# The Oregonian

# PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1910

### OUR "EASY" WAYS.

Our country is rapidly exporting gold, because, as the New York Times says, we prefer to make "easy" conditions by insuing bonds and bank notes, and parting with gold for the premium offered for it by countries not so fond of the "easy" method. That this will create difficulties after a while, such as we have had hereto-fore, is well enough known, but the knowledge has little deterrent force. England, says the Times, "frankly bids a premium for gold and gets it from us because we prefer to put the premium on Government bonds and bank notes. Consequently our gold circulation last month decreased \$14-000,000 and our National bank note irculation increased \$15,000,000. Why should we regret this? England has to hid up for the gold she wants, and it is coming high to her. We know a trick worth two of that. We are building the Panama Canal at a cost of several hundred millions of dollars, and until that is finished we can never run short of monoy. The more it costs to build the canal, the more bonds we must issue, with the incl-dental advantage that we shall provide ourselves with the capacity of enlarging our paper currency supply in proportion to the cost of the canal. Is it not obvious that the more the canal costs the better off we shall be in money supply?"

Needless to say, there is danger in this course, since by it we inflate prices and cause speculative movement at home, and work at the same toward a situation in which we shall be obliged to get gold again at orice. The Times satirizes our eding by saying: "The larger the any price. National debt, the larger the supply of bank notes and the greater the supply of cheap money. Why regret los-ing gold for which others are willing to bid a premium when we can supply the loss of it by making the Panama Canal expensive and issuing bonds accordingly?" In these suggestions there is plenty of matter for bankers and debtors and creditors and speculators to think about, if they will, surely, since the lessons of experithey ance are not all lost, in course of events, on all men. Intimation of the fact now appears in the bidding, or failure of the bidding, on the Broadway of the bidding, on the Broadway bridge bonds of Portland. These onds will sell later; for the city of Portland, a rising and growing and en-argetic city, is behind them. But just now financial conditions are such that there is disposition to wait a little, till lenders and investors can becomsatisfied and assured that the ability of borrowers to pay will prove equal to their inclination to push their various projects or undertakings Recognition by our people of this co dition or situation, as to money loans, investments and general financial polloy, is a necessity to our own wel-Portland shouldn't now attempt sell bonds for any purposes beyond things immediately necessary. The Mayor is right in withholding requests The ock honds We can

between the Columbia River and Eureka are too small for the large ocean carriers which handle the over-sea lumber traffic, and for that reason the railroads will secure a haul of varying length on practically all of it.

### BE REASONABLE AND SETTLE IT.

Certainly. Stop it. Forbid on the East Side consent to use of streets, so that railroads can't get into the city or over the river. Forbid it and stop it everywhere. The city is big stop it everywhere. enough. True, the streets, whose use is wanted for the tracks, are worth nothing at all as they now are, and never will be worth anything, unless the railroads get in and make all the streets round about worth something. But if we see a chance for a "hold up." though it may be against our own interest, why shouldn't we ltimate employ it?

Now, seriously, as to vacation of streets, to be used for railroad purposes: It should be a matter of ar-rangement or compromise, a matter of adjustment, For bridges to be built city desires from the railroads

ertain concessions or easements. The railroads desire the like on their side. These matters should be adjusted because they are adjustable. Is one of the parties to hold up the other, or is the whole matter to be adjusted? What should sensible men do? Every

contention of this kind can be accom modated, if only it is approached in the right spirit and the right way.

## REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Is the rejection of representative government, or representative methods, necessary to maintenance of the political rights of the people? o assumed by those who approve the sembly representative system. "The whole story of man," one of

these tells us, "Is a struggle for en-larged political rights." Moreover, the representative assembly, intended for recommendation of candidates, would "abridge these rights." Now, in fact, democracy cannot ex-ist without the representative system.

This system is its necessary means of concentration and combination. It tends to correction of the natural inclination of democracy to split into factions and even into units. The representative system is the salvation of democracy. Four men are candidates for Gov

ernor, in the name of a political party, at the same time. Five men are candidates for Senator. The vote is divided; the candidates who get the plurality represent their own faction What absurdity to try to force the great majority into support of the candidates of the small minority! Is this the necessary method for maintenance of the polltical rights of the people? Well, it will not prevail.

The only way to avoid this absurd and lame and impotent conclusion through the representative assembly. Never was there any safeguard of democracy till the representative system was hit upon and adopted. This contribution to political science, and to government by the people, has come through the work and progress of the English-speaking world, The proposal for representative assembly Oregon to suggest the names of candidates is perfectly in accord with It is the only way to obtain repit. resentation of the people and maintenance of popular rights. A small fac-tion, nominating candidates by small fractional pluralities, is based on negation of the general rights of the people: and it is an outrage when the petty faction tries to whip in the whole body of a party to its support.

The only remedy is through representative assembly NATIONAL COST OF INDIANS.

From 1789 to 1909 the Government if the United States spent \$474,163,9 7 in caring for the Indians of the coun-Yet, according to sentimentalists, the Government has robbed and oppressed the aborigines during all these years. The truth is that while the Government's Indian policy has not at all times been wise in the practical sense it has always been most

serted that the common box of apples would be found to contain a bushel, as it honestly ought. full The boxes which they themselves packed measured out four heaping pecks; but when they went out into the market and tried those which had been sold for bushels, they fell short in every in-

stance. This will never do. A bu must be a bushel for every applegrower in Oregon, or the reputation of the whole state will suffer, and the market for fruit from this section will be impaired. It will also suffer if the apples shipped East are good some years and not so good in other years. Mr. Newell notes that last season Oregon apples fell below their reputation When this has happened once or twice more the reputation will be gone and it will take years of effort to restore it. The only preventive of calamities of this sort is thorough and complete organization.

# EXPENSIVE ECONOMY.

The House of Representatives has voted out of the navy appropriation bill the provision for continuing work on drydock No. 4 in the New York yard, and the Puget Sound and Pearl Harbor docks. This action, taken presumably on the grounds of economy, would prove decidedly expensive if an emergency should arise requiring the services of a modern drydock. There is a strange contradiction in the action of the House of Representatives in providing funds for the construction

of more big battleships and then de-clining to provide the vitally necessary drydock accommodations which these big ships require. Drydock No. 4, which is the only dock on the Atiantic Coast that will accommodate the Arkansas and Wyoming, has been under construction since 1905, and in that five years the requirements of the service and the limitations of Congress have such that an enormous investment has been in idleness for more than two years, and unless Congress recon-

siders its action, will continue so in-definitely. Even more serious is the neglect to provide drydock facilities at Pearl Harbor, which was selected by the United States Government as its main Pacific base. It is universally admitted by war experts of two continents that the Pacific Ocean will be the scene of the next war, and if there is a conflict, this country would cut a sorry figure with its main naval base undefended, and not equipped with drydock facilities. It is almost equally

imperative that the drydock facilities on Puget Sound be made adequate for the class of vessels which these drydocks would be expected to handle in case of war. In the matter of economy Congress quite frequently pro ceeds to an alarming extent on the "penny wise and pound foolish" system.

### THE MAYOR AND THE FOURTH.

The Mayor's position on the question of Fourth of July fireworks is exactly right. "I am absolutely opposed to the celebration of Independence Day by the explosion of dangerous fireworks," he declares, and it is to be hoped that the City Council will take the same stand. Since all fireworks are dangerous, this means that the Mayor is opposed to the entire system of murderous hoodlumism which has converted the National holiday into a season of terror and a reign of destruction. There ought to be no shooting on the Fourth of July except orderly volleys by the militia under the command of their officers. No firecrackers ought to be exploded on the streets. Such instruments of misery as torpedoes, roman candles, pin wheels and all that tribe should be banished. Fireworks properly man-aged by capable experts are a pretty spectacle and need not be dangerous to life or property, but in the hands

of the tough and the small boy we know too well what they accomplish. Death, mutilation and burning buildings follow in their wake. The time has come when Portland. as well as other cities, should cease to treat the Fourth of July scandal as a

jest. It is a serious matter and it should be dealt with by serious regulations. Hoodlumism has been mitted to take its annual tribute of

life and property under the pretense of patriotic fervor long enough. It is

now proper for common sense and

small boy and the drunken rioter can

decency to have an inning. The

love their country as vigorously as

there is any occasion for if they are forbidden to throw firecrackers in the

faces of peaceable citizens and wound

The news that Leopold's successor

on the throne of Belgium is to make

What

No-

spectators with bullets.

to do so, and the iniquity ran fis course until death cut it short. If This Writer Quotes Authority; One through.

price mentioned represents some mil-lions of "unearned increment." Yet the railroad company which secured the greater part of the land as a grant in payment for building the road through that wild region was well pleased to get rid of the then worthless timber at the insignificant price at which it was originally sold.

Unless something happens to break the monotony of the news, Portland will soon have a reputation for "comeons" and "easy marks" that will com-pare favorably with that of New York, sometimes known as "Yapville on the Here is a part of the rec Hudson." ord for the past 48 hours: A stranger enters a bank and talks the gulli-ble safe deposit man into handing over \$5000 in gold; a recently arrived Dakota farmer invests \$800 in the anclent "liquor cure" gold brick; an-other new arrival hands over \$80 to the artists who are working the venerable "express package" gag, and a local youth loses \$800 to a swindling bookmaker. These are the principal tricks that have been turned, but with so much easy money lying around, it is highly probable that the old-lock trick, the phony racing tip, and all the rest of the stock equipment of the "sure thing men" are in use.

Viewed from a strictly economic standpoint, it is perhaps a matter of regret that Bandit Robinson was only wounded, instead of being killed by the excellent aim of Citizen Sheldon, last Saturday night at East Thirty. seventh street and Broadway. As an object lesson in the unprofitable nature of the hold-up game, however, Elmer Robinson, living with an irremovable scar on his face, and a pain-ful recollection of what happened just prior to his coming term in the peni-tentiary, may be worth more than Elmer Robinson dead. In view of the fact that the hold-up man has incomparably the best of the situation, when he attempts his crime, it is not the slightest reflection on a man's bravery if he promptly obeys the highwayman's request. For that reason, the public service rendered by Mr. Sheldon is all the more praiseworthy and commendable.

The Interstate Commerce Commis sion has ordered a material reduction in the Pullman car rates. The reduction also provides a differential in favor of the passenger who is obliged to occupy an upper berth. Naturally, this order, if enforced, will affect the revenues of the Pullman Company, but the public still wonders who will make up the deficit. The porters have had their salaries paid by the traveling public for so long that it would seem impossible for the Pullman Company to effect any further saving in this direction, although it might be possible to insist on the porters paying the company something for the privilege of "holding up" passen-gers, with a whisk broom. If the sleeping car monopoly lives up to its reputation, it will find some means by which the threatened decrease in earnings can be offset.

It would seem that Colonel Roose

# principles of justice and Christianity RUGBY THE GAME FOR COLLEGES

Course until death cut it short. It the new King of Belgium really wisnes to improve upon his predecessor, it will be an easy task and all man-kind will encourage him to carry it through. Statements of conservatives of our resources to the contrary notwith-standing, the United States is not the only country in which wealthy men buy large tracts of timber when it is cheap and sell it as the price adbuy large tracts of timber when it is cheap and sell it as the price ad-vances. A Vancouver, B. C., dispatch announces the sale by the British Co-lumbla branch of the Weyerhaeusers of 75,000 acres of timber land on Van-couver Island for a consideration of \$4,009,000. The tract contains 5,000. 000,000 feet of timber, and was pur-chased by the Weyerhaeusers at about one-fourth the figure for which it has just been sold. Of course the Weyer-haeusers should have sold this land at the same price they paid for it, for the price mentioned represents some mil-

tunately) in ger numbers of spectators than the old game ever did. It is now played in most of the leading high schools of California. It is irmly and permanently established on the Pacific Coast unless, as in the East, it is modi-fed to wilt the nurness of professional fied to suit the purposes of professional coaches. It seems to me that our ex-perience in California should be worth omething to our colleagues in the Cast

The writer is reminded of the com-nent of an old football captain whom is had heard spent much of his first eason as a Rugby player in "roasting"

season as a Rugby player in "roasting" Rugby. This expert player expressed his final judgment as follows: "T]I tell you, in the old game you practice with the coach and learn your lesson, and the game is just merely reciting what you have learned from the coach. In Rugby every man has to be a live, independent player all of the time. There is simply no compar-ison between the two games." To overcome this man's prejudice and reverse his enthusiasm required most

reverse his enthusiasm required of a season at Rugby, but the work was

### horoughly done. F. G. FRANKLIN.

### THEY REGULATE BILLBOARDS. it. Louis Has an Ordinance That Stool

the Supreme Court Test. St. Louis, Mo., has a municipal ordi-tance covering billboards which reads in part as follows:

nance covering billoards which reads in part as follows: Hereafter no bill board having 25 square feet or more of surface shall be erected, altered, replaced or reconstructed, without a permit from the Commissioner of Public Heudilags, and the meaner of construction its and dimensions of such billocards shall be subject to the approval on ac-contance. We bill board the section contance, which board are erected. altered of replaced or reconstructed shall exceed 14 feet in begins the permit approximation of a such billocards and every such bill board shall have an open space of at least four feet beard shall be bill board shall have an open space of at least four feet between the lower edge and the ground, which space shall not be closed in any minary while the bill board shall have an of any building, nor to the side the of any building. Nor to the side the space the approach nearer, than shy feet to any building, nor to the side the board accord 500 square feet in area. The walldity of this ordinance has recently been sustained by the Missouri to provide the action of the Missouri to the full board as action following

recently been sustained by the Missouri Supreme Court in an action following a permanent injunction obtained by the Gunning Advertising System in the Circuit Court against the Commissioner, the Mayor and the Chief of Police. The following excerpts are from Judge Woodson's opinion: taken are

om Judge Woodson's opinion. The similoards and billboards upon which ose classes of advertisements are dis-syed are constant menaces to the public fety and weifare of the city. They en-anger the public health, they are also partisic and unsighty; in cases of fire-hey world cause their spread and consti-te barrier against their extinction and in ase of high wind, their temporary charac-fer, frail structure and broad surface, ren-for them liable to be blown down and to all upon and endanger those who may hap-sen to be in their vicinity. The amount of good contained in this class of business is so small in comparison to the great are mented world in the class of business in see and to go a far as they have in hold ing statutes and ordinances of this class which able to the torono and the the roat only ashigher the scale of the class is to wonder why some of the courts have meet of the police power of the state. But the is and the police power of the state is the is and the the state or Federal Ce statutes and the torono and the fired of the rendering of the New York Co in the case of the Feople ox rel. Marp is unnound in bolding the ordinance is not co lexislation because it embraces within prover base is the base with a state is and a unnound in bolding the ordinance within is not only asistent the index of the class to me the rendering of the New York Co in the case of the Feople ox rel. Marp is unnound in bolding the ordinance within proverse of the state of the class to class legislation. An ordinance within is proverse with the under consideration in the state is not co legislation because it constrance within and the structures of the class affor because it embraces within its sions all structures of the class of hat reason fr in the said limits and hat reason fr in the said limits and

The White House Boys.

FRENCH VIEW OF MR. ROOSEVELT Estimate of His Character, on His Election to the French Academy.

A translation made by Major Alfred F. Sears, of this city, from the Nouveau

It is known of old that the French Academy opens its doors to foreign statesmen who, by writing, action or speech, have enacted an important part n the world of affairs. Thus Theodore In the world of analys. Inde lacedore Roosevelt comes to be elected a mem-ber of the Academy of Moral and Po-lifical Sciences. Previously notified, the former President of the United States had sent to the Academy all his works on sociology and history. The new academician is universally known. His celebrity excuses as from noting the celebrity excuses us from noting the evolutions of his incomparable career. evolutions of his incomparable career. It is interesting to note that the Acad-emy, which on a former occasion was congratulated on the election of Gen-eral Bonaparte on his return from Egypt, has now designated Mr. Roose-

weit for the respect of the elite of the intellectuals of the Old World.

veit for the respect of the elite of the intellectuals of the Old World. Theodore Roosevelt is at once an en-orgetic man and a thinker. When he writes and when he speaks he has pre-pared himself for work; then he gives forth 'his ideas. He believes firmly that 'each generation contributes to the work of progress." He declares that the "school of presimism has manifested its inability to judge men and contemporaneous events." Mod-ern life appears to him "beautiful and exciling." He declares that 'man has never had before him so vast an open field for action as the present." and, further, that "the greatest victories are yet to be gained and the finest actions are to be realized." He continues: "It is said that the history of a happy people has not been written. This is a low inaccuracy. The history, because it is worth more to accompileh great results, to obtain great triumphs, though they were interrupted by incidents of defeat poor spirits, who never enjoy much nev taking-

or misfortune, which take rank with poor spirits, who never enjoy much nor suffer much because they live in a pale twilight, which is neither victory nor

defeat. defeat." Finally, Mr. Roosevelt has resolutely declared that, "while war is a great evil, it is not the greatest of evils," and also that "peace is not the sovereign of blessings. Civilization has suffered more with the celebration of certain treating of makes as for evenue the more with the celebration of certain ireaties of peace, as for example that which permitted the hecatombs of Ar-menia, than it would have suffered by a war." "For a nation, as for individ-uals, the essential virtues are the vir-tues of character", and he has shown us ancient Greece and the Roman em-pire succumbing through fachleness of pire succumbing through feebleness of character. For the North American ex-President, "moral energy is more im-portant than instruction."

The patriotism of Theodore Roosevelt is same. "As National progress results from individual progress." he says, "so also there can be no progress of the citi-

Trom individual progress, "he says, "so also there can be no progress of the sin-also there can be no progress of the Na-tion." He adds: "Let each one clean before his own door and the city will be clean." Cervantes could not have made Sancho Panza say a plainer truth. Publicly he has given these truths to the people of the United States: "That the country be great morally. It is nec-casary that it be strong morally. There are those who are willing that the coun-try should be too weak to avenge a wrong, and that this debility meet it at the beginning of a difficulty, thanking the scornful plety of foreign nations. This is villifying the Nation. A strong Army and a strong Navy are necosary." And also: "We are a great people. We have no cholce; all that we can say is that we will act that character, for good or II."

Mr. Roosewell has not only given coun-sel and written substantial works, as for instance the "History of the American Navy in ISI2-a Struggle Against Eng-land," "Lives of Thomas Benton and Governeur Morris," "Conquest of the West" and "Ideal American and His-tory of New York," but he has governod also with extraordinary brilliancy dur-ing six years a Nation of 90,000,000 souls (of 100,000,000 if we include the colonies). He has built up for the great North American republic a formidable Navy, which will probably preserve the Pacific Ocean to the white race. He has created a general staff of the Army in Washing-ton, D. C., that will care for the defense of the American Continent against the yellow races. An able diplomat, he has prevented the shock of arms between his country and Japan: a shock terrible and inevitable, against which the United States now has time for preparation. He has equally been able to stop the war between Russia and Japan, and for that Mr. Roosevelt has not only given con

# LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

"How hrave!" exclaims the wife, after the husband, at the husbed hour of 3 A. M., has told her of his desperate resistance of three highwaymon who ad attempted to hold him up only a block from home. "I did not dream you were so courageous. How does it

were so courageous. How does it hap-pen that you dared to give them ballle when any other man would have yield-ed weakly or would have run away if he had the chance?" "My dear." explains the husband. "I had just finished nerving myself to meet you and explain what kept me out so late-and when I am in that frame of mind I'll defy anything."-Life.

The bookkeeper answered the phone. "Is this Wilkins' market?"

"Tes, ma'am." "This is Mrs. Johnson. 1 want you to know that the liver you sent over today was extremely unsatisfactory. It was not calf's liver at all. Calf's liver is always tender, and there is no mis-tating..."

"Just a moment, madam. I will call

"Just a unor" the proprietor." "What is it?" Wilkins asked. The bookkeeper surrendered the

Mrs. Johnson," she said. "Liver com-

plaint."-St. Louis Dispatch. When Willie's father came home supper there was a vacant chair at the table.

"Well, where's the hoy?" "Well, where's the hoy?" "William is upstafes in bed." The answer came with painful precision from the sad-faced mother. "Why, wh-what's up? Not sick, is he?" (An anxious pause.) "It grieves me to say, Robert, that our son-your son-has been heard swearing on the street! I heard him." "Swearing? Scott! I'll teach him to swear!" And he started upstafes in the dark. Halfway up he stumbled and came down with his chin on the top step.

when the atmosphere cleared a little Willie's mother was saving swoodly from the hallway: "That will do, dear You have given him enough for one les-son."-Judge.

Friend-So yours was a case of love

at first sight? Mrs. Getthere—Yes, indeed. I fell desperately in love with my dear hus-band the moment I set eyes upon him. I remember it as distinctly as if it were yesterday. I was walking with papa on the beach at Long Beach, when suddenly papa stopped, and, pointing him out, said: "There, my dear, is a man worth ten millions."—New York Weekly. at first sight? man wor Weekly.

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An amusing story is being told in social circles in London about a young American woman who was anxious to be presented at a certain European court. Of course, the high officials had

"What is the meaning of the word Easter"" said William J. Kelley, at the

Lambs Club. No one could answer the question.

"Nobody in New York reads the Bible now. Ignorance of the Bible and of biblical things is amazing.

"Not long ago, at a dinner, I got inte a biblical argument. When the argu-ment was over a young woman said: "I enjoyed that discussion splendidiy. But, do you know. I always thought that Sodom and Gomorrah were man and wife?"

"Another young woman commented: "'Oh, well, I suppose they ought to ave been, if they were not." -New have been, if t York Telegraph.

Potent American Sinng.

Cieveland Plain Dealer. American slang deploted by the purists and reversed by literary amarchists re-mains the joy of the unregenerate reader.

Its full value, however, has

and waxes ever richer and more pic

without public and it is questionable, indeed, whether the municipality should ever or attempt to occupy this legitimate field of private enterprise

### COAST COUNTRY NEXT.

With the Hill and Harriman Rallroad systems operating under an armed truce in the Puget Sound and Eastern Washington territory, with construction work proceeding at top speed in Central Oregon, and electric and steam roads contending for the business of the Willamette Valley, it is quite natural that the Pacific Coast regions should next receive the attention of the railroad builders. The fact that Mr. O'Brien, the chief lleutenant of the Hariman forces in the Pacific Northwest, took an automobile ride from Grants Pass to Crescent City, Cal., does not necessarily mean that the graders and trackingers will be close on his heels. With the keen competition for traffic, present and prospective, it is idle to assume that so fich a field for callroad exploitation lying west of the Const Range all the way from the Columbia River to California should be much longer neg-Incted.

The Harriman people overlooked the possibilities of Central Oregon un-til the Hill forces marched boldly into that neglected region, and the cost of conflict that followed has been enormous. Perhaps the lesson has not been unheeded, and the neglected const regions will receive attention that is due them. While it is a matof mild indifference to Portland and to the country served whether the railroad tracks are placed over the mountains, around them or through them, in their efforts to make that Coast traffic accessible to the world's markets, evantually a north-and-south railroad line west of the Coast Range and running from the Columbia River south will handle to the best advan tage the traffic of the Coast regions. A line following as nearly as possible the ocean beach would in many places be very expensive to build. would have the advantage of taking out by a gravity haul all of the traffic originating west of the Coast Range.

a passenger route a coast line would also present scenic possibilities unsurpassed anywhere in America. This coast line would, of course, be exclusive of feeders that would cross the mountains and supply facilities for the interlying country, but the timber tonnage alone is of such enormous proportions that the economic advantages of a water-level line for moving it will some day insure its construc-tion. With the possible exception of Coos Bay, the numerous ports lying egon orchardists, they boldly as-

terous. There was no precedent for handling the North American Indians, savage, slothful nomadic race, banded ogether in powerful tribes, simpleminded, treacherous and cruel, they impeded at every step, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf, the progress of civilization. Individual white men nave too often dealt with them with cruelty and injustice, but the white man's government has dealt with them generously, if at times severely.

better class of Americans want on the Fourth of July is an opportunity to commemorate the Nation's independ-From the days of Massasolt and King Philip to those of Geronimo and ence with beautiful and truly pariotic exercises. They desire a programme Chief Joseph the Government has dealt with them generously whenever which appeals somewhat to the inteltheir armed opposition to the ad-vance of civilization has been over-come. Perhaps the millions of dolligence and does not disgust the educated taste. Moreover, they wish to allowed to walk along the lars spent in caring for them during without risking their lives. The Council will gratify nine out of ten of the intelligent citizens of Portland by carthe 120 years have provided little of permanent value to a vanishing race-a ruce of do-naughts and wasrying out the Mayor's wish for trels. But the money has been spent, "sane and safe Fourth of July." nevertheless, according to methods that at the time seemed wisest and IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONGO. best; and stHI the Indian problem is

### OREGON APPLES.

with us.

of the Congo country is encouraging. Nothing could be more frightful than In his annual report to the State the past conduct of the Belgian gov-ernment in that unhappy region. Board of Horticulture, President Newall predicts a heavy crop of fruit this The common observation of Hence, if anything is altered it will orchardists confirms his anticipation. necessarily be for the better, but nat-On trees of all varieties the fruit buds urally the world will not trust too are surprisingly numerous, and un-less circumstances should be excepmuch to the promises of the new mon-arch. Leopoid himself made promises in the early days of his power, and they were brilliant ones, too, His performance will go down in history tionally adverse there will be an abundant crop.

But what is the advantage of an abundant crop unless it can be sold at remunerative prices? It is safe to say that outside of a few highly oramong its wildest horrors. We are now assured that a large section of the Congo country is to be opened to free commerce. This is pretty well, but one cannot forget that, ganized districts, such as Hood River and the Medford territory, the fruit under the treaty which gave the men of Oregon will not receive half what their crop is really worth. The land over to Belgium, the whole of it reason for this great loss will be the was to be open to free commerce forabsence of co-operative packing and marketing. Sections are known where bor is now to be required of the natives the growers of fairly good apples re-ceive 60 cents or a dollar a box for except "for their own benefit." ter still would it be to require no them. They are repacked by the midforced labor whatever of them. diemen and sold to the consumer for compel them to work looks harmless two dollars and even more.

as long as they receive the proceeds, but it is an insidious method. No-Of course, such conditions are the fault of the growers themselves. They body can tell how soon it will degen can blame nobody else. But they are erate into peenage or downright discouragingly slow to understand the slavery. causes of their difficulties and incredreluctant to organize.

The record of the Belgians in the Congo has been a black one, but the Had the fruit men of Oregon been thoroughly united in co-operative efplame for what has happened there belongs to the whole civilized world. fort the circumstance which caused It is from the nations acting in concert opponents of the Lafean bill in that Leopold received his authority to rule and ruin the Congolese, and Washington so much embarrassment would not have happened. Relying they had the unquestioned right to interfere at any time. Unhappily on their faith. In the integrity of Or-

velt has his scheme for pacification of Europe well mapped out. He is to

have the Emperor of Germany meet him in London and arrange matters with King Edward; and it is understood that he has telegraphed to King Edward that just as soon as he shall have settled certain matters in Aus-tria, and fixed things up at Paris, he will be off to London, where the King has been directed to reserve apartments for him at Buckingham pal-The King, with his auto, is to ace. meet him at the station. The Colonel is reported to be rather sorry that he lingered on his hunting trip so long. Had he come back sooner as an apos-

tle of peace, he might have stopped the construction of many a Dreadnought, in either hemisphere.

Should the "ducking stool" be revived? This is a question that seems to be pertinent just now. Within a week warrants have been issued for the arrest of two women for fighting

and abusive language; and still an other has been taken into custody upon the complaint of a neighbor for her scolding proclivities, backed by the statement of her husband that she is some changes in the administration beyond his control. The old records furnish ample evidence that the duck-ing stool dealt effectively with cases of this kind.

Representative Clark, leader of the minority in Congress, replying to Can-non on Monday, said, "If his party were given the opportunity it would endeavor to realize the suggestion of Senator Aldrich, that the expenses of the government might be curtailed \$300,000,000 annually." The word The word 'endeavor" is good. Expenses of the government will steadily increase, no

matter which party or what party may control it.

Boise Valley orchardists are shipping in oil by the dozen carloads. Smudging is becoming part of the commercial scheme as much as spray ing.

Gifford Pinchot would better have stayed at home and nursed up that Ballinger inquiry.

There are other ways for a census man to find out a woman's age, so that she might as well out with it.

Comet pictures may be like circus posters which generally fall in the promised largeness.

Maybe T. R. will tell Kaiser Wilhelm he ought to run and be elected.

The Big Stick, the world's greatest none of them cared enough for the apostle of peace, is altogether logical.

From Washington Letter to the Brook

lyn Eagle. The difference in the personality of he Taft boys and the Roosevelt boys is ulte as marked as is the gap between he methods of their distinguished parinclude of the Roosevelt boys were none, everybody knew it. They made he great corridors of the White House resound from stile to basement with many demonstrations.

The Taft children take their pleasure nore moderately. Robert has gone back to college, but Charley lingers in Wash-ngton. He slips around the White House and through the executive of-fices in a quiet, shy way and disturbs no one. Charley inherits from his other a smilling homeing ather a smiling, beaming countenance His father has nothing "on him" when t comes to the Taft smile.

# Beveridge on Tariff.

Brooklyn Eagle. We are to have laws making clothing ad creature comforts cheaper, protectng wages and manufacturers, and aking the tariff out of the way of taking the tariff out of the way of business. A more powerful appeal to the imagination could hardly be ad-dressed. As to the laws themselves, when "they shall be written" is not stated, but prices will be fixed by act of Congress, a poleeman will accomb) Congress, a pole-main will accom-pany every workman home on pay day to protect his wages, and the tarlff-well, what is to be done with that is respectively referred to radioactivity. Perhaps it is to be vaporized.

### Hates Denominational Strife.

Cleveland Leader Theodore Boosevell is not more thor-oughly American in anything than he is in his deep dislike of denominational strife and bitterness. He shuns and condemns sectarian hostility, and he is intensely in earnest in his desire to keep out of religious controversies, es-pecially in everything that bears upon his position as a public character, a great force in National affairs.

### The Census Man.

New York World. t was a lady spare and sour. Who opened her front door, o find a youth, whose duary suit An air of business wors.

And these? Your brothers? Sisters? Six? He asked, with flattery fine. Land! "Two been married fifteen years! These-and two more-are mine."

She answered queries on his list, Then said in tone polits: "We're catin' dinner. John's to home, Step in and have a bite."

the consus man went on his way The next high shoop to collimb. A little honey," chortled he, "Will catch them every time."

The new member of the Academy is not the first North American to whom the Franch institution has conceded a seat. Another President of the United the French institution has conceded a sent. Another President of the United States, Thomas Jefferson, obtained this honor. He had represented his country in Paris, where his ideas produced a semation. He was born in Virginia in 1861. Afterwards came Rumford, born in Massachusetts, elected in 1862. Mr. Lix-ingsion, born in Clernont, N. Y., elect-ed in 1853, and finally, Mr. Newcomb, a distinguished astronomer, born in Nova Scotia, and made director of the observa-tory in Washington, D. C. As to Latin America, it has been rep-resented in the French Institute by Pedro de Alcantare, the name modestly assumed

The Original Yeggman

And He Always Finds 'Em

Birmingham Age-Herald. Colonel Roosevelt is looking for hor-nets' nests in any land he visits.

increasing its full value, nowever, has not been fully realized. Sporting editors and short story writers have flung weird words with wild abandon, but only to vitalize anemic English, or to entertain the reader with language puzzles. the reader with language puzzles. It remained for O. Henry to discover a new use for slang. And it is a serious use, in one of his stories he makes of our mose esoteric slang a National code. Two Americans want to communicate with each other in a Central American republic at a time when all telegrams are censored. They cannot use English or Spanish, for fear of detection, and have no cipher propared. So one of them telegraphs to the other in "the great and potent code of slang." This is what he says:

turesous.

resented in the French Institute by Pedro de Alcantare, the name modestly assumed by Pedro II, Emperor of Brazil, born in Rio Janeiro; then Don Carlos Caivo; the illustrious jurist, the renovator of inter-national rights, former minister of Ar-gentine in Paris, and finally Jose Maria de Herdis, poet of the conquerors and without an equal in the beauty of his style as a writer. At the present time, Saxon America to sayst "His nibs skedaddled yesterday per jack rabbit line with all the coln in the kitty and the bundle of muslin he's spoony about. The bcodle is aix figures short. Our crowd in good shape, but we need the spondblicks. You collar it. The

need the spondulicks. You collar it. The main guy and the dry goods are headed for the briny. You know what to do," Officials were unable to fathom this cryptic message. If you are a true Ameri-can, and understand your native tongue, you should have no difficulty with it. As a sample of our inmost patois, it is worthy of all admiration. style as a writer. At the present time, Saxon Amorica is represented by the Duke of Loubet, the Mecanes of archeologists, born in New York and elected to the academy of in-scriptions and belies lettres a few years a sample of our inmost worthy of all admiration.

### The Servant Problem.

Washington Star. "How about that new servant?" said Mr. Crosslots.

ago. For the rest, a man well designed for the Academy is the Baron de Rio Branco, of Brazil, who has practised the policy of arbitration par excellence, to the ad-vantage of his country, and who lives as one of the fine figures of diplomacy of the times. The talents, character and the services to the world of the Baron de Rio Branco are admired by all, and he now counts many partisans in the Academy. To conclude, Mr. Roosevelt is expected Mr. Crossiots. "Going to quit," replied his wife. "She says we haven't the conveniences she's accustomed to in a household." "Why, we just put in a silver-plated gas range and a marble sink." "Yes. But she says she'll have to have a grand plano instead of an upright."

Pay, Pay, Pay!

### Boston Journal.

Academy. To conclude, Mr. Roosevelt is expected shortly in Paris, where he will lecture in the Sorbonne, to which there will be no lack of auditors. When he comes into the session to occupy his seat, all his colleagues will be able to repeat without adulation the celebrate phrase, "Nothing incks in his glory; he was lacking to ours." No doubt the operators will eventually agree to increase the wages of the coal agree to increase the wages of the coal miners. Then they will increase the price

## CURRENT' SMALL CHANGE.

Teacher-What can we do with our use-less organs? Little Eben-Trade 'em for phonographs, of course.-Puck.

Memphis Commercial Appeal. The origin of the word "yegg" has often puzzled criminal etymologists. As near as can be discovered by criminal phonographs, of course.--Pack. "Come or swimmin', I'll show you some new strokes." "Nope: last time I went dad showed me some new ones."---Honston Post. "A fellow accumulifices a lot of junk go-ing through college." "Referring to the classics or pipes and penante?"--Birming-hame Age-Herald.

hame Age-Harald. 'You may be surprised, after we are mar-ride, to find how much things cost,' he warned her. ''Oh, i don't know,' she mid, miling. 'I used to clerk in a delicatessen store.''.-Buffalo Express. Philanthropist.-Will you subscribe \$5 to help a poor man who is troubled with loss of memory is as good as a fortune these days. -Lide.

"What makes you wear your automobili goggles to the theater?" asked the carefully dressed young man. "Those aren't automo-bile goggies, they're hat-pin-proof armor." --Washington Star. were called "yeggmen" after the dis-coverer of the process.

"Has young Gamhage given up a "" "c po." "But he looks so prosperous-and haven't seen anything he has painted i a long time." "He has quit painting m is now a highly successful designer as froater of wedding cakes."-Claveland Pis Dealer.

near as can be discovered by criminal research of police archives and the ver-bal lore of the under-world, there was a man named John Yegg, living in the Middle West, some years ago, about the time the Federal Government was ex-perimenting with nitro-glycerine. Yegg was an electrician, who got along well enough as a youth, but in his later days drifted to the bad. At this time he had already achieved some distinction as a already achieved some distinction as a safe-blower, and he is said to be the first crackelmen who ever used nilgo-glycerine as a means of safeblowing. Ho was the first to devise a means for practically using the fluid, and others who followed

he tarity snarled, "No, not today! You peddlers make me tred, want no corn salve, suap nor lace." "Your age, ma'am?" He inquired.

How insolent! If you don't leave, ' I'll tell you what I'll do--Il call old Tige in from the barn. He'll make a meal of you."

T've put you down as twenty-three." The stranger blandly said. "Oh, add another twelve to that?" She vainly tossed her head.