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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1910.

### NEED OF POLITICAL PURGING.

Certain alleged Republicans in Oregon insist on defining Republicanism as their own sort, and what they choose to call it. They are unwilling that a body of 1200 Republicans should determine principles and policies of the party, because they know such a gathering of men would repudiate their fads and fakeries. There. fore, these patriots oppose Republican assembly. Their head prophets are U'Ren and Bourne, and attached to them are a lot of noisy "uplifters" who have been Populists and Democrats more seriously and longer than they have been Republicans. Allied with them are Democrats, Socialists and various kinds of agitators adding to the din.

U'Renism has doctrines and propa ganda of its own, which it knows that a deliberative body of Republicans would not accept. Among its fads are proportional representation, one-man-power state government, delegates sent to National conventions at expense of taxpayers, state-owned railroads, peoinspectors and state gazette Other groups of citizens, also masquerading under the guise of Republicans, are boosting single tax and other tax changes, state prohibition and other "reforms," and these groups also want no Republican assembly.

But assembly is needed in order to define the principles and policies on which the Republican party and its candidates will go before the electors. In absence of party platform, many kinds of cranks and self-lauding "insurgents" are professing to be really true exponents of Republican-The assembly will clear these things up and proclaim a party doc trine which most of these patriots will find opposed to their fad notions. This will be a very excellent purging of the Republican party and it will effect a good riddance of political rubbish.

So that the rublish citizens clamor against assembly. They wish to keep on posing as the only immaculate Re publicans and friends of the people So they set up a howl that the assem bly will seek to betra: the people and to drive down the throats of the voters a "dose" of boss-concocted candi

But whatever the assembly shall do there will be no force to it unless the voters shall approve in primaries and election. Electors will have the whole "say" when they come to accept or reject the candidates in the primaries after the assembly. Are the people so stupid that they will not be their own masters in the primaries? such dolts that the assembly will drive them like cattle? Does not such claptrap affront the intelligence of the electorate?

# EXCESSIVE NAVAL BILL

The naval bill is safely past both priation of approximately \$134,000,000. which is running up pretty closely to \$1.50 per capita for the entire population of the United States. The magnitude of these figures is such that it is questionable whether we should "point with pride" or "view with alarm," the growing importance of our Navy.

This naval bill carries appropria tions but \$70,000,000 less than those provided in the latest British naval budget, although there is hardly any ground for comparison in the naval necessities of the two nations. Great Britain, with her far-flung empire, on which the sun never sets, with absolute dependence on over-sea countries for bread and meat and other necessities of life, with political enemies in all parts of the world awaiting only the opportunity to pounce on her outlypossessions and annex them, is holding her own by sheer force of

The \$200,000,000 naval budget is a severe drain on the resources of the British people, but it is of vital necessity so long as her covetous neighbors continue to launch battleships and drill new recruits for the army, In the United States, no such necessity exists. This country is at peace with all the world and our outlying possessions are so few in number that hardly seems necessary that we should be obliged to spend so much greater sums proportionately than other countries, which need navies much more than we do. In an effort to cut down the Senate appropriation a few days ago, Senator Hale predicted in a speech that within five years the annual naval appropriation would not be less than \$175,000,000. Thus far we have proceeded on the theory that | bf the loquacious advocates of the it was necessary to build battleships because other countries were building them, and that the ownership of a big fleet of these costly fighting machines

was our only guarantee of peace. The same theory is responsible for ne staggering weight of naval expense that is bearing down on the old world powers. With a British naval budget of \$200,000,000, a German (estimated) budget of \$150,000,000 and the United States trailing in with \$134,000,000, it is obvious that the time is near at hand when financial resources alone will fix a limit. Estimates on the original cost of each of our two new Dreadnoughts provided for in the current bill vary from \$10,000,000 to \$18,-000,000. These sums alone are a perceptible drain on the resources of the ountry for at the minimum figure they are sufficient to provide 20,000 families with thousand-dollar farms where something more than a good living could be earned.

Judging the future by the past, these costly fighting machines will be out of date a few years after they are launched and except for their scrap- principle of ship subsidy is an ignorant fron value will be total losses. 20,000 farms in the same period would paid hireling of baleful influence."

The Oregonian be more valuable than ever. War was a great game in the old days, but it was a mild and inexpensive diversion in be more valuable than ever. War was comparison with the awful cost of preparing for it in the twentieth century

### AN ACTIVE PROSPERITY.

We are having "good times"; the country is unusually prosperous; there is abundance of money; the general level of prices is high; work is abundant and wages, on the whole, are the highest ever paid in this country or anywhere else. But there are great numbers of persons-men and wom-

The chief drawback of the Pacific Northwest at this time is the difficulty of obtaining labor. Yet there are many persons not at work. No offer. no importunity, can move them. Yet from now till the nd of the general harvest "hands" will be in demand, to gather in and take care of the products of the country. The fruit lands are now making a call that will last till the close of the season; the hay, grain and hop crops will come next with their requirements, and for sturdy arms there is employment to an extent never before known in the railroad construction and lumber camps of the country.

False conservation is to no small extent obstruction of settlement on the public lands; but there are chances still, if men will industriously spy them out. Extension of transportation lines is rapidly making a new and greater Oregon. We are now beginning to have results that were due many years ago-had Oregon received the railroad attention that was accorded to Washington. The railroad system then alone in Oregon might now have without competition all that it is eagerly fighting to hold a share of today.

DREGON CONSERVES ITS OWN STREAMS Some 3440 acres of water-power land on John Day River, Eastern Oregon, were reserved from entry by the Interior Department last week for the withdrawing the water power of that stream from the laws and the control of the State of Oregon. By the same order 5547 acres were reserved along Wind ... wer, Wyoming: 8620 acres along Price River, Utah. and 606 acres along the Blue River. Colorado. The pretext of this order was that of "conserving" stream waters for the people.

But for what people? Are not the

residents of the respective states the ones most directly interested in stream waters? Are not they the users of the waters and the energy of streams within their borders? Is not this the accepted view in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other older states? The Legislature of Oregon last session enacted an elaborate water law, governing appropriation of non-navigable streams. It did this under authority conferred by constitutions of Nation and commonwealth. This authority gives the respective states control of all non-navigable waters, ownership of waters unappropriated and regulation by law of waters appropriated. Yet now steps in the General Government in pursuance of so-called conservation and essays to take from the people of Oregon regulation of the waters of John Day River, to lodge that control in a Federalized bureau in Washington, D. C., and to tax the people of Oregon in "leases" for support

of that bureau. The people of Oregon have already conserved their streams. They do not need Federalization of their streams nor interference of Federal officials.

# TAKING A PRACTICAL VIEW.

There is something at once practical comes from Vancouver made by a husband becoming tired of his part in the compact, which included work on the ranch, in conjunction with an industrious wife for the maintainence of themselves and three children, left home several days ago and has not since been heard from. After putting in a field of oats, milking four cows morning and night, and taking care of the children, the chickens and the garden, the energetic woman went to Vancouver and sought the aid of the County Attorney in compelling her husband to return and take up his part of their mutual burden. According to the recital she does not want prosecute the delinquent husband and father; she only wants him to come back and help her provide for and take care of the children.

Here is a sensible and practical as well as an energetic woman. With all of her energy she realizes her limitations. She also realizes that children are a joint responsibility from which neither party to the compact of bringing them up has a right to be absolved and from which neither can, in justice to the other or to their children, be absolved. If she has a contempt for the paternal shirk to whom she is married she does not expres it. She needs help in a material way in rearing the children. Who so competent to give it, who should give it

but their father? This estimate in a practical sense and in a sense of just appreciation of obligation, beats all estimates of divorce as a panacea for marital differences, where the rights of children are involved.

# THE HEE-HAW OF HACKNEY.

William H. Hackney, of Kansas, one of the most ignorant and vulgar of the horde of ship-subsidy promoters, was before the House ship subsidy investigating committee Monday. Like all graft who have only a hazy knowledge of the measure they attempt to aid, Mr. Hackney was forced to admit that the charges made in his scurrilous pamphlet on ship subsidies were based on belief and not on knowledge. his pamphlet Mr. Hackney openly, brazenly and emphatically stated that members of Congress were influenced by wine suppers and similar devices to antagonize the ship subsidy measure Of course he could not substantiate his charges. Like the rest of the paid workers in the subsidy cause, he apparently assumed that the people op-posed to a ship subsidy were following the same methods as the present investigation has disclosed were so

popular with the subsidy people. Sound arguments in favor of a ship subsidy are of course non-existent. As a variation from the stereotyped misrepresentation of the Cleveland subsldy syndicate, better known as the American Merchant Marine League, Mr. Hackney resorted to coarse, vul-"Every man," says this gar abuse. Kansas hee-haw, "who opposes the ass, an unprincipled demagogue or the

This interesting substitute for arguappeared in an elaborately prepared pamphlet which was quite generally circulated throughout the United States. The expense was, of course, heavy and the obscure Kansas lawyer who fathered the screed that appeared on the tastefully printed pages was no doubt the recipient of some of the funds which seem to have been quite plentiful in the camp of the subsidy-

seekers. This exposure of Hackney, following that of Penton and a number of others who were promoting the graft, can hardly fail to produce good results. There are so many people who believe in giving the American merchant marine a chance but who do not believe in ship subsidies that the exposure of the motives and the methods of this band of paid boosters will make an opening for legitimate legislation in behalf of the American ship. Any doubt which may have existed in the past as to the advisability of rejecting the subsidy plan has been removed by lack of evidence presented by the Hackneys and the Pentons to support their extravagant statements.

### THE ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.

An "idle and rather ignorant bunch of Summer boarders," to borrow the words of their spokesman, have petitioned The Oregonian to explain to them "what caused the eclipse of the moon tonight," meaning last Monday night. That eclipse was caused pre-cisely like every other eclipse of the moon from the beginning of time The earth came in a direct line between the moon and the sun, placing moon in the earth's shadow There lies the whole secret. Since the moon has no light of its own, when the sunlight is cut off from it by the earth it necessarily becomes dark, and there is an eclipse.

Why do we not have an eclipse every month? The earth passes between the moon and sun every month, and yet eclipses are comparatively The reason for this is the faci rare. that there is no eclipse unless the moon, earth and sun are exactly in a straight line. If the plane of the moon's orbit were the same as the earth's, there would be an eclipse every month, but that is not the case. The moon's orbit is inclined somewhat to the plane of the earth's, and for that reason it is only once in a great while that it slips into the exact situation required for an eclipse.

The point at which the moon dives up or down through the plane of the earth's orbit is called a node, either ascending or descending, as the case may be. These nodes travel all the way round the moon's orbit, so that it is only by a rare coincidence that one of them happens to fit exactly into the line which joins the earth to the The earth casts a black, conical shadow behind it into space, which is long enough to reach the moon and envelop it. But the shadow evidently lies in the plane of the earth's orbit and therefore it does not fall upon the moon except at a node, and not then unless the node happens to lie directly behind the earth in the line of the sun. The Summer boarders who have asked for light upon this subject car easily draw a diagram which will make the problem clearer to them than words possibly could.

## PORTLAND'S GREATEST ASSET.

Portland's harber is without doubt its greatest asset. It forms the city's distinctive advantage over Spokane, Helena, Denver and other delightful cities that are accessible only by rail. This being true, the purpose of Mayor Simon to promote a clean harbor, with modern docks and the and pathetic in the statement that danger from fire eliminated as far as possible from the water-front, is most It needs, or should need, no argument to prove the wisdom of this estimate. premature to urge that an ordinance be passed fixing a time when all inflammable buildings on the waterfront must be replaced by fire-proof structures, but it is not too soon to prohibit the further construction of inflammable buildings there, or the rebuilding, under the name of repairs, of the old wooden buildings as they succumb to the stress of years.

Nothing advertis.s a city so unfavorably to persons who enter it for the first time by steamer-the preferred mode of travel of many men who are looking for investment-as a ragged, foul and generally dilapidated waterfront, with a suggestion in its weatherbeaten, wooden docks and buildings of the possibility of fire that in a single night would leave them with their contents but a mass of charred and smoking ruins.

## LIGHT ON ELECTRICITY.

From present indications we hope fully anticipate that the University of Chicago will before a great while rival Los Angeles as a center of scientific activity. Mr. Rockefeller's school has not as yet produced anything which can outbid the celestial ear trumpet of the California city for fame, but it is reported that Professor Milliken has viewed the peppery specks of electricity on charged bodies," and this is no mean feat. It has long been known that electricity possesses many of the more polgnant attributes of pepper, particularly of Cayenne pepper, such as intense heat and the power to excite rapid motion, but Professor Milliken is the first savant to discern with his own eyes the actual particles of the hitherto mysterious substance. Now it is mysterious no longer.

We are not told just what Professor Milliken found out about the "lons" of electricity as he gazed enraptured upon them lying peppered over the surface of the charged body, but it must have been something marvelous. The world will await his disclosures with impa-

tient intellectual hunger. It is known to everybody that electricity is atomic in its structure. consists of minute particles called electrons, or at least the negative fluid does. What positive electricity may be no man of learning has as yet ventured to say, but it is pretty definitely agreed that both the positive and negative fluids exist. The electrons are inseparably allied with matter, each one of them being attached to a particle of the fundamental substance of which all the elements are no doubt composed. Indeed, the opinion is gaining ground that negative electricity is matter itself. What we call the "mass" of a body seems to arise from the motion of its electrons in a way which mathematicians like J. Thompson have been able to clucidate their equations. The electrons are all in rapid flight, circling around each other like planets in space. Each primary group of them makes up what the chemists call an "atom" of matter, and the atoms, as everybody un-

derstands, are united into molecule All this is common knowledge, and it s difficult to see just where Professor Milliken's great discovery comes in, but we have faith to believe that it comes in somewhere

The foreigners who shipped severa thousand bales of cotton back from Europe to New York in an effort to break the market and force Patten, the new cotton king, to abdicate, will hardly repeat the costly experiment Mr. Patten is now shipping the cotton back to Europe at a heavy advance in price over the figure at which he was forced to take it in. Patten's profits on two lots which he is now sending to Havre and Bremen are more than \$1,500,000, and he has the market so thoroughly in his control that his total profits will be many times that figure. Much as the people object to the practice of "cornering" any commodity, they cannot fail to give Mr Patten credit for giving advance notice and warning. He has successfully "cornered" oats, corn, wheat and cotton and in every case predicted. months in advance, that prices would soar. The Patten success lies in a study of crop conditions. If the Government could induce him to take charge of the Agricultural Departit would be worth millions to the American farmers.

"It would not be at all difficult to locate 90,000 people during the coming year in Oregon and still have room for many hundred thousand more," said Mr. Louis Hill in commenting or the fact that 90,000 Americans had gone to Canada within the past year. Probably some of the local Pinchotized critics of Mr. Hill will agree with him on this point, but they will continue to rail at Secretary Ballinger, President Taft and every other individual or party that is honestly endeavoring to release this state from the grip of Pinchotism and make its resources so attractive to immigrants that they will no longer be obliged to go to Canada to enjoy the liberal land policies that are denied them here. Mr. Hill has had exceptional opportunities for observing the effect of the blight of Pinchotism and is correct in his state ment that "any people who live ir cities, and get their ideas of conservation from the magazines, have false impression as to the best policy in conserving the resources of the Western states.

"Thirty-five dollars a month, two evenings a week out, her washing done free, use of the plano and a telephone in her room" are some of the stipulations in an answer to an advertise ment for a girl for general housework She probably forgot to mention the services of a dressmaker in the house two or three days in each month those of a hairdresser on her two evenings out, and the privilege of lying in bed until breakfast was ready on the two mornings succeeding the two evenings aforesaid. But then a poor girl seeking "employment" cannot be expected to think of everything at once. Those little details will no doubt come to her later. Strong in the sense of the dignity of labor and in the rights which, next to dignity, are its largest asset when it comes to housework, she will no doubt stipulate for these things in due time.

On certain lines civilization has but slow progress since the world began. In his religious beliefs the poor benighted heathen is as benighted and as heathenish in the upto-date American city as he is in the of darkest Africa. Little Juanita May Nelson, a 2-year-old baby died of diphtheria over on Grand avenue a few days ago because her parents believed in the "power of prayer" as a means of healing the sick. It is the Ganges to Portland, but from a cause and effect standpoint there is really but little difference in the treatment given poor little Juanita and that which is extended to some of the black bodies which are fed to the crocodiles in India's great river. The victims in oth cases are sacrifices to blind super-

News comes that Tamp Osborn erstwhile a mighty league pitcher, was lately captured by a minion of the law after a hot chase through the woods in Pacific County, Washington, and ingloriously landed in jail at Chehalis. He got drunk, sad to say, and turned upon the captain of his team with a knife when the latter attempted to survived the striking out of the "Mighty Casey" on the historic field of Mudville some years ago, it is not unreasonable to hope that the National game will not succumb to this latest shock of disaster. Perhaps-seeing it was Tamp-he was expected to get drunk. The rest merely followed.

Friends of the county high school won at a special election held in Oregon City for the purpose of voting bonds for the purchase of a site and the erection of a high school building The contest was somewhat spirited and resulted in a victory for the advocates of the bond issue by a vote of 76 to 30. A site will be purchased and the erection of the school building begun without needless delay, in the tope that a portion of it at least will be ready for occupancy this Fall. is said that the majority of over two to one does not fully represent the favor with which the county high school dea is held in Oregon City. It is considered a mark of progress which the growing city by the falls cannot afford

Umatilla woolgrowers have mone and are not obliged to sell this year's clip. As they want at least 20 cents, it is probable they will get it.

The people thus far have shown no anger at the Mayor for his veto protecting them from debt and taxes for

The health of rich men affects Wall street, and sometimes the "health" of Wall street affects rich men

Teamsters may strike for \$6 a day. But why don't they turn plumbers and get \$6 without a strike?

Persons who were affrighted by the omet are quite sure that something really did happen. The worst the comet did to the

earth was to knock out the astrono-The Rose Festival, if held now, would have vast wealth of blooms:

This is Oregon strawberry weather.

BRYAN'S PROHIBITION PUZZLE. What Is "Dry Unit" and What of Dem-

Springfield (Mass.) Republic

Bryan's continued devotion to the old Democratic doctrines of peronal liberty and anti-sumptuary legislation leaves him in a difficult posi-tion to deal with local option as he would. Speaking as a guest of the Union at Catholic Total Abstiner referred to his own practice of total abstinence and the wisdom of it, and then went on with the other or political phase of the question: 'I would not favor legislation forbidding use of liquor at any time or inder any circumstances. I would consider this an unnecessary limitation upon the liberty of the individual, but may seem necessary for the protection of society. What I want to emphasize is that there ought to be no objection to the exercise of authority by any unit. The liquor dealer ought to be iesired, and the manufacturer of liquor ought to be content to dispose products among those who desire them. He is entirely outside of his sphere hen he attempts to force his business Whether liquor upon a community. should be sold in a community is a question which the community can determine better than outsiders, and I upon this subject. I content myself with asserting the right of the con munity to control, and am willing that the community shall decide this ques-

tion upon its own judgment." The reference to the exercise of prohibitive authority by "any unit" needs explanation. What is or should be the unit? Towns are political units, so are counties, and so are states; and prohibition or no-license is apt to be one thing for a single community like a town or city, and another thing for a state where some communities are made able to force their views and sumptuary policies on other communi-ties which are hostile to such policies. Mr. Bryan's first remarks in the quoted paragraph would indicate that favors the municipality as the unit in prohibitive action, but his later dec-larations would evidently make a state prohibitionist out of him. The old Democratic notion of sumptuary laws does not harmonize very well with the of a majority even in a town or to regulate the personal habits to regulate of the rest, and even more difficult would it be to reconcile the same with county or state prohibition

## STENOGRAPHER KERBY'S ETHICS His First Duty Was to Be Faithful to His Superiors.

New York Evening Post. Secretary Ballinger is eminently justi-fied in dismissing his stenographer, Kerby. The same principle applies in this ise as in that of Gifford Pinchot. The Sovernment service could not last a year without falling into chaos if every subordinate could take it upon himself to be disloyal to or assall his superior. The breach of discipline in Kerby's case is the more fingrant because of the confi-dential relations between himself and the Secretary of the Interior. When men, either in public office or elsewhere, are thrown into such relations there must be absolute fidelity. If the subordinate, whether in or out of the Government service, finds himself taking part in actions which his conscience cannot approve, he can always resign, and, if ne essary, protest afterward. Of course, there may be an extraordinary case where the facts warrant utter defiance of ordinary obligations, but we can only recall one such in this country or in Europe. The sound principle is as we have expressed it.

Springfield Republican Whatever the stenographer's moral jus-

tification may be, in his own mind, he betrayed his employers with a wanton disregard of their rights and interests. It was a ridiculous assumption on his begin with, that he understo all the circumstances under which his

employers worked.

The Kerby episode is so petty that it should not be overemphasized, but it may Devil, deliver me as well be pointed out to a large class now engaged in stenography and typewriting that their business calls for the development of a code of professional ethics not very unlike that of doctors and lawyers in their confidential relations with patients and clients.

New York Times. Kerby, the stenographer who made public the facts in regard to the preparation of President Taft's now too famous letter vindicating Secretary Ballinger, will be disappointed, we think, in his expectation that his course in the matter will be generally commended as the unselfish performance of a patriotic duty. What his exact motives were can be known, of course, only to himself. There is a possibility that they were high and pure, but it is obvious that, whatever their quality, they led him into the betraval of men who trusted him, and that restrain him. And now it is feared the penitentiary yawns for Tamp! Having members of his profession, is considered of vital-of very nearly supreme-im-

#### Violating a Trust. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A stenographer is commonly supposed o occupy a confidential relation with his employer, whether in public or in private life. We do not know how definite a code of ethics has been established in this useful and honorable profession, but that a stenographer is not at liberty to make public what he has taken down at dictation we should rearry as elementary. tion we should regard as elementary. Most stenographers, we have no doubt, would regard this obligation as sacred, and will have their own opinion of one of their guild who, for whatever motive, trades upon the confidence imposed in him. Certainly no employer would be expected to retain such a one in his service, and the politicians to whom young Mr. Kerby, of the Interior Department, carried his mare's nest will not be able to make a martyr of him in his prompt and proper dismissal.

Detroit Journal. The Pennsylvania Railroad has raised the wages of 5000 employes. Rather, the lavish patrons of the line have raised

CURRENT NEWSPAPER JESTS.

"Life is cheap in Afghanistan." "I might motor through it. How are the roads?" Louisville Courier-Journal. Knicker: "The Government has issued a pamphlet in favor of hot bread" Bocker "They will indorse brides biscuits next."—Judge.

Putton-Ayres: "I am caviare to the general, you know." Miss Innocent: "Oh, are you, reality? My brother is in the military, too."-Boston Transcript.

Sunday School Teacher: "And what does the petition, Forgive us our trespasses," mean?" Small Pupil: "It means we're sorry we walked on the railroad track."

—Cleveland Leader.

"There goes a man I could have married," she said softly. "Yes," he chuckled, "and I notice that he keeps on going as though he were afraid you might try it again."—Detroit Free Press. "Who's the hero of this drams?" said the stage manager at a first rehearsal. "I am." shouted a man from an obscure cor-ner of the theater. "I'm the fellow who is putting up the money for the production." —Washington Star.

"I have," said the speaker, "been for 20 years before the public, and in all that time no man has ever dared to accuse me of having committed one dishonest act." "Mebby," said a man at the rear end of the halk "the public was too busy with more important things to notice that you were before it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

COAL RESERVES CHECK SETTLER Mondell's Bill Would Grant Surfa Titles for Agriculture. ocratic Hostility to Sumptuary Laws?

Salt Lake Tribu A strong protest is being forwarded by the Chamber of Commerce of Sheriby the Chamber of Commerce of Sheri-dan, Wyo., in favor of Representative Mondell's bill allowing agricultural en-tries on coal lands. The idea is to give surface rights only, with no right of mining. Many millions of acres of land in the West have been classified as coal lands and thus withdrawn from agritural entry. Much of this land, however, is not coal land, and a good deal more is so poor in coal that it would be un

profitable to mine it.

The Mondell bill, under the circumstances, is one of very great importance. The withdrawal of these vast tracts of coal lands from agricultural am in favor of such restriction as entry means that thousands of wouldbe homesteaders will be driven away and their settling of the West will be tost for years to come; for it seems an almost impossible task to get lands. an almost impossible task to get lands once withdrawn, restored to public entry, even after the purpose or ostensi-ble purpose for which they were withdrawn has passed or been fulfilled. The request made is that all who are interested in this matter should get up as numerously signed petitions as pos slble, and forward them to Representa-tive F. W. Mondell, Washington, D. C.

> sional session, so that action should be It is clearly a detriment to the settlement of the West to have these whole-sale land withdrawals, and as the Mondell bill promises a mitigation of a por-tion of the evils attending them, the tion of the evils attending them, the Western people should act vigorously and immediately in its support.

It is a pretty late time in the Congres-

## LOWELL DEFENDS MARS THEORY. Tells Europe its Air Is Not Clear Like

Arlzonn's for Sky Study. Paris Dispatch New York Times. Prof. Percival Lowell, at the urgent invitation of the Sorbonne, will deliver another lecture on Mars in Paris on May 3. He has returned here after visiting London and Berlin, and will delay his return to America to deliver this

second lecture here. Prof. Lowell will answer his scientiffe critics who assert that the observations made through two larger tele scopes than his own in America have proved the non-existence of the socalled Martian canals.

Prof. Lowell, a friend of his states, will declare that European astronomers are unable to take correct observations of heavenly bodies because the atmosphere over this part of the globe is too much laden with vapor, and thus subject to refractions of light which are seriously misleading. In Arizona, on the other hand, the clarity of the atmosphere is perfect.
Prof. Lowell also contends that there

is such a thing as making a telescope too big. He cannot use, he says, the full power of his own instrument. What is needed in a telescope is not size essentially, and this is not possi-ble, he says, in atmosphere which is not remarkably clear.

The lens of his telescope in Arizona Prof. Lowell avers, is proved by the Hartman test to be the best of all the monster ones in the world. If, he adds, he can find a purer atmosphere than that of Arizona anywhere else in the will remove his observatory

#### NEW LITANY OF MARY MACLANE. Some of the Things She Prays the Devil to Deliver Her From.

Mary MacLane in Butte News. From union suits; from red ink, from black satin petticoat; from the kind of a man who calls me cold-blooded because I refuse to sit holding hands with him after I've known him just minutes; from the people erings for "culture"; from hankerings for ach and dandelton greens with ach and candellon greens them; from incorrect grammar; from the flat Western pronunciation of the letter letter "a"; from wreckless rhete from the hideous and disgusting foul humor of Rabelais; from a bed or a cocoanut cake that sinks in the mid dle; from human beings with malice and cruelty of heart in them, Kind

rom scarlet fever; from people who do their thinking on the their heads; from slap-stick come-dians; from bent pins and unsharpened lead penells; from pikers and hedgers; from a cocktail made with Italian ver-muth; from bed fellows who eat cockles; from people with more than the usual number of bats in their beifries; from cross-eyed butchers; from false teeth, tapeworms, floating kidneys and glass eyes; from the odor of a dead rat behind a wainscoting, Kind Devii, deliver me deliver me.

## Concerning Helen Keller VANCOUVER, Wash., May 25 .- (To the Editor.)—Did Heien Keller graduate from Radeliffe University?

2. What is she doing now, and where is What has been her influence upon the public, or what effect has her life had upon society?

4. Have there been prominent articles

written about her since her autobiography was written in 1903?

5. What estimate has been placed upon her intellectual abilities?

 Graduate of Radcliffe College, 1904.
 Writes occasional articles for magazines. Lives at Wrentham, Mass.

3. She has been a decided inspiration to all efforts in aid of persons congenitally defective.

4. Several prominent articles have been written about her since 1903, viz.: By J. S. Rankin, in the Elementary Schoolteacher; E. E. Hale in the Outlook; J. Jastrow in the Popular Science Monthly. Several poems and editorial comments have also been written.

5. She has fair ability. Considering her handicaps, her achievements are almost miraculous. For a normal person they would be creditable

## Origin of English Fushious.

It would be interesting to trace the progress of fashion in England from the days of King Alfred, when, commerce having extended the arts and scien and opened up communication with the rest of the world, men began to grow rich and women to study the art of dress. For some centuries England set her own fashions, indeed, it would appear that it was not until after the French Revo lution that Parisians began to set the fashion for English women. Once more the signs of the times seem to point to a growing desire in this country to origi-nate our own modes—a desire which the leading London firms are happily in a position to encourage.

Topeka State Journal.

The wonderful endurance power of women is evidenced again by the fact that a husky New York college man, who was rehearsing in a girl's part in a play, fell in a fit and remained unconscious for some time, and for no other reason than that he had been wearing a tightly laced corset for a couple of hours.

Catholic Standard and Times.
"It was rather hard to lose your daughter, eh?" remarked the guest, after the wedding.
"Oh! no." replied the bride's father.

"It did seem hard at one time, but Mary finally landed this fellow just as we were losing all hope."

# LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

"I lunched with Winston Churchill in said a journalist. remarkable campaign. This brilliant young Cabinet Minister, with his Ameri-can blood through his mother and his can blood through his mother and his ducal blood through his father, praised

American journalists.
"He gave me an example of our perseverance. Not less than 47 American cor-respondents called on him at the Board of Trade offices for an interview one week on the American tariff, and as none of them had sufficiently good credentials,

he refused to see them.

"Finally a correspondent came with a letter from Mr. Lloyd-George, and him Mr. Churchill saw gladly.
"'Do you know,' he said to the young

man, 'that I have refused to see if of your compatriots on this very subject?" "'I ought to know it,' the corresponde answered, 'for I'm the whole 47." answered, 101 adelphia Bulletin.

At an adjourned Town Council meeting At an adjourned Town Council meeting in a town in Scotland a member casually mentioned that a person could not enjoy or even distinguish between drinks in the dark. A worthy ballie denied this and offered to bet that, blindfolded, he could name any drink siven him. The could name any drink given him. The bet being accepted and the bailie blind-folded, the test commenced. The bailie drank everything submitted, smacked his lips and correctly named the drink until the taker was in despair. Then, "try him wi' water," whispered a Councillor, and the hint was taken. Sip-smack-sip-a shake of the head-"I canna just mind shake of the head-"I canna just mind of tasting the name o' this, but I mind o' tasting it when I was a wee laddle."—Buffalo Commercial.

Colonoel Roosevelt is said to have told King Haakon of Norway of some of his ranching experiences, and one effective speech he had made in a Western mining amp against free silver while Seth Bul ock sat on a platform behind him. He spoke for an hour, and not a man interrupted him. Every one in the house seemingly was deeply interested. At the conclusion of the speech he said to one of his ranching friends: 'I think I held the audience pretty

'Held the audience well!" exclaimed "Seth Bullock with a sixshooter in each hip watching the crowd had given the tip that he'd penetrate the man who peeped!"-Philadelphia Record.

Bridget had not been maid of all work the family of a well-known literary voman for six months-ever since landng-without assimilating more

At first she had asked her mistress to save her wages for her, but at the end of six months she expressed a desire for some money. "I'll give you this, as I'm a little short of money today," said the lady, and she tendered Bridget a check for the full

smount due her.

Before she had an opoportunity to explain about the bank, the young Irish girl had backed away from her, hands behind her, shaking her head with violence. "No, mim," she said firmly, "no, mim, if you plaze. I'm no ortygraft collector; 'twould be no good to me, mim. I'd

rather the money, if you plaze."-Youth's . . . The late Senator Platt, discussing

day in Washington an economy he had no faith in, said: "Such an economy reminds me of old Smith and his keg of beer. "Smith and his wife used to drink a quart of beer every night before retiring. This indulgence cost them 16 cents. But Smith came home one day in great excite-

ment and said: 'Here's a man with a barrel of beer. It will only cost us 4 cents a quart this way. An economy of 6 cents, Huldah. "That evening the Smiths sampled the new barrel and they found it good. After the pitcher was finished, Mrs. Smith said

George, we've saved 6 cents on our beer tonight. 'We have so,' answered George, 'and 6 cents saved is 6 cents earned. 'Well, George,' said his wife, 'shail we have another quart and save 12 cents?" Washington Star.

## Bridge Hints.

Smart Set. With the years against you, never enture a weak heart declaration unless have diamonds enough to pull you

Holding a commanding club, don't esitate to tell the cook it looks like ain, if the soup justifies the declara-If you hold a good heart, don't dis-

Never waste time attempting to finesse when your wife is obviously leading up to a new broadcloth suit. If you find an unguarded knave, kick

nim and run.

If you are short of honors, never nind—many an obscure man dies rich. With three good suits and four dia-monds, it is safe to accept an invita-tion to a week-end party.

If your partner is a dummy, don't complain; she probably wouldn't have married you if she hadn't been. With the score against you, tip the Do not make a practice of leading through the cafe door.

#### How to Divide With the Birds. Garden Magazine

In June the fruitgrower begins to enjoy some of the rewards of his labor. enjoy some of the rewards of his labor. He can have better strawberries than money will often buy—those of the highest quality, as Marshail, William Belt, etc., that have been left on the plants until they are fully ripe, and are sweet and luscious. If the strawberry plants have not been well mulched, place green grass or lawn clippings between the rows, using litter that will keep the berries clean and retain mots. keep the berries clean and retain mois-ture. Later in the month the cherries begin to ripen. It is cheaper to feed the birds on mulberries than on ries, so plant a few mulberry trees in the cherry orchard. If the birds will only come and stay with us we can afford to plant sufficient fruit for both

## Reflections of a Bachelor.

New York Press.

A lot of people know more than is good for those who have to hear about it. A man's good temper can wear out mighty fast when his wife questions it.

There's hardly any work so hard as having nothing to do. The time a woman is particularly insistent you should tell her that her husband has brains when she kn

A good thing about running flying machines is you won't have to meet friends at every corner who expect you to take them in.

Halley. W. J. Lampton, in New York Tribune
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley with a great tong tail?
Did anybody here see Halley,
And suddenly turn pale?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley, they said, wan it?
Did anybody here see Halley,
And throw a comet fit?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley, that starry Josh?
Did anybody here see Halley,
And tect his passing wash?
Did anybody here see Halley,
And tect his passing wash?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley, whom all of us know?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley and his bobtail show?
Did anybody here see Halley,
Halley they'd billed to come
With a show that was worth the mone
But, oh! say, wasn't it bum?
Did anybody here see Halley?
If anybody did, by hock!
He ought to be bounced if he didn't
Hand him one in the neck. W. J. Lampton, in New York Tribuns.