The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advan-

(BY MAIL) (By Carrier.)

Duity, Sunday included, one year..... 8.00 Duity, Sunday included, one month..... 75 How to Remit—Send Postoffice money order, express prier or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Bates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 40 to 50 pages. 4 cents. Foreign postage double rate.

Eastern Business Office-The S. C. Beck with Special Agency-New York, rooms 45-59 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1910

THE PROTEST OF THE WEST. A writer in the Inland Herald (Spe kane) says "the East believes that the West ought to be reforested. Why not reforest the East instead?" Because and only because reform is for your neighbor, not for yourself. Beand only because the purpose of reform is to correct the habits of others, not your own.
The same writer continues (we em

ploy paraphrase and condensation): "We want money, mills, factories, farmers and other good citizens. But a great hue and cry is raised about the Nation losing its wealth of mil-lions, through use of them by enter-prising men, who turn them to ac-count. How about this? Miners went to Alaska and extracted millions and millions of gold, under most difficult and adverse circumstances. The gold had fallen to them by right of their own enterprise and discovery. carried it off to Seattle and spent it in revelry and dissipation. But what then? What was it good for, when conserved,' as it had been for millions of years?"

The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." Yes indeed; but this is idealistic. Why don't these people of the East who call us thieves come out here and open our mines and develop them, work in our forests and cut lumber, clear our lands the plow where necessary, or lead the waters for irrigation where that is necessary, and do something with these natural resources and turn them to account, instead of sitting back in their indolence and insolence, and denouncing as thieves those who are willing to take the chances and to the work, in expectancy of reward? These paragraphs from the source from which we have been drawing have a sound as refreshing as that of falling waters in a desert, viz.

Pinchot and Giavis are the harnies of Western despolation, reinforced by the radical, anti-Government press of the Est. Occasionally a Western paper loins the family of "We' and barks its mightiest, but it has been truly said. There is a Judas in every household."

Judge Ballinger is one of our good citrens; as a member of the bar he is clean, innest, upright and able; as a neighbor we

Traitors they are to the West who turn against such a man. Traitors they are to the great National policy

which has fostered development and made the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific what it is. What an absurdity it is, when the Government spends millions of dollars, in Irrigation improvement, sending out millions of circulars through irrigation bureaus inviting settlers to the West, and at the same time withdrawing all the available lands from settlement, under pretense of holding them for It seems that if the American peo-

are not playing the fool on one ubject, they must be playing the fool now the fad with many, just as illimitable greenbacks and free silver were with other many, aforetime, and as opposition to representative govern-"In a democratic country," says forcible writer, "or in any other, for that matter, no writ of injunction can be sued against the willingness of the people to make fools of themselves." Just now there is no very great matter, but a multitude of small ones, that will serve this purpose. Yet the folly of locking up the natural resources of the country and calling it welfare of the West. It is a fad of the East, that should proceed to reforestation of its own territory, and to measures that will restore the savagery and wildness of nature at home that's what is wanted. It is not wanted here. Nor there, eithercept by mere theorizers, who don't know the least practical fact that per

GREAT WORD, IS "IF."

Emblazoned across the top of its editorial columns in large type and set in double-column measure, unheading, "What Terminal Hates Would Mean to the Property Owner," the Spokane Spokesman-Review quotes The Oregonian as saying that "The Spokesman-Review is questionably right in saying that Spocane would be the largest city on the Pacific Coast if it had enjoyed termihas a better opinion of this statement than it has expressed regarding others The Oregonian, for it says: This statement from a paper in

The Spokane paper then proceeds to enlarge on what might follow the governing second-class offices. Mr. granting of terminal rates. It assures its readers that property would advance from 400 to 500 per cent in value and that the population would be 300,000, instead of 130,000. All of which is pleasing and encouraging, but that "if," which The Oregonian used in its statement is one of

Janguage. qualify its quoted statement as re- the judgment secured against him affords pleasure to our inland contemporary, we will widen the field for him. In the present trial a law clerk speculation as to what the population | was sent all the way from Washington and the price of real estate would be, to testify to facts which are already by saying that if Spokane, with its known and acknowledged, and this matchless water power, were located expense, together with that already on the site of Portland, at the head incurred, will amount to two or three of navigation, there would be no Port-land here. Or, if Spokane had as close connections with Europe as are en-loyed by New York and Philadelphia, mitted to run the Government busi-

To bring the comparisons nearer home, and closer to actual con-ditions: If Spokane could load the world's ocean freight-carriers at the oot of the falls, instead of at Portland or Seattle, it would be a water terminal and entitled to terminal rates which, as previously stated, would make it "the largest city on the Pa-

cific Coast." That little word "if" has been ar impassable barrier in front, and a burning lasting regret behind, the greatest events in the world's history It affords such an endless, unlimited field for speculation, that "If" , the Spokesman-Review can secure comfort in the use The Oregonian has made of it, we also are pleased.

A PROBLEM OF STATESMANSHIP, Best way perhaps to stop the rise of prices and to reduce the cost of living would be general abandonmen of industry. Let everybody quit work, Iwo hundred thousand coal miners in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Virginia and other states are now to quit. The number is consider-able, but not enough. If all other workers in all other lines should quit, verything would be simplified. Prices will surely fall when the mass of the people have nothing to buy with

There are many who believe that old Joe Cannon is the man to be blamed for the high cost of living, and that if he were ejected from the Speakership the three-hooped pot would have ten hoops, and three half-loaves would be sold for a penny. Life then would

Old Joe Cannon, everybody agrees, ought to have suspended economic laws. The old man is a malignant wretch, who takes delight in the distress of the people. In years of light rainfall in Kansas they blame Old Joe, and the Populist vote increases. Simllarly the good people way down East, about Shawmut and Cohasset, dissatisfied with prices of meat and bread, elect to Congress the man who they suppose will rebuke Old Joe for his oppression of the people. That pro-duction of wheat doesn't keep up with the demand for bread is not a pertiment fact at all; nor is the further fact that while our population has in-creased 12,000,000 in the past ten years, the number of animals supplying meat has decreased 5,000,000 in the same time. These are not rele

vant facts. Yet someone says that the producers of meat and bread are not dissatisfied with the prices only the consumers. Uncle Joc, if a statesman, ought to be able to assure the consumers low prices and the producers high prices. Then we should have universal happiness, as nearly as possible in this sinful and unregenerate state. Meantime perhaps the best thing for all of us to do is to strike and stop work, hold meetings and

MYRA KELLY.

The death of Myra Kelly deprives the United States of one of the most original of its younger story writers Among the Jewish children of York and their parents she was as much at home as Mary Wilkins among the New England spinsters. Her tale: were fresh and wholesome and she had at her command a sober, humorous style which seemed precisely adapted to her material. What she could have done in the larger fields of literature we shall never know. Her untimely death, like that of Frank Norris, takes her from the world before her gentus had reached its full bloom. She goes to her rest with her work undone.

As a woman writer she was notable for the rigorous purity of her taste and literary morals. The attraction to risky themes which so many of her sex have felt, passed her by unharmed She seems to have escaped entirely the pernicious influence of Nietzsche filtered through Kipling which has made a number of women novelists but in the ma little more than idolators of brute his possession. pidity. Myra Kelly wrote with the pen of love. Her world was a kindly and gentle one and her characters had no need to borrow from the brute to make them interesting.

As an example of the silliness of the red-tape methods of the Government and the enormous and unp sary expense attendant on the simplest transaction in which the Government is a party, the Swanton case, just concluded in this city, is interesting Swanton was postmaster at Alaska, for five years. For the greater part of that time labor was so scarce that a saloon-swamper o beach roustabout could earn greater wages in one day than the Govern ment would pay a postoffice clerk in a week. So long as his office remained in the third class, Mr. Swanton, by working overtime himself paying a minimum of \$5 per day for elerk hire, succeeded in keeping the office in running order. Increasing business raised the office to second class, and then the good old red tape. which slacked away sufficiently sanction the payment of \$5 per day in a third-class office, tightened up with snap and fixed \$1000 per year as the maximum for a clerk's salary.

There were no \$1000-per-year in Nome, so for a brief period the citizens of Nome came to the rescue of poverty-stricken Uncle Sam and made up the deficiency. Then Mr. Swanton received permission to put the office back into the third class, and thus re gained the right to pay Nome wages for Nome help. This arrangem lasted three months. Before Government could cancel it. Mr. Swan ton, acting on authority, had dis-bursed \$2250 more for help than was permissible under the red-tape rules Swanton has been sued for amount and has lost the suit.

This mistaken attempt to substitute business methods for red tape was made about five years ago. Since that time a large sum of money has been spent by special agents and inspectors who have been looking up the mightlest words in the English Neither the prosecution nor the de-Oregonian has no desire to ton should suffer this loss. - Even if printed in the Spokesman-Review. If affirmed, it is entirely probable that Congress would promptly recomp

times as much as the entire claim Senator Aldrich says he could save it might be larger than either of those | ness on the system necessarily used

in the conduct of private business. Taking the Swanton case as an ex-ample, one can readily believe that there would be a large surplus over and above the \$300,000,000 unless more common sense and less red tape are used in other departments than appear to have found lodgment in the Postoffice Department.

UNREASONABLE

Hawalian merchants are reported to be considering the advisability of boycotting San Francisco because that port is opposing suspension of the coastwise navigation laws. most unkind and unfeeling on the part of the Hawalians. If they have religiously read the San Francisco Chronicle and Call, they will understand that this opposition to an abun-dant supply of cheap tonnage for handling business between the islands and the United States is altogether in the interest of the old flag and-an appropriation for ship subsidies.

With suspension of the coastwise navigation laws between Hawaii and the United States and between New York and Pacific Coast ports, there would be such an immediate increase in the supply of shipping available that rates would decline and unprecedent ed prosperity would result. Under such conditions the imposition of a ship subsidy would be an impossibil-The Hawaiians are certainly unsonable

VALUABLE OBJECT LESSON.

It is not possible to overestimate the value to farmers along the route covered by the demonstration train that returned to Portland Wednesday evening. The train, thoroughly uipped for the demonstrations undertaken and accompanied by members of the faculty of the Oregon Agricultural College, covered a trackage of 1300 miles on the O. R. & N. lines; at its twenty-nine stopping places in Eastern Oregon and Washington it was visited by approximately 14,000

This statement has a meaning far beyond the words in which it is expressed. It means an awakened in erest in a multitude of intelligent people upon matters of which it vitalconcerns them to know. It means further, through explanations and instruction furnished by men of experi ence, a quickened desire in these mer to make the most of their vocation and the opportunities that it offers. Time was when it was only the ex-

a living on his farm and kept it clear of debt. In all too many cases this is still true, and in many cases the mortgage, with its steadily accruing interest, still takes toll of the farmer's endeavor and of his family's necessi ties. The campaign of agricultural education now in progress will out doubt reduce these cares to the minimum in due time by confining them to farmers who are too old and set in their ways to take kindly to any methods that have not the approval of time and long-established custom

WAS HAMLET INSANE?

The question of Hamlet's insanity has always puzzled Shakespearian stu dents, but perhaps they have made it more perplexing than there was any need of by their neglect of certain well-known facts of life. Mr. Mantell. acting the character of Hamlet, makes him sometimes sane, sometime insane, and there can be little doub that this is the correct interpretation of Shakespeare's concept. It is also true to life. Few insane persons are unbalanced on all subjects. Most of them can think soundly in all but one or two directions. Nor are they insame at all times as a rule. The mental aberration comes and goes, being now much in evidence, now unnoticeable. In most cases it is incorrect to say that an insane person has lost his wits. He has lost some of them. They escape from his control now and then, but in the main his wits are still in

The story of the man who visited an insane asylum and was struck with the sound sense of one of the inmates is typical. This person, who had been confined for years with no hope recovery, discoursed with great judiciousness upon art. He held admirably correct opinions on political economy. The visitor could not help praising his remarks on the order of the solar system. But as they were parting the inmate pointed to another poor creature who sat near by and he is Christ. But since I am God I certainly ought to know my own and I never saw that man until a

On every subject but religion the man was perfectly sane, and on that subject his aberration was intermittent. Hamlet's case was very similar When the thought of his murdered father was absent from his mind no man could think more clearly. opinions were Take, for example, his instructions to the player, "Speak the speech, I pray thee, trippingly on the tongue." this famous scene Mr. Mantell makes Hamlet a quiet, deliberative man of the world who understands his purpose and knows how to attain There is no violence, no entangleme of ideas. All goes smoothly. The rules laid down are such as commend them selves to our highest judgment, while the language is exquisite beyond

With this beautiful moment of as sured mental harmony contrast the scene at Ophelfa's grave where Hamlet quarrels with Lacrtes. Here he completely loses control of himself. and rants and roars like any maniac. In fact, he is for the time a manine and again Mr. Mantell brings out the Shakespearian concept with extreme accuracy. His Hamlet in this scene is a different person from the wise and philosophic instructor of the player, ommon but features and clothing. s a fine touch in Mr. Mantell's acting to exaggerate a little the violence of the insane passages. Uncontrolled violence is characteristic of mental The inhibitory powers suffer as a rule more than the intelligence when the brain is affected, and Mr. Mantell is perhaps the first of our greater Shakespearlan actors to bring this point out clearly. moments of madness he outrageousl violates his own precept to "use all gently" and "in the very torrent, tempest and whirlwind of passion' equire a temperance that may give it smoothness.

the scene with Laertes at Ophelia's grave Hamlet's conduct and language are anything but smooth His speech becomes fairly incoherent and his gestures are extravagant to

the moments of Hamlet's insanity and the reader may inquire what connection it has with his father's murder We said a moment since that Hamlet was always sane except when idea came into his mind; but here it seems he is thinking of his love for Ophelia and not of his father at all. only apparently true, really. What upset him at the grave was not his lost love, but the associa-tion of Laertes with Polonius, whom he had slain thinking the old statesman was the King. This brought back the fatal problem with a rush, and with it the destruction of his self-Nothing could be better mastery. done than Mr. Mantell's transition from the caim conversation with Ho-ratio to the incoherent challenge of Laertes. It is precisely like a sudden access of insane frenzy. A similar transition occurs in the scene where

Hamlet bids Ophelia get her to a

nunnery and again, even more con-

spicuously, when the players are act-

ing "The Meusetrap," where he hopes "to catch the conscience of the King,"

and actually does catch it.

The trap has been planned with perfect ingenuity. Nothing is lackng, and, if intelligence were any indication of sanity, we should have to pronounce the man who contrived this cene as sane as a human being could betrays his real mental condition by into a frenzy, displays violence beyond all occasion, and partially thwarts his own purpose by his unreasonable conduct. Here again Mr. Mantell brings out Shakespeare's intent with conummate art. He acts the part of Hamlet throughout with an intelliveracity which shows that he must have read deeply in the literature of insanity. The key to his triumph is his grasp of the truth that a man may be insane on one subject and perfectly sane on all others, while even his partial insanity may not be always in evidence. It may show itself only in moments of excitement or under the influence of vivid

Food in fancy packages, instead of in bulk, is a contributing factor in the much-discussed high - cost - of - living problem. Mr. Palmer, the Massachusetts Commissioner of Weights and Measures, has been investigating the question, and he finds, among other things, that sliced bacon, for which there is a large sale in jars at 60 cents per pound, can be purchased in bulk at 25 to 30 cents; rolled oats in packages are 7% cents per pound, and in bulk 31/2 cents; cornmeal in packages, 5 16 cents, in bulk 2 14 cents. Mr. Palmer found that rice partly cooked and sold in packages found plenty of buyers at 31 1/2 cents a pound, while uncooked rice sold in bulk was obtainable at 8 cents per pound. Purveyors of these staples fully appreciate the value of the fancy packages; but their use is undoubtedly costing the consumers a great many millions which might be saved without causing any suffering or self-

Attorney-General Wickersham has that all foreign steamship companies operating in the United States are subject to a 1 per cent tax on their net incomes. As practically all of the products of the United States are carried in foreign ships, the amount of this tax will, of course, be added to the cost of the service. The foreigner, quick to take advantage of every opportunity for extracting an additional farthing from the shippers, may not make serious objection to the levying of this tax. He will simply use it as a pretext for advancing rates 2 per cent or more to cover the added expense; and the Americans will pay the bill. The levying of this tax will also offer an excellent excuse for foreign countries to retaliate by levying a special tax on our shipping, and perhaps on other products.

The act of legislation, of which complaint is made by the Eugene Guard and other newspapers-the act that forbids, among other things, newspapers to publish matter favorable to the claims of any candidate, etc.—is not a product of the repre sentative legislative system. It is one of the acts of "the people's legislation" under the initiative system. The Guard made a mistake in saying it was "enacted by the Legislature."

That great, infallible business barthe postoffice, tells the tale of growth or of stagnation in every city, hamlet and country-side in Portland's story of a year's growth is told in an increase of twenty per cent or thereabouts in revenue office is running short-handed and it is estimated that at least twenty-five additional men will be necessary properly to handle the business during the current year.

Back East a revolt is spreading in favor of grand opera in English, on the plea that it is impossible to make out what singers say when they use German and Italian words. Too often a long-suffering public can't under-stand what singers say in English. So what's the use?

Those big Eastern Oregon land grants have been transferred and sold before, and the owners, each time have sat down to walt for the country to catch up with the new values.

publicans are going to hold an assembly. Yet why shouldn't they be angry? Are not Republicans in danger of acting in concert?

There is a jury composed of the whole thinking public that passes on a man who receives the people's noney as a banker and scatters it as get-rich-quick speculator

land attended church on new-hat Sun-day. Maybe the other four-fifths were kept away by the high cost of living A banker is a person intrusted with the honest keeping of the money of depositors and amenable to a high

Only one-fifth the people of Port-

Now they know in Egypt why Colo nel Roosevelt is a big man in Amer-And they will soon find out in Italy and Germany.

Fortunately or unfortunately, this eather allows no excuse for any fine lady to go without a new bonnet.

The weather couldn't be any better even for a circus and colored lemon-

WHAT ARE THE POLICIES OF TAFT! Wherein Do They Differ From Roosevelt's? What About a Break? New York Times.

IS LAND FOR MEN OR TREES!

trolled by Eastern Faddists.

and is "a stern and rockbound coast,"

but these Pilgrims, those who followed

them and their descendants, have made a broad and brilliant record upon the

rocks came too near the surface to permit a blade of grass to grow they had "planted a schoolhouse and raised men." The men raised in New England

men. The men raised in New England have been more to America in states-manship, in material progress, in literature and in morals than any mere material product of any part of the United States. It was these men raised on the stormy, rocky coasts of New England who sought, subdued and devalored the West and produced all the

England who sought, submed and de-veloped the West and produced all the wealth from the new country.

In reference to this matter, one might very well stop today and ask the ques-tion: "Is it right that nearly 20 per cent of the State of California is now

It will no doubt stagger some of our readers quite to comprehend that one-fifth of all the State of California is included in the Government forest reserves. But that is so. The Forestry Service is our authority for the state-

Service is our authority for the statement that up to January, 1907, there had been withdrawn from the public domain within the State of California for forestry purposes a total of 19,035,810 acres, and at that date there were several reserves proposed which have since been permanently located. This area is equal to 29,473 square miles, and

a glance at statistical tables shows us that this area is greater than the en-tire areas of Massachusetts, Vermont,

Connecticut and New Jersey combined

The entire forest reserves of all the United States aggregated over 60,000,000 acres as carly as October, 1902, an equivalent to 92,000 square miles.

Now, this is a Western subject, deal-

Now, this is a Western subject, dealing with a Western matter particularly interesting to the West. Hon. Gifford Pinchot is exceedingly fond of the hacknowled phrase, "a square deal." It would be well for all persons interested

in the West, in the people of the West and in the development of the wealth

of the West to ask if the residents of

Western states are getting "a square deal" when vast areas equal to em-pires, larger than many Eastern states, have been withdrawn from entry with-

have been withdrawn from entry with-out examination, as is youched for by a former forestry chief. Mr. Pinchot, when he was on the stand the other day and confessed he had no definite evidence to lay before the Congres-sional committee, laid much emphasis upon what he called "unavoidable in-ferences." Is it not more than an un-avoidable inference that the stretching of authority so far beyond all reason

avoidable inference that the stretching of authority so far beyond all reason conferred by a rider attached to a bill for another purpose as to allemate from all use these vast areas of land, much of which might be of use for agriculture, much for mining development, both of which by exact statute are preferred before forest reservation?

Liquor Consumption.

Eastern Argus, Portland, Maine, Statistics that shed some light upon

seen in the direction of temperance,

Long Hat-Piu Ordinance.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The long hat-pin ordinance is not

directed against a style of dress, but against a public nuisance. It has been shown that bainful would

ous. It is to be hoped that women will

have the good sense to realize that the ordinance, with its \$50 fine, is not a piece of freak legislation; that there

were excellent reasons why an effort should have been made to abolish the

nulsance, and that it is their duty to

put the long hat-pin out of business.

Democracy Speechless.

Baltimore Sun.

new rules committee and adjourns, the event is as gratifying as it is unex-pected. There seems to be practical leadership at last, which will be able to

accomplish results if the Democrats should carry the House of Representa-tives this Fall.

Royal Italians on Roller Skates. Rome Cor. New York Herald. At the Italian court the roller-skating

to the demnition bow-wows

natural development over areas of

nense potential development?"

Los Angeles Times. That part of the American Continent

Is a Western Matter, Yet Con

Can anybody tell, either offhand or after eliberation, in what way Mr. Taft's policles differ from Mr. Roosevelt's policies? President Roosevelt belabored the corporations. Is not President Taft doing that, The activities of the Department of Justice in prosecuting suits under the anti-trust act are as persistent and zealous as they were during Mr. Roosevelt's erm, and they are quite as disturbing to the business of the country. Mr. Ro velt desired to bring the corporations un der stricter Federal control. That has been Mr. Taft's policy. He and his Attorney-General devised a National Incorporation bill, the ultimate expression of centralized control. The bill is dead, or dying. but responsibility for that rests with Co gress. Mr. Taft advocated, caused to be drafted and was largely influential having passed a corporation tax law, for which the avowed object is the giving of more power to the Federal arm. In respect to the corporations, in respe getting the business of the country under political control, Mr. Taft has in no wise failen behind Mr. Roossvelt. Mr. Taft is pledged to the policy of conservation. He is no less earnest, and we have no reae as sane as a human being could son to suppose that he is any less sincere But toward the end of it Hamlet that Mr. Roosevelt in his advocacy and support of that policy. Beyond that, Mr. his self-control again. He falls Taft stands by the regular wing of his party. He stood by Speaker Cannon, he went to Senator Aldrich's home city the other night to make a speech in which he again spoke in defense, even in praise, of the Aldrich tariff? What is the trouble with the Taft policies? Do they not embody the letter and the spirit of the Roosevelt policies?

Yet, if one were to credit current reports, and fresh ones appear every day, it would be difficult to resist the co that the friends of Mr. Roosevelt are about to break openly with the Taft Administration. From Ohio comes the story that James R. Garfield, who was Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Interior, has declared in the most unqualified manner that he will not run for Governor in Ohio on the platform framed by the present Administration." He is to make a speech next week, it appears, and dispatches from Columbus say that he will explain that, inasmuch as he would run upon no not be permitted to make his own platform, therefore he must decline to run at all. Then there is this puzzling affair of Gifford Pinchot's hastening away to meet the returning ex-President. We have said that we are quite unable to believe that he goes upon any summons from Mr. Roosevelt. The circumstances forbid it, save only on the theory that Mr. Roos velt himself is about to break openly with the Taft Administration. are ready to believe that would believe anything in politics,

COMMONSENSE CONSERVATION.

That Is What Country Needs Rather Than Erratic Pinchotism.

New York Post.

People find it comparatively easy to arrive at a formula of agreement; trouble comes with its concrete application.
Mr. Pinchot, we believe, would find little
to complain of in Secretary Ballinger's
conception of a proper Government conservation policy:

To preserve these great stories of natural resources our laws should be so framed and our administration so conducted that the prosperity of our people may continue; that development may go hand in hand with our natural energy, but that incrdinate greed of private individuals or corporations and the tendency to monopolize and control these resources against the interest of the public in general should be restrained and regulated under reasonable and practical methods.

But when it came to deciding what were reasonable and practical methods, Pinchot would fall foul of Ballinger, and when it came to the question of who should determine what were practical and reasonable methods, Pinchot would say to Ballinger, "Decidedly thou art not the man." There is an element of common sense or Ballinger's side The common sense on Ballinger's side. The spirit with which the country has flung itself into conservation is aimost one of panic fear. The militant magazines are already preaching Government ownership, State Socialism, and what not. this land of unlimited resources this land of unmarked regular a land equal opportunities has become a land equal opportunities has become a land Ballinger's common sense does not nul-lify a distrust in his motives, whereas Pinchot's occasional departures from common sense are palliated by the un-doubted disinterestedness of his motives. He has rendered the country a great service by calling its attention to a problem of the highest importance. The country's duty to liself now is to go a the problem in a spirit of determination

Mrs. John A. Logan in Poor Health.

Washington (D. C.) Star.

Mrs. John A. Logan, widow of General
Logan, who has been at Hot Springs,
Ark., for the last two months, is expected back in this city. She has been ery ill, and while her condition still emains serious, her desire to return home was so great that the journey was under-taken. She is traveling in the private car of a friend and is accompanied by er daughter, Mrs. Tucker, who has been with her at Hot Springs, and several

Simple Life for Cheap Living.

Omaha Bee.

With all our efforts to bring down
the cost of living only a few have
quietly and effectually solved the problem. Their method has been to resume
"the simple life" by confining themselves within the limits of their inomes, as in the days of old, buy with scrupulous care, practice economy and avoid waste. People who cut their garment according to their cloth apparently succeed now as formerly, and live well within average means.

Uncle Joe's Consoling Thought

Louisville Courier-Journal. At any rate, Uncle Joe may console himself with the fact that the insur-gents have downed him only once, while he has made enough grease spots of the ansurgents to settle the dust on the road from Danville to Paradise.

Christian Science Monitor.

The unwisdom of employing bank cashiers with automobile tastes at streetcar salaries is still being occasionally emphasized in the business circles of the country.

At the itaman count the folier-skating crase has reached a climax Every morning young people assemble in the "Sala dei Corazzieri" and practice a quadrille which is to be performed before the Queen Mother. The young Queen personally directs the rehearsals, assisted by Marchese Calabrini and Marchese Giorgio Guglielmi, and two of the figures were designed by her. T. R. Back to His Own. Rochester Herald.

Mr. Taft might as well make up his nind to be satisfied with the second

designed by her.

The Queen is a proficient skater, but she will not take part in the quadrille. The King, who is a beginner, practices in his leisure moments. Another royal beginner is Princoss Vera of Montenegro, the Outer's elector. page as soon as the Colonel gets things to going real good. the Queen's sister. Somebody'll Re Hit.

Fairbanks' Peculiarity.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Atlanta Constitution. A number of persons who are re-gretting that Mr. Roosevelt will no politics will probably duck for

Atlanta Constitution.

The retort courteous is when you refuse to employ the shorter and ugiler word against a man three sizes larger than yourself.

When to Use the Retort Courteous.

Expert Sympathy. Washington Star.

Washington Star.
Charles W. Fairbanks is attracting nuch attention as an Indiana man who can travel in distant countries without J. Ogden Armour says he is sorry for the people because of the high price of meat. This is what may be called expert sympathy.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Discussing the fact that kings never visit America. Frederick Townsend Martin, the author of "The Passing of the Idle Rich," said at a luncheon in

where the Pilgrim Fathers landed from the little ship Mayflower in 1620 was New York:
"It is not because we wouldn't treat
them respectfully that reigning monarchs never visit us. I am sure, if a
reigning monarch came to our shores
we would treat them with the greatest pages of history. It has been the boast of New Englanders that where the

"But we are ignorant of the intricate etiquette, the forms and ceremonies, whereby such respect is expressed. It is this ignorance which keeps the reigning monarchs away.

'It would be had for him and had for us, you know, if our respect took some uncouth form—if it called to mind the new office boy who, observing that a disaster had befallen his master's apparel, slipped into the man's hands a

"Honored sir, yer pants is ripped."

A big, able-bodied man of about mid-die age shuffled into the poor law guardian's office and curtly bade the clerk good morning.

withheld and controlled in an unde-veloped condition in the forest re-serves?" It might be added: "Does not "Wot d'yer mean," he began, "by knockin' orf poor Widder Snagg's parish pay? She's a 'onest, 'ard-workin' woman whose nose is in the washtub all day, an' it's a wicked shame to rob thermore, is it not well to consider whether the Government policy of wholesale land classification is accompanied with no dangers to the West? 'er of 'er lorful rights.' The clerk took down a big ledger and

sliently consulted it.

"Mrs. Snagg has married again," he said, "and the guardians have decided that she is no longer entitled to outdoor that she is no longer entitled to outdoor relief, and in any event, my man," he added sharply, "I should like to know if the matter is any concern of yours" "Concern of mine!" the man responded, "well, I should rather think so, guv'nor. If you stops the old lady's pay, you stops my daily ounce o' shas an' quart o' beer too! I'm 'er noo' 'usband!"—London Answers.

Addison Minner, the well-known New York first-nighter, told, at a studio upper, a good story about a promiuent

"A chandeller fell in the night at his

"A chandeller fell in the night at his house," explained Mr. Misner, "and in the morning at breakfast he said to his wife with a laugh:

"'What did you think, my love, when you heard the chandeller fall in the dead silence of the night?

"I thought, darling," his wife answered, 'that you had been detained on business again, and were getting upstairs as quietly as you could."—
New York Sun.

New York Sun. Frederick C. Beyer, a well-knows Cleveland editor, told, at a recent press banquet, a newspaper story.

"A Medina editor died," he said, "and was, of course, directed to ascend to the abode of the just. But during the ascent the editor's journalistic curiosity asserted itself, and he said:

"Its permitted for one to have a

asserted itself, and he said:
"Is it permitted for one to have a
look at—er—the other place?"
"Certainly," was the gracious reply,
and accordingly a descent to the other
place was made." Here the editor found

much to interest him. He scurried about, and was soon lost to view.

"His angelic escort got worried at mast, and began a systematic search for his charge. He found him at last seated before a furnace, fauning himself the accepted in the fire. and gazing at the people in the fire. On the door of the furnace was a plate mying: 'Delinquent Subscribers.'
"'Come,' said the angel to the editor,

"You go on,' the editor answered, without lifting his eyes. 'I'm not coming. This is heaven enough for me.'" statistics that said some light upon the claims of prohibitionists as to t.e effect of the "prohibition wave" on liquor consumption are to be found in the American Prohibition Year-Book for 1910. They show that in 1849 the

The honorable member from the Stoenth district, who had just taken his seat suddenly sprang to his feet agoin.

agoin.
"Mr. Chairman." he exclaimed, in ringing tones, "I rise to a question of personal privilege!"
"The chair recognizes the gentleman."
"I have a right to demand, sir," roared the honorable member, "the name of the billy-be-dad-binged galoot that the track." annual per capita consumption of dis-tilled liquors was 2.52 gallons. Thirty years later the figures stood at 2.07 gallons, and in 1909 it was 1.37 gallons. These figures apparently sustain the prohibitionist contention. But that is only part of the story. There are the nalt liquors to be taken into account. that stuck a bent pin in my chair!"-Chicago Tribune. The consumption of malt Hquers in 1840 was 1.36 gallons per head; in 1880 it had risen to 8.26 gallons; in 1909 it

Francis Wilson, the comedian, said at a dinner in New York, apropos of the law that forbade the performance of his play, "The Bachelor's Baby": "The law against child labor is an excellent one; but it is an abuse of this law to forbid children, properly protected, to appear on the stage.

"The best of things are open to abuse, you know. Even prayer meet-

was 19.7 gallons. Here is an enormous increase in beer consumption; yet the decline in the consumption of distilled liquors indicates that the trend has But your fanatic prohibitionist who puts mild mait liquors in the same category with the "wet damnation of distilled spirits, cannot find any encouragement in the exhibit. If he be onsistent he must argue that this

ings;"
Mr. Wilson smiled.
"William Spargus," he resumed, "rose
in prayer meeting one night, and said
he desired to tell the dear friends
present of the great change of heart Increase in mait liquor consumption in the past 70 years from 1.36 gallons per capita to 19.7 gallons indicates that, from the prohibitionist's standpresent of the great change or heart that had come over him, so that he now forgave, fully and freely, Deacon Jones for the horse he had sold him, "Deacon Jones was too shocked at first to reply. He soon recovered himpoint, the American people are going

self, however, and he rose in his pew and said:
"I am indeed glad, dear Christian friends, to have gained Brother William Spargus' forgiveness, but all the same he ain't paid me for the hoss yet."

shown that painful wounds and even less of sight have resulted from the maintenance of this nuisance. The style might be harmless if each of its de-Another Food Boycott In High Life. votees could be consigned to a 10-acre lot and duly surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, but when they throng the streetears of a great city it is danger-

Pittsburg Times-When an olive-colored touring car as big as a coal gondola drew up in front of a stall at the market house there was a stall at the market house there was some lively stepping by the marketeers. The man at the wheel wore a huge bear-skin coat that must have set him back 2500; the female occupant was attred in a sealskin that was the exact duplicate of a thousand-dollar bill, while every bark of the big machine proclaimed that it took \$7000 to pry it loose from its makers. The woman approached the stall, "How much are strawberries?" she in-

enty-five a basket," replied the

Astonishment is too mild a word to express the surprise of the country at the spectacle of a Democratic gathering in which speeches were dispensed with. The Democrats have subsisted so long on a diet of oratory and disappointment that when the minority members of Congress come down to be a cause the tree to "Seventy-five a basket," replied the market man.
"Seventy-five cents!" gasped the wom-an. "Well! It's simply outrageous the way food products stay up." And an instant later the sealskin, the bearskin and the olive-colored car had flounced around the corner in a vanish-ing cloud of gasoline vapor, and another business, hold a caucus that gets to work at once, elects its members of the food boycott was on.

> Real Son of American Revolution.
> Gloversville, N. Y., Cor. of N. Y. World.
> Hugh Hiram Woodworth, said to be the
> only real Son of the Revolution now living in this state, is just 100 years old.
> He carries his advanced age well, and
> expressed great pleasure on receiving the
> congratulations of his friends. Mr. Woodworth's father, William Woodworth, was
> a sergeant in Captain Wells' company of
> the Sixteenth New York Regiment, which
> was engaged in several battles, notably
> Bennington. He was present at Burgoyne's surrender at Suratogs in 1777.
> Mr. Woodworth is a member of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American
> Revolution. Real Son of American Revolution

APRIL FOOL.

Of course, 'twas not in Oregon That this mishap occurred, Because in her three climates Such things aren't seen nor fear'd.

Perhaps it was in Missouri, Or in Indiana state That this calimity befell, Just where I'll not relate.

But, sure, on March the Sist A silly cherry tree, Ambitious to be dist in bloom, Blew white as white could be.

An' its ten thousand blossoms waved Delighted heath the sun, An' that tree thought their was "IT." Because the only one.

But upon April's first new morn Lee giazed surrounding peois An "Jack Front" bit these cherry blooms, Foor silly "April foots." Poor silly "April foots." Pertland, Or., April 1, 1910.