PORTLAND, OREGON

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Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 4550 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1910.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

Between the contentions of workers and employers as to liability for per-sonal injury is a medium of fair deal-This medium the people of Oregon will be impelled to find. outcome will be wholly satisfactory to neither side, nor will it end their strife. Whatever concessions shall be allowed, employes will want to have extended, while those who hire the hands will desire them modified, But between the two contending elements is a basis of substantial justice, that accords with the public interest, and that citizens as a whole desire to have

Unfortunately the electors who hold the balance of power to "legislate" on this question under the initiative next November do not have the means of adjusting matters in that election There can be no deliberation nor compromise, no amendment nor substitution of remedies. The ballots must b cast on alternative extremes, neither of which the electorate may really desire to enact. The labor measure ought not to become law in the form it is offered. And the retallatory bill of the employers-if there shall be one and it will be natural for one to be submitted—could probably be justly amended, if there were facilities of

Proper legislation is a matter of adjustment and compromise. If it were not so, it would benefit one class of citizens at expense of another. Dis-regard of this principle or impossibility of applying it, throws discredit on the initiative method of lawmaking. Oregon has passed through this ex-Two years ago extreme fishery bills were submitted by rival factories of the Columbia River, each measure framed for the purpose of driving a rival out of existence. Both were enacted and they were such flagrant violations of justice that they were hastily repealed by the succeeding Legislature.

The association of employers who opposing the labor bill say they are willing to make substantial concessions in the direction of liability The premiums they pay for liability insurance show that they are making large outlay in this direction already Last year in this state they paid twice as much for insurance as the insurance companies returned and injured employes received only a small percentage of the indemnities.

The labor bill goes too far when it makes owners of buildings that are under construction liable for injuries sustained by the employe of a contract tor, sub-contractor, foreman or archi-There could be no security for owners of property under such a law. No class of citizens should be per-

mitted to legislate for its own interest. whether its citizens be rich or poor, employes or employers. The fault of the initiative system of lawmaking is that it admits extremists into the powers of lawmaking. Is this fault to be proved again?

WHY PRICES ARE HIGH.

Both Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture and Mr. B. F. Yoakum, a railroad man, had some instructive remarks to make to the Farmers' Union at St. Louis on May 3. Each gentleman spoke principally upon the all-absorbing topic of the aigh cost of living and each had a theory of his own to account for it. Secretary Wilson believes that the prices of food are high because the productiveness of the farms of the country does not keep pace with the increase of population. Our failure to produce crops comparable with what the English and French farmers due to our universal neglect to care for the soil. The American agriculfurist has always acted upon the theory that he could continually take fertility out of the soil and still raise profitable crops. The sad experience of recent years teaches him that this To make farming pay is an error. permanently he must restore to the soft in the form of cheap fertilizers the elements which he takes from it annually in the form of grain and fruit. Secretary Wilson deserves high praise for the persistence with which he has kept this elementary truth before the people of the United States and the ctical efforts he has made to apply The good work which the experiment stations are doing for farmers all over the country is largely the result of his diligence The fact that Secretary Wilson was

right in what he said to the farmers about high cost of living did not prevent Mr. Youkum from being right also, although he had a differen In his opinion living is dear because of the plundering middleman Phis useless intermediary robs the farmer on the one hand and the consumer on the other, absorbing most of the profits of agriculture and making life a burden for the man who compelled to purchase meat and read. Evidently there is no conflict between this view and Mr. Wilson's theory that the fertility of the soil has been depleted and production curtailed by bad farming methods. Both are undoubtedly true. We may also agree with Mr. Yoakum's further remark that the way to escape from the clutches of the middleman is to organize. With the farmers organized for marketing their products and consumers organized for purchasing, it is not easy to see how the parasitic inter-

mediary could reap his profit.

Organization of the farmers has alprogressed to a certain point, and it is likely to go a great deal farmore slowly than one could wish, but it does not sincken

and perhaps after a time it will move The Oregontan and perhaps after a time it will move faster. But to consumers the idea of combining to purchase their goods is novel in this country, though it has been applied elsewhere with great success, notably in England and Bel-gium. Probably we have never glum. thought much on the subject in America because living has always been comparatively easy, no matter how much was wasted. Now the time has come when we are compelled to think about the scraps we have been in the habit of throwing away, and it is likely enough that consumers as well as producers will seek to mitigate their hardships by organizing.

> DODGING COST OF WATER MAINS. Latest of proposals as to water mains in Portland is that the city charge lot owners for new pipes and then give them back their money in free water service for a commensurate

period. This will not reach the root of the trouble, if the doctrine is to hold that persons, whose land is improved by water mains, should pay for the improvements.

The city does not give back to lot owners any part of the money they pay for improvements in sewers streets or sidewalks. These better-ments, as of water mains, enter into the value of land and into the selling price, when the speculator or the in vestor "realizes." Water mains give land more value than any of these improvements. It is not fust for water consumers or taxpayers to make favored lot owners a present of this "increment." That would mean higher water rates or higher taxes.

What the present effort of reform is trying to do is chiefly to compel per-sons who add new tracts to the city to pay out of their own pockets for an improvement that they sell to their uccessors. This is just what certain land owners are trying to escape. Will the city let them?

CONSERVING AGAINST OFFICIALS. As if the people of the several states do not own the use of unappropriated waters nor possess control of appropriated waters through power of tax ation and regulation of service. Gifford Pinchot reiterates that his pet Federal bureau must be put in charge in a fresh article in a current publication, of which the following is an ex-

Under the Constitution the United States exercises direct control over navigable streams. It exercises control over non-navigable and source streams only through its ownership of the lands through which they pass, as in the public domain and National forests. It is just as essential for the public welfare that the people should retain and exercise control of water power monopoly on navigable as on non-navigable streams. If the difficulties are greater, then the danger that the water powers may puss out of the people's hands on the lower navigable parts of the streams is greater than on the upper non-navigable parts, and it may be harder, but in no way less necessary to prevent it. sary to prevent it.

The people are in control of the streams of this country, both navigable and non-navigable. They have ordained in National and state constitu tions that the Federal Government shall supervise and regulate navigable waters and that the state governments shall exercise this function over the others.

authority of the Federal Governmen beyond 'present legal limits. The streams will be safe in control of the states and will be better conserved.

True conservation now-a-days is that of protecting the waters from devouring hosts of Federal officialdom who would tax the users of the streams in the new states to maintain a costly bureaucracy in Washington, D. C. The people who use the waters should not be compelled to pay toll to swarms of officials in the National Capital. Nor will they do so while their constitutions last.

THE LONG AND SHORT HAUL.

Far-reaching in its effect and be Ildering in the changes to is the long-and-short-haul possible lause of the Congressional railroad bill. As agreed on by the House, this long-and-short-haul section of the bill permits railroads to charge low rates for a long haul, with water competition, only after such lower rates have been approved by the Interstate Com merce Commission. This provision, if it finally becomes the law, will vastly increase the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which up to the present time has assumed no jurisdiction over rates susceptible to water competition. Under such a provision, the Commission will have power to decree at what point in the interior the rail rate and the water

The delicacy of the task before the Commission can be understood when the instability of the water rate is considered. Ever open to competition. this rate fluctuates much more rapidly and frequently than rail presents a problem not easily solved. But the troubles of the long and-short-haul provision of the bill do not end with water competition. The oretically it seems wrong that a railroad should charge higher freight rate for hauling freight 400 miles than it charges for hauling it 600 miles. Viewed from a practical standpoint, however, the situation discloses the presence of an endless array of varying conditions which at times and in certain localities make a high rate on a 400-mile haul seem more reasonable than a low rate on a 600-mile haul. Density of traffic, cost of construction maintenance and operation show such great differences in different localities that the men who are entrusted with duty of applying this long-andshort-haul change will be confronted

with many serious problems. Applied with a disregard for these conditions and with strict adherence o the theory that a 600-mile haul should cost the shipper more than a 400-mile haul, there must result a throughout the country. Spokane, for jobbing business west of that city be cause Ritaville, Odessa, Colfax and prices, other points on which Spokane now only 1 levies tribute would enjoy lower rates than Spokane could secure. On the east, Helena and Missoula, being nearer the originating freight centers of the East, could ship into territory east of Spokane that is now served by Spokane. If the Interstate Commercial ommission should see fit to wield this immense power given by the longand-short-haul provision in a manner detrimental to Coast interests. Coast cities might suffer considerable inconvenience pending readjustment of conditions and addition of sufficient steamers to handle the heavy increase

water traffic which would immediately follow. The Impregnable position of the coast cities will protect them against

either the railroads, the opposition of interior cities or a hostile Interstate Commerce Commission. This position is almost invulnerable now. It will be further strengthened as soon as the Panama Canal is completed. Long before the blg waterway connects the two oceans, the business interests of Spokane and of every city west of the Rocky Mountains will be joining the coast ports in a demand for lower distributive rates from the coast to interior, so that all may share the benefits of ocean competition, the only competition which is open to every man who cares to build a ship and engage in the carrying trade.

SHIPPING GOLD

To add to the economic puzzles of this perplexing period we are now confronted with an unfavorable balance of trade. It has always been the pride and joy of our American econo mists that at the close of each year Europe owed us a comfortable sum which had to be remitted in cash. This year the state of things has been reversed and it is we wh must do the remitting. American gold is flowing to London and other European money centers by the shipload, and none is likely to return for ome time. The Springfield Republican opines that the gold is bought ign banks to fortify themselves against an approaching panic. As for the panic, it is looked forward to as the natural reaction from the wild speculation in rubber shares which is raging in London. The demand for rubber to make automobile tires has made everybody crazy to invest in the shares of the bubble companies. and by they will burst, and then woe to the banks which have not provided for the inevitable. This is a pretty theory, and no doubt it is true as far as it goes, but there is another reason why American gold is going to Europe.

It is to cancel an unfavorable bal ance of trade. We are in debt to the old country and the time has now come when the account must be bal In former years we had so much raw material to export, grain, otton, meat, lumber, and so on, that the other hemisphere invariably closed he year in debt to us. Now our raw materials are falling off, not greatly a absolute measure, perhaps, but in the amount we can spare from home onsumption. Our manufacturers cannot compete with those of Germany desirable markets like those of South America and the Orient. the same time our expenditures run up to enormous sums

It is said that American travelers spend \$50,000,000 in France alone every season, and of course this is only a fraction of the total cost of our Eu ropean pleasuring. If the shipment f gold to Europe is to be a steady proess, it means that the United States has fallen into a position of economidependence and that this country will be more and more completely drained of its wealth as the years pass. natural remedy is to cease to ship raw materials and send out manufactures Another remedy is for some of our travelers to stay at home

NEW THOUGHT TEACHERS.

curious phenomenon of the we live in is the swarm of "new thought" practitioners of one sort and another which has settled down like locusts on every city in the country. A story is told of one in Los Angeles who usually draws an audience of 200 or 300 people to hear what he calls his lessons in the heavenly life." admission is \$1. The lessons are taken down in shorthand and something like a thousand copies of each one sold at \$2.50 apiece to his worshiping followers. It is safe to say that the lessons teach nothing whatever that can-not be found in dozens of books, but the lecturer possesses the magic of humbugging people and thrives

The tale which has fust come New York about the young man who goes by the title "Om" shows that ometimes practitioners of the thought do not always content themselves with mere swindling. It appears that this enterprising vessel of inspiration, whose real name is Bern ard was in the habit of "inveloling girls to his house and keeping them there for improper purposes under the pretense of giving them instruction in new thought mysteries.

Persons who have attentively listened to lecturers upon this elusive subject agree that they have nothing whatever to teach that is worth learning. The very slender stream of healing influence which flows from the mind to the body has been magnified and misrepresented by them until it is distorted out of all semblance to the truth. They play upon the credulity of their victims without scruple and fool them right and left as long as they can be persuaded to part with their money. The wonderful thing about the business is the ease with which any adventurer who has no credentials and but little apparent attractiveness of speech or manner can go to a strange city and quickly gather a "class" to listen to his non-The class seldom lasts lone sense. It dissolves almost as quickly as it assembles, but that does not matter inspired teacher can go his way to some other town and repeat the process indefinitely.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE PARTY. Mr. Bailey's remarks in the Senate the other day on the tariff and the insurgents have that doctrinaire flavor which seems to cling to everything that an irrecoverable Democrat thinks and does. He could not understand, he said, how Republicans can wrangle among themselves "over the extent of protection." As soon as a duty is high enough to afford any protection at all, he argues, it makes no difference how much higher it is made. At least it general shifting of the jobbing centers | makes no difference on the Republican theory, which assumes example, could no longer engage in a American manufacturers will compete among themselves to keep If Republican statesmen would only let their Democratic brethrer formulate and interpret their principles for them there might be greater harmony in the Federal Senate, bu there would be a good deal less com mon sense than there is. Where car a Republican politician of ordinary intelligence be found today who be lieves that competition among the protected interests will keep down prices? The effort of thoughtful Republican

statesmen is to discover some method

if possible, of preserving the home

the same time so regulating the com-

binations that they may not prey upo

the people. Mr. Bailey was not neces

market for our manufacturers and at when he sees Roosevelt.

approve of the present tariff schedules are more Democrats than Republicans Moderate protection which equalize the cost of production in this country and Europe need not afford any shel ter for extertionate combinations while it may exclude foreigners from the American market. This is the Repub lican ideal as expressed in the last National platform; and if any man believes that the ideal has not yet been attained he may have his con viction without being a Democrat The Democrats, according to Mr Balley, eschew the protective principl altogether, though when they had an opportunity to revise the tariff they did not seem to be very firmly atached to their creed. The truth that individual freedom of opinion is oming more prevalent in America politics than it has been before for many years and the consequences up to a certain point cannot but be bene ficial to the country. As long as individual liberty of thought does not go to the length of breaking up party organizations there is othing injurious to be feared from it.

The Alaska Northern Railroad is importing 3000 tons of coal from Japan for use in running its trains in Alaska, The Commercial Club of Seward, Alaska, has forwarded to the Government a protest against the policy which makes necessary importa-tion of coal at a time when Alaska has such a large measure undeveloped. These Alaskans must be near-sighted and not at all familiar with Pinchot-ism. They should welcome the importation of coal from Japan, as it will permit these great coal resources of Alaska to remain undisturbed so that posterity can use them. Besides Japanese "Guggenheims" who are selling this coal to the Alaskans, have spent money in developing their mines and building railroads to them, and if we buy their coal, we will exhaust the supply that much sooner, and then a few thousand years hence our own Alaskan coal will sell for high figures. For shame, Alaska, you should come this Japanese coal that enables you to conserve your resources.

A senseless run on a Los Angeles bank ended Tuesday, after frantic depositors had been drawing out their funds for two days, and one of the hysterical depositors had dropped dead through excitement and fear. There was still plenty of money in th bank when the wave of hysteria had spent its force, and then the "back flow" began, thousands of depositors returning the money which they had foolishly withdrawn a few hours ear-Her. An idle rumor started the run. When the great American public either with a local or a National panic gives an idle rumor support, trouble ensues. We speak lightly of the intelligence of the sheep that rush pell mell over a precipice just because one of their empty-headed number got started the wrong way; but in case of most runs made on our banks, the in telligence of the sheep does not suffer by comparison with that of th two-legged goats who follow the leader in a run on a bank.

When Senor Evariso Madero (may his tribe increase), Governor of Coahuila, believed that he was about to die, he summoned all of his relatives to his bedside. There were children and grand-children and even greatgrand-children, and to the number of 105 they obeyed the summons by making a swift rush on a special train. None, so far as known, sent regrets or excuses, which, of course, showed that senor Evariso was popular among the young folks, and that Mexicans are the aged. It might be explained, however, that Senor Evariso was the owner of a fortune of about \$30,000,000. Even in this country, where we are sometimes chided for our neglect of the aged, a dying man with \$30,000,000 would be pretty derof relatives before he died, not to men tion a few who would appear after-wards, if the will had failed to prove satisfactory.

Evidently, according to the Gervais Star, the "poor widow's cow" dom-inates the voting population of Gervals. The editor of that journal, looking dreamily out of his office window one day last week in search of a topi worthy of editorial mention, counted "forty cows all bunched together" it accordance with the gregarious boving instinct, on the main street of that town, chewing the cud of contentment. Side streets are yet to hear from, but most people who have trodden the thoroughfores of towns wherein the liberty of the streets is accorded to the family cow in multitude, have a mental picture of these which they do not take pleasure Even the cows in the instance above noted were manifestly compelled to vacate these side streets and alleys for their own comfort-it being time.

Mrs. Isabel B. Baker, a conscientious, capable and faithful teacher in the Portland public schools for nearly a third of a century, finished her course recently and passed on. Pupils of the old North School, now the Atkinson, knew her during most of this long period of service. Mrs. Baker was an instructor in the best sense of the word-one who gave the personal touch to her work. The service of thirty years, the value of which cannot be estimated, stands to her credit among the unwritten archives of human endeavor. The filness that closed her contract with life lasted for some months, and her death was not unexpected.

The "interests" are said to be ac tive in the public-docks matter. The interests usually have something they would like to "unload" on taxpayers.

The non-political dodge has succeeded so well in the past that it is not strange that certain aspirants for Judge wish to try it again It has been troublesome to find men

for Banker Morris' jury. It usually is

difficult to find men who are unprejudiced about a bank wreck. Secretary Ballinger certainly is carrying out the Roosevelt conservation when he calls his muckrake

detractors by the ugly word. King Edward has presented \$500 to each of Canadian quadruplets. He will also have something to boast of

sarily correct therefore when he said in the same speech from which we have quoted that men who do not other mother-in-law joke, apparently.

What with a freezing blast from the West and the Roosevelt blight from the East, these be parlous times for Marse Henry's mint bed.

OREGON'S NEW-COUNTY TROUBLES BOURNE'S PET COMMITTEE IDLE. More Taxes for More Officials.

Pendleton East Oregon Those who profess to believe that the eation of "Orchard" County would not increase taxation in the east end ountry are asked to read of the effect ounty division had upon the taxes E. A. Schiffler pays on his Hood River property. The creation of Hood Rive ounty caused an immediate advance of 61.4 per cont in the taxes which M: Schiffler has to pay. The last year his roperty was in Wasco County his Hood River taxes amounted to \$85.50. The first year of Hood River County increased his taxes to \$138, an increase of \$52.50 on the same identical property. This is a fact that is shown by the re ords. It is not an "estimate" made for ampaign purposes. Before they join the movement for the carving up of Umatilla County the people of the east end and especially the farmers of that section should count the cost that division will mean to them.

A Vxing Question

Baker City Herald. The Herald is in receipt of a roll of circulars, printed in two colors, statng that the citizens of Lane County equest the voters to vote against the

reation of Nesmith County. In this section of the state the voters know very little about the proposed ounty and whether it should or should not be created. If the people of some section in Eastern Oregon should sire to have a new county created, the voters in the valley would not know whether to vote for or against the neasure. The state is so large and conditions so varied that the people of one section do not know much about another section. The creation of any new counties in the State of Oregon should be postponed until the peopl have placed upon the statutes of Oregon a law permitting only the voters of the counties and district affected to whether or not their territory should be divided.

Dissatisfaction in Umatilla.

Weston Leader. Milton is reported to be "starting mething" again in the way of county division. A campaign fund of \$2000 has been raised, it is said, and S. D. Peterson and J. P. Neal, attorneys, respectively, of Milton and Freewater pointed as campaign managers.

The Leader prefers to remain in Uma tilla County, but has no objection to a new county containing Milton and Freewater only, if these towns find their present political condition unbearable. Milton is a growing town and is reaching out after things. If it must have a county seat, well and good But its attempt to annex Weston and Athena to Williams or Orchard County is a trifle too ambitious. These towns

are content to remain in old Umatilla Milton, by the way, should try to cure itself of this irritating "division and to devote its energies to further progress along legitimate and praiseworthy lines.

HOMES ARE NEEDED IN FORESTS Conservation Should Not Prevent Creation of Farms by the People.

Denver Republican, Wherever there is a tract of agricul tural land large enough to provide subsistence for a family, it should be placed under cultivation. The only way in which this can be done is by allowing it to be acquired by homeseekers.

Pursuit of this policy would result in an increase in the population of the Rocky Mountain states and in a large addition to the aggregate area of taxable property. That would, however, not be the only benefit. Were all the agricultural land within the National forests occupied by homesteaders, the danger from forest fires would be greatly re-duced. These small tracts of cultivated spread of forest fires in case the latter

However enthusiastic for forest conser vation the people of Colorado or any number of them may be, they will wel-come a policy which will open the way for more home building and an increase In the population of the state

Remedy for Print Paper Famine.

Chicago Inter-Ocean. Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, says we may have a print paper famine in the United States be-fore the end of the year. The produc-tion of print paper has fallen off con-siderably for various reasons in the last On reading so doleful a suggestion on

instinctively asks, "What would be the effect on the ever-increasing array of 10cent and 15-cent magazines? How they decrease their size and yet give th lic about what it has grown accus-ed to expect?" be substitution of intensive muck-

raking for the present old-fashioned ex-tensive method should be the first step. Extensive muck-raking is a great waster of print paper. Scientific, or intensive, methods would make it possible to get the same results from half the paper are

Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.
Cheerfulness is the art of concealing your real feelings.
A man marries for domestic responsibility, and his wife gets it. The way to have nonsense seem sen-sible to you is for it to be your own. The servant problem is much nearer home than the Government's foreign policy, so we don't try to solve it You can tell a girl who has been en-gaged several times by how she seems so innocent about what goes with it.

A Saving; Also a Waste.

Houston (Tex.) Post Some idiot estimates that Governor Hughes has saved \$1500 in barber bills by not cutting his whiskers. Yes, and the newspapers now printing his ple-tures have probably had to pay four times that much for the extra ink required to make the whiskers show up

Provocative of Profaulty.

Houston (Tex.) Post.
"A gentleman will not say 'damn,'
declares a Louisville preacher. We not deny it, but how on earth can a fel-low express his convictions in moments of emotion or when he contemplates the greed and arrogance of the infamous

Forcing a Handleap. Lippincott's.
Diogenes returned from his search

Republican party?

or an honest man.
"Given up the chase?" they inquired. "It became a matter of necessity," re-plied the philosopher. "Some one stole my lantern.

Colonel Watterson's Mint Bed. Washington Post.

Pregon's Sentator's Efforts to Save

a magnificent flourish of trumpets. It was to act as a restraining force on the various committees of the Senate to which the regular appropriation hills are referred. Io slice away extravagances which had crept into those measures and to discourage any extension of the Government's present liabilities through general legislation. The membership of the new committee was fixed at 20, more than a fifth of the full strength of the Senate. It included the chairmen of the other leading committees having to do with appropriations and was considered to outrank in dignity and quality.

a few days ago passed a river and harbor appropriation bill carrying \$10,000,000 more than it carried when the House passed it. Much of the extra money voted by the Senate is for projects which the Army engineers do not approve and which the Administration would like to see the Administration would like to see omitted from the river and harbor measre. Where was the Committee on Ex-enditures, with its 20 votes and its all-owerful influence, when the Senate was eing importuned in behalf of local interests to add \$10,000,000 to the amount or rivers and harbors voted by the House? Its members were evidently too liscreet to urge an embarrassing economy n a field in which evil precedents have

in a field in which evil precedents have set the fashion of lavish Governmental disbursements on the I-tickle-you-and-you-tickle me plan.

Private pension bills continue to pass in each House of Congress by the hundred. The Committee on Expenditures has apparently not yet sought to discourage special pension legislation, which always involves favoritism and trregularity and often has no other excuse than larity and often has no other excuse than to make private political capital at home for an energetic pension-hunting Con-gressman. If rational retrenchment in expenditure is to come, special pension legislation and river and harbor improvements of the compensatory sort must be abandoned. Why shouldn't the Commit-tee on Expenditures begin to plant the seeds of reform now?

SHAM IN PROTECTIVE TARIFF. Democrats Are Engaged in It as Deeply as Republicans. Chicago Tribune.

The difference between the authorized positions of the parties upon the tariff s academic. There are high tariff Democrats as well as high tariff Republicans, and the actual tariff is the result of a

omplex of nonpartisan forces.
When the Democratic party had a
hance to put the tariff down it put the
uriff up, thereby performing a great tariff up, thereby performing a great service to the plain people, who ever since have realized that the devotion of the Democratic party to a low tariff is purely

Respecting legislation against privilege, the situation is virtually the same. Sen-ator Balley thrusts his left hand into the bosom of his "Prince Albert," waves his right hand toward the press gallery and thunders: "Upon great questions which underlie the structure and deter-mine the character of this Government all men who think one way must neces sarily be Republicans and all men who think the other way must necessarily be Democrats." This out of the mouth of a man whose plutocratic associations and ympathies have been notorious make no impression except to remind us of the fact that throughout the battle for progressive legislation Democratic leaders, as representatives of privilege, fought to shoulder with reactionaries

nd obstructionists among the Repub-The Tribune apologizes for reiterating these truisms. But if they are ignored in Congress they must be emphasized elseforest fires would be greatly reto These small tracts of cultivated both parties—the struggle is going on in both parties—the struggle against privilege, the struggle to make the party organization responsive to the party mem-They would also deprive the forest of some of their wilderness character, introducing homes into vast areas now almost wholly without inhabitants.

bersnip, the struggle to make representative in fact as twell as in form, the struggle to broaden and deepen the foundations of political power, the struggle to make democracy real. This is the test the American peoreal. This is the test the American peo-ple are learning to apply to public men and to party measures, and it is a test the Republican party can accept with better grace than their opponents. For it can offer the practical progressivism of its real leader, Theodore Roosevelt,, as against the unpractical and eccentric lib-arealism of Bryan. eralism of Bryan.

Book for Mark Twain's Dying Hours. New Vork Time Mr. Clemens had called for Carlyle's French Revolution." To what episode in that tumultuous aggregation of epihets, that collection of strangely uncount but often splending forcing de-scriptive passages, did his mind revert in his last hour? It may seem an odd book for a dying man to think about, but there are moods to which it ap-peals strongly; the whole sum of hupeals strongly; the whole sum of nu-man life is between its covers; it sets forth as well as other great books the vanity of worldly glory, the need of charity. Clemens was a strong man, and one of just principles, on the whole, with a heart full of sympathy. interesting to know that he often must have found mental refreshment and consolation in that greatest of the works of another strong and emotional

Voice From Polk County.

Polk County Observer.

The Observer is among those who who have long believed that the people of Oregon would honor themselves by erecting a statue to the memory of James W. Nesmith, but it has extreme doubts as to the propriety of giving the name of the dead soldier and statesman to a county with boundaries as zig-zagged as a scrap in a crazy patchwork quilt. The question is one of business, and should be settled on its merits—not on mere sentimental grounds.

Mansfield News In his African stories Colonel Roose-velt makes from \$20 to \$40 every time he apologizes for missing a shot.

CURRENT NEWSPAPER JESTS. "The Grovers have lost their cook. What was the matter?" "Grover lists imaelf as the head of the family when the ensus man was there."—Chicago Record

census man was there."—Chlorago RecordHerald.

"Did they do anything to make the family
and neighborhood safe after your daughter
had the diphtheria?" "Oh, law, yes'm. The
doctors came and we had the house variegated."—Baltimore American.

"You say she is no longer editor of the
Women's Corner." "No. She wrote so
many articles on how to make over last
year's hais that her readers began to suspect she was a man."—Puck.

The Widow—Oh, sir! My poor husband
has died, and I've chosen you to officiate at
his funeal. The Pracher—But, madam,
I naver knew your husband. The Widow—
That's why I chose you.—Cleveland Leader.

First Horseman (bringing up the rear of a
large field)—I thought you were going to
make the pace for us! Second Horseman
—No fear old chap! If one of that crowd
in front comes down, I'd rathes-be on top
than at the bottom, thank you.—Punch.
"Lady," said Meandering Mike, "you're
thinkin right now dat if I'll chop some
wood or cut de grass you'll give me some
hunch." "Correct. You can go right to
work." "Oh. I ain't choppin' or cuttis'.
I'm a mind reader an' was practisin' a littis."—Washington Star.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

What has become of that monumental agency of Federal retrenchment, the Senate Committee on Expenditures? Its creation was celebrated a year ago with a magnificent flourish of trumpets. It was to act as a restraining force on the various committee.

leading committees having to do with appropriations and was considered to outrank in dignity and quality, as well as numbers, all the older committees. Its work, it was predicted, would result in retrenchment in the annual appropriations of anywhere from \$30,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

Yet there are investigators in Washington who say that they cannot find a trace of the committee's reforming activities even with the aid of a searchlight. There is no record so far of a noteworthy reduction in the Senate of the appropriations voted by the House of Representatives. On the contrary, the Senate only a few days ago passed a river and harbor well, here are 100 francs." Then add waiter at Voisin's told me this: Mr. Barnes, of voisin's told me this: Mr. the largest tip you ever received?"
"Seventy-five francs, monsieur." "Very
well, here are 100 francs." Then, after
a pause for the waiter to digest his joy
and express a proper sense of gratitude
and wonder. Mr. Barnes came again to time with, "Do you remember who wa the idiot that paid you the 75 francs? "Oh, yes, monsieur; it was you."

> A boy in Buffalo left school to go to work for a small manufacturer.
>
> He was dull and his stupidity annoyed the manufacturer greatly. After two weeks of trial the employer discharged the boy at the end of the week. "You're discharged," the manufacturer said: "Go and get your pay, and let that be the last of you. You're discharged."

charged. On Monday morning the manufac-turer was much surprised to see the boy n his former place at work.

"Here!" he shouted. "What are you doing in this shop? I discharged you Saturday night.
"Yes," said the boy, "and don't you do it again. When I 'old my mother she licked me."

A woman living "on the Hill" who is known for her views regarding strict keeping of the Sabbath, passed an open lot one Sunday recently and saw a crowd of men and boys playing base-ball. Calling one little shaver to her, she demanded to know what his father would say if he knew his son was playing baseball on Sunday. The young-ster looked at her with a smile and

said:
"Why, there he is right over there playing thold base if yer want ter find out."-Newark Star.

In one of Pittsburg's hot municipal campaigns the issue was largely Sena-tor William Flinn, who, by one party, was held responsible for everything

Flinn was a contractor at that time, of the firm of Flinn & Booth. At a of the firm of Flinn & Booth. At mass meeting of colored citizens an im passioned orator assailed Flinn, and harged him with all sorts of high primes and misdemeanors, and in his costasy of denunciation wound up with: Ant', I ast you, who was it what shot lown that great man, Abrum Linkum?

-I ast you dat. It was Flinn."
"Hol' on, Mistuh Speakah," broke in Flinn man. "It wasn't no man named Flinn what shot Mistuh Linkum." "Who was it, den"' shouted the ora-

"Well," yelled the speaker triumphantly, "what's de diffrunce? It was or of de firm."—Saturday Evening Post,

DIVORCE WOMEN SHUN CENSUS Nevada Supervisor Finds Fair Sojoura-

ers Are Trouble-Makers.

Reno Dispatch, New York World.

Determined to clear up the existing Isunderstanding among enumerators this city, Supervisor of the Census Nevada George Russell telegraphed Washington asking permission to swear in two officers enumerators in certain districts since many of the divorcons withhold infor-mation about themselves. Some refuse to give their names or to allow the proprietors of the apartment-houses where they are living incognito to do so until their suits become matters of public record.

"I have given the divorce colony here considerable thought,' considerable thought," said Russell.
"The enumerators have been instructed
to get the names of all of these. Of
course they duplicate on some of the
enumerators in the East, but when a course they duplicate on some of the enumerators in the East, but when a woman is here for a divorce and her husband is in New York, she is his wife until she gets the divorce; and she isn't generally here after she gets it. Her husband may give her name to the enumerator in New York because he is still married to her. Nevertheless, he is still married to her. Nevertheless, Reno is these women's legal residence and they must be counted. Conditions have arisen in Reno that have never confronted me in any other state." Women who are here simply to get divorces still look on places in the East as their homes, although they know that only by establishing legal residence here can they get the decrees they seek. They are fighting hard to avoid being counted as residents of

Cheap Watches Safe From Thieves.

Reno.

"It's a peculiar thing," said the headquarters detective, "that with the in-crease in popularity of cheap watches the number of reports which we have received of watches stolen by pickreceived of watches stolen by pickpockets has diminished greatly. No
first-class pickpocket tries for watches
any more. The same skill is required
to get away with a dollar watch as a
\$100 one. So when the dips found they
were touching well-dressed men for
imitations they gradually ceased trying
for them. The objective points now are
stickpins, which the crooks can appraise before trying for them, and
wellest which they are willing to take praise before trying for them, and wallets, which they are willing to take a chance on

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News.

Most love stories are white lies. Many a man tries to stand on his rights when he hasn't any.
One can't always disguise the breath of suspicion by spicy talk. Many a young man is willing to marry an helress in spite of it. How one woman doesn't enjoy hear-ing another woman praised.

Feminine Modesty. Chicago Record-Herald.

The woman who is wearing a new \$45 hat can't understand why people should waste time or strain their eyes trying

Amusements in Youngstown. Youngstown Telegram. Halley's comet is about the only real olg thing that the people of Youngs-

Awful Possibility. Houston Post.

Heavens! Will there be no Republicans in the next House of Representatives for us to shy a brick at? To Attract Attention

Springfield Republican.

The surest way to attract attention just now is suddenly to take the next steamer to meet Mr. Roosevelt.