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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1910.

"WHAT IS CONSERVATION?"

A writer to The Oregonian, who confesses himself confounded amid the din of controversy, asks, "What is conservation ?" This is a very important question, yet a very polemical one. There are almost as many kinds of conservation as of religion. A great many persons are calling their theoies and fads and socialistic purpose and even their schemes of political revenge by the name conservation.

Pinchot names it conservation lock up as many acres of wild land as possible in the perpetual proprie torship of the National Government. regardless of the need of millions of men and women for land and the need of the Nation for enlarged productive energy. A large number of citizens in Eastern States, think the remaining public domain should be retained forever by the Government as a park belonging to all the people and they demand that the land be conserved by withholding it from Then there are private ownership. those who contend that the Government should merely lease out the lands, the timber, the coal, the stream waters by a system of royalties. That is, by indirect tolls on that part of the people who use them. A great host think that Far Western resources should be exploited wholly for the benefit of the older communities of the Nation and that the young states should not have use of resources wherewith to make progress as the older ones have done. Some enthuslasts contend that the vast timber wilderness of the Far West must be kept an abod- for bears and wildcats in order to conserve the water of the "prople's streams"—a contention not at all established in scientific and practical knowledge and rejected by the most eminent authorities. fast-growing swarm of officials decessary to conserve 1.110 earth and the fulness thereof through devouring activities. their: Then again are politicians who announce themselves the only pure brand of conservationists, and denounce their opponents in office or in policy as

fors of conservation. so that conservation as a term of National meaning has yet to be freed from a great many absurd notions the West true conservation is that which will continue to oper up resources as largely as possible individual endeavor. This kind o conservation will prohibit fraud and nordinate greed by the power of effective law and the vigilance of efficient officials whose number, however, will be kept down to the smallest number consistent with this pur-The laws, which for generations have allowed men and women to settle on public land and which would still be in force if not nullified by Pinchot conservationists, will be respected. Water of streams will continue to be regulated and supervised by state authority, in conformity with constitutions and statutes. Forest reserves will not be enlarge to excessive extent, and other lands which reserves cannot be made to reach will not be withheld from set tlement by "rulings," The land policy which has made every Western state populous and wealthy in turn will not be withheld from Far Western states to suit the ideas of distant doctrinaires. Officials will rule by law and not by their own edicts. Pinchot-Garfield conservation includes most of these fad restrictions on Far Western development. Ballinger conservation, while somewhat less oppressive, still is very similar war between the two springs chiefly from political jealousles. Both are socialistic and centralizing in their purposes, wholly at variance with the history and the traditions of the Union.

increase this traffic, and thus demonstrate the independence of the coast ports and the territory they serve, is suspension of that ancient navigation law that demands the use of American-built vessels on this route. For every shipowner or stockholder who is interested in perpetuating this monopoly by prohibiting the use foreign-built ships, there are hundreds and thousands of consumers who would profit by the change from high-priced to low-priced carriers The proposed change in the long-andshort-haul clause is so unreasonable that it seems hardly possible that it will ever become effective. Even should the amendment fail, there still remains a powerful reason for the business interests of the two coasts to provide an adequate steamship service, handled by the same type of carriers as are now carrying coal over time. the route at less than \$4 per ton Concerted effort on the part of the merchants and consumers most interested ought to secure from Congress the right to operate ships of all na-In

on this important route. other words, let Congress make it possible for private shippers and consumers to enjoy as low a freight rate as is now paid for Government business.

THE PEOPLE'S WAYS OF RULING.

The people rule, but not without an oligarchy of officials. They express their will, but not without restrictions of the ballot. They take property away from their members, but not without due process of law. They enact statutes and amend their constitution, but not without regard for the Constitution and laws and treaties of the United States. They reach balance of opinion and unanimity of purpose, but not without deliberation and assembly. So that the people rule by meth

ods which make it possible for them to rule. Republicans of Oregon this Summer will decide who are fit to be their candidates, by means of dellberation and assembly, just as many groups of citizens in all activities of life besides politics choose the men who are fittest to represent their concert of opinion and decide on policies that are best suited to carry out their purposes. They will not curtai their liberties by so doing, nor break any law. An awakened public sentiment will compel a well-ordered assembly, just as it controls all things Of course, Democrats are dissatis

fied. They see in assembly probable concert of Republicans. They say assembly will defeat the Republican ticket in the election. Yet why are they so eager for Republicans to abandon a course of action that destructive of Republican would be success? Humbug. Democrats have their own ax to grind.

SOMETHING TO WORRY OVER.

vators. Why should not Mr. Poindexter, in surgent, receive at the coming Fall Republican primary in Washington the highest vote for United States Senator? It is not only possible; it is highly probable. It is the way of any prima y unguarded from invasion by great bodies of voters from the opposite party, who have no business there and who ought to have no lawful right or opportunity to cast their votes there. Of course Poindexter all be supported in the Republican primary by his recent associates and illies from the Democratic and Populist parties and by his present sym pathizers and fellow factionists in the Republican party. These together are likely enough to make a plurality of declaring Poindexter the priotes.

Of course the Republican party w: it Poindexter. Members of the Legislature expect to repudiate him as the Republican primary holce on the ground that he is not a Republican. All that would be well enough, if the law, or the terms of pledge-Washington's Statement No. 1-required that he be a Repub Any candidate who subllean. scribes to the pledge set forth in the Washington primary law binds himself vote "for the candidate for United States Senator who has received the highest number of votes upon my (his) party ticket." The candidate may then be anything politically he indeed are obliged to sacrifice their wants to be, or nothing, as Poindexter is, yet the Republican legislator who signs this pledge must vote for shaves. him.

would be effected at little or no cost

to the farmers. Another neglected field for the small agriculturalist in this state is the production of early vegetables and fruits by hot-house methods. Every year tomatoes, cucumbers, lettuce and other hot-house products are brought into this city in immense quantities, and sold at fancy prices to meet a demand that has never been supplied by the highly successful gardeners who have undertaken the work right here at home, where the soil right, fuel was cheap, and where the saving in freight alone admitted of a When Oregon utilizes its big profit. own resources to a sufficient extent to supply the home demand for hay, hogs, hens, eggs, butter, vegetables, etc., there will be more money in circulation than there is at the present

AN ACADEMIC TAX REFORM.

Another of numerous so-called "reforms," which voters of Oregon are asked to enact into the remnants of the state constitution, is one for "more equitable taxation." Yet the constitution from the very first has ordained that "all taxation shall be equal and uniform" and "the Legis-

lature shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal. These mandates of the constitution are now said to be obsolete and anti-They need to be improved, quated.

we are told, so that property may be assessed and taxed in "different classes. No more equitable basis of taxation ever was discovered than that of actual value, and no taxation ever was more just than when equal and uniform. The law is specific and clear: has been so more than half a century.

It was wrought out of a vast deal of experiment and represents the best experience in government. The lawmaking authority now has all the power that law can give to make men and women truthful and honest with the tax-gatherer. Yet because it has not made them wholly truthful and honest, the law is to be changed so that the miracle can be accomplished. The new scheme will substitute a complicate tax system for a simple one and will add salaries and other expense to burdens of taxpayers without curing a fault inherent in human

nature. If Assessors will do their duty by assessing equally and uniformly, according to actual value, they will reach the most equitable apportionment of tax burdens. No more just method is possible. None has ever been discovered. Actual value is determined by ability to pay and this makes a standard of value which the law already declares shall be levied upon at a rate equal and uniform. The proposed change is a product of theoretical and academic inno-

RIGHTS OF THE SAILER.

The rise of the steamer and the decline of the sailing vessel is a rapidly working commercial change, notice able wherever there is water enough to float a craft. The economic reasons for this change have been explained in detail so often and so elaborately that they are familiar to all. But, while the steam-propelled vessel has been forcing the sailers out of the principal trade routes of both inland and deep-sea waters, the ancient type of vessel has always retained certain "rights of the road" which the steam vessel has been obliged to respect These rights, which were allotted the sailer when steam first came into use

it was easier for the steam-propelled vessel to keep out of the way of the saller than it was for the saller to the st Naturally, with such an overwhelming proportion of the world's tonnage under sall, the steamer in its early days was kept much busier dodging the wind-propelled craft than is now the case. This early favoritism shown the sailing vessel has always been re-tained in evidence to a certain extent, although the big liners flying acro the ocean no longer take the trouble to give the droghers a very wide The Newfoundland "bankers'

were of course based on the fact that

of duty that the men are discharged It must be because they did not per-

jure themselves on the witness stand or possibly because they have let out some facts, not yet known to the pub-

lic, which will lead to the indictment one or two of the dignitaries' at the head of the trust. It is difficult to conceive of a more heinous crime than looseness of the tongue in a sugar trust employe. His first obligation is to see nothing, to know nothing, and, abov's all, to remember nothing. If he uses a false weight during the day he must erase it from the tablets of his memory before he goes home at night. If he cannot erase it he must resolve to deny it. Above everything, if the worst comes to the worst, he must go to jail, pay a fine, endure whatever betides, rather than admit

that his exalted employers ordered him to lie and cheat. The lying he did accrued to the profit of the trust, to be sure, but he did it of his own motion. The false weights brought

money into the trust coffers, not into the employe's lank pocketbook. Still, It was for himself that he used them. It is highly desirable that the trust should secure a set of reliable men.

The prohibitionists ought to become excellent patrons of the moving-picture shows. According to a Vancouver news item, the patronage of the shows has increased to such an extent that there has been a reduction in the number of saloons, the city having ten less of the saloons than it had soveral years ago when the city was much smaller. Meanwhile, the mov ing-picture shows are crowded, and the patrons spend so much of their

time there that they have no time to lolter in the saloons. This is a feature of the liquor traffic that is also noticeable in the much discussed "canteen" question. So long as the soldier was provided with a well-regulated place for recreation where he could buy a drink on the reservation, he wandered away into the dives rarely and deadfalls just outside the reservation. The soldier may be unable to secure a drink at the moving-picture show, but the diversion it offers keep

him out of the saloons just as the canteen kept him out of them.

North Yakima is apparently seek ing some of the notoriety which Spokane enjoyed a few months ago. The Sheriff of Yakima County has begun rounding up the hoboes who decline to work, and is putting them on the chain gang, where they are forced to The reason for this unfeeling work. attitude of the Sheriff is a crying de mand for laboring men throughout the Yakima Valley. There is employment for hundreds of men at from \$2.50 to \$3 per day, and many important industrial undertakings are se riously hampered by lack of labor. These conditions are in evidence to a greater or lesser degree all over the Northwest; but in every city there will always be found a considerable number of street-corner orators and professional jawsmiths who will not work and who abuse those who decline to remain idle so long as work is plentiful

By a traffic agreement concluded

at Denver Saturday, the Gould roads are given direct access to Portland and tributary territory over the Hill With the Western Pacific lines. through to the coast, it will be only a question of time before the Gould lines will find their way into Portland over their own rails. The traffic agreement just concluded will, how ever, facilitate business between this territory and a large area of country that is reached by the Gould lines much easier than by other roads running out of the Northwest. The field for railroad exploitation has become too valuable in Portland and Oregon mad over his family Bible when it was for this city longer to be neglected by any of the great railroads that cross the continent, for the prestige of this city as a great railroad center is daily increasing

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY? On the Vernal Speedway.

Baker City Herald. It's a race to the finish between the first robin and the bock beer.

Sample Copies.

Condon Times Elgin Myers brought us in a sample of what his garden can do, on Wednes-day. Lettuce over four inches high and full-grown radishes, are what we call for the beginning of April, and grown in open, too.

Real Money for Ye Editor. Spray Courier.

Arch Hunt brought us in a lot of fine poplar trees last week and also paid up his subscription. Arch is one of our subscribers who realizes that an editor cannot live on delinquent subscriptions or poplar trees either.

Two Wagons Break One Leg.

Burns Times-Herald. John Eichner had his left leg broken Thursday by being run over with two wagons. He had left town with his freight team and two wagons and was walking. He decided to get on his saddle horse in the team and stepped on the doubletree for that purpose, but it tipped up, throwing him under the wagon. Both wagons passed over him,

Sport.

which caused the opponents of the Lafean bill in Washington, D. C., so much embarrassment, would not have Roseburg Review. Walter Cordon, assisted by his rother, "Jack" Cordon, caught a brother, monster salmon at Winchester, five miles north of this city, Wednesday The fish measured 50 morning. given them in the committee room were packed by an individual grower, who in length and weighed 48 pounds, took 55 minutes of careful work land this splendid fish after it It work to tion and whose orchard is not in "highly organized district." When o The usual trolling line for hooked. salmon was used.

What Could This Man Do With a Cow? Union Scout

The first ticket for the great prize-fight arrived from San Francisco for the benefit of a Portland man. The cost wasn't much, only \$50. The money would buy a good cow. Perhaps the man didn't need a cow like he did the ticket. We don't blame a man for buy ing the necessaries of life first. There will always be cows for sale, and this will be the last Jeffries-Johnson fight.

How's This for a Fish Story!

Baker City Democrat. C. W. Woolever, who lives just west of the City of Union, had a fish pond last Fall, stocked with trout and gold-fish, presumably 500 of the latter. During the Winter the pond in which these fish were kept froze solid and remained -that this is a result of the disposi-tion to pack, as 80's, apples that are really 96's and 104's, etc. It is also complained that the slack-pack gives a bulge of only about three-quarters of an inch at packing time, which allows apples to settle down the sides of the so until the breaking up of the Winter. Out of the 500 goldfish, 200 came out alive, many being found in cakes of ice with a small space around the fish, others being frozen in solid ice. The trout all died.

HO2.

Skamekawa Cor. Cathlamet Sun.

For many years H. O. Crippen, one of our prosperous ranchers, has been raising big things on his ranch. First it would be a monster mangel, then an oversized cabbage or a whopper of a potato. H. O. took pride in showing these products, and last week he broke his record and is now the proudest man in the valley. Mrs. Crippen presented him with a 13-pound boy, one of those stout, healthy little fellows who give every promise of growing up to strong manhood. Dr. Peacock officiated 'at manhood. Dr. Peacock officiated 'at the ceremony, and, as H. O. now has seven girls and two boys, and has beaten the record, he says he will re-tire on his laurels. Congratulations.

WORSHIP GROWS OF BOBBIE BURNS

Recent Sale of Poet's Desk for \$3000 Only One of Many Instances.

London Dispatch. In the thick-and-thin worship of their literary hero Bobbie Burns' lovers seem to outdo every other class of admirent Forty years ago the crowd fought for punch-ladles in the Charles Dickens sale. Robert Burns has been dead nearly 114 years, yet his cult shows no abatement of worship. His relics are sacrosanct Manuscripts of his poems fetch thous

WAV

PACKING OREGON'S APPLE CROP GROWTH OF NEW WORDS GOES ON One Hundred Thousand New Defini-

Call for Better Organized System in Preparing Fruit for Market. LA FAYETTE, Or., April 16 .- (To

ence of Oregon's representatives in the

fight against the Lafean box bill, should

be very carefully considered by every

output, was exactly correct.

The Oregonian adds: "Had the fruit

men of Oregon been thoroughly united in co-operative effort, the circumstance

True indeed.

rests upon an insecure foundation. President Newell informs me that

the only app'es which stood the test

has no affiliation with any organiza-

representatives went into the market

they were the only districts that could

fall down, for of course the others would have no fruit in Washington, D. C., at that season, or perhaps at any

other time. These facts do not detract, however,

better organized system of packing and

inspection should be observed in pre paring our apples for market, if w

among dealers that the pack of even our highly organized districts was not "solid" enough-that it is "slack" lengthwise and not "tight" transversely

apples to settle down the sides of the

box when they shrink in transit-a-they always do. It is argued that ap ple boxes should be packed "fat," and

All these conditions and the state-ments contained in The Oregonian's editorial will form the basis of a cam-

paign of education which the State Board of Horticulture will carry out

the proposition that we are selling ap ples by the bushel, and that the te

of the capacity of our boxes is whether

I desire to protest, however, against

the tops and bottoms sawed very th not thicker than 5-32 of an inch)

prevent bruising.

this Summer.

to secure evidence, all the "highly or ganized districts" fell down. In fac

But curl

When our

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happened."

tions Added to Century Dictionary. New York World. the Editor.)-A recent forceful edi-The addition to the Century Dictionary torial in The Oregonian on the experi-

of two new volumes of definitions, made necessary to bring the work up to date, gives evidence of the wonderful expansion of the English language within a quarter of a century.

apple grower in the state. The Oregonian's pithy scoring of the shipper The claim was made for the original whose boxes caused such consterna-Century that it increased the number of tion among the Oregon delegation in words and phrases defined by upward of 120,000. This is as many words as there Washington D. C. will be salutary and are altogether in the standard dictionary was needed at this moment. The adof the Spanish language. The new vol umes are expected to add 100,000 morditional statement that all the apple-growing districts of the state should be under the supervision of organized lefinitions, but including phrases, proper names, colloquialisms, etc., which one were denied regular admission to, a die associations, because of their ability to secure uniformity and completeness tionary. But the point of interest is the growth from the 70,000 words of the first rect also was the statement that ship-pers must not put out packs that will not stand the test of inspection, if we would prevent a repetition of the re-Webster in 1828. The Unabridged of 1864 contained 114,000, the International of 1899 about 175,000, and the present edition of 1910 has more than 400,000. The new Stand-ard had 425,000, and the Oxford, still in cent experience of our representatives in Washington, D. C. After referring to the benefits recourse of publication, promises to have 450,000. ceived by growers in certain "highly organized districts," and, by inference, discounting the remainder of the state,

But with all allowance for the inclusion of technical terms, slang, characters from fiction and the drama, and proper names, it is yet true, as the Century editors say that since its original publication, "a new vocabulary has arisen," reflecting and recording the progress of a quarter of a century "more productive of new knowl-edge than any other period of the same length in the history of the language."

In that time the automobile has come in with its garage, tonneaus, limousines and spark plugs. Aeronautics has con-tributed its share, bridge its dialect, and golf, through its domestication in this country, has claimed greater attention from the lexicographer. It is gratifying to note the presence on the editorial staff of the new Webster of a distinguished golf champion and of a specialist in Phil. ippine terms employed to define the words introduced into the vocabulary through our policy of imperialism.

Chemistry has been fruitful of new terms, medical science of new drugs and diseases. Bacteriology has added whole families of new bacilli. Anthropology, from the general proposition advanced by The Oregonian that a closer and The great faunal naturalist, Bwana Tum bo, has been a large contributor of dik-diks and such. The stage has furnished the show girl, fashion the picture hat, are to hold our pre-eminent position in the estimation of consumers. It has long been a matter of comment etc., Japan banzai, Cuba the r trado, wireless telegraphy its qu reconcen

A feature of the new lexicography is the frank acceptance of slang words. "Knocker," "rubber," "rubber-neck," "fan" and "lobster" are among the expressions of the street which find a place They in the new dictionaries. Why not? are a part of the popular vocabulary, and all "live" lexicographers may be supposed to appreciate their usefulness in swelling the sum total of words in the latest dictionaries.

A BERLIN CAFE'S FINE FEATURE

Among Its Attractions Are 800 Newspapers From All Over the World. New York Evening Post.

Every American who has been in Ber-lin knows about the Cafe Bauer. It was bought the other day by a hotel syndicate, but it is not likely that any change will be made in the way it is co was established in 1877 by Matthlaa Bauer, who believed that a genuine Vienna cafe would be appreciated in Berlin. It was an immediate success; coffee was served in the diverse Vien-nese styles, and Bauer himself taught "Hornchen," "Kipferin" and "Kalsersemmake the meln" that go with it. He was, more-over, the first to serve "Prager Schinken" (ham) and genuine Pilsener beer. He died in 1894, a wealthy man, and since that time the management has been in the hands of his sons, who still further developed it on his lines. The astonishing number of 800 news-

papers and periodicals from all countries and continents is kept on file here, for the perusal of anyone who pays 5 cents for a cup of coffee. These newspapers cost some \$7500 a year. Another thing that attracts visitors from all parts of the world is a library containing the di-rectories of 125 leading cities of all continents.

Spectacles for British Marksmen. Lancet, Londo

of spectacles. In the First Northamp

or not they hold four heaping pecks All such statements are foreign to the subject, and when our representatives, in their over-confidence that highly or ganized districts were packing "solid"

(in which case the content would be naturally over a bushel) undertook the test of bushels and pecks, they allowed themselves to be side-tracked by the advocates of the bill. It must be the effort of all the official horticultural bodies of the state to bring about con-ditions whereby absolute reliance can be put upon the quality and solidity of our pack, if we do not want to dis appoint our representatives when ad

verse legislation is proposed hereafter. M. O. LOWNSDALE, Commissioner, First District, State Board of Horticulture.

FOR SAFER, SANER JULY FOURTH me Fitted to the Day Withou In many cases the vision of third-class shots has been much improved by the use Dangerous Features.

Conservation for these Pacific Coast States means use of lands by the largest possible number of people-that is by permanent residents, homebuilders, farmers and merchants, instead of by wild animals and Russianized bureau Nearly all desirable govern. Cracy. ment land is now locked up against settlement, in the name of conservation. But it is certainly false conservation

A REVOLUTIONARY MEASURE.

The proposed amendment to the interstate commerce act, removing all exceptions to the long-and-short-haul clause of the law, is a matter of great importance to every consumer in the country. This amendment, suggested no doubt by the unreasoning clamor of inland distributing centers for lower rates than are in effect at water terminals, would be absolutely power. less to reduce rates at these interior points and might have the effect of increasing them at water terminals profit-producing scale. until sufficient tonnage could be secured to handle the immediate increase in freight that would be thrown to the water-carriers. This threatened attempt to revolutionize the carrying trade of a continent may arous the placid business interests of the Atlantic seaboard to the necessity of securing the proper facilities for meeting the competition which would arise in event of the removal of these exceptions to the long-and-short-haul provision

All that is needed effectually to off. set any possible detrimental change that would result from forcing the railroads to increase rates between the Atlantic and the Pacific Coast is a large fleet of freight steamers operat ing between the two coasts. Foreignbuilt freight steamers are now carry ing coal between these coasts as low as \$3.65 per ton, a rate which no rallroad could meet except at a heavy What is needed to develop and the saving would be immense,

The Republicans of Washington have something to think about.

HOME DEMAND UNSUPPLIED.

mary choice.

More than \$000 bales of hay have en received by water from California within the past thirty days. Every steamer coming north is still bringing consignments of these "coals to Newcastle." We are also bringing hogs and cattle in by the trainloa from points as far east as Nebraska and Eastern eggs and butter are still supplying the bulk of the trade in the Puget Sound, citles. We are not importing wheat, but this seems to be the only great agricultural staple o which we have a surplus. Naturally there is a heavy economic waste in this system by which a country espechally adapted to the production all of the commodities named, adds to their cost, the freight for a long haul from distant states. In a degree however, the situation presents features of value to the state. It dis closes the presence right here at home of a large and growing market for all of these commodities that can be produced for many years.

With the consuming population in creasing so raridly, there is small probability of the production exceeding the demand for many years. new settler can see on every hand many opportunities for engaging in the production of these staples on a There are millions of acres of good hay land in the country, and every year witnesses the addition of several thousand acres of logged-off timber lands, which, when cleared, produce wonderful crops of all kinds. It is not only in hay and livestock that we utterly fail to be self-supporting, but there is also an immense amount of money sent out of the Pacific Northwest for poul-

try, eggs and dairy products. Professor James Dryden, of the Oregon Agricultural College poultry de partment, in an address before the Grange Institute at Gresham Thursday, said that 100 good hens on every irm in the state would bring in \$10,000,000 a year, or "more than enough to pay the state's expenses for four years." It would not be a difficult matter to get the 100 hens or each farm, and, even if they made returns only one-tenth as large as the estimate made by Professor Dryden,

dignity and hustle away from the liners' course, in order to avoid close Now comes the Circuit Court of Clatsop County with a decision that gives that time-honored tradition of

extraordinary rights for the sailer a hard jolt. A tug, owned by the Columbia Contract Company, collided with and sank a sall craft owned by a fisherman. The fisherman sued the tug owners, basing his complaint on a decision of the Supreme Court which says that, when a sailing vessel keeps directly on its course, as this par icu lar boat was doing, it is observing the letter of the law. Judge Eakin granted a non-suit on the grounds that those on board the fishboat had failed to keep a proper lookout and were thus guilty of contributory negligence. Whatever the merits or demerits of this particular case may have been. the exasperating indifference of many fishing-boat masters to the approach of a steamer in a narrow channel has

seen frequently commented on, not only by masters of steam vessels, by passengers who have witnessed the manner in which , the sailing craft obeyed "the letter of the law." Astoria case will be appealed. If the lower court is sustained, there will undoubtedly be a slight revision of the unwritten rules of the road at sea.

RELIABLE MEN.

Hereafter the Sugar Trust proposes to employ only men "upon whom it can rely." This is its last word to the 200 employes whom it has just dis charged. These unhappy men could not be relied upon. When they were summoned into court as witnesses they told the truth about the thievings of the trust at the New York Custom-House. As loyal servants of the monopoly they should have forgotten

as much as possible, and what they could not forget they should have falsified. It is men who will forget and faisify that the trust is now determined to secure, whatever the cost may be.

This is the only rational interpretation of the trust's parting utterance to its miserable employes. So far as obeying the commands they received from the magnates of the trust goes. these discharged employes were as reliable as men could be. What they were told to do they dld. When they were ordered to use false weights they used them. When they were told to swindle the Government, they swindied it. Obedience could go no farand ther, so it cannot be for any neglect anything entirely by the price tag.

Colonel Dosch has lost none of his diplomacy since he entered the "fair" He now advocates a Panbusiness. ama Canal celebration at San Diego and a second one at San Francisco With an opinion of this kind, Colonel Dosch would be assured of the glad hand at either or both of the Californla exposition cities, and is in need of no further credentials than his diplomatic interview printed in The Oregonian yesterday.

Six employes of the Interior Department for Oregon and Washington have been dismissed because the appropriation for salarles is running short. The Forestry Bureau, however, could lend its neighbor a few hands.

Now the policeman is to be required to give first aid to the injured. But how is an officer to decide when a man is suffering or just "spifflicated"? This will make another civil service problem.

State Superintendent Ackerman says there is too much reading of library books to the detriment of school work. Perhaps there is too much school work.

King Alfonso denies hotly that his heir-apparent stutters. He seems to have learned from the American Colonel how to nail a lie.

If there are degrees of theft, the thief who stole a contribution box in an East Side church belongs to the foundation layer.

Hundreds of tourists are hastening to Oregon and hundreds of enumerators have their eyes on them.

Perhaps this is the black man's cycle in pugilism. McVey, colored American, beat Stewart in Paris.

The comet is said to have lost its tail. That may be because some persons have seen it double.

Night-riders in Kentucky pay from \$100 to \$1000, but they are not the

When you have nothing else to do,

Where are the April showers that bring the May flowers?

Making It More Unpopular.

Indianapolis News. A reduction of the cost of an upper berth will make it more objectionable than ever to the citizen who is accustomed to measure the desirability of

offered at Sotheby's. Dealers from Edinburgh, engineers from Glasgow and Highland farmers up for the cattle show fought Mr. Quaritch and found a second Flodden. Yet after he had bid \$7800 he generously released the relic and it now reposes in the Burns Museum at Allo-

The other day in the same rooms the poet's old mahogany desk came up. The cataloguer called it a bureau. It is a shabby piece of farmhouse furnitury three and one-half feet wide, usefully drawered and pigeonholed. At Ellisland or at Dumfries Burns wrote upon it many a memorable lyric, such as "Scots Wha Hae!" and "Auid Lang Syne." His widow, Jean Armour, kept it in memory of her man. Through various hands 1 went to Miss Annie Burns, of Chelte ham. Then Mr. Quaritch again fought his opponents to a standstill, winning the relic against Mr. Snowden, representing nission on the book, at the great sum of \$3000.

The Independent Newspaper.

Kansas City Times. The control of newspapers by busi-ness men who use them in the interest of other business investments is the only discouraging factor in the jour-nalism of today, in the opinion of Will Irwin, who is investigating the American newspaper situation for Collier's Weekly. Such control, of course, means the coloring of news to favor industries which often are seeking special privileges or attempting to evade pub-lic responsibilities. Discouraging, to be sure, but the

remedy is fairly simple and easily ap plied. The newspaper, like the politi cal party, is absolutely at the mercy of the public. If one party is hopelessiy dominated by special interests, the vot-ers turn to the other. If both are controlled beyond redemption a third party is organized.

A "kept" newspaper will be put out of business or crippied beyond the pos-sibility of doing harm if the public merely neglects to read it.

Eggs Sold at \$5 Ench.

olumbus (Ind.) News. J. C. Fishel & Son, of Hope, Ind., broke the world's record for high-priced eggs last Friday, when they sold 15 eggs to Joseph Strausberger, of Greensburg, for \$75, or \$5 each. The eggs were from a pen of White Wyan-dottes consisting of one male and five females, all of which are prize-winning birds and are said by leading poultry-breeders to be the best six Wytandottes

This is the highest price ever paid for eggs and is \$3 highest price ever paid for eggs and is \$3 higher per egg than was paid for eggs from the famous \$10,000 hen of Kansas City, Mo. From December 1 to April 4 the five hens have laid 500 eggs. spoke of a certain young lady as hunt-ing "regular" with the quorn. Some people, no doubt, put this down to

\$250 for an Eight-Cent Book.

London Telegraph

Some time ago it was narrated in these columns how Edward Fitzgerald, dis-gusted with the apathy of the public when his "Omar Khayyam" was firs published, strolled into Quaritch's shop and in high dudgeon dumped down a be given away by George C. Boldt, proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, to couple of hundred copies, telling the pub-isher to do what he liked with them ported by women interested in charity work. The china is damaged and for They went into the "towpenny box," and since then Mr. Quaritch the second and other collectors have had to buy them that reason cannot longer be used by the hotel. The supply has been ac-cumulating for several years, and is back dearly. The other day at Sothe-by's a copy of the despised issue turned up and Mr. Hornstein had to pay \$250 for it said to have had an original value of

Less than a year ago the third annual congress of the Playground Assocame a first-class shot. In the First ciation of America met at Pittsburg for the purpose of discussing a safer and samer Fourth of July. Delegates from 45 citles were present. In the re-Queen's a man who just missed being a third-class shot became a first. In the First Oxfords one failed and two third port of this conference, appeared the following suggestive programme: Grand parade, Music

Music. Pageant of early National and local his-ory up to 1775. Paul Revere on horseback. Fife and drams. Confinential Army (High School Cadets) marching. Signing of the Declaration of Indepen-ence.

"The Spirit of '76." "Columbia" and the city. United States troops, militia, naval bri-

gade, police. Pageant of the nations represented in the city, showing their achievements, national dress, customs, music, etc. School children (showing amaigamation of all nationalities) carrying American fisgs. Pageant of industries-merchants, manu-facturers, labor unloss, etc.

11 A. M.

Mass meeting in public square, the City Hall or the Courthouse, Music—choral sing-ing conducted by the loading musical di-rectors of the city. Independence day oration. Ecading of the Declaration of Indepen-

Singing of the great National lyrics and hymns.

Mailson ascension. Raising of the flag. National salute of 47 guns.

12 M. to 7 P. M.

Band concerts in different parts of the

Family picnic parties in parks and groves. Games and wading for oblidren. Organized games and folk dancing. Organized stilletic meets for young boys. Organized athletic meets for youths and

ich. Organized water sports. Canoe and rowing races. Motorboat races. Swimming.

7 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. Band concerts in different parts of the

Display of fireworks under the directio of local committees at various points.

Mutilation of Adverb Goes On

London Bystander.

carelessness or downright illiteracy. We intended it to be merely chatty.

various homes and institutions

more than \$60,000.

Long ago society unanimously de-cided to drop its gs. We went huntin', ridin', shootin'. Now, it is my duty to reveal, we are threatened with the mu-tilation of the adverb. "I should be thation of the adverb. "I should be awful glad to come if it wasn't so frightful far," writes the glided youth. "I'm absolute sick of this utter boring play," says Lady Hortense in the stalls. We are "fearful pleased" and "terrible disgusted." Last week we

Studying the Stars for Sixty Years.

stars for 60 years, and is now 86 y old, Sir William Huggins, the "gran old man of astronomy," is still in ha ness. Every day he works for hours "Life is work and work is life," is Si William's favorite saying.

New York Sun. Baroness Von Ende, the wife of a re-tired Major living at Wiesbaden, has applied for and received a balloonist's license. She is the eighth officially qualified German woman balloonist, and although she took up ballooning only a year ago, is already the heroing of 18 different ascents.

class shots became second-class and of third-class became a first. In the Fir Cameronians one improved from non-e fective to a second-class shot. In the Firs Royal Scots Fusiliers one third-cl shot became a second-class shot. The results are due to action taken by t medical authorities in 1907, when eyesight of several selected regimer was carefully examined by army medispecialists in ophthalmology. Recomm dations based on these examinations w made, and the government of India granted a free issue of suitable glasses to those men requiring them.

Characteristics of the Duck.

Spare Moments. A schoolboy assigned to prepare an essay on ducks, submitted the follow ing:

"The duck is a low, heavy-set bird, composed mostly of meat and feather. He is a mighty poor singer, having hoarse voice, caused by getting a many frogs in his neck. He likes th water, and carries a toy balloon in his stomach to keep him from sinking. The duck has only two legs, and they are set so far back on his running gears by nature that they come pretty near missing his body. Some ducks when they get big have curls on their tails and are called drakes. Drakes don't have to set or hatch, but just loaf and go swimming and eat everything in sight. If I was to be a duck I would rather be a drake."

New Excuse: "Been to a Comet Party," Chicago Dispatch

"Please excuse me, my dear, been out to a comet party." This is becoming a stock excuse for late hours this month. The comet does not appear until 4 o'clock in the mor-ing, which may be believed to furn a reason to ardent observers for s ing up all night. Amateur savai embrace the occasion, as comet vis only come around once in a lifetime.

After May 18, when the comet begin to make its appearance in early evening, it will furnish a reas for parties of two along the lake fro and the all-night scientists will ha to go back to the old excuse of ancing the books."

Indianapolis News. Although he has been studying his laboratory and afterwards in hi study, "thinking and reading, readin and thinking." to quote his own word

\$60,000 Worth of Damaged Chinaware. New York Dispatch. Enough high-priced chinaware to equip half a dozen large hotels is to

Balloonist's License for a Woman.

automobile kind. The Beavers are near enough to the top to stimulate the yelling.

just kill a dandellon or two.