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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1910

THE GROWTH OF VALUES.

Criticism is offered-but only from shallow critics-because the school district (Portland) pays \$115,000 for an unimproved block in Portland, on which to erect a high school building. Once this would have been deemed

an impossible price, but it is not deemed excessive now. The objection, however, is not so much against the price at this time as against the "increment" in the hands of the longtime owner. The property cost him but little many years ago. None wanted it then. Now he sells at a high valuation, yet not higher than other property in general. Then the objection must lie against

increase of values in Portland-that is, against the growth and progress of the city. For Jacob Kamm is not the only one who has had the benefit of the rise in values. The benefit has been general. Everybody has shared it. Investors are now buying, in the hope and bellef that their property will increase in value two-fold or ten-fold, within a few years. Thousands of owners in Portland, tens of thou-sands throughout Oregon, are holding

on, with similar expectations. Now and then some shallow person or common fool rises to remark that this is all wrong and that the growth of values, due to the foresight, effort, steadiness and faith of former or successive owners, should be confiscated by the state for the benefit of those who have had none of these qualities, or were too indolent to exert them. But there will be no serious effort to invert the pyramid of human society and make it stand on its apex.

Jacob Kamm is pointed at as a man who has done nothing, sat still, and got rich. He is now an old man, still doing business but not very actively. He came to Oregon sixty years ago and exerted himself during all his early and middle manhood to push business. He gained a moderate for-tune, the foundation of which was laid in industry, in self-privation and in faith in the future of Portland and of Oregon. Men not enterprising themselves say he has not been enterprising. Men of less force and ten-acity-complete failures themselveshave complained about his force and He acquired property many tenacity. years ago, when others had no faith in this city; and now these others-some of them-complain that his

property has grown in value. He be-gan as a steamboat engineer, and put some portion of the money he made and saved into property and stald by His fault is that he hasn't done much as critics, who themselves have done nothing, say he ought to have done. But he never has ceased to pursue his steady business—that of a steamboat man; and though ad-vanced in years he still pursues it. The man who has accomplished noth-

ing can always tell about the deliniencles of the successful man. But the point here to be made is that it is right that property should grow in the hands of the owner; and

ceeded in this respect beyond expect-ations, for not only has the Port of Portland tug and pilot service been the best we have ever had, but "independent" pilots (they were too inde-pendent under the old regime) have displayed such marvelous activity that they now pay their own expenses to ports hundreds of miles away for the purpose of securing the work of

piloting vessels over the bar. These are the conditions which make a good service and Portland will see that they are maintained; it is per-fectly willing to foot the bills. Until our down-river friends are asked to contribute to the "loss" that is causing them such poignant grief, they might permit us to worry along with

our own burdens. TYPE OF A CLASS.

Because The Oregonian has at times to deal with insects that breed in festering dungheaps and vile waters, and to deal moreover with the causes that produce them, it now offers a remark on a petty journal at Albany. There is no law to forbid you to stick a is no taw to found you to act a pre-vent you from "flapping." as Pope says, "this bug with gilded wings, this painted child of dirt that stinks and stings." You strike at the gnat or the

squite This little essay is merely a "flap." No elaboration here is necessary. The phrase is "shoo fly."

One of the buzzing insects about the ears of The Oregonian is the man who "runs" the paper which he calls the Albany Democrat. The Oregonian is fully aware that this shallowest of all inanities will deem it the highest honor he could possibly receive to ob-tain this notice and get this kick. He gets it, finally, because he insists day by day that, since and because The Oregonian has a conception of Deity different from and higher than that which himself is able to reach, and an idea of the divine element in man that doesn't stoop to his own. The Oregonian therefore is "an organ of infidelity." Also, that since and be-cause The Oregonian does not accept. as final truth the gibberish of the shysters and upstarts who would reject all experience in the principles that underlie human government, it therefore is "an opponent of every-thing that would tend to uplift of the people." Also since and because The

gonian is not a believer in the futilities of attempted prohibition, nor in any theory that would cut off free-dom and responsibility of human action, therefore it is "an organ of the dram-shop. Not very many persons are there who narrow their minds to these notions; yet there are some here and there and then some more. The Al-

bany Democrat is given the honor of mention, only because it seems to be the best organ of the inspissated bile and stupidity of all of them. But let nobody look to that paper because, from this notice, he might in-fer it had any kind of originality or brightness. It is a type only-a type compounded of pharisaism, of ignorance, of malice and of stupidity. This review is for others of its class, as

well as for itself. Yet these are "go no doubt-if they could but burst their bonds! WHERE "CONSERVATION" HURTS. From across the water as well as from across the border men and families are pushing toward the "fat" lands of Canada. Sallings from British to Canadian ports for the first three months of the current year are equal

across the American line has doubled in volume during the same period. It is not that Canadian lands are better than those upon the American side, but there the only restriction placed upon development is to come over, live upon and develop the lands, while upon the American side the gent needs of the present are subjected to the possible needs of the future.

to those of the same period for two preceding years, while the stream

WHERE WAS THE CORN?

corn, was in excess of the present s

this action caused the sudden discov

ery that corn was in plentiful supply

OREGON TRUNK EXTENSION.

ing of the Oregon Trunk Line from Madras to the northern line of the

Klamath Indian reservation, and it is

expected that the work will be under way by May 1. This announcement

is a confirmation of the report printed

several weeks ago, though at the time, It was denied by officials of the road,

Anyone familiar with the topography

of the country traversed by the Ore-

country will be any more of a term-

inus for the Oregon Trunk than there

was for believing that Madras was

the final objective point. There are

south after emerging from the

terminus at Madras.

Bids have been called for the grad-

Pork has dropped \$1 a barrel in Seldom indeed does the state take to leago due it is said to the pla

metropolis, however, it will have opened up a wide area of new trade territory which will be tributary exclusively to Portland. It will tap vast tracts of fine tim-ber and will build up new cities and towns, all of which to greater or lesser degree will pay tribute to Portland.

The Harriman lines, which are also pushing southward with surveys looking to more favorable routes, will also aid in this new develop years of waiting, one of the richest portions of the state is at acti ceive transportation facilities, the lack of which alone prevented gro equal to that in other parts of the state.

AS TO PUBLIC DOCKS.

The city can't buy any dock, ade-quate for public use, for \$500,000, nor any site for such dock for that money: for which reason, chiefly, as we suppose, the Mayor has not sold the bonds and started augmentation of the interest account. It will take a great deal of money to enter this business, in an effective way, and a great deal of money to carry it on afterward. The undertaking will be an ever-increasing charge

sive, as the charge of carrying or every public work is. If the Mayor supposed he could do anything with so small a sum as \$500,000 probably he would try. But it does not appear to The Oregonian a seasonable proposition, still less a practicable one. Though we have not had a word with him on the subject, possibly he views it in the same light. The vote of bonds to the amount of \$500,000 for such a purpose cannot be deemed, it seems to us, to have been well considered. Even if the Mayor should sell the bonds, the money, we believe, would better lie in the treas ury than to be paid out upon a scheme without a plan. Besides, caution is necessary in the matter of increasing the bonded debt of the city and creating an additional troop of public em-ployes. Public docks here will always be a charge upon the taxpavers of the city, far beyond any receipts or bene-fits. The Oregonian would have no bonds sold further, nor in the near future, for any project beyond such as have already been undertaken. The city is loaded up heavily enough now, and many overlook the fact that it isn't so easy to pay debts as to incur

them. They indeed disregard it en-tirely, when the public has to pay the debt. Possibly they think there is some magic in this kind of business debt. which makes it cost nobody anything The importunity that urges the sale of these bonds springs chiefly from the urgency of the subject by those who have sites to sell, for which they expect great prices from the city-greater far than they could obtain from private buyers. The number of such, we are told, is anywhere from a dozen to twenty; but just so soon as the selection were made all the unsuccessful ones would turn at once

against the project and condemn it, and moreover would condemn the administration for the action it had taken. These views are The Oregonian's own. It has no knowledge whether they correspond with those of the Mayor or not. Portland is not suffering from want of public docks; and the city should not, at this time, in view of the present extent of its debt and difficulties of administration, load itself up with any line of business

that private individuals can carry on

REV. C. C. STRATTON.

An impressive funeral service mark-ing the close of a long and useful life was that conducted at Taylor-Street Church Wednesday in memory of Rev. Charles Carroll Stratton. The services were simultaneous with the obsequies of Judge Willlams at Trinity Church. and the burlal, as was that of Judge Williams, was in Riverview Cemetery.

body's sin, though many depend upon mistakes. It would be difficult to say that Oedipus sinned. He fulfilled the oracular curse, but not intentionally, The essence of sin lies in the intention of the act, not in the act itself, granting that there is anything which really rresponds to the theological concept of sin.

From what Mr. Black had to say about Christian Science one may guess that his knowledge of it, like Dog-berry's reading and writing, comes by nature. The denial of the reality of evil which Christian Science makes is not by any means "shallow optimism," as Mr. Plack calls it, but profound clashes in its plans which must be worked out slowly and gradually rem-pay them. Each bank in turn receive tal speaks of. To say that they are "the obverse side of God" is to misinterpret the phenomena of life grossly. They are more like the chips falling from

"The ingratitude of republics," of which we have all heard, can hardly be worse than the ingratitude of some communities. That, at least, must be the way A. W. Doland, of Spokane, re-gards it. For more years than most of the Spokane citizens can remember Mr. Doland has been the most energetic and effective champion of lower freight rates for Spokane. In season and out of season he has fought the railroads and the Coast jobbing cities in an effort to secure lower rates. In all of his contests, however, Mr. Do-In land has fought the uphill fight with-out resorting to any such crazy scheme for forcing terminal rates as is now being attempted by a certain element in Spokane. Now, with the town torn asunder on the question, we find the chairman of the "people's terminal rate committee" accusing Mr. Doland, chairman of the "citizens' railroad committee," of being protected by the railroads, and opposing the franchise hold-up from mercenary motives. In view of Mr. Doland's long years of service in securing rates for Spokane to which it was never entitled, the ac-tion of the people's committee certainly bears more than a tinge of ingrat-

Today the Government issues an other of its justiy celebrated market-disturbing crop reports. The one due today will not deal in quantities, but will tell us in percentages about how the conditions at the present time compare with those for the corresponding period last year. If one-half of the private "dope" that has been supplied the public by the grain-pit men in the past month can be accept-ed as reliable, the report due today should be a very bullish affair. Rains which have caused such a severe break in prices have all fallen since the data on which the report was Was based were collected. Unfortunately the Government crop reports as a rule are so thoroughly unreliable that they throw but little real light on actual conditions. What effect they have or the market is largely governed by the varied interpretations that are placed on them by the men who buy and sell grain as a means of livelihood.

Numerous Portlanders who have ad occasion to visit Seattle in the had past few days report great activity among the census takers and assist ant census takers in the Puget Sound metropolis. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce has employed a large number of assistants to the resgular census takers, and every man leaving the city is invited to aid in swelling the census. "You have lived here some time during the year, haven't you?" was the inquiry made when a Portland man declined to sign because he did not re-side in Seattle. By securing a suffi-cient number of names of those who have lived in Seattle for a few weeks or a few days, or over night, but little

Its Relation to Banks in Facilitating

Business; Its Power in Emergencies.

OAK GROVE, Or. April 5-(To the Editor.)-Will you please inform thou-sands of your subscribers the meaning of a clearing-house, its duties and for what reason clearing-houses exist? W. C. E.

Briefly stated, a clearing-house is a place for banks to "swap checks." All banks, for convenience of customers, cash checks and drafts that are drawn on other banks. If there were only two banks in a town, a messenger going from one to the other could get the cash withnot by any means "shallow optimism," one to the other could get the cash with-as Mr. Black calls it, but profound out loss of time. But how much time philosophical insight. It holds that | would be wasted in a city that had 15 evil is not inherent in the nature of or 29 or 59 banks? To avoid this there things, but is introduced incidentally is a place where clerks from each bank to the processes of life. Life in its meet at a certain hour each day, bring-striving toward the ends it cherishes ing with them all the checks and drafts, has not yet succeeded in perfecting harmony. There are blunders and ing-house. The exchanges are distributed pay them. Each bank in turn receives edicd. These are the "errors of mor- from all the other banks the exchanges mind" which Christian Science ks of. To say that they are "the bank will have a balance every day. small or large, either against it or in its favor. If it is a debtor bank it will send to the clearing-house before the closing hour its balance in cash. If it is a creditor bank it will receive at the clearinguse through its measurger the balance due it.

> The volume of business as shown by the clearing-house fairly measures trade conditions in a city. Therefore, bank clearings from all cities in the United States are telegraphed every Friday even-ing and published Saturday morning They show the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week one year ago. In a much broader sense the clearing-

house is an association of banks. That is to say, the clearing-house is the agency by which all the banks may act in unisor on any important question. For example, some bank is in difficulty owing to a run, and asks aid of other banks to help it out. This matter would come before the clearing-house, and if it were decide to aid the bank with ready cash, each nember of the clearing-house would join in the loan. The proportionate share of each bank would be based on its share of the clearing-house business, or upor its capital stock and surplus.

One of the most important acts even done by a clearing-house association was by the New York clearing-house, in the panic of 1883, issued certificates to the amount of many millions. These

certificates took the place of currency and were accepted by all the banks in place of cash. Similarly, in the panic of 1997, clearing-house certificates were issued in nearly every city in the United States. Each bank placed in the hands of the clearing-house committee certain approved securities. Based on the value of these securities the clearing-house as-sociation issued certificates which were accepted and used as cash. They actually reated a temporary circulating medium to take the place of gold and paper money which had been "tied up;" the currency was actually as good as gold, as the result proved.

HOW MARINERS GET BEARINGS. Latitude and Longitude Found by Sun,

Moon and Stars.

OTIS, Or., April 5.-(To the Editor.) -Can the navigator at sea determine his latitude and longitude at any hour of the day, or must he walt for the sur to stand on the meridian? If the latter, how does he know "where he is at" at other times? Please answer as fully as your time and inclination will permit. A. N. L.

Latitude may be found by equal altiudes, ex-meridian altitudes, meridian altitude of the sun, meridian aftitude of a fixed star, or the moon. Longitude muy be found by equal altitudes, sunset and sunrise or by a star. In fact, a ship's position can be determined by nearly any fixed planet at any time. The most common method employed

is to take an observation at 9 A. M. for longitude and a sight at noon (meridian altitude) for latitude. In case f heavy weather and overcast skies the position is noted by dead reck

which are based principally upon any- WHAT A CLEARING-HOUSE IS FOR JUDGE WILLIAMS WITTY ANSWERS LORD KITCHENER COMING HERE

How He Replied to Personal Attacks in

the Campaign of 1880. PORTLAND, April 7.-(To the Editor.) The Oregonian's reference to the cam--the Oregonian's reference to the can-algn of calumny that was waged against he late Judge Williams during his pub-ic life at Washington recalls to the writer an incident which occurred during he Presidential contest in 1880. He took The Presidential contest in 1880. He took an active part in "siumping" Oregon and just preceding the election made a speech in Salem in the old Reed Opera-house, where standing-room was in great de-mand. For two months his "ancient enemy" had been very active in counter-acting as best he could the influence of the Judge's forensic efforts and, inciden-tally, the old Washington atories were revamped and found wide circulation in the opposition press. In all his speeches throughout the state he entirely ignored the attacks upon himself, since he was not a candidate for any position-until he arrived in Salem. There, before an immense throng, and at the close of his great effort for the slection of Garfield to the Presidency he said in substance as follows:

flows: "During this campaign, although a pri

"During this campaign, although a pri-vate clitzen simply making use of a privilege which belongs to every Ameri-can clitzen, I have been made the target for a lot of personal abuse which should have no place in a National contest that is engaging the attention of the people on questions of vital and far-reaching consequences. Thus far, I have made no mention of this phase of the campaign in this state, but since arriving in Salem many of my old friends have asked me if the circumstance has not greatly annoyed me. To these inquiries I want to say that in a certain way these resurrected stories of a decade ago, always false and vicious, have annoyed me greatly, that is, in the same sense in which a clerk of a San Francisco hotel was annoyed by an inquisitive customer who had just written his name on the register and seemed dominated by an inordinate desire to engage in conversation. The clerk was to engage in conversation. The clerk was busy but his short answers had no effect upon the loquacity of the traveler. After catching his breath for a fresh attack the latter said to the clerk: "I see you have a lot of dust in San Francisco."

ancisco." "Yes,' replied the clerk. "Does the dust here annoy you very uch?" inquired the former. "Very much,' said the clerk. "Are you troubled with weak lungs?" "No,' replied the hotel man. "Must have throat trouble,' suggested e other.

the other. "'No, there's nothing at all the matter

with my throat 'And your eyes look strong,' ventured inquirer, 'but they must have some den trouble which great quantities of

ust aggravate.

dust aggravate." "My eyes are as sound as a dollar," replied the clerk. "Woll.' inquired the persistent travel. er, 'If your eyes are sound, your throat in good condition and your lungs A-1, how in the name of sense does the dust in San Francisco especially annoy you? "Why,' said the clerk, finally loosening up, you see it is this way. I have been here in this business for the last five years and I am sure that on an average of at least 25 times every day some d-d fool steps up to the counter and says, "I see you have a lot of cust in San Francisco."

Francisco." Our best National campaigners are usu-ally noted for their ability to tell a good story at the proper time in the delivery of a speech by way of illustration, but it is seldom a better one is more aptly applied than this one by Judge Williams in one of the most effective addresses he over delivered. T. T. GEER.

"Watch Pinchot Clubs."

"Watch Pinchot Clubs." Boston Advertiser. While it is well understood that Mr. Pinchot, ex-Forester of the United States, is not waiting to get what is coming to him in Europe, his cause has not been left wholly abandoned in this country in his absence. Word comes from Chicago that one J. J. Tobias, chancellor of the Chicago law school, is working to establish "Watch Pinchot Grow Clubs." The Pinchot hoom for the Presidency, in the opinion of the trusty Tobias, is destined to advance by leaps and bounds. With the Pinchot press bureau at Washington Finchot press bureau at Washington working overtime, with trusty Tobias emitting strange noises at Chleago and running around in a circle, attention may even be distracted from the up-fortunate traceds in Europe where the may even be distracted from the un-fortunate tragedy in Europe, where the unhappy forester is at last to meet the restraint which he has so impa-tiently refused to undergo from any other source. After that scene, the chances are that the press bureau will be disbanded, Toblas will be disowned and the Pinchot boom for the Presi-dency will be laid away in lavender.

ortland Will Probably See Great Brit-

ain's Distinguished Soldier. On his way from San Francisco te British Columbia, Kitchener of Kharoum, next to Lord Roberts the greattoum, next to Lord Roberts the great-est of England's living Generals, will pass through Porfland. Whether he will receive public or semi-public honor at the hands of his countrymen as well as Americans here, has not yet been determined. One report is to the ef-fect that he wishes to travel incognito. After his arrival in San Francisco, he will probably make known his inten-tions.

tions. Kitchener's exploits in Egypt and es-pecially his brilliant campaign against the wild dervishes who followed the Mahdi's successor and were defeated at Omdurman and Khartoum, have lately been recalled to public attention by the journey of ex-President Roosevelt past those historic towns. Kitchener commanded also in the South African war, and from 1902 to 1909 he was com-mander in chief in India, where his task of preserving order and suppress-ing incipient rebellion was not one of the easiest. He remodeled the Indian army. Last

He remodeled the Indian army. Last Summer he was appointed field marshal in place of the Duke of Con-naught, retired, and as such ranks with Lord Roberts, holding the highest title possible in the army. . .

An Irishman on his father's side and by birth, Kitchener has the dash and the fire that characterizes the typical soldier of Celtic blood. On his mother's side he is English, coming from a Suf-folk ciergyman's family. To the split-die side of the house no doubt he owes his coolness—many call it cold-blood-edness—his faculty of accurate calcu-lation and his persistence. It is a great combination for a soldier and some of the most illustrious names in British military history show such a mixture of blood and temperaments. He was educated at the Royal Milj-tary Academy, Woolwich—which cor-responds to West Point in the Unitad States—and entered the Royal Engl-ners in 1871. Until 1882 he was engaged in mak-fing military surveys in Falestine and conserve location and sectors in the

ing military surveys in Falestine and Cyprus, leading a roving and exploring life, in which he found enjoyment. His longing for active work as a soldier, however, brought him, in 1882, the command of the Egyptian cavalry, and thenceforth he was the man of action.

In 1884 and 1885 he commanded the In 1884 and 1885 he commanded the Nile expedition, which valually attempted to rescue General Gordon at Khartoum. In 1885 he was commissioner in the de-limitation of Zanzibar, and then return-ing to Egypt, became a Pasha in the na-tive army. While leading his troops at the battle of Handoub, in 1885, he was seriously wounded in the face by a bul-let. In the following year he was given the Cross of the Bath for his part in the action at Toski under General Greafell. For four years he was Adjutant-General and second in command of the Egyptian army and in 1882 was made sirdar, or commander of the Egyptian forces with the rank of Brigadier-General. Throughout several years Kitchener had

the rank of Brigadier-General. Throughout several years Kitchener had been preparing for the recovery of the provinces of Egypt which had been lost to the power of the mahdi. With the capture of Dongola in 185 his active campaign toward this end began. Ad-vanced to the rank of Major-General, he completed the defeat of the Dervishes at the battle of Oundurman and captured Khartoum. For restoring Egypt to British rule he received a peerage, with the title of Baron Kitchener of Khar-toum, the thanks of Parliament and a grant of \$150.000. In 1820 fe was appoint-ed Governor-General of the Sudan.

ed Governor-General of the Sudan. After General Buller's disastrous defeat by the Boers in South Africa Lord Rob-erts was appointed commander in shief of the British forces, and made Kitchener chief of staff. While engaged in math-taining lines of communication with Cape Colony Kitchener came into frequent en-gagements with the Boers, and on one occasion he narrowly escaped capture by General De Wet, whom he later defeated. When in December, 1990, Lord Roberts returned to England, Kitchener became commander in chief and in two years, 1900 to 1902, he completed the work

became commander in chief and in two years, 1990 to 1902, he completed the work of subjugating the Boers. For his services in South Africa he was made successively Lieutenant-Gen-eral and General, given the title of Vis-count and the thanks of Parliament and a grant of \$250,000. He was made com-mander in chief of India in 1902.

Over six feet tall and straight as an

arrow, slender but muscular, and with vigor showing in every line and move-ment of his body, possessed of keen blue eyes and a shapely head, Kitchener has been described by war correspondents as the ideal soldier in action. He has had little liking for correspondents, however. Brusque, hard-working and a stern dis-ciplinarian, he has always commanded the respect of his soldiers, though little affection. He is a bachelor-considered now, at the age of 59 a confirmed one-and has never been fond of the society of ladies. been described by war corres

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1910.

the tools he uses.

to the city. If the city is to go into this business it must make up its mind to put five millions of dollars into it. Then the charge of maintenance will be exces-

necessary, too, or there can be subbly. Where has this corn been, while the hold-up price of pork was maintained? The sudden discovgrowth at all. But the Socialist needn't bend his eye merely on growth of values in the city. He may let his ery of a full supply of corn in April a outraged feelings find relief in excla-mation against the great prices that month before planting time, and six months before the new crop comes in, agricultural and fruit lands throughis indicative of the methods employed out the Northwest are now command. to raise the price of American food ing. He might "get in" yet on any of these things, but he prefers to products. Of course the supply of corn a

spend his effort in envious howls against the prosperity that has come others through their industry, intelligence and foresight. The tale Matthisen, of Hood River and Portland, who has now gone on a visit to Germany, told yesterday in an article reprinted by The Oregonian from New York Times, tells something that one and another who think the efforts of society-not their own efforts-ought to carry them, would well to ponder. Only they won't do it. It and resulted in the drop in the price sults them better to talk about "the unearned increment," which their kind always lack the energy and foresight to share. But if they think they are

going to take away from others the increase of values that comes to their property, they will find how many more and great a multitude besides the rich they will encounter. That policy would knock the real estate business in Portland, and all values, on the head, in a day. But silliness is the natural element of some people; and that is a reason why they never get on.

UNNECESSARY WORRY.

The Astorian (newspaper) continue most distressing frame of mind over failure of the Port of Portland tug and pllot service to pay big dividends. Our lugubrious friend accuses The Oregonian of "sheer avoidance of the real practical details that tell the the real practical details that people story of success and failure as people understand it; the use of figures that that with wheat rather than the Port's that with wheat rather than the Port's

The Astorian had asserted that the business of the Columbia River had been driven to Puget Sound by bad management of the Port of Portland. The Oregonian presented Government figures which showed that the Astorian, as usual, had been guilty of a mistake. The tug and pilot service on the river and bar was taken over by the Port of Portland for the same reason that this city took up the work of improving the channel in the river, and on the Columbia bar.

No one looked for a profit from the operations of the dredges and no profit was expected from the tug and of making the Columbia River an attractive port for ships. It has suc-

eaceful bosom at the same hour the bodies of two of her most useful and prominent sons. The story of Judge Williams' life has been written in reminiscence and eulogy. Affection, veneration and admiration wailed beside his bler and followed him in reverent slience to the place of his final

as well or better.

The ministrations of Rev. C. C. Stratton and his energetic part as an month ago, when pork was steadily advancing because of the scarcity of educator on the Pacific Coast were recalled by hundreds who knew in his generous prime. With touching ply by a month's feeding. It is gratieulogy upon his long and earnest enfying to reflect that many consumer deavor and its results, as written upon called the bluff of the producers and the minds of the men and women of a manipulators, and either cut pork from their daily bill of fare or reduced primitive commonwealth, his body was committed to the loving bosom of the consumption of this food product to the minimum. It is possible that our common mother.

It is perhaps not too much to say that no man in his profession, that of Christian minister and educator, was better or more favorably known in this state forty-five years ago than was Rev. C. C. Stratton. Enthusiastic without being tiresome; earnest with-

out being dogmatic; scholarly yet not pedantic, he went his cheerful, helpful way among men-now in the itin-erancy of his church and again occupying a position in one of its higher educational institutions. Sympathy added its tender touch to the later months of his life, which were clouded by an affliction that softened grief at passing. For the rest, it is written in the records of the Oregon Confer-ences of the Methodist Episcopal of hydrogen in the comet's tail to precipitate all this untimely moisture. If Noah had not been so mighty par-

gon Trunk on which work is aiready in progress would hardly doubt for a Church covering the long period of his activities. Few who knew and worked with Mr. Stratton in his early moment that the line was to be pushed manhood survive him, but of those who knew and honored him in the chutes canyon and reaching the borders of the great Central Oregon emprime of his endeavor many yet repire. The most expensive part of the main to bear witness to his persuasive line will be completed by the time eloquence as a preacher and his helpthe southern end of the canyon is reached. It would be strange, indeed, if the road were not continued far fulness as a teacher.

DR. BLACK ON SIN

There is something interesting in time supply the road with traffic which could not be reached with a the Rev. Hugh Black's determination to believe that what he calls "sin" is a real entity. In his lecture at the First Presbyterian Church Wednesday There are many reasons why Portnight he rolled the concept of sin as a sweet morsel under his tongue. The land would like to see the state line the southern terminus of the road. It would then draw all of the traffic to Bible, he said, was as much the book of man's sin as of God, while "Shakesthis city. But there is no good rea-son for believing that the Klamath

peare's tragedies are all studies in judgment, and sin is the obverse side of a view of God." This is admirable fooling, but it is hardly anything better than fooling. The tragedy of Lear has nothing to do

so many excellent reasons why the Hill line should push on to California with anybody's sin except very incidentally. On the contrary, the roo and so few reasons why it should terminate in Oregon that it may be of the tragedy lies in Lear's extraorpilot service. It was undertaken regarded as a certainty that the road dinary goodness of heart. The strug-solely and exclusively for the purpose will be pushed through to San Franwill be pushed through to San Fran-visco at the earliest possible day. Long and the deep generosity of man. In before the line reaches the California | fact, there are few great tragedies | at Salem.

Who can say that Theodore Roos

s not the foremost man corcordat that will take its place in than 50 miles was noted. history. This effected, Colonel Roose velt sets out at once for other parts of Europe to settle difficulties between the nations. It's no joke either; didn't he stop the war between Russla and Japan?

Senator Bourne says that the reason he has done nothing for Portland in the bridge draw and other matters is that the that the local commercial bodies didn't tell him what to do. Joke, no doubt. Meanwhile, the humor of the situation does not particularly appeal to the thousands who are daily held up on the bridges

Baker City has just voted against the issue of \$200,000 in bonds to re-build its pipeline. Baker City is among the most progressive municipalities in Eastern Oregon, and when It votes 6 to I against a proposition of this kind the reason is evident. It wants something better.

There may be something in the idea

ticular about his passenger list there

would, no doubt, have been some sci-

The election of Dr. Kime as Mayor

Opponents of tariff are industrious-

Mr. Bryan raced homeward 11,000

the stork got mixed in the delivery

Grandad is still the Great Disap-

entific records on the subject.

Nesmith County

pointed.

difficulty will be experienced in bring-The course on which the craft is sail ing the figures up to large proportions. Ing is noted by compass and the distance salled by log gives the position from the last observation. Patent logs

of have been brought to such a high stat all this world? He has established of perfection that on a recent voyage harmony-between the Vatican and the of a steamship from Yokohama to the Methodist Mission at Rome. It is a Columbia River, a differential of less

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News. Even baseball fans can't keep the files off. . The lucky man at a wedding may be

me who loved and lost.

one who loved and lost. Even a man who has time to love his enemies seldom does it. It is sometimes easier to give in than to keep up the argument. It's easy for a man to get married if he looks good to a young widow. The wise farmer makes hay while hogs are selling at \$11 a hun-dredweight. If a man has money to burn the rest of us try to make light of his fortune. One kind of curlosity is a small boy with two grandmothers who isn't

boy with two grandmothers who isn't spoiled

And some men spend so much time hustling that they haven't time to accomplish anything.

Beauty.

Judge. There are many kinds of beauty, and any beauties who are unkind. Some are born beautiful, some hieve beauty by home treatment, and ome have beauty thrust upon them in a beauty parlor. A born beauty can often evade a duis, but manufactured beauties pay a

heavy tariff. Beauty is only skin deep, medium height and very small in circumference. Beauty is the cheese with which a woman baits her matrimonial trap. Beauty is supposed to be a matter of taste, but with some it is a lack of taste. of the bustling young City of Cottage Grove last Monday assures a business administration to the metropolis of

ta≡te ly showing the difference in cost of living in this country and Canada, but Beauty may be an accident, but no ever taken out insurance against it. very few of them emigrate and make

Be good if you would be respected; e good looking if you would be loved. Beauty unadorned must be A No. 1. Rose by another name might still be miles hoping to greet Bryan III, but an American Beauty.

The Great Question.

Springfield Republican The season for the Roosevelt speeches has opened, and the promise of limit-less performances in this line stretches shead. What will the harvest be?

Making Him Useful.

"Naw; but I've written him to find

The Sciomon Islanders who eat the vidows of chieftains find an easy solution of a domestic problem

The orchardist would better have his oil pots ready when the rain is GHET:

Pittsburg Post. "Asked your Congressman for any free seeds" Autos must keep off the track today me two or three good Summer boarders.

Increased Railroad Efficiency. New York Evening Post.

New York Evening Fost. In ten years railroad mileage in-creased 25.5 per cent, locomotives in-creased 54 per cent, passenger cars in-creased 31 per cent and freight cars increased 63 per cent, according to Mr. Hill's "units," while ton miles in-

operation.

creased 145 per cent. "That," says Mr. Hill, "shows where the trouble is." But Mr. Hill makes out a remarkable case for increased efficiency in railroading. With an increase of only 25.5 per cent in mileage, 54 per cent in locomotives, 31 per cent in freight cars, the rail-roads produced 148 mer cars roads produced 148 per cent more ton miles and 126 per cent more passenger miles of the commodity called trans-portation in 1907 than in 1897. This is portation in 1997 than in 1997. This is a statement not of impossible demands upon the railroad facilities, but of ac-tual performances. The average weight of ralls, the tractive power of locomotives and the capacity of cars all increased, as did the efficiency of

High-Cost-of-Living Crusnde in 1804.

Philadelphia North American. Philadelphia North American, Records yellow with a century's age were unearthed in the office of Clerk of Courts Robert M. Mc-Farland the other day. They show that a high-cost-of-living crusade was

In progress as early as 1804. A document filed with Judge Moore that year is signed by 100 citizens pe-titioning the court to "set a stipulated price on provisions for man and horse, and on liquors in the taverns of the ountry. The petitioners asserted "it is the consensus of opinion that 25 cents for a pint of whisky is an extortion, as whisky has been purchased for 40 cents a gallon, pork at from 3 to 4 cents a pound and flour for \$2 per hundred-

weight.' The records give no evidence as to whether the prayer was ever answered.

"Wheat King" of Kansas

"When King" of Kansas. Des Moines Capital. The man who farms more land than almost any other in the United States was formerly a resident of Iowa. He is James N. Fike, of Colby, Kan. His farm consists of 10,200 acres, located in Thomas County. Wheat is his fa-vorite crop. The "wheat king," as he is known, went down into Western Kansas 25 years ago. He led a political life during the greater part of that time. When he acquired control of this vast tract of land he diverted his en-ergies to farming it until he is today ergies to farming it until he is today recognized to be one of the foremost agricultural men in the world.

Requires Too Many Dishes

St. Paul Dispatch. Of course Mr. Cannon was misquoted. The average newspaperman is not suf-ficiently hardened to quote Mr. Cannon

Unwise Neglect. Chicago Record-Herald. Never take off tomorrow the collar you should change today.

As Now Cleveland Lender. "Rome was not built in a day." "Til bet it wasn't. If Romulus was any real contractor, he probably put up a bunch of scaffolding and then laid off for a year or two."



A

ture-lovers.

DETECTIVE CONNOR AND THE WIDOW'S MITE

Another of Mr. Clemens' heart stories, with a genuinely religious, if entirely unorthodox, touch.

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