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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1910

RAILROAD RATE ADVANCE.

With such a wealth of data as has been gathered by railroads and shippers alike, there should not be much difficulty in determining the extent to which the threatened advance in rallroad rates is justified. Freight shippers, representing a tonnage valued at more than \$1,000,000,000, met in Chicago Tuesday to formulate a plan for preventing the advance. At this meeting it was decided to offer the railroads arbitration through the Interstate Commerce Commission upon the question whether or not they are entitled to increase their revenues. If the position taken by the railroads is warranted by the changed economic conditions, it would seem to be an easy matter for them to prove that such is the case, and that the increase in rates is made necessary by increased expenditures.

No one questions the necessity for greater revenues if the railroads are obliged to pay higher prices for labor, fuel, equipment and all other factors in maintenance and operation. The point on which the present contest centers, however, is that the railroads are already earning enough more than a reasonable return on the in vestment to enable them to stand this increased cost of maintenance and operation, instead of passing it on the public in the shape of higher rates Nearly all of the roads affected by the proposed advance are old lines, permanently established, and on a basis where the items of fixed charges, cost of maintenance and operation and other charges are unaffected by influences which are felt by lines in a new country where traffic has not been developed and the various lines have not been "hooked up" into a compact and economically handled property.

For this reason, arbitration, cor ducted in a spirit of fairness, ought to result in an agreement satisfactory to both parties. A rallroad is entitled to remunerative earnings on the investment, and also to some returns for the original risk assumed in building a line into a country where operation was necessarily conduced at a loss for a few years following its con struction. Mr. Hill's \$50,000,000 North Bank line can hardly be expected to pay anything like reasonable profit on the investment until a number of years hence, when the development of adjacent territory enables it to be worked up to somewhere near Its traffic-handling capacity. It seems perfectly fair, however, that Mr. Hill should be permitted to recoup the losses of the early light-traffic years rates from th business that will follow later. This element in the problem is less pronounced in the older settled regions of the East than it is in the Middle West, and it is accordingly much easier to determine on the Eastern roads what constitute fair and reasonable rates.

SOME ERRING JUDGES.

It appears that some of the judges of the courts in Western New York have been guilty of an unpardonable offense against the proprieties of their office. To quote from a resolution of the Erie County Bar Association, they have ignored well-settled principles of law in order "to render decisions which conform more closely to their own sense" of right and justice. We do not wonder that the lawyers should express burning indignation at such culpable conduct on the part of the judges. What place have right and justice in the courtroom? The courtroom is a place for lawyers to earn their fees in, and since they can earn more fees when right and justice are lost sight of and everything is made to depend upon "well-settled principles of the law" naturally they prefer the latter practice.

What are these well-settled principles of the law which are so dear to the hearts of the legal fraternity? It is not difficult to enumerate some of them, though of course no human being could presume to know them all. Since to every possible question there are at least two directly opposite legal answers, both of which are equally correct and supported by principles equally well established, it follows that the number of these principles is discouragingly large.

The most important of them undoubtedly runs somewhat in this way: "No lawsuit should ever be permitted to end as long as by hook or crook it running." principle finds such wide application in the legal practice of our time as this one, and none is so deeply revered by the profession. It is not surprising that & judge who presumes to ignore it should be rebuked by brethren of the bar, for such an innovation not only impairs the force of tradition, but it tends to curtail revenues, which is of vastly more conse-Another principle almost as fundamental as the first is this, "No aw should ever be stated in language which anybody can understand." the language were clear and simple. opportunities for endless suits would be thriftlessly lost. The more obscure it is the more occasion for precedents, authorities, conflicting interpretations and all that paraphernalia of cloudto the employment and material advantage of the legal profession. It is to be hoped that the erring judges of Eastern New York will presently mend their ways and devote their enfoolishly spending them on the wellay figures introduced to keep the

ing inanimate automatons, it is hardly worth while to think much about their imaginary happiness.

THE MAYOR'S PRUDENCE.

The duty of the Mayor and the Council is to protect the city against schemes and projects that will add ex-cessively to municipal debt and taxation and fasten upon taxpayers the perpetual maintenance of unnecessary public works. The possibilities abuse and extravagance of public enterprises are so vast that it is the sworn obligation of officials to keep the public out of them wherever pos-

This is what Mayor Simon has sought to do by vetoing an ordinance that would start the city in the busiss of city docks and sell \$500,000 bonds therefor. This expenditure of money would be but the beginning of an enormous outlay by the city. Citizens of Portland expect their servants in office to look to these matters; to use discretion and caution and to act according to their honest understanding of the city's needs.

That is what officials are elected for. As pointed out by Mayor Simon, electors have not decreed that the city shall enter the docks business. They have simply given the Mayor and the Council power to do this if it shall seem a proper thing to do. It is pertinent here to note the part of the Mayor's message dealing with this as-

pect of the subject:

In conclusion I beg to call attention to the language employed in section 118 of the charter adopted by the people in 1907, authorizing the Council to Issue and dispose of bonds for dock purposes. As I consider this section of the charter it is nothing more than a grant of power to be exercised or not as the judgment of the Council may determine. Power is lodged in the Council to Issue bonds and from the proceeds of the sale thereof to acquire docks, but it is not incumbent upon the city to engage in such enterprise nor is there any limitation as to the time within which such authority should be exercised. It is, like many other provisions of the charter, a grant of power to be exercised as and when, if at all, whenever it shall be deemed necessary. There is nothing in this charter provision which makes it imperative upon the City of Portland to secure municipal docks.

This is sound doctrine. In a big pect of the subject:

This is sound doctrine. In a big undertaking like this, fraught as it is with probabilities of extravagance and debt, it is fortunate that the city has a Mayor of conservative prudence.

ASSEMBLY GAINING FAVOR.

The political assembly habit is gaining the recognition of so many classes of patriotic citizens that opposition to the coming Republican sembly would seem to be vanishing like the much-vaunted tail of the comet. Last week the Granges held a political assembly in Oregon City and this week the lawyers held one in Portland. The so-called People's Power League of U'Ren's holds conferences occasionally over matters of proposed legislation. So do the labor unions and the State Federation of Labor. The doctors have their meetings to consider matters pertaining to the people's laws, likewise the merchants and the employers.

So that assembly, after all, is an orthodox method of "getting together" and preparing political programme.

Republican assembly, unlike any of these other gatherings, will admit all classes of citizens to its deliberations, and therefore should be more popular than any of them.

The assembly is not the bugbear it has been painted. It is a rational means of deliberation and concert. Democrats are bound to concede this fact, from their own experience with assembly before the general state election in 1906. Most of their subsequent 'great works" were developed in that assembly.

DOES RIGHT ALWAYS TRIUMPH? The great campaign of surmise, sur picion, innuendo, insinuation, deducdenunciation and treachery tion, against the Taft Administration approaches its climax in the conclusion of the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation. It was begun in a vengeful purpose to "get even" with Taft because he had dared to prefer Ballinger to Garfield, and it has been carried with incredible malignity in its determination to exalt Pinchot at the expense of the reputation of the man who dared to stand in the way of his fantastic and unlawful schemes of

onservation. Throughout this investigation there has not appeared one direct and clear fact or circumstance to the discredit of Ballinger worthy of consideration in a court of justice. It is true that accidental and unrelated events have been ingeniously grouped and interpreted so as to show that he had some connection with the Cunningham claimants, but even that relation appears to have been proper and justifiable. Behind this incident there is the assumption-and it is absolutely an assumption-that the Cunningham group were criminals. Were the ?

The experience of Ballinger proves that no man of conscience, independent judgment and previous blameles record can set himself successfully against the wretched intrigues and machinations of the self-constituted and self-righteous "guardians of the public welfare.'

CHANGE FOR SAKE OF CHANGE. Some of the New York papers, especially the World, are pleading that their state needs a change of parties. The Republicans have been too long in power, they argue, and it is time the Democrats had a chance to control. Just how things would be improved by the change is not belief that "the Democratic party is more honest than the Republican party, or that Democrats are more responsible than Republicans in We insist merely that the Republican party has been too long in power in New York and that the

state needs a change." If the Democrats are no more honest and no more responsible than the Republicans, what possible benefit can be expected from the change? No particular betterment of conditions can arise from transferring power, unless the men who receive it are an improvement on those who Change in Itself is not desirable. Indeed it involves some de disadvantages. These are negligible if the expected gains are clearly specified and reasonably certain; otherwise they are of sufficient weight to determine a prudent man

against making any change. The fact is the Republican party in New York, under the leadership of Mr. Hughes, is rapidly transforming ergies, as they ought, to advancing itself into a party of enlightenment the interests of the lawyers instead of and progress. It has sloughed off a number of the vile bosses who had Litigants are mere brought it to the verge of ruin and is ready to slough off more of them. hinery of the court moving. Be- It has declared for measures which

are well up with the best political thought of the time, and stands ready to follow wherever men like Hughes

see fit to lead. On the other hand, what can be said of the Democrats? Have they shown any sign in New York or elseforsaking their sordid bosses? Have they produced Hughes or anybody comparable w him in ability and integrity? If they have, who is he? And if they have not, what ground is there for asking reasonable voters to take the control of the state government out from under the influence of Hughes and his followers and give it to the Dem-Such an act would gratuitous folly.

VAIN TARIFF REFORM

Protective tariff is to be further "improved" by a Commission which Is to investigate "cost of production at home and abroad," and for which Congress is asked to appropriate The intelligence gathered by the Commission is to be the beacon light for further legislation content against the present tariff law with promise of betterment by and Democrats and insurgents see a plan to ward off their assaults from see an opening for further tariff tinkering. So that the tariff board project receives rather rough treatment all round.

What is cost of production abroad? What is it at home? Dispute can be endless on these points. A tariff board can "investigate" until the crack of doom and still the quarrel over "protection" will continue.

Cost of production at home is an extremely variable quantity. So is itabroad. And when protective tariff enters into the study, opinion and strife are endless. Cost of labor and materials and transportation and business vary greatly from year to year and spoils of protection make them shift the more.

There would be none of this pother if the Government would let industries take care of themselves according to natural laws and would content itself in tariff duties with the raising of evenue to pay for its proper functions.

However, the opponents of the tarlff-board scheme are actuated by their own selfish motives. They are all supporters of protective tariff spolls,

Democrats and insurgents alike. This protective tariff business can be settled neither one way nor another. Tariff will not be reformed until the protective-spoils part of it shall be eliminated. But that is the kind of reform that none of the patriot groups in Congress desires. surgents and Democrats decry standpatters, but the mote is matched by the beam in their own eye.

ROYAL MOURNERS.

Queen Victoria was one of the most ersistent and sincere mourners in history; Emperor William has been one of the most spectacular. From the time of the death of the Prince Consort in 1861 up to that of her own demise in 1901, a period of full forty years, the Queen eschewed all social functions, all state ceremonials as far as possible, and, black-robed and with solemn countenance, went in and out among her people-a sorrowful figure, a woman unreconciled to a common vicissitude of life that made her a widow. Kneeling in all the world of pomp and woe at the bier of his grandfather, Emperor William I; following on foot as chief mourner the calsson that, bore the body of his father, Emperor Frederick, to the tomb of the Hohenzollerns: walking torch in hand behind the coffined Frederick, in the torchlight procession that he had arranged with weird effect, as it wound in and out along the route by which the imperial sepulcher was reached; again walking, bareheaded, behind the gun carriage, shoulder to shoulder with her sons, upon which the body of Queen Vietoria was borne to its final abode; and yet again kneeling in prayer with the King of England beside the body of the late King Edward, rising in tears and solemnly clasping hands across the bier with the bereaved monarch, and finally joining once more the mourners of England's royal house in solemn tread to the tomb of its Kings, the still comparatively young Emperor of Germany has gone through funeral scenes and functions that entitle him to distinction as chief mourner of Europe.

A man of tremendous pride in the power and dignity that belong to his position and to himself personally, the Emperor bares his head reverently in the presence of the only power he holds greater than his own and acknowledges in Death a common leveler.

A THURD TERM?

The assumption made in many quarters that Mr. Roosevelt designs to run for the Presidency again is purely gratuitous. It is fostered partly by certain set of men who-ardently hope that he will run and by another set who hope quite as ardently that he will not. The first clique believe that as President Mr. Roosevelt would promote them to place and power The other clique believe that if he should run he would be defeated and thus eliminated for good and all from American politics. In neither of these groups does Mr. Roosevelt seem to recognize his true well-wishers. specified. The World disclaims any any rate he has not shown particular warmth toward them. He hever has been a man yet who allowed other people to make up his mind for him and it is not to be supposed that he will begin to do so now at a time when he has the opportunity to do the culminating work of his life. To President again could not increase the honor which Mr. Roosevelt enjoys, nor could it make him much more truly

influential in public affairs than he is. Roosevelt's position in the civilized world is unique. Without official sta tion he is everywhere received as the equal of monarchs, and at home hi opinion on public affairs is awaited with unconcealed anxiety by millions of his countrymen. By virtue of his personality he has become a power which must be reckoned with. people have passed him on from the place of a politician to that of a prophet and almost without dissenare ready to listen to his counsels as

if they were inspired. What has such a man to gain by entering the field of politics again and subjecting himself to the distractions of partisan discord? He has nothing to gain, but a great deal to lose. What are called the Roosevelt policies have become so dear to the people that they are sure to be enacted into law

in the long run. No individual or party can oppose them without courting destruction. Mr. Roosevelt himself can advance those policles more in private station than he could as President, because their adoption depends now upon the force of public opinion, a force which his simple word can direct almost as he wills.

POSTAL SERVICE AND COST.

The postal service, more than any other Governmental activity, belongs o and reaches all classes of people. There is no hamlet in all of the National domain so obscure that it is not reached by this service, while at the dooryard gates of thousands of homes, its messengers stop, make delivery of mail, and pass on. The great centers of trade are served by it every business hour of the day; steamships_bear its message to and fro across the waters of the world, bulk back and forth across the con-

tinent. This service is enormously expensive, yet any attempt to curtail its cost, at the expense of its efficiency, would, in its very inception, be foredoomed to failure. There are enormous leaks in its expense account, we are told, and doubtless this is true. But these leaks do not extend to the point of immediate contact with the They make gaping wounds in the appropriation through which subsidies on land and water, subsidies that in the aggregate make transportation companies on land and sea rich and powerful.

But, after all, the people are served as a whole and individually by the postal department as they are served by no other branch of the Government. It is thus that when the postoffice appropriation bill, carrying an aggregate of \$241,000,000, was reported to the United States Senate a few days ago, it was passed practically without discussion, after only forty minutes had been given to its consideration.

Taotai Jeme Tien-Yow, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of the class of 1881, is the first Chinese engineer to build without foreign assistance a railroad in China. The road just completed is between Pekin and Kalgan. He was one of a group of thirty young men sent by the Chinese government to this country in 1872, to study engineering. He has been exceedingly active in his profession during the nearly thirty years that have passed since his return to China and has demonstrated by his work the wisdom of educating Chinese along modern lines. His portrait, printed in late number of the Yale Alumni Weekly, shows a man of intellectual power and dignity of character. Yale is proud of him and China should be and perhaps will be, should she ever awaken from her ages-old lethargy and learn to center her pride upor

living rather than upon dead men. Among the tender tributes paid to the memory of King Edward were the little bouquets of daisies and buttercups picked from fields "sweet with all the flowers of May" by village children. In their rural beauty and simplicity they were seen all along the funeral route. The purple pall, the mitre and scepter, the magnificent equipage of monarchs and all the pomp of royal woe, spoke of the King and his proud position; the dainty bunches of field flowers that peeped in and out among the costly wreaths that lined the streets of mourning Windsor were mute testimonials of the love and reverence of children for their King.

pink, red, yellow and of every shade and tint-are blooming throughout the city. The first specimens are not as perfect as many of the later blooms will be, yet many of them are per fection itself in form, size, color and fragrance. Some anxiety is felt lest the first exuberance of bloom will be past before the date set for the Rose Show. Judging from the abundance of buds in various stages of develop ment, however, there will be roses in riotous profusion for a month. After that, as all Portland knows, there will be roses for every occasion all Sum-mer and Fall and well on to Christ-

It will take 70,000 pounds of paper for the political paniphlets required to be sent out under the corrupt practices act. Such is the statement that comes from the office of the State Printer. The cost to the people of this one strained, undemocratic and freak legislative act can be partially estimated from this statement. But only partially, since it is but the bulk and suggestive cost of the blank paper required. The cost of printing, postage, clerk hire and other items of distribution are yet to follow-and for what? Let misguided voters answer -if they can.

Two local policemen found asleep in a basement by their sergeant demonstrates the inefficiency of method of appointment. Passing an regard for honor and esprit de corps is not a qualification.

William J. Bryan has dropped out of the prohibition fight in Nebraska, He is going to tour Scotland-for his health—leaving the Democratic party of the state to fight the liquor issue to a finish, without his inspiring presence.

County has just laid a whopping big egg, which is a feat that cannot be approached by a White Leghorn. According to the Boston Herald only two women of Boston have come forward with the statement of hav-

Colored folk will please take note

that a Black Minorca in Clackamas

comet in 1835. A Pinchot theorizer said "conservation" and it was printed "conversa-tion." But there wasn't so much difference, after all.

and truly seen Halley's

Mr. Taft admits that Mrs. Taft is "the real President." Mr. Taft is gallant as well as good-natured.

State Printer Duniway says he is too busy to find time to make a cam-That is ideal politics.

Judge Hughes ought to be Chief Justice with all those distinguishing whiskers.

Yesterday there was an occasion when Mr. Roosevelt could not say a

SOME REMARKS ON KERBYISM.

Mr. Ballinger Got Bitten First. Pittsburg, Pa., Dispatch. Mr. Ballinger "killed another snake" firing Stenographer Kerby. But he got bitten first

Mr. Kerby Lacks Two Requirements Boston Transcript (Rep.). Mr. Kerby evidently lacked two of the

requirements of a stenographer, loyalty and an accurate memory. Still the President seems not to have handled the episode in the most effective way. President's Action Free From Blame.

Pittsburg Pa., Gazette-Times (Rep.). The White House statement of Sunda The White House statement of Sunday night is so frank as to leave the Presi-dent's action free from blime. Can as much be said of the Pinchot crowd, which has led so many underlings like the "patriot" Kerby into the mazes of treachery?

Mr. Taft Preferred to Mr. Pinchot.

Baltimore American (Rep.). Were Mr. Pinchot wise he would call off his friends. President Taft cannot be harmed by attacks from Government of political affiliations, will reject with disgust any attempt to reflect upon the and straightforward intentions of President Taft. He has been in public life for Z years, and the American people know him

Malign Industry of Retired Employes.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Eagle (Ind. Dem.). Mr. Taft is frank and honestly indig-nant today, in admitting that he availed himself of the knowledge, suggestion and composition of Mr. Ballinger and in part of his formulation of views. He insists he recast some of the formulation and rejected other parts of it. He assumes full responsibility for all he finally is-sued and signed. The defensive necessity of making his avowal is more notable than the avowal itself is surprising. The necessity arises from the malign industry of certain persons and interests that were retired from service and influence when Mr. Taft's Administration succeeded that of Mr. Roosevelt. resentment has become acute, and their sense of the harm done to the Nation by the loss of their service has become exaggerated.

Mr. Kerby's Bad Code of Ethics.

Boston Herald (Ind.). Had Mr. Kerby contented himself with a statement of facts to the extent of his knowledge, he might have been within his call of duty in making such facts pub-lic. But when he added to these meager and non-conclusive facts, his inferences, suspicions and assumptions, he put in practice a code of ethics which, although unfortunately characteristic of the Glavis-Pinchot case and of its appeal to public opinion, and in the hands of skillful lawyers sometimes winning verdicts by prejsistent with the law of evidence and the principles of justice. The desperate at-tempt to magnify the immaterial into the material, to convict the Administration on circumstantial evidence and the infer-ences to be drawn from it, is a confes-sion of failure of the case in chief.

Attack on President Is Absurd.

Chicago Record-Herald (Ind. Rep.). Attorney-General Wickersham "what Mr. Lawler prepared was what might be termed a suggested form of letter which the President could adopt if he saw fit—a practice of everyday occurrence in the executive departments of the Government." single case of Government officials, but is common in many administrative systems with executive heads and subordinates. It was by no means un-known to the predecessors of President Taft, and his successors will find it a great convenience. In summing up we should say that this attack on the President was trivial and absurd. But Kerby, the faithful stenographer who told on the Secretary and on the President, will gain a little temporary notoriety

Roses, roses everywhere-white, OREGON SHOULD INVITE THIS MAN Professor Boeggild, Danish Dairying

Authority, Coming to America. Minneapolis Journal. Professor Bernhard Boeggild, of the Royal Danish Agricultural College of Copenhagen, one of the greatest dairy experts in the world, will visit Minneapolls this month and will make addresses not only in the Twin Cities, but

at other points.

He is brought to this country by the Danish-American Association. the father of co-operative dairying in Denmark, and is today considered one of the greatest, if not the greatest, living authority on dairying in Europe. Professor Boeggild is credited with having increased the value of Danish exports by millions of dollars. He was argely responsible for turning the at-tention of Danish farmers from breadstuffs to dairying, through a remarkable practical system of co-operation, until there are now more than 1000 co-operative creameries in Denmark.

The Danish - American Association announces that Professor Boeggild's tour has been arranged for patriotic purposes. He will spend three months in the United States, delivering le ures and studying American conditions.

Pointed Paragraphs. Chicago News. Kindness makes us more true friends

than money.
It's generally easy to be good when ou are getting pay for it. Blessed are the innocent, for they have a lot to learn. The key to success doesn't look any-thing like a night key.

A man with a black eye is up against the dark side of life. The woman with the shortest foot may possess the longest tongue. Once in a great while a man's selfrespect keeps him from enjoying life. The worst thing about wisdom is that it can only be had on the installment

As time rolls on, the still small volc of conscience is apt to become stiller and smaller.

There is a tradition to the effect that once upon a time a woman in a crowded car got up and offered her seat to a man with a baby in his arms.

Still the Constructive Party. Cleveland Leader. If this Administration programme-

or this part of the work the Presi-dent has hoped that Congress would finish during the present session—can be gotten out of the way before final adjournment, the Republican party will be able to go before the country once more as the great constructive force in National affairs. It can again ask the support of the people of the United States with a strong appeal to the prac-tical common sense of the masses who realize, in the final test, that nothing is of much value in public business cannot be brought to tangible results.

Poet Laurente's Puzzling Style. Washington Star.

Alfred Austin's style is not sufficiently direct to enable the reader to determine at all times whether some of his expressions are typographical errors or intentional.

Averting a Stampede. Baltimore News.

The Indianapolis News is issuing daily bulletins on Halley's comet. This is an unworthy effort to divert attention from the Roosevelt stampede.

DEMONSTRATION FARMS FAVORED One in Each County, in Conjunction

With High School Work. CORVALLIS, Or., May 19 .- (To the Editor.)-Perhaps the greatest sociological and industrial problem confronting this Nation today is that of strengthening our rural population. The present universal tendency to urban life. threatening the very stability of our country. This is a question not only vital to our own state, but to the Nation at large. In times of general prosperity, such as we are now enjoying, this paucity of rural population is of little moment out when times begin to tighten, then the pinch of hunger and distress will be felt in our over-congested cities. This

possible condition should be averted.

The problem, then, is not only to expand the ratio of our rural population, but to utilize more perfectly the soil as well. This can only be solved through systems of education. Despite the ef forts of the various states and Nation to educate the farmer, only a small pro-portion is directly influenced. Some means portion is directly influenced. Some means should be provided whereby a larger proportion of our people may be brought to realize the possibilities of the farm. People need not be especially alarmed at the present high cost of living, but should be keenly solicitous of the future prosperity and happiness of our people. The hope of the Nation rests with the farmer who owns his farm, or the man who owns his own home. effort should be made not only to pop the country, but to train our people so as to make it possible for them to own their farms. The tenant sytem of farming is not to the best interests of our country.

We should aim to stem the tide from

the country to the city. To do this the country boy's interest in country life must be stimulated and his ability to succeed strengthened. been a number of methods devised to this end, but these have all more or less fallen short of their purpose. It would seem that to reach this end, the work of education must include our public schools. This work should be made both attractive and practical. Our state, in a measure, is committed to the country high school. If, in connection with these high schools, a demonstration-farm could be maintained, this would afford an excellent means of stimulating an interest in farm life and would als otion of better general methods of hus bandry. Such a farm could be main-tained co-operatively by the state and county. It would not only be a means of great educational value to the high ool student, but would also be of in tense practical interest to the general farmer. Such a farm would demonstrate to the farmer, the possibilities of crop production in that locality, would be come the center of agricultural educa-tion and investigation for the county,

and a valuable agency in disseminating a knowledge of the correct prin-ciples of agriculture among farmers. These farms should be brought under the immediate supervision of the ernment Experiment Station of state, so that the work can be co-or dinated and economically administered Such farms should be established upor a permanent basis and when once es-

and if properly conducted, would be an

mportant source of inspiration

tablished, should only be discontinued by an act of the Legislature. It is true a movement of this character will require some money, but noth-ing in comparison with the increased value of the products of the farm and the development of an active sentiment in behalf of rural pursuits.

The financial hope of the state is in agriculture. Thus, if Oregon is to become great, it must first instill into the hearts of our people a love for the farm. We must reach out for our boys and anchor them to the farm by showing them its possibilities. The modern country home is the citadel of purity and the representative of strength. When learning is made the handmaid of toil on the farm, the future of our state and JAMES WITHYCOMBE.

KIPLING'S IDEAL OF THE PIONEER larking of the Gregon Trail Recalls

Vigorous Poem. PORTLAND, May 20.—(To the Editor.)—An editorial in The Oregonian on "Marking the Oregon Trail" conveys a new thought to me in the magnitude of the migration over the Oregon trail, although I am a pioneer myself and deeply interested in the subject. I wish you publish the subjoined lines by which I have never seen in print but once, and which so strongly state the motives and spirit of the pioneer. LOYAL B. STEARNS.

THE FORELOPER.

The guil shall whistle in his wake, the blind wave break in fire;
He shall fulfill God's utmost will, unknowing his desire,
And he shall see old planets pass and allen stars arise,
And give the gale his reckless sail in shadow of new skice.

Strong just of gear shall drive him out and hunger arm his hand
To wring his food from a desert nude, his foothold from the sand.
His neighbors' smoke shall vex his eyes, their voices break his rest.
He shall go forth till South is North, sullen and dispossessed;
He shall bring
Her don his heeis a thousand wheels, a people and a king.
He shall come back on his own track and by his scarce cool camp
There shall he meet the roaring street, the derrick and the stamp, for he must blaze a nation's ways, with hatchet and with brand,
Till on his last-won wilderness an empire's bulwarks stand.

Ye Hadvenkahle in Portland.

No Hydrophobia in Portland. PORTLAND, May 19 .- (To the Editor.) Will you state whether a dog has ever een known to have the rables or hy-rophobla in Portland, or, in fact, on he Coast. I have lived in or near this city a number of years, and have never heard of a case. A friend declared that there had been a case within the last year or two of a dog with hydrophobia

biting several dogs and people, and de-clared it was exploited in The Oregonian, which I think a mistake. W. H. PHELPS. You seem to be right. Heads of the lews departments of this paper have no recollection of such disease among dogs, nor of such alleged publication.

The poundmaster was questioned; he recalls no case of rables. About three months ago, a case thought to be hydrophobia developed in Los Angeles. It created so great a scare that the authorities of several countles in Southern California ordered all dogs running at large to be muzzled. Still,

well informed residents declared that

the disease was not hydrophobia, and

case west of the Rocky Mountains.

Tasks for George Richard Linthicum, in New York World. Who'll put a step to angry words Between the Commons and the Lords And make them sheath their verbal swords; Let George do It.

genuine

Who'll bark to Egypt's bitter plea And peace in Pharoah's land decree By larger grants of liberty? Let George do it.

that there never had been

Who'll put an end to threat and boast And lift the war cloud from his coast And bid the German Kaiser "pros"t?" Let George do lt.

Who'll make his name forever stand Among the great by helping hand To gain home rule for Ireland? Let George do it. No task is here that he should rus it. The path is plain if he pursue it; The question now is, Will George do Maybe he will.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

Roy Bone, a brother of United States District Attorney Harry Bone, several years ago was a reporter on the Wichita Beacon. In going to a fire one of the members of the Fire Department was thrown from a hose cart and killed. Bone wrote a head with this as the first deck:
"Gone to the Last Fire." The place wor "Gone to His Last Fire." The piece got into the paper and Bone was promptly "fired."—Kansas City Journal.

At the international Sunday school convention at Louisville, in answer to the rolload of states, the reports were ver-bally given by the various state chairmen. When the Lone Star State was called, a brawny specimen of Southern manhood stepped out into the aisle and with exeding pride said:

"We represent the great State of Tex-t. The first white woman born in Texas is still living-she now has a population of

There was a pause of bewilderment for a moment and then a voice from the gal-lery rang out clear and distinct: "Send that woman out to Wyoming-we nd that woman out to Wyoming-we need her."-Everybody's.

. . . Assistant Secretary Adee, of the Department of State, who has now gone to urepe on his annual tour awheel, came win to the ground floor of the State Department building at the close of business one afternoon not long ago and was get-ting out his bicycle preparatory to starting home. He saw one of the officials of the department sitting in the hal Why don't you go home?" asked Mr.

The official explained that he had a me foot and was waiting for a taxicab.
"Ah, I see," said Mr. Adee. "You've tor ataxicabibus."-Washingtor

A Chicago traveling man, a guest at the Hollenden a day or two ago, was telling Clerk McCarthy a story illustrative of he accustomed to long separations a travel-ing man and his wife may become.

This man's work takes him from coast to coast, and not infrequently he is gone from home for five and six months at a

The last time he went away, according to the man's story, he was obliged to leave home right in the midst of a meal, in order to make the train he wanted to. 'You ought to wait another day and have your suit pressed," remarked his wife. "I hate to have you go looking so

"T'll have it done within a day or two-or at the first chance," promised the hus-band. "Wish I could stay, though, for a piece of that apple pie you were making. Save me a piece, won't you?" he added with a grin.

Well, she went to the train with him and bade him a fond good-bye. Just five norths and ten days later he returned. His wife was again at the train, fully. "I see you kept your promise and had your suit pressed," were her first words as she threw her arms around his

"Yes," he said, "but, by the way, did ou save me that plece of apple pie?" you save me that plece Cleveland Plain Dealer. It is narrated that Cunnel Breckenridge,

meeting Majah Buffo'd on the streets of Lexington one day, asked: "What is the meaning, suh, of the conco'se befo' the

To which the Majah replied:
"General Buckneh, suh, is making a speech. General Buckneh, suh, is a bo'n

ratah.' "What do you mean by a bo'n oraigh?"
"If yo' or I, suh, were asked how much two and two make we would reply, 'foh.'
When this is asked a bo'n oratah he replies: 'When in the co'se of human events t becomes necessary to take an integel of the second denomination and add it, suh, to an integeh of the same denomina. tion, the result, suh, and I have the science of mathematics to back me in my judgment, the result, suh, and I say it without feah of successful contradiction, suh, the result is fo'.' That's a bo'n ora-tah.''-The Lyceumite.

Sentence Sermons.

Henry F. Cope in Chlcago Tribune. ing facts. The measure of every gift is the all

Making earth brighter makes heaven Praying is a wasteful act when it stops at wishing. No man has a great mission who slights little ministries.

You cannot live for people without living with them.

Trouble never weakens you save when you flee from it. Turn your face to the sun and you will never fear the shadows. People who live in a bread and butter world are always hungry. You cannot make live saints by de-

nouncing the ways of dead sinners. There is no naturalization for heaven without good citizenship here. When a man tries to hide his sins he usually succeeds in planting them.

'Cleveland Plain-Dealer.
"What time did you get to bed last night, Matilda?" Inquired the young oman's father.

"Parent," replied the haughty girl if you will address me by my right name I will endeavor to answer your somewhat abrupt query. I do not enswer to Matilda because my name is "Very well, Mateeld, go ahead with

your answer,"

"I do not know what time I retired,"

"I do not know what time I retired,"

"Mr. Robinson Jones offered to remain here until the appearance of the comet."
"Good gracious," cried the excitable parent, "it must have been half past

For that," said the girl with calm indifference, "you must blame the And she swept haughtly from the

The Boy Obeyed. Circle Magazine

A mother who had invited company to dinner said to her young son, "Fred-dle, don't say anything about Mr. M.'s nose at dinner table tonight."

Just as the dessert was brought in Freddle remarked, in clear, distinct tones: "Ma, what did you tell me not say anything about Mr. M.'s nose

for? He hasn't got any." As to the Grange Resolutious.

Dallas Observer. The Observer opines that the Oregon Grangers are about like the rest of us poor, weak mortals who sometimes meet state associations and conventions. We get together and pass all sorts of highsounding resolutions and declarations of principles, and then each man goes home and does about as he darned pleases.

Popular Mechanics.

The aria from "Carmen," sung by Mme. Mariette Mazarin, the famous prima donna, recently passed through the myriad jangling noises of the New York streets, and was gathered in all its original sweetness by the receivers wireless telephones located several

Success Magazine. "The first class in Latin will please come to order," announced the tea Tommy, will you please construe the word 'restaurant'?"

word 'restaurant'?"
"Res, things; taurus, a bu
sponded Tommy; "bully things."