The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1910.

FARM OR WILDERNESS?

The Oregon & California Railroad grabbed millions of acres of land under special land grant acts of Congress, nearly two generations ago. The Weyerhauesers grabbed millions of acres under the infamous Heu land law and the timber and stone act, through miserable passiveness, if not conniv ance, of Government officials. The Northern Pacific Railroad made with great areas of land by all these

Now comes belated "conservation." averring that continued enforcement of the homestead law would continue this system of graft and thievery; that therefore, the homestead law should be abolished. This means that the policy of homestead entry, which has en most successful of all systems of administering the public domain throughout the whole history of this Nation, which has supplied landless citizens with cheap homesteads, and which has started development of the Nation's greatest resources and creation of all its present wealth, should

In accordance with this "reform' 240,000,000 acres of land in the Far West have been withdrawn and reserved and much additional land has been withheld from entry by illegal regulations. One-third Oregon's area is thus fenced off from settlement. One of the pretexts is that the reserved areas are needed for protection of stream sources; whereas, Willis L. Moore, head of the Weather Bureau. has recently shown in evidence from the Old World and the New that land devoted to agriculture will better con-serve rainfall than land devoted to

Anybody who imagines payment of \$2.50 an acre by a settler for home-stead land in the West too cheap a price and "robbery of the whole peo-ple," knows little of the additional big price the settler pays in privation and hardship, toll and poverty. A tamer of wild land is of the salt of the earth; few men and women have grit and tenacity to make a home in the wilderness; and those few should have every reasonable opportunity a wise Government and a grateful Nation car afford them. First encouragement the Government can offer is that of cheap

This has been the policy of the Gov ernment for many generations; until now, Pinchotism and false conservation virtually abolish the old policy as to vast Western areas, averring that these areas must be held as parks and reserves for the whole people. As if these lands could be put to nobler and better use than home-building and farm-making and crop-raising. This Nation never discovered worthler use of land than that; such use is the foundation of its greatness; every older state in the East and Middle bears witness to this fact. Yet many of their inhabitants insist now on tak-ing away from states of the Far West very system of land settlement that has made the older states thrive These older commonwealths see no virtue in wilderness within their own They scorn to depopulate their lands and to let forests and wild beasts return to areas now civilized

It ought not to be necessary to de fend settlers from the Pinchot indictment of "Guggenheimism" and "land Settlers are not robbers of the public domain; never have been. And if any land-grabbers in guise of homesteaders have made away with land, the Government itself is to blame. Its officials have allowed that practice wherever it has existed, by negligence or incompetency or corrup

All the progress this Nation h achieved has come from the individual efforts of its citizens on the public do-main. Foremost of these have been homesteaders

Never until now has it been asserted in this country that the Nation should withhold public land from its individual citizens. The Nation could not have grown and prospered under such Nor will it turn its remaining public lands to thrifty account by a system of governmental exploitation and ownership. Such governmental function is opposed by the whole history and by the basic principles of

this Nation. There is room for proper forest remerves on land best suited for that purpose; but there is no proper root reserves on the vast expanses of land that are withheld from homestead

FOREST FIRE LOSS

Every individual in the State of Ore gon is interested in preservation of our forests from fires. The lumber indus-try in the state has attained such great proportions that the influence the money it places in circulation is felt alike in financial, commercial and labor circles. For that reason it is the duty of all Oregonians, whether they are timber-owners or not, to do everything possible to avert the annual destruction of our forest wealth. In the early days of Oregon, when settimber was plentiful and cheap, there was no great incentive to protect it from conflagrations. With the increasing value of the timber have come larger risks which naturally call for more stringent precautions.

A fire which would sweep out of existence fifteen or twenty solid blocks of the best business houses in Portland attract attention throughout the United States, and would produce a long and loud outcry from the insurance companies. Yet it does not take very much of a forest fire to

the twenty city blocks. The work of destruction is carried on in the presence of but few observers, so that its vastness is not fully appreciated. There is very little standing timber in gon which will not command \$1 per thousand. Much of it sells at \$2 and some for even higher figures. With quarter sections running as high as 15,000,000 feet, the net loss to the timber-owner by a small fire reaches a large figure. His is the greatest individual loss, but in the aggregate the loss suffered by the transportation companies that carry the product to market and by labor which secures such a large proportion of the cost of converting the raw material into the manufactured product, is many times the original value of the timber. With such a widespread and mutual interest in the protection of our for-ests, every individual whose business or pleasure calls for a visit to the woods should regard it as a solemn duty to exercise every possible precau-tion against fire. The Forestry Service, the large timber-owners and even the settlers in timbered districts will naturally make it their business to prevent this destruction; but the fish ermen, hunters and others carelessly roaming through the woods should also be impressed with the importance of extinguishing the last spark before leaving a camp fire and of exercising care in dropping ashes from a pipe or cigar. In a dry season, with an abundance of inflammable material to feed on, it requires but a small lapse of vigilance to cause a blaze that may cost millions.

ROOSEVELT'S PROBLEMS.

Whence the extraordinary assump tion on the part of many people that when Colonel Roosevelt returns he will solve all our political problems? The Rooseyelt remedies are always radical and warranted to kill or cure. The fact that the body politic appears to be more than ever in need of drastic treatment does not necessarily mean that anything was the matter with the old-time Roosevelt policies; only that the patient has suffered a

But, while the country has its probems which it is going to lay before the returning Colonel, it may be well consider also the dilemma of the great physician himself. He returns on June 18. The New York Legislature meets in special session on June He will be called on to settle the direct primary fuss, which has riven the New York Republican party to its foundations. Later he will be asked to indorse or repudiate the Tait Administration. If he declines to do eitherwhich is likely enough—he will never-theless be solicited to take part in the New York State Fall campaign and in the Congressional campaign.

If Colonel Roosevelt declines to participate in the state campaign, on the high ground that he should not concern himself in local affairs, how can he refuse to permit his mighty voice to be raised in the Congressional fight if he expects to maintain his position as the great National Referee? If he is silent, his silence will necessarily be construed as ominous for the Republican party and as an intentional and studied purpose to embarrass the Taft Administration. be virtual repudiation. If he speaks, how can he fall as a Republican speaker or writer or oracle to indorse the Taft Administration? What ever he does, how can he himself avoid becoming a National issue?

The country may have its problems; but think of Roosevelt's

PORTLAND'S REAL ROSE SHOW.

The center of attraction this afternoon will be the Rose Show at the Armory. It goes without saying that the finest specimens of the finest varieties grown in Portland will be on exhibition by the thousands. To visitors who have not seen displays here in former years, the show will be a

But a much larger and more splendid show is the rose gardens of Port-land. A rose never looks so well as on its own bush. There it can best studied and admired. Strangers nced not inquire for special gardens. Go where you like in the residential sections, West Side or East Side, and you will find them in abundance; not exhibition roses, but millions of blooms

that have made Portland famous We are a hospitable folk in Portland and glad to have visitors enjoy the pleasure of getting close to the queen of flowers. So you need have no hesitancy in asking the names of such blooms as are not familiar to This great outdoor show is open all week from sun-up till dark, and is free to the world.

IMMUNITY FROM PINANCIAL TROUB The Northern Pacific is calling for from Tacoma to Tenino by way of Point Defiance. This road is to be built for the purpose of avoiding the heavy grades which make the present route an expensive operating scheme. As the Northern Pacific has used the old line for more than a quarter of a century, it can be under tood that immediate construction of the new line is not an imperative ne The fact that It is to be built at once is pretty good evidence that the reported stringency in the Eastern money markets is not to hamper railroad building in the Pacific Northwest, The improvement in the Tacoma line was a project that might have been postponed had the situation been at all serious. There will be no uncertainty about any of the other big railroad projects now under way in the Pacific

Both of the lines to Central Oregon have been pushed to a point where abandonment could not be considered without entailing enormous loss. same is true of the Harriman line to Tillamook, and, for strategic reasons, the Hill electric line into that coast territory will naturally be pushed to ompletion. It is perhaps fortunate for Oregon that these many and important projects were well under way before the present drastic liquidation in railroad securities began. otherwise, it would unquestionably be very difficult, if not impossible, to secure the necessary funds with which to carry on the work. That the present disturbance in the Eastern r market is approaching in gravity, in some of its phases, that of 1907, is ap parent by the continued weakness in stocks. Union Pacific, one of the standards, may be taken as a fair ex-

ample of what is happening in similar degree all along the line. Prior to Mr. Harriman's death last Fall this stock sold at \$218 per share. Yesterday it dropped to \$164, a loss of pointed out at the time the stock was oaring above \$200 that it could pay destroy property of greater value than | profitable dividends on that cost only

with cheap money. So long as money was obtainable in practically unlimited amounts at 3 per cent, it was not a difficult matter to get double par for a stock that was paying 7 per cent dividends. But, with the increase in operating expenses, dividends were threatened and the uneasy foreign holders began selling more rapidly than the American buyers could absorb the of-

Gold exports followed and money tightened, forcing American rates speculators to throw over their hold-In such circumstances it not be easy to secure money for any new railroad plans, and Oregon is fortunate indeed that the many projected lines in this state are so well along toward completion that there is no danger of their being abandoned. Meanwhile new settlers, new capitalists and desirable citizens of every class are flocking into the state in such numbers that there is very remote liaanything like hard times affecting either the city or state.

STUPID STATESMANSHIP.

Ignorance is contributed mightily to the specious wisdom of affairs in Oregon. Now comes a putative editor of Cottage Grove, saying in the Sentinel, of that city, that the initiative and referendum was adopted by the framers of the National Constitution and subsequently by framers of state con stitutions. "The truth is," avers this "initiative and referendum was good sound doctrine long before some of the doctrines of the selfappointed dictator, The Oregonian, vere ever thought of."

The initiative is one thing and the referendum is another, wholly distinct and different. The initiative was not adopted by framers of the National Constitution, but the referendum was though in altogether different form than the plan now in operation in These two systems of legislation have been combined in one amendment in the Constitution of Oregon. Some citizens, it seems, those who foolishly pose as the brainfest, think them one and inseparable.

The people do not initiate National statutes nor amendments to the National Constitution. Not until recently have they initiated such measures in Oregon. Nor do the people order referendum on statutes or constitutional amendments of the National Government. Not until recently has this sort of referendum been in pracin Oregon. The people do vote on amendments to the National Constitution; such amendments are ratified by Legislatures or by constitutional conventions of the states. It has been the common practice, however, for the people to ratify by popu lar vote amendments to state constitutions. This is the utmost referendum power that electors have been sing until recently.

The referendum is a proper system

of legislation, provided it is placed beyond reach of minority obstructionists and spite workers. The initiative may be a proper system, provided agitators and theorists of fad legislation cannot use it to harry the body politic In Oregon both the initiative and the referendum have been grossly abused. Wheaever the initiative and referendum are used to balk deliberative rpresentative legislation they are in urious to the interests of the In most cases where employed in Ore

gon they have been put to this use. The Cottage Grove editor poses as an adviser and a leader of public opin ion. But if he has any followers, he is an example of the blind leading blind. What is needed in political affairs of Oregon is more sound sense and enlightened information. There are too many benighted brethren pro-fessing to know it all.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

The opinion expressed in the report Carnegie Foundation on medical education that we have too many physicians in the United States is probably well grounded. Competition among the doctors is so intense that the ethics of the profession is often severely strained and it is not always possible to keep the peace between struggling rivals for fame and fees. On the other hand, the further opinion the Carnegle authorities that all the superfluous physicians are "ill trained" is probably open to question. It is a matter of common observation that the superfluous physician in a community is quite likely to be a better trained men than his more successful competitor. Success often arises from personal qualities which inspire confidence and which may really make a man a better doctor than his more erudite rival, though his opportunities for scientific training may have been much inferior. We are not arguing or unassisted nature as the best and only friend of the sick, but it is a fact which men like those at the head of the Carnegie Foundation are prone to forget that the inborn qualities of a man often count for as much education in preparing him for the

The report to which we refer is es pecially severe on those medical schools which make pretensions to an equipment which they do not po-Extensive laboratories are advertised and teaching facilities are exploited or paper which in reality have no existence. Of course it is natural to expect that a school which advertises falsely will teach shiftily and shallowly. But it is well to remember that a school may be small in numbers and not especially well endowed, and yet do honest and thorough work as far as it goes. There are many sections of the country which would have no physicians except those imported from distance, were it not for small and comparatively poorly equipped local schools. In spite of their lack of laboratories, these schools may have fac-ulties composed of competent and conscientious teachers whose lectures are well up with the times and who give their students the best there is in entific instruction. Later on the graduates, if they are the right men for their calling, will seek further opportunities elsewhere. In fact, ambitious graduates from medical schools in places remote from laboratories and hospitals almost invariably go to Chicago, New York or some other nter of medical research to complete their preparation.

It is difficult, however, to understand how a physician can lay the foundations for his life work properly without access to a hospital during his earliest student years, and no doubt as the Carnegie report says, medical schools situated where there are no spitals should be closed or removed to better locations. The training of a physician ought to be as practical as Pure theory is out of plac in the sickroom. Between the physician who lacks science and the onwho lacks practical acquaintance with

tual symptoms and phenomena of disease every wise person would prefer In the Present Injunction, the Governthe former. There are many diseases which science can help but though they yield sometimes quickly enough to the practical arts of the physician. As to those schools which exist for profit, we do not know that we can join with the Carnegie Foundation in condemning them unreservedly, or at all, for that matter. The laborer is worthy of his hire in the field of medicine as elsewhere, and in those states where no penitent plu-tocrat has appeared to endow medical education the schools, so far as we can see, must depend on fees for their support. The disgrace of the situation, when there is any, does not depend so much on the money-making proclivities of a school as upon its honesty There is some excuse for the beneficlaries of Mr. Carnegie doubting whether money can be made honestly, but we are of the opinion that it can. even by a medical faculty. Of course in the end medical education, like all education, must be endowed or it degenerates, but under primitive conditions when the endowment has not yet materialized the schools must do the

best they can on what they can earn.

entious, there is no reason why they

should not do pretty well both finan

and if their faculties are fairly co

cially and educationally.

If all of the adventurers who have thrilling lives on land and sea could so write that the reading public would be enabled to see the sights and live over the thrilling experiences of the writers, there would be some interesting literature. If all of the "human interest" writers could experience the thrills and vicissitudes which of unknowns have felt, there would be a similar increase in the list of best sellers. W. S. Porter, better known as "O. Henry," who died in New York last Sunday, was one of those rare geniuses who had lived a stirring life among all classes of ad-venturers and soldiers of fortune, and ssessed the ability to tell his stories in such a manner that the reader uld recognize and appreciate trait in his interesting characters whether they rollicked or lamented None but the hand of a master who had lived close to the subjects he por-trayed could ever write such humorous fiction or make such pathetic pen pictures as "O. Henry" drew from life, As a short story writer he had few equals in the fields he covered.

Another American "soldier of fortune" has fallen into the hands of the Nicaraguan government, while en-gaged in the hazardous business of assisting rebels to overturn that government. The State Department is making inquiries regarding the offense and possible fate of this misguided Ameri. an citizen who intruded where he was not concerned, and will make strong effort to save him from the fate which overwhelmed Groce and Cannon. As the State Department has had news confirming the report of rebel victories, the position regarding Plitman, the prisoner whose life is at stake, becomes increasingly critical. It would place the American Government at a disadvantage, if Estrada should sucseced in overturning the present government and establishing a new one immediately after the American Government had refused to demand a stay of proceedings in the case of the man who forfeited his life for the cause

The plot thickens down in California. Now it is Mr. Johnsing and Mr. Little who have fallen out, and the black champion has a new manager. Since this great fistic event first attracted attention there has been no period when some one of the outfit did not have a "grouch." It would be a grand and perhaps not inappropriate finale if the entire outfit, black, white and "yellow," would settle ferences with a battle royal. would settle their dif-

one man Lund mis Hoquism, found dead in San Francisco from inhaling gas, sought the wrong kind of relief. Friends say his mind was deranged over a love affair. As was but 20 years old, this is likely. Yet he died as the fool dieth. voman, young or old, is worth the life of a man. He may sacrifice it in an endeavor to save, but that is different.

Twelve of thirteen regular Repub lican candidates have been nominated for Congress in Ohio by direct primary. The insurgents are strong on noise, but shy on votes. However, they are likely to be heard from in November, when they will vote the Democratic ticket.

To show how much handsome Portland has grown since the last Rose Festival, take a look at Sixth and Seventh streets when the cluster lights are turned on; also at several other streets in the shopping district.

Frank Rinaldo, who tried to wreck trains near Portland, hates the human Certainly the human race has good reason to punish him.

Gentlemen—and especially young gentlemen with ladies—will remember that women with babies are best entitled to seats in st. etcars.

One of those Vanderbilts is going to Nat Goodwin is a nearmarry again. eligible. Matrimony gets to be a bad

Putting out the fire last evening was contribution by Mr. Chief Campbell and his excellent department for en-It will be the part of caution to

eave some one at home to guard it against burglars these festival nights. In other days the Federal census was taken in June. Just suppose it

were so this year. Maybe Jack Johnson will live to re gret swapping horses in the middle of

Even King Solomon had not such Queens as has Rex Oregonus, nor se many.

Philadelphia went Republican. Any other way would be phenomenal. You hear no complaint this year

about the paucity of decorations. Let the merrymaking be gentle, but break the head of the hoodlum

Now, you Beavers, please get into first place for this week.

the structure of the body and the ac- INCONGRUITY OF RAILROAD FIGHT ment Is Facing Both Ways.

Brooklyn Eagle. At the instance of the Federal au thorities, a Federal judge has issued an order restraining 24 Western railfrom making a general advance in freight rates, the Government alleg-

That the construction and maintenance of railroads have been encouraged and assisted by the United States; That, but for unlawful combinations.

the 24 lines would now be engaged in competition with each other: That they are trying to monopolize raffic, transportation, trade and com- !

merce, and arbitrary, unreasonable and excessive

overtures from a committee representng shippers, who protest against any acrease as unwarranted and oppressive. As a nort of inducement to the court, the complainant promised to expedite matters with all possible rapidity, which is to say the Government will file such a certificate as the law provides for, with the result of bringing about a speedy determination of the issues in contention. It should be added that this move by the Attorney-General was, of course, made with the anction of the President.

Whether the rates which would have otherwise gone into effect are unreaonable is a question of fact. The Government affirms that they are, and the railroads contend that they are not Meanwhile, it is difficult to imagine now such a question can be determined n a hurry, bristling as it surely will with all sorts of complications, Every increase, and there are hundreds, if not thousands of them, will furnish material for discussion, and differences of opinion will persist after the most exhaustive inquiry. In other the court will have its hands full.

Other phases of the case of the Gov rument are by no means so involved Take, for instance, the matter of competition. Since the Sherman law was passed, public opinion on that subject has undergone a change. A few years ago competition was called the life of trade, and not many had the hardihood to ray an ugly word about it. Now there are few who do not realize that many advantages accrue when combination is substituted for conflict. Now there are few who do not realize that concert of action is more than likely to benefit all concerned, including the consumer.

So, it is a sort of anachronism, after all that has happened, to find the Government protesting that but for unlawful combinations, the defendants would now be competing with each other plainly inferring that they should be so competing, and that if they were shippers and passengers would have no fault to find. This is turning back the hand of time. It is resurrection Nor is it necessary to go far in search of proof that the Government knows better. For it is now committed to a measure authorizing traffic agree-

The railroad bill occupying the time and attention of the Senate takes into account the fact that such agreements will be entered into, whether authorized by law or not. As a matter of fact, the railroads have no alternative. They are among the essentials to economy in administration, and they are not preventable. Hence, the Government is willing to permit them conditionallysubject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In short it is ready to aid and abet combinations.

Mark the incongruity. As complainant, the Federal authorities go into ourt alleging that the defendants "did combine, conspire, confederate and cates of the rallroad bill these self-same authorities consent that the railroads shall combine, conspire, confederate and agree with reference to traffic. In court the Government draws up a long list of iniquities, to some of which it is ready to give countenance in the Senate. And in the face of all this the railroads are expected to take and to keep their earings.

"They've got the pins set up against us." says the president of one of the lines concerned. He added that while gross receipts were going up, net recelpts were going down. He asserted his ability to demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that while his company was taking in more money, it was making less, and that at prevailing rates it was impossible for the company to maintain a proper standard of efficiency. He continued:

efficiency. He continued:

The shippers who have attended meetings to protest against the advance have no personal knowledge of the subject. They have been deceived by the ringleaders, who have distorted the facts and have juggled with the figures. If they will take the trouble to ascertain the truth, the deception will become apparent. There is no chance for juggling with figures or for deception on the railroad side. Every item of our business is spread before the world. Our offices are full of Government inspectors to see that all income and outgo are proper and are properly accounted for. Our gross earnings are increasing, but our net income is declining. Who among the shippers would view such a state of things in his own business with equanimity?

For what the Government is doing

For what the Government is doing there is the authority of law. The rallroads have not been illegally enjoined. They have no alternative but to fight it out in court and to grin and bear the conditions created there by an energetic Attorney-General. The same thing is true of business generally, which need not look to Washington for encouragement-it almost seems as though nothing but a panic would satisfy the head of the law department. Lew has been known to score a triumph of that sort.

Coiled Springs for Resiliency. London Telegraph

A Glasgow, Scotland, streetcar comany is trying out wheels in which the rims are separated from the centers by number of coiled springs to afford resillency.

Boston Transcript. Unmendaable when once broken-the

dience. Something beyond the jeweler's artthe setting of the sun.
Girls who carry watches in their belts are guilty of waisting their time.
A woman's eyebrows aren't always as black as they are painted.

It is said that the weather bureau is located in the guessed chamber. To succeed in his business the farmer needs to be sharp as a raiser. London Tit-Bits. The British admiralty has decided that 'Everything has its drawbacks," said the motorist as his car was being towed back to town by an old nag.

ONE OLD STORY RETOLD. The Englishman Who Tinned Where He Should Have Canned.

eating what strawberrries we can we can't eat we can. Which is y.—Salem Statesman. The original story is old, but there are nany new-comers in Oregon to whom it

An Englishman touring the States visited an Oregon farm where there was "And what do ye do with all of it?" he asked the hostess.

"Oh," she replied, "we eat what we can and can what we can't."

'Aw, yes, I see.

A few months later he was telling a crowd at home. "I heard a good one when I was in Theard a good one when I was in raffic. transportation, trade and compared, and the rates they seek to exact are rolling unreasonable and excessive and in restraint of trade.

This action on the part of the Government was taken in response to weeks before I did."

Theard a good one when I was in the last Summer. I was at a ranch where they had more fruit than they could use. So I asked the woman what she did with it all, ye know. Oh.' says she, 'we eat what we can and the the rest.' Haw! Haw! Don't ye see the joke? Well, ye will yet. It was two weeks before I did."

Plagiarizing Students.

Chicago Record-Herald. The coming of the commencement season, with its obligatory crop of essays, poems and orations, prompts a word of warning to graduating students on the tubject of plagiarism. When the desire for literary fame is in the air, the appropriation of others' work may come as a strong temptation; and often the job is done with such utter simplicity of mind that detection is almost certain to follow.

low.

The strain of temptation is still stronger on students who are under definite obligation to make suitable contributions to class day programmes. But to win a literary reputation early and then to find one's self unable to live up to it is an embarrassment, even a calamity. If this is true of a reputation resting upon a real basis, it is doubly true of one resting on a false basis. There are many things that the world needs from graduating students more than it needs "literature." The last risk that a young man should run is the risk of being detected in fraud from the prompt-ings of a desire for literary fame.

Memorial to Thomas Paine.

New York World, The Thomas Paine Museum opened recently is appropriately placed in New Ro-chelle. There New York State gave Paine 27 acres for his services to our young Nation and there for a time he lived. Pennsylvania voted Paine money and so dld Congress. The men of his day did not thus reward him for nothing. They knew how he had helped the cause by writing "Common Sense" and "The Crisis" pamphlet. Long after, he got into disfavor by publicly expressing in "The Age of Reason" agnostic views such as are now, and were then, common, but not always

Like Franklin, Jefferson and other pub lic men of his time, Paine had practical gifts. He invented an iron bridge which was praised on two continents. A Bohe-mian, careless of habits, reputation and associates, he spoke truth as he knew it. espoused justice as he saw it and effectively devoted his genius to the cause of freedom.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Comeliness.

London Truth. Mrs. Roosevelt wears wonderfully well One could not guess from her appearance hat she will next year be entitled to silver wedding presents and congratula-tion. Her eldest son is to be married on her return to the States. Her appear-ance is extremely agreeable. What is so remarkable in her face is its exceptional apacity to show pleasure in lighting up The features are of regular prop and well modeled and bear out her of French ancestry—Huguenot, by way. The deep commissures are distinct-ly French and may be thought to denote a sense of the ridiculous finer than that of the ex-President. Her comeliness is refined.

New Movement in Teaching.

Brooklyn Eagle.

The movement to make the high schools practical in their teaching is good so far as it goes, but what is needed is a series of high schools which will not try to fit for college at all, but in which each principal will be permitted to make his course cipal will be permitted to make his course flexible, so as to adapt it to the needs of the actual children in his care. The at-tempt to adapt teaching to an abstract child, who shall be the same in Brook-lyn, in Cleveland, or in Chicago, so that students from all those cities may enter ever be anything but a makeshift.

Luxuries Must Be Paid For.

Lowell Courier-Citizen. It will apparently be a billion-dollar ession of Congress in spite of the well-meant efforts of President Taft and a few other statesmen for economy. The ap-propriation might be kept under that amount if the 50 millions for rivers and harbors and the 20 millions for public buildings were vetoed. But we can't uries without paying for them. Appropriations might be reduced by a better system of making them, but Congress is very slow about providing a better system.

Conserving Exhaust Steam. Indianapolis News. Because the practice of conducting the

exhaust steam from locomotive air pump through the stack creates a draft that burns an unnecessary amount of coal when locemotives are not running, sev-eral railroad companies are providing a separate exhaust outlet for it.

Water and Coal Dust

London Tit-Bits, To prevent explosions of coal dust in mines, experiments are under way in Germany in which water is pumped into borings under pressure. It thus is forced into fissures and, after it is pumped out, the coal can be broken down with picks

Rescue Helmet in Mines

Indianapolis News In a new helmet rescue apparatus adopted in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, the wearer is supplied with oxygen from tanks in the usual' way and, in addition, his exhaled breath is purified potash cartridges so it may be in-

A Curb on Joyriders,

Baltimore American.

A new York company maintaining a burglar alarm system for business buildings, now installs in garages apparatus which registers in its office the leaving and returning time of automobiles to pre-vent their use without their owners' con-

When Kissing Hults Tenins. Life.

"I see they have stopped kissing at railway stations in France because it delays the trains." "Um. When it comes to kissing one's cest girl good-by, what is a railway sys-tem, anyway?"

So Foolish.

Pittsburg Post.
"She is neglecting her game of bridge dreadfully."
"Why is she doing that?"
"Some silly excuse. Says the children need her, I believe."

Fuel Oil for Emergencies.

each warship shall carry several hundred tons of fuel oil to serve as an auxiliary

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

An elderly man, much excited, rushed nto the office of the census chief on Broadway a few days ago and demanded that the young man at the gate direct him to the office of Chief Falck.
"I must see him," said the old man. "I have been sitting up night after night for a month, but his men have not called to

The office boy gave the visitor a seat and darted to the office of the chief. Mr. Fulck rushed out. "What is your business, my good sir?" said he.

question me."

"I am a night watchman," said the old "I am a night waterman, said the old man," and you had better hurry up and have one of your men take my census. I'm getting mighty tired and need sleep."

-New York Globe.

Henry James does not agree with Colonel Roosevelt on the question of large families. Small families, such as prevail in France, indicate, to Mr. James mind, ntelligence and progress, while large fan

ilies indicate the reverse.

"Large families are so embarrassing, too," said Mr. James on his hast American visit. "I once knew a man named Thompson who had 14 children. Thompsoon agreed, one Spring holiday, to take his children to the seashore for the week

They set off, reached the station, got their tickets and were about to board the train when Thompson was roughly collared by a policeman.
"'Here, wot 'a' you bin a-doin' of?"
the policeman growled fiercely.
"'Me? Nothing. Why?' stammered

Thompson. The policeman waved his truncheon to-ward the Thompson family.

"Then wot the bloody blazes," he hissed, 'is this here crowd a-follerin' ye fur?" "—Minneapolis Journal.

A fashionable painter, noted for his prolific output, was discussing at a studio tea in New York a recent scandal in the pic-"Look here, old man," said G. Innis Kerr, the etcher, "do you paint all your

pictures?" do," the other answered hotly, "and with my own hands, too."
"And what do you pay your hands?"
Mr. Kerr inquired. "I'm thinking of starting an art factory myself."-Washingt Star.

A small boy of Washington Square, brought up by a fire-eating father to bate anything connected with English, was consigned recently to eat dinner in the kitchen with his nurse, while the family entertained a genuine M. P. in the dining-room. The grown-ups' meal had come to that "twenty-minutes-past" stage where conversation helts direfully, when a childish treble fell upon the dumbwaiter shaft from the kitchen This was what the astonished M. P. heard:

Fe, fl, fo, fum, I smell the blood of an Englishmun. -New York Sun.

. . . A Wall-street broker has a boy who stutters hadly. One day a neighbor wanted to send a note across the city and borrowed George to carry it for him. The trip was a long one and the boy was gone quite three hours. When he returned the broker asked him how much he had charged for his services. "F-ff-ff-fi-fi-fifteen c-c-cents!" was

e gasping reply.
"Oh, pshaw! why didn't you make it a "I-I-I-I c-c-c-could-ould-couldn't s-s-my replied George, sadly .- Metror

Pointed Paragraphs.

Magazine

Chicago News.

An honest painter is always true to colors.
isn't scandal until people begin to talk about it. It is reasonably safe to judge a man It is reasonably safe to judge a man by the friends he hasn't.

There isn't much sweetness in the smile that won't come off.

A girl who begins by fooling her mother may end by fooling her husband, It doesn't improve the morals of a caterpillar to turn over a new leaf.

You would do much better than the other fellow if you had his chance—so you think.

you think. Some people have as much faith in weather reports as they have in patentmedicine testimonials. Wise is the woman who knows how to

manage a husband, but wiser is she who knows how to manage without one. Benefits of the Farm Garden.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

A striking case in which the benefits
derived from the farm gardens are shown is that of a Germantown widow who has supported herself and six children since the death of her husband last year and has supplied her table almost entirely from the truck she herself has raised.

There are many other similar cases, and it is said that the Vacant Lots Cultivation Society, which is responsible for the distribution of these little "farms," is very much gratified with the results obtained. More lots are needed, how-ever, and this is a charity that must appeal to everyone.

It is to be hoped that the scope of the work may be broadened to the extent the society wishes.

Increased Price of Furs. Weekly Consular and Trade Reports.

A few examples given by a Winnipeg authority on the subject show how the prices have soared during the last few years. The figures quoted are the aver-age for raw skins as sold to collectors by trappers:

Muskrat \$.11
 Skunk
 70

 Red fox
 2.00

 Mink
 1.75

 Lynx
 3.00

 Wate
 3.00

Reflections of a Bachelor. New York Press.

A loud voice goes a long ways in making some people think that back of it is a large brain.

If a woman doesn't look her best when she studies herself in the mirror, she A woman seems to think the pleasanter

ahe is to the postman the more letters he onght to bring her.

A man seems to be able to get ahead in the world much faster with good manners than with good morals.

Some people are so anxious to be fooled that if nobody else will do it to them they will do it themselves.

Recognizing Real Talent

Chicago Tribune.

The readers of the pink sheet were discussing David's exploit in putting an end to the career of Goljath. "Of course, that doesn't land him in the heavyweight puglist class," they said, "but it qualifies him as a slab artist in any major league baseball club."
For in every age of the world, be it observed, your true fan has been prompt

to recognize real talent.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Republican Searles Granite Company, 516 Third avenue, have just sold a monument for the late lamented Mayor John T. Carmody, which will be one of the finest in Oak Hill Cemetery.
Listen: He is the 25th one of the exMayors whom we have done work for.
Comment is unnecessary.

Into Other Guessing Business.

Chicago Record-Herald.
We move that the astronomers go back to the business of trying to find out whether Mars is inhabited.