Answers. . . .

In speaking of the time when the King and Queen of the Hawaiian Islands came tere and then went to Europe, Senator Depew tells this one:

'An incident of this trip," said the Senator, "was one of the rare contribu tions to the sedate movements of history, which promotes good fellowship by add-ing to the gryety of nations. Chickago received the King with impressive corereceived the King with impressive core-monies on his arrival. After a weary day of parades and reviews the then Mayor of the metropolis of the West found a King on his hands. Kings were not in his line, nor was he familiar with their attributes, the customs of court or the method of addrossing them. To re-large bigself of emberging them. Heve himself of embarrassment he drove His Majesty to the leading hotel, and, leaving him in the lobby, said, 'Good afternoon, King; we have had a hard day, and I think you had better go up to your room and wash up

room and wash up.' "When Their Majestics arrived in Lon-don they were entertained by royalty and were guests at Windsor," continued the Senator. "There was a current story at the time." he said, "that at the dinner the Hawalian Queen said to Queen Vic-toria, 'Your Majesty, I am a blood rela-tive.' To the astoniabed inquiry, 'How so?" the Hawalian Oween answered. 'My so?' the Hawalian Queen answered. MY grandfather ats Captain Cook.' ington, D. C. Times.

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both candidates. The spirit of Republican insurgency

cord with the popular will, If Mr. Doland will refer to the tes-Thus, successful politics lies mainly timony given by Manager Jackson, of in the art of thriving on public gulli-billty. It is "the game." Two Senathe American-Hawailan Steamship Company, in the Interstate Commerce tors from Oregon hold their seats by Commission hearing in Spokane, three it, and one from Indiana. Presently years ago, he will note that water also another from Indiana. competition actually did extend to

### EUGENE AND CORVALLIS.

Chicago to New York. After adding Exceptions may justly be taken to the local rate from Portland or Seatsome of the strictures which the Cartle to Spokane, the steamship com-pany was still able to quote a lower negie Foundation authorities seem to have made on the curriculum of the rate than could be made by the rall-Oregon Agricultural College. Their regret that the 'Agricultural College roads. This was not only true of freight originating at Chicago, but and the State University duplicate also at Cleveland, Detroit and other each other's courses in several inmanufacturing centers. When asked stances is shared by every intelligent the basis for the making of these low person. Probably a large majority of rates, Manager Jackson said that they the reflecting taxpayers of the state were usually fixed by the amount of would be glad to see these two indisspace available when the ship was pensable institutions united, but at the nearly ready to sail; and, when this same time it is not supposed by any factor was not considered, the rate body that the union is practicable. For all time to come they will prob was made about 60 per cent of the ably remain as they are, in some par-

The Interstate Commerce Commisticulars supplementing each other, in sion has eliminated all rate competitoo many cases competitors and rivals tion between the railroads, but it is The Carnegie report is disturbed espowerless to interfere with the rates pecially over the engineering courses on the water portion of the haul bewhich are given both at Eugene and tween Chicago and Spokane by way Corvallis, and the statement is made of Portland or Seattle. There is noththat they are of lower grade at the ing theoretical, problematical or unlatter school. A correspondent comjust in the Portland position regarding menting on the situation suggests that this is a proper case for the interven-Spokane on this rate matter. Nature has provided this city and other coast tion of the State Board of Higher ports with a water highway over Curricula. which freight can be transported at Suppose the Board of Higher Curso low a cost that a heavy rail mile-

ricula should take the subject up, what could it accomplish? To abolish age charge on both ends of the route can be absorbed and still permit the the courses in applied science at Euwater carrier to make lower rates gene would simply break up the instl-Like all state universities, than can be made by the rail carrier that of Oregon finds its real strength Without them in the sciences.

To be specific: Grain is carried would perish of inanition. On the between Chicago and New York as low as \$2 per ton. Between Atlantic other hand, the Corvallis Institution ports and Pacific ports, steamers are is obliged to maintain courses in the "mechanic arts" by the law which founded it. The supposition that the now actually engaged in carrying coal for \$2.65 per ton, thus proving by Agricultural College was established be carried from Chicago to the Pasolely to teach agriculture is a very cific coast by way of Atlantic ports common error, but is an error for all at less than \$5 per ton, although the that. The purpose of the school is minimum rate necessary to take the just as much to teach engineering. business away from the railroads is domestic science, architecture and all

the other "mechanic arts" as it is to teach dairying and horticulture. Our Regardless of its sincerity of purpose, Spokane is working on the State Board of Higher Curricula can wrong end of the route if it expects not repeal this Federal statute and secure better rates for the interior. therefore it is far from evident how "The "opposition" of which Mr. Doland their intervention could mend matters. complains is simply an effort on the Again a great deal of the talk about part of Portland to protect the rights

the courses at Corvallis being "of low The col-

mobiles will change owners in large numbers.

Five automobile drivers were an rested last Sunday for exceeding the speed limit on the city streets. Let the good work go on and let no guilty man escape under the cover of the name of "a prominent citizen." The streets are for the use of all-not for the possession of the few

The death of 250 people by fire at a ball in a Hungarian village Sunday night is simply a twentieth-century calamity to point a moral. That many people are never killed at a religious gathering. -

The trolley trouble in Philadelphia is about ended, now that all sympathy strikers have returned to work. It is always thus. To be of effect, there must be results in less than forty-eight hours.

Roosevelt will be at Cheyenne Frontier day with chaps, latigo, sombrero and bandana, to show how he roped the rhino and hippo below the Equator.

The Richmond postoffice robbers who took \$20,000 in stamps and \$100 in money will have a short run of free dom. Stamps are most undesirable loot.

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Some persons should be informed that it is a great deal easier for them de Morgan, who is continuing at 71 a to earn money than to get it out of notable career in fiction that began when John D. Rockefeller.

The aurora borealis was mistaken for the comet in Chicago. New Year's resolutions evidently didn't hold in the Windy City.

A great many persons, mostly Demo. crats, have discovered how well they like Roosevelt-since he ceased to be President.

If scientists could agree on the comet, they might convince ordinary folks that they know something about it.

Jack Cudahy has taken refuge on his father's farm. A good many livestock farmers need a hand like Jack Cudahy.

We should think very much less of Mounts Etna and Vesuvius if they had not spouted about the time T. R. hove in sight.

Maybe Jeffries would go Johnson's ball, if the colored gentleman could not get out of jall any other way.

Hot air pays in New York. Consolidated Gas netted over \$7,000,000 last year at 80 cents.

Some persons don't even give Dr look extra credit for being prince of fakers.

The Lord tempers the weather to the Easter bonnet.

the vice and immorality act of New Jer Surrogate David Young, who was

for asying that Mrs. Nellie Fitz-herbert, of Dover, "talked like a d-n fool," acknowledged he had used the ax-pression, but his counsel insisted that such an expression was not swearing. The jury agreed with him and acquitted Young

Mrs. Fitzherbert testified that she was in Mr. Young's office in Morristown re-cently to get a copy of a will in which she was interested. She read the copy, take and told the surrogate that it was not a true copy. He offered to bet her a dollar

hat it was a true copy. She took the bet and put up her dollar. The copy was compared with the orig-inal, and it was shown that in the copy the word "not" was left out, completel

altering one of the provisions of the will. She won her bet. Later Mrs. Flizherbert visited Mr. Young's office again and taunted him upon

losing the bet. She told him that he "was all right, but in the wrong place." became angry and said: 'You talk like a d-n fool.'

Mr. Young said that he had great provo cation, and merely wished to add em-phasis to an assertion. The expression was merely an adjective intended to con-vey the idea that Mrs. Fitzherbert talked not only like a fool, but like a very big fool-like very much of a fool. He did-not mean that she was a condemned fool. whereas now there is a kind of witches cauldron from which no telling wh will emanate. GEORGE THOMPSON.

## New Indiana Star in Literature.

New York World. John Stevenson Tarkington is about to Professor David, who occupies the chair of geology in the University of Sydney, and who accompanied Sir Ernest Shacklepublish "The Hermit of Capri." He is the newest member of the Indiana group of novelists, but he is 70 years old. He may exchange felicitations with William ton to the Antarctic, has been making some interesting remarks on his discover-les there. The fossil woods he has found

showed that pine forests had hourshad in the vicinity of the South Pole at a remote geological epoch. The coal scams he had discovered suggested the same conclusion. At that time there was more or less continuous land from Australia to the South Pole. The clim-The fruits of genius in literature, in And fraits of genius in interature, in-deed, are very far from being notably to the young. Chaucer was 63 when he wrote "Canterbury Tales." Cervantes finished "Don Quixote" at 68. De Foe produced "Robinson Crusoe" at 58 and ate all over the world was at that period probably much milder than at present.

produced "Robinson Crusce" at 58 and Swift was a year older than that when he presented "Gulliver's Traveis." Victor Hugo was capable of "Les Miserahles" only when he reached the age of 63, and Dr. Johnson did his "Lives of the Peets" at 78. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell wrote his masterpiece, "Hugh Wynne," at 68. The name is legion of the authors who have continued their work in brilliancy up to

and beyond the mark of three score and

## From Fine Clothes to Chickens.

New York Dispatch. Miss Glulia Morosini, the heiress

in for chicken farming in general be sides the raising of incubator chickens which is only a side issue for this par

"Passing of the Idle Rich." Baltimore American.

Hugh W. Ransom, professor of mathe-matics and civil engineering at the Har-vard Summer School, and an assistant inspite of the arguments of his friends to the contrary, that the wealthy classes in structor of mathematics at the university, has gone to work as a laborer at \$1.50 a day for the construction company that is building the Cambridge subway. this country are going to work me and more, and that the idle rich man work more 18

in New York: They tell a story about Farman and nto the hands of the enemy who will take advantage of them and throw his pupils. It seems that a pupil said to Farman one morning, as he turned up his Gnome motor at Issy: oth the insurgents and regulars when 'I had a dream about you last night.

The thing to have done, according to the way they used to do in the old country, was for the insurgents to have gone to the Democrats and made them a proposition like this: If you sir. str.' "'Yes?' said Farman. "'Yes. I dreamed I fell from my bi-plane and died, and descended to the Golden Gate. St. Feter said: "Who are you?" I mentioned my name, and St. Peter summoned the Recording Angel with his book. The book was searched a task time, but in value. will join with us in electing one of our leaders (an insurgent) Speaker, we will join with you and throw out Canlong time, but in vain. """What did you say your name was"" the Recording Angel asked.

non; the rules not to be changed ex-cept the appointment of the committees by a central representative com-mittee or party committees, instead of the Speaker. Then the new combination would have been in position But the Democrats possibly would

Forests at South Pole.

Chicago Journal.

It In the System.

Louisville Courier-Journal

Specialist in Vocation College Work.

French Academy. Miss Gulliver is the president of Rockford College. She was in the first-class, graduated at Smith Col-

lege and has been a ploneer in introduc-ing vocation courses in women's colleges

College Professor Turns Laborer.

Boston Globe

""Why, you've got no business here. You're not due here for another 15 years." ""Mr. Farman sald-" I stammered. ""Oh," interrupted the Recording Anhave refused such a proposition. How-ever, it would have helped the position of the insurgents before the country. gel, "you're a pupil of Farman's, are

you?" "Then he turned to St. Peter and ""Then he turned to St. Peter and grambled: "Better let him h. That what Farman is always upsetting our arrange-ments, though." "-Philadelphia Record. ments, though."

"I repeated it, the place in the book was found, and St. Peter said:

## An Idol "Not to Be Fooled With."

A remarkable idol was brought from Cenviand Plain Dealor. A remarkable idol was brought from Central Africa by a missionary. In its stomach is set a disc-shaped mirror and inside of this is a bunch of herbs of mys-

showed that pine forests had flourished

Inside of this is a bunch of herbs of mys-tical potency. The god is supposed by the natives to be a very powerful one. To offend it would be extremely dangerous. Conse-quenty it is kept at the Smithsonian In-stitution, to which the missionary pre-sented it, in a glass case, where nobody can offer it any indignity. Attached to various parts of its body are spears and darts, by the aid of which the god is supposed to inflict inlury upon persons who deserve to get hurt. The Smithsonian scientists say it would be imprudent to bandle any of these spiky things too frequently, because, for all anybody knows to the contrary, they may be poisoned. be poisoned.

## Fashion Booms St. Bernand Dogs.

London Dispatch. Queen Alexandra, whose fondness for Queen Alexandra, whose fontiness for animals is well known, has wavered in her allegiance to toy dogs of rare breeds, and has purchased a large St. Bernard. This means that St. Bernards will become fashionable pets all over England and their price will rise. An experienced member of the Kennel Chub in London saws that the favor of

An experienced memory that the favor of the St. Bernard will not last long. It is a questionable woman's pet, for its tem-per is not certain, and its clumainers makes it impossible to have it indoors. Chicago Record-Herald. Miss Julia H. Guliver, of Rockford, Ill., has been elected an officer of the

## Really a Self-Made Man.

Baltimore American. The recent prominence in the suffrage discussion at Albany, N. Y., of Dr. Mary Walker recalls one of the claverest remarks that the lamented "Bill" Nyc ever uttered. He described Dr. Mary as "the only self-made man in America.

### New Golden Stream for Caruso.

New York Press. Caruso's new contract from 1912 to 1914, just signed with the Metropolitan company, assures him of an income of at least \$160,000 for the season.

Louisville Courter-Journal. If the approaching campaign is to be fought on lines that will promise real results it is about time to sive up harping on our Uncle Joseph and get down to the bedrock of truth. If neither Mr. Cannon nor Mr. Aldrich had been born the protective system would have reached its present logical development without their aid, and would have fought for the perpetuation of graft with other lieutenants. Radical changes in forms of government, at least in modern history, are effected by revolution and not by assassination. The system and not the man must be destroyed. whose fad a few years ago was spend-ing \$100,000 annually for clothing, has a new hobby now. She is raising incu-bator chicks. Miss Moresini is going

ticular holiday season. Several hundred of the finest chickens obtainable have been purchased for her by Arthur Werner, the manager of the estate, and she is becoming learned in the lo hens.

Frederick Townsend Martin has writ-en a book. He calls it "The Passing of he Idle Rich." Mr. Martin believes, in oming extinct

te was 65