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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.

TAFT AND THE RAILROAD TANGLE. The Government badly needs consistent system of railroad regulation. But such is the disarray in Congress on account of break-up of the major-Ity party, that such system may be impossible of attainment. This would be a natural result of disruption practices of selfish minority groups in the Republican party.

President Taft's new proposal, for bringing order out of chaos, is a good stroke and ought to revive the flagging fortunes of his Admini. 'ration But insurgents have pounced upon it as upon his other proposals and its success may be impossible. He urges Congress to enact, for immediate en forcement, the railroad-bill provision empowering the Commission to sus-pend new rates pending investigation. Heads of Missourl railroads, which announced rate advances beginning this month, have consented to withhold the new charges until the President's plan can be enacted.

This would hasten adjustment of the dispute. It would serve the interests both of the railroads and of shippers. It would present the question of higher rates to the Commission for immediate determination, whereas otherwise there would be delay of months and perhaps indefinitely, because there is no certainty of legislation amid the disruption hitherto prevailing in Con. This new plan would correct gress. the jumbled condition of affairs grow ing out of the Government's injunc tion suit against the higher-rate con cert of the lines in Missouri River ter Titory

The injunction suit could not reach the heart of the present difficulty. It could not determine the justice or injustice of the increased rates. It does not attack that side of the matter; it alleges only that the concert of new rates is illegal. But it is the rates that concern the public, not the finespun quible of how the rates came to be. Besides, the method adopted by the railroads for fixing the rates is the only one possible; any other would demoralize railroad business competition in railroad rates is obso lete; the only available protection of e public is that of regulation through Government authority. The Govern-ment agency for this work is the Interstate Commerce Commission. But the injunction suit would take this work out of the hands of the Commission and yet would not afford the courts opportunity to give justice.

President Taft wishes to escape this tangle. He knows full well the futilof the Government's injunction He was moved to initiate the suit suit. by demands from shippers that he "do something" for them. But now he proposes to do something better. All of which shows the mess of pres

ent railroad legislation and the need of remedial laws. President Taft's bill, which insurgents have been hacking to pleces, dealt with the matter in

coming on the market. The supply from the Argentine is reinforced in January by the Australian crop, so that by the time the United States, Canada and Russia begin to slack up a little in shipments the importing countries find the deficiency made up by the exports from the Southern hemisphere. Years ago, before either Russia o the Argentine became such a powerful factor in the world's supply of wheat, and when the slow-moving sailing ves-sel was the only means of transportation, it was impossible for the foreign consumers to make the crop of one country trail into another with unbroken regularity. As a result there

was less stability in prices than there is at the present time. Buyers now have full confidence in securing enough old-crop wheat from some of the large exporting countries to carry them over until new crop is available in some other country. On every sea and in every port are fast steamers in readiness to rush the cereal to any part of the world, where it is needed the most, and will command the highest price.

High prices increase supplies and curtail consumption, and these two forces working together soon equalize prices. Russia this season has broken all records by shipping more wheat than has ever been shipped from any country in a single season. It was the high prices which induced the bis shipments, for, in order to get the money, the Russian people used rye bread at home and sold their wheat, In this country, prosperity among the farmers was so much in evidence that there is a very large carry-over which will have to be sold at new-crop prices.

CLAY-PIPE MONOPOLY.

Mayor Simon's veto of the clay-pipe monopoly ordinance is well advised and is approved by consumers of sewer pipe the city over. His veto mesage will justify the Council's changing front and sustaining the Mayor's atti-The nine members who voted two weeks ago for the ordinance were not sufficiently informed as to the merits of cement pipe, else their attiude would have been favorable to the public interest. Admission of cement pipe will mean lower prices for clay pipe and competition between manu-

acturers of rival products. The clay-pipe monopoly, with the plumbing trust and a newspaper for allies, has held prices high, and its promoters have amassed large fortunes. It has endeavored to drive a rival cement company out of the Portland field so as to maintain its high prices. It has caused fake tests to be made of cement and false reports to be irculated, all detrimental to the pub. ic, which needs competition and lower prices in sewer pipe.

The Council now has opportunity to redeem itself and to show its concern for the money of property-owners. The Council ought to sustain the veto not by mere margin of one or two votes, but by unanimous voice.

WHY KILL THE GOOSE?

Unless some unforeseen providence prevents, it seems likely enough that the Broadway bridge case will come to trial next week. It may even be finished before Summer is over and the Autumn leaves have fallen. Wise observers will not be too sanguine about it, however. There is many a slip between the beginning of a trial and the final conclusion of it. The ingenuity which has succeeded in delaying the business thus far is probably fully equal to interposing new obstacles, and we are more likely to be hold justice stumbling along in her usual painful manner through a path. less wilderness than tripping blithely to the goal. That lawyer has but little

tenacity who will give up after one munch of dilatory pleas has been decided against him. Seven times sev-enty times the Court may send him sprawling with his pleas, but if he is true to his noble calling he will rise again as confidently as ever, and who knows but at the next attempt he may succeed? Indefinite delay is a sort of success and often a very valuable sort. When the final outcome of a suit is sure to be against a man he virtually wins by postponing the decision indefinitely. If it is a person's object to prevent the building of the Broadway bridge, for example, what difference does it make to him whether he secures his end by vinning a lawsuit or by starting a sui which holds up the bridge and keep-ing it in court forever? In either case the bridge will not be built, and that s precisely what he wants. This trick of reaching their end by delay when they cannot do it by the justice of their cause has been very efficiently mastered by many lawyers. The devices by which it is played are numerous and intricate, but they may all be reduced under a single simple When you see that you cannot possibly win by straightforward methods, con front, or affront, the court with some verbal jugglery. The less meaning it has the better. The more complicated t is the longer it will take the judge to unravel its tangles. Be sure to make it o senseless and perplexed that the judge will be compelled to "take it un-der advisement" in order to satisfy himself that it is really nothing more than elaborate and pretentious nonsense. If the puzzle is properly con-structed, the judge will not be likely to solve it in less than six months or year. Sometimes it takes several years. All depends on the mathematical skill and the diligence of the judiciary. The lawyer of ripe experience and professional judgment knows about ong it will require for the average judge to unravel a given snarl, and as the time approaches when he must

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.

each new

Unless the very source of life is pai

with a clean bill of health. The wounds

and diseases of its parents are not in-

herited. The qualities they have ac-quired for good or fill perish with them, and the young human being takes its physical and mental structure

from the ages gone long before. But

this is only true if the springs of life

have not been poisoned. Alcohol and one or two other substances really

cause what is called "racial degenera-tion," and by diligently consuming

them it is possible for a human stock

to obliterate itself from the face of

More than 100 sheenbreeners were

n attendance at a meeting of the Wil-

amette Valley Woolgrowers' Associa:

the large bands of sheep which ranged

in the Willamette Valley many years

ago have been broken up into small

holdings or sent east of the Cascade

Mountains where range is more plen-

tiful, it is somewhat surprising to note

the great interest that is still shown

in the sheep industry in the Willam-

sheepman, like the big wheat-grower, is about over in the Valley, there is

an increasing number of small bands

the aggregate wool output of the Val-

ley from these small individual bands

of sheep may yet exceed that which was secured when the Valley was

Astoria fishermen who angle in the

fish that was transplanted

John Day's River have recently caught

a number of red snappers, a very

from Southern waters about ten years

ago. While we have never succeeded in transplanting in the waters of the

Columbia or its tributaries any fish that approached the excellence of the

Chinook salmon, or our mountain rout, the black bass, the croppie and

the red snapper will offer something

in the way of variety. Some regret is

expressed over the black bass, as they

are so voracious that it is feared that

they will destroy large numbers of

planted fish which has multiplied rap

The carp is another trans-

given over to large bands.

tte Valley.

Chinook

trout.

While the day of the big

ion at McMinnville last Saturday.

and by diligently consuming

of rich returns stretch alluringly out ahead of him. If he is blessed with daughters he feels no concern for their marriage portions. To Jane he assigns Perkins vs. Gander for her dowry. Henrietta gets Smith vs. Robinson. These suits, judiciously husbanded, are like Thucydides' History, treasures forever. When the system has been a little farther developed, we may expect to see them passed on by testament from one generation to another. The heirs of a great lawyer will ac quire vested rights in his lawsuits, and become unconstitutional to bring them to an end. It would be a heartless judge who could think of confiscating these valuable property rights by anything like haste in decid-

ing dilatory pleas. Taken in connection with our lovely jury system, these pleas constitute a veritable land flowing with milk and honey for the profession. The lawyer who cannot find something wrong with the jury is a pretty poor stick. So far as one can discern, about the only purpose the jury really serves is to provide pretexts for delay when every-thing else has failed. To the average man of business it is inexpressibly en tertaining to sit in a dirty room and settle a row between Tom and Jack over two bits, but when the settlement stretches over days, weeks and months and threatens to become a lifelong occupation, as it usually does under the modern judicial system, the cup is embittered by a taste of monotony Still we have no doubt that every good citizen would be rejoiced to spend his life sitting on juries if the lawyers would only provide for his family.

HARVEST FOR PETITION TRAFFICKERS

"Friends of the people" are again abroad, reaping their harvest of Initlative and referendum signatures at so many cents a name. This is a professional class of patriots, that sells its mercenary service for hire. It makes thrifty business of "petitions" each election. Its members take up any bill or measure, agreeing to "put it through," no matter whether they think the people need it or not. Their services are at the disposal of any faction or interest that has an initiative ax to grind and money to pay.

is an evil that should not be tolerated. If a measure is needed by the people for initiative enactment or if a legislative act ought to be defeated by referendum vote, the petition signatures ought to be obtained without this mercenary service. Money pay or other reward for legislation has always been abhorred by the American people; and for good reason. This petition business is tainted. It is small-dose bribery. It enables real authors and beneficiaries of propose legislation to put puppets to the front. It conceals motives and deceives voters. The professional name solicitor is

the bane of a good-intentioned electorate. A conscientious signature on a petition should be preceded by care ful scrutiny of the measure proposed. But few signers pretend to examine or study the bill that their names offer for enactment.

"Good times" for the petition traffickers are here again. But there certainly are honest tasks enough in this busy land needing hands and brains and legs. Can it be the patriots can-not find such tasks?

AT THE RIVER ENTRANCE.

Soundings taken by pilots and steamship men entering the Columbia River show a marked improvement in the depth of water. It is believed that the official survey, which will soon be made, will show a depth of 30 feet at low water. This depth, if secured, will be equal to the greatest depth ever recorded at the river's entrance. The former occasion on which a thirty-foot depth was shown, was shortly after completion of the first jetty extension. At that time the port had no ocean-going dredge, and the channel was not kept open. This season, unless the specifications for repairs are changed

too often, we shall have the dredge frequent. ment and patronize the agency that brought it about.

may happen to an individual, the race SANE VIEW OF CONSERVATION. ongs to shall not suffer by his ndividual Effort Hitherto Has Bee faults.

individual is born

Government's Policy. Earlington (Wash.) Westerner. Hitherto this Government has been one with a policy of encouraging individual effort. Always it has recognized the strategic v ategic value, the absolute ne capital and organized effort building of infant industries, necesalty ains. In this fra ppening of new domains. In this frame of mind it has levied taxes, established tariffs; certain great railroads it has subsidized, others it has financed, guar-antceing their issues of bonds. Always it has given free land for homesteads, and mineral claims to such as would are to dancher the wealth of its out agree to develop the wealth of its out ising districts. These things a Gov ernment owes to its subjects on the plausible theory of encouraging thrift. There are those who argue—and w lying districts. the

-and we that our water power should be ceded to the state, that our mineral wealth should be absorbed by the Government. If this course proves to be expedient, well and good, even though it represents a com-plete reversal of our National policy. But what then? Has not the Government owned these assets in the West since the year 1804, when it purchased the indu-from Napoleon Bonaparte? Has it not owned Alaska coal since it purchased the wild lands of Alaska from Russia? And And has it developed any of these? Has it ever planned to develop them? Would it develop them if it held them for yet another hundred years? Is it not rather the policy of the Government to assign this work to the individual? Many peoof sheep. Even the men engaged in small farming or fruit-growing, find it profitable to have a few sheep on the place. It is not improbable that who condemn the policy of the ple ent Secretary of the Interior-and we do not agree with it unreservedly-favor ships subsidies? Is such an attitude subsidies? Is such an attitude logical? These people would not think of recommending the Government to ac-quire the railroads, the telephone and telegraph lines, the steel trust, and the Standard Oil Company. Had they been thus minded they would have voted for Eugene Debs for President—and their course would have been logical. In times

Eugene Debs for President-and their course would have been logical. In times past the people of the West have per-formed miracles, and more are to follow. But we cannot continue to do the miracour hands tied behind us. Meanwhile Alaska has received a blow from which she may not hope soon to recover; and the whole West holds its breath in expectancy, knowing ...at the conditions are critical. This magazine believes that it will be better for the Government to meet prevailing conditions, with a policy that will give to Alaska a further, and at the present time, a much needed lease of life, and to the entire West a guarantee of support in its struggle toward a firmer basis of development.

WHY UMPIRES GET INTO TROUBLE. although about all that it is fit for is fertilizer. The recent transplant-ing of Eastern lobsters at Yaquina Too Hasty in Their Decisions, Says a

Veteran Arbiter. Joe Cantilion, the Washington team's old manager, and now in charge of the Minneapolis (American Association) team, tain.

was a National league umpire in bygone days and an arbitrator of the A No. 1 kind. He's the author of the appended little tale, which bears the label "Why Umpires Get Into Trouble."

"Baseball umpires like to give decis-ions as quickly as possible, and the fans like to have them just as quick, but the umpires would save themselves much trouble if they would take their time and not announce their decisions right off the reel. In calling balls and strikes the umpire usually makes his mistakes by calling out the instant the ball crosses the plate. He gets the course of the ball, and often calls out before the ball is really lodged in the catcher's glove. Then, again, some will watch the ball as it nears the plate and call out, where-as the ball is llable to take a break just at the plate and go good or bad, and that is where the 'ump' puts himself in

times, knew, should and have called balls when I after calling them, that they have been strikes, but could not change my decision afterwards, for that would never do. Of course, it is all evened up in the long run, but the fans do not look at it that way, and umpires city. It will be open all the time." The only home the Free Synagogue do not look at it that way, and implies often gets roasts where they might have saved themselves. Umpires do not try to get even with players for alleged abuse or anything of that kind, for they has had is a one - time Universalist church in West Elighty-first street, be-tween Columbus and Amsterdam ave-nues. Last Fall the Universalist Soare too busy following the ball to think

SQUATTERS FIGHT FOR HOMES Protest Against Humbug Mounts Country as Forest Reserve.

part of Clatsop County and interested

I am aware that a bill to that end has been introduced and has passed to its second reading in the United States Senate. I am also informed that an aged Senate. I am also informed that an aged individual, residing in Astoria, who has no interest in the development of this section and who is actuated only through a desire to become prominent in his old age as a conserver of the public domain, is circulating a petition in and around Astoria, asking that the Humbug country be set aside as a forest reserve. This man, knowing nothing of the needs of this section, is lisble to do untold injury through the presentation of a petition to Congress, signed largely by men as completely ig-norant of the needs of this section as he. It is the desire of the undersigned to nullify any influence this man's peti-

The minister then proceeded with his sermon, going on word for word with the sermon book for a sentence or two, which greatly excited the skipper, who, with a crony on each side, kept ing the words in his book after

friends

purchased in London.

The minister, and saying: "See till him; see till him." The minister, who used himself to tell the story, said: "I lookit down and saw what they were at, so I turned ower two leaves at the and the story never observed the said under

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

ishioners, who traded to London,

thought very like one which he had

read to his family the Sunday before

from a volume of sermons which he had

On the following Sunday he, with two

On the following summay he, with two brother skippers, took the book to church to ascertain the correctness of the suspicion. The minister in due time gave out a text which, true enough, the skipper found in the index of his book and pointed out to his friends.

ance, an' they never clappit saut upo my tall after that."-Tit-Bits.

A story is told of two old antagonists

A story is fold of two old antagonists who met on a Scotch golf course every Saturday afternoon. On one occasion, when they were all "square" at the 17th, and the loser of the previous week had just played his third in the shape of a nice ap-proach to the grand hist played proach to the green, last week's winner came up to his ball with grim purpose. He had an easy pitch to the green, but a number of young sheep were uncon-

"Run forrward, laddie," said last week's winner to his caddle, "and dr awa' the lambs!'

"Na, na!" vigorously protested his op-ponent. "Bide where ye be, laddle! Ye canna move any growin' thing! That's the rule o' gowff!" .

"Speaking of plans for saving money," remarked a Jersey commuter. "I in-vented one last week that's increasing my surplus revenue considerably al-ready—and without an effort." "Burying it out in the yard?" a skep

"Burying it out in the yard, it and tical friend queried. "Nothing so foolish. You see, my wife has that unfortunate habit of going through her husband's trousers pocket while he's abed, and extracting what-while he's abed, and extracting whatever coin it may contain. One night when I was down in the kitchen closing up the house I found a defunct my in the trap."

"Well, I put it in my trousers pocket just before I got into bed."-New York Globe,

Thomas A. Daly, of Philadelphia, the clever delineator of Italian dialect stories and poems, although a thorough son of Erin from tip to tip, put this one over on one of his fellow-country-

one over on one of his fellow-country-men at a recent banquet of book pub-lishers at the Hotel Astor, New York. "In a New Jersey city the Irish had organized a branch of the Holy Name Soclety, whose object is to discourage the use of profanity and the name of the Diety in vain. On their patron saint day they were marching through the streets in the business section of

\$

saint day they were marching through the streets in the business soction of the city 500 or 600 strong. "What's all this?" inquired an awed spectator of an Irish street sweeper who had lifted his hat on the corner as the procession was passing. "Them? Why, that's the Catholic Holy Name Society a dardy fore busch

"Them? Why, that's the Catholio Holy Name Society-a dandy, foine bunch of Irishmen-as good as ever walked the cobblestones." "'Gee! I didn't think there was that many Irishmen in this section of the state. How did they get here?" "'Ah,'go along wid ye, ye heathen! Didn't know they were that many here? Why, this is only the bunch that don't swear. Ye ought to see the other big mob that do.""-Philadelphia Record. Record.

This Woman Has Solved the Food Problem

Indianapolis News.

Mrs. Catherine Estill, a widow over 0 years old, has been cooking meals or the young men and women students f the Ohio Northern University, at the Disciples of Christ, now worship-ping in West Fifty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue. The new tenants will move up town in the Fall. Dr. Wise's congregation will not build for some time. Begining in Oc-tober worship will be held every Sun-day morning in Carnegie Hall. On Sur-

Bay will be watched with interest. We would be willing to trade all of our carp and bass for a supply of Eastern Min The old wooden ship Charmer has just arrived at New York on her last voyage under canvas. Like the Shen-andoah and a number of other famous old American clippers she will be dis-mantled, and end her days as a barge. There is something almost pathetic in the passing of these old ships which twenty-five years ago kept the Ameri can flag in evidence in most of the big ports of the world; but they have outlived their usefulness and can longer compete with modern carriers on the world's great trade routes. any contest between sentiment and business, sentiment always comes off

loser. It has been many years since there was any profit in sailing old wooden ships of the Charmer type, in competition with the modern-built Even the latter are no stee sallers. match for the tramp steamer that can handle three or four cargoes while the saller is handling one.

Eastern papers are referring to the 100,000,000 population which will be shown by the thirteenth census. Authority for these stupendous figures is not disclosed. Making due allowance for the unprecedented immigration for the unprecedented immigration during the past decade, a gain in that time of 24,000,000 seems highly im-probable. Ten years ago our popula-tion, excluding the islands, was 76, 303,000; in 1890 It was 62,522,000; in 1880 It was 50,155,000. If the present high estimates are verified, the Nation has doubled its population in thirty

"I have made the same mistake many

NECANICUM, Or., June 6 .- (To the ditor.) - As a resident of the western A minister living in an Aberdeenshire coast town had preached a sermon which a skipper, one of his par-

In every movement that will develop this part of the state, I wish to enter a protest in The Oregonian against the setting aside of any part of the Hum-bug mountain country as a forest re-

to nullify any influence this man's petition might have in Congress

In the Humbug mountain country 20 or 30 families can make good homes. Five or six men, of whom I am one, some of them with families Five or six men, of one, some of them have already "squ families. "squatted

there and are now making homes. Some of them have been there for three years and were led to believe that the country would be surveyed. They have tolled earnestly to build themselves homes, where, figuratively, they could "sit uneach der their own vine and fig tree

striving. The virus of Pincholism has infected a few Astorians, and they are blindly and ignorantly trying to wrest from these settlers the fruits of their toll The best way to conserve a forest is

o use the trees, when fully matured the best way to build up a country i o see that each citizen who desires i to see that each citizen has a piece of land. The United State

has a piece of land. The United States has already lost thousands of men and millions of dollars from the Pinchot craze. This country belongs to the peo-pie of the West and they should be al-lowed to develop it instead of being forced to go across the line into the Dominion of Canads. A protest against setting aside the Humburg as a forest reserve is being

Humbug, as a forest reserve, is being circulated here. It will be sent to Concress, bearing the name of every man

They know what is for the best inter-ests of this section, and they want m

orest reserve in the Humbug Moun ain. JAMES W. WEBB. GREAT SYNAGOGUE FOR DR. WISE.

Former Portland Rabbi Will Have

ple in New York. New York Herald, June 1.

After an existence of about three years the Free Synagogue, of which Dr. Stephen S. Wise is rabbi, is to have the largest house of worship in the city. Yesterday the Free Synagogue Corpora-tion suchered and the start of the s

tion purchased seven houses at No. 32 to 44 West Sixty-eighth street, near Central Park West, from Julia M. Curtis. The president of the corpora-tion is Henry Morgenthau, the vice-president A. I. Elkins, and the treasurer Charles E. Block. The stated sale artica Charles E. Block. The stated sale price was \$177,000, and the property is sub-ject to a mortgage of \$119,000.

The tract is 135 by 100 feet, which is larger than the site of any local synagogue. This assures the carrying out of the plan made by Dr. Wise more than a year ago to own a temple in the heart of the city.

"When our building is erected," he when our building is elected, he said yesterday, "we will have a great institutional synagogue that shall be come one of the centers of the religious, ethical, civic and educational life of the city. It will be open all the time."

accordance with Roosevelt ideas. It permitted rate agreements under ap-proval of the Commission-a natural and proper arrangement. But insur-gents made war on the provision, falsely alleging it would validate railroad combinations now illegal.

President Roosevelt urged legal sanction of rate agreements, subject to approval of the Commission Th Republican platform of 1908 declared for it. President Taft embodied it in his bill. Moreover, the country has recognized the necessity of such a law. It is an absolute necessity, now that the country has departed from rate rivalries and rate wars. Only by concert can rate adjustments be effected. Sherman act, however, declares such agreements unlawful. The incongruity has been pointed out again and again, and universally condemned insurgents make a play for thinking popular favor and expunge a worthy provision from the railroad

It is worthy of note that the railroad chiefs are eager to have the Commission, as early as possible, pass upon the rate increases. They appear confident that they can convince the Commission that the new charges are reasonable. President Taft has opened a way for adjustment of a profitless contention. His injunction suit was one of the steps toward the adjustment. It is to be hoped that squabbles in Congress can be subordinated so as effect the solution he now suggests.

NEVER-ENDING WHEAT CROP.

A carload of new wheat was shipped at of Texas last week and the 1910 crop is already coming on the market in Oklahoma and other Southern localities. The first car of new wheat is always followed by large numbers of other cars from other districts. Even here in the Far Northwest, new wheat will be going through the threshing machines within thirty days. It is the influence of this coming crop that has knocked about twenty cents bushel off the price within the past sixty days. Nature is a great provider, and every month in the year she brings on to harvest a crop of wheat in some part of the world. Beginning in the southern part of the United States in June, and sometimes as early as the latter part of May, the harvesters work north until they reach the most remote fields in Canada in October

Meanwhile the Russians are following a similar course from the south to the north and have their big crop ready to put on the world's marke almost simultaneously with that of the American continent. About the time shipments of these two countries reach their greatest proportions the failure of the Argentine crop is pretty well understood, and in cember new Argentine wheat begins on a series of popular novels.

expect a decision on his last poser he has a fresh one ready. It is like poor Scherezade in the Arabian Nights, The Sultan was bound by his oath to cut her head off the moment she finished her story, but she circumvented him by making it endless. As soon as the apparent ter-mination of one adventure was in sight, she skilfully warded off the catastrophe by introducing new characters and unexpected incidents. The expert legal light does the same, or something very much like it. No sooner is one of his thrice-entangled knots pretty nearly untied by the court than he has ready another ten sist. times as blindly interwoven as th preceding. It is a poor lawyer indeed who cannot keep the judges occupied in this way as long as it seems advisable. When one comes to understand the system, the wonder is not that lawsuits last as long as they do, but

that they ever end. To permit one to expire when it might just as well go on indefinitely is like killing the goose that lays the golden egg. An attorney with a goodly numbe of profitable lawsuits running in half

a dozen different courts is like an author with a fine array of copyrights has taken good care that, whatever Years

the jetty, and there will never again be a lesser depth than 30 feet at the river entrance.

years. Prior to the time when the Port of Portland took over the pilotage serv-

ice at the mouth of the Columbia River extreme difficulty was found in inducing some of the bar pilots to get as far away from the office stove as to reach the lightship off the bar. The Improvement in the service is now se pronounced that some of the inde-pendent pilots think nothing of going as far as San Francisco to meet in-coming ships, while trips to Nanaimo and Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle are All of this is a distinct advantage to the shipowner, who not only secures the services of a bar pilot,

but the pilots, in their desire to atone for the shortcomings of the past, act free of charge as coast pilots. This improvement in the service is directly traceable to the efforts of the Port of Portland. The original intention of that organization was to improve the pilotage service. It has succeeded beyond question, although the cost has been greater than it would be if the ship-owners would recognize the improve-

SENILE RACES. Careful readers of the address which Mr. Roosevelt delivered at Magdalen College, Oxford, on June 7,

will notice that he said nothing about races or nations "growing 'old." H He spoke of national decay and mentioned some of its causes, but to the biological heresy that a race can be-come senile and lose its youthful vigor by a natural process he gave

The fact is that races are naturally always young, but it is possible for them to poison the sources of life and perish through their own fault. The decay of the Roman stock, as we now

know, arose not because it became senile, but because it was poisoned at the fountain by all sorts of corruption As long as a race takes care to keep the sources of life healthy, there is no danger of its decay, no matter how many thousands of years it may per The Jews furnish an excellent example of this truth, though not by any means the only one. The Japanese race is just as instructive. But if a race can grow old like an individual,

be in a state of extreme decrepitude. Their origin is lost in the "backward and abysm of time." Before there was any history there were Jews, and down through all the ages since events have been recorded there have been Jews. When we first hear of it the

race was vigorous, and today it is just as vigorous, just as young and buoy ant, as it was when Jacob fed flocks in the land of Canaan. Nature

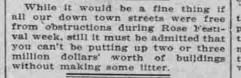
has doubled its population in thirty

From Nevada comes the story of a girl who killed herself because her grandfather gave her c scolding. This was undoubtedly a case where the tongue had been spared to the spoiling of the child. If the poor girl had been properly berated by mother, father, brothers and sisters, as happens in all normal families, she would not

have taken so sorely to heart a rebuke from her grandfather.

It is someone's business to manage things better today at the Rose Show oiled? orders be given to admit the Let crowds at the Tenth-street entrance and have them leave through the Eleventh-street doors. Not one visitor in fifty was able to get a good view of the splendid displays at the Armory.

It is startling to observe the number of Eastern people who did not cross the continent to see the Rose Festival They would not dream of such a thing. Their business imperatively drove them hither. The curious point is that the driving was timed precisely to coincide with the great annual



A word to visitors. Early morning early evening hours may profitably be devoted to walking about town and viewing Portland's rose gardens. Stroll in any direction on streets in residential neighborhoods, East Side or West Side.

The Milwaukie commuters have won their contention for a 5-cent fare. They should have won it. Things come out right once in a while.

People who have read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and other slavery literature can appreciate the insurrection of the Indians against the Yucatecans,

Ann Arbor leads in publicity and romotion. An envoy is after Mr. promotion. An envoy is after Mr. Roosevelt for president of the univer-

There is some clever counterfeit paper money in circulation, and the way to escape it is to insist on the

The school directors are human, so school is dismissed at noon the rest of the week.

should have been out, and when the umpire calls him safe they howl murder, They are far enough away from the play to be fooled, and if the players raise a kick, why they side in with the m roast the 'umps.' If umpires will take their time in announcing decisions they will save themselves lots of trouble."

Tell Mayor Simon About It.

PORTLAND, June 6. — (To the Ed-itor) — If you will kindly print this, per-haps the persons whose duty it is to attend to such matters, may see these queries and do something for us. 1. Why has not East Glisan street, from Two we sloth to Thirty second been

Twenty-eighth to Thirty-second, been The cars come with great speed down

hill from Laurelhurst, raising such cloud of dust. we can scarcely Streets north across the street. east have been olled for some time, why not ours?

2. Why must this street be dug up to lay gas mains to Laurelhurst, when there are so many unimproved where they could be laid? H ed streets H. N. S.

This communication is respectfully passed up to the City Engineer's office. If relief is not afforded within reasonable time, let the correspondent or-ganize his neighborhood and proceed in a body to call on Mayor Simon, who will, no doubt, call the delinquent officlal upon the carpet.

In a general way it may be said that this is the most effective plan in any public municipality. It is far better than writing letters to the leading newspaper. Mayor Simon's business is to see that matters affecting the city's weal are attended to.

Solving the Problem of Government.

Washington Post, The late Cassius Marcellus Clay, of Kentucky, held that the best government

in the world was a complete autocracy, held in check and disciplined by essangi-nation. There has been some murder of that sort in Egypt, and that is what prompted our Colonel to tell England how to proceed in Egypt.

The problem of government will not be solved till man is thoroughly civilized, and that is a long time in the future. And when that problem is finally solved it may turn up that man can rule him-

self without a government

Spirit of the Age.

Birmingham Age-Herald. "Johnny, what are you going to do when "I'm goin' ter run away an' be a pl-

"Like Captain Kidd?"

"Shucks, naw! I'm going to ter play wit' Pittsburg."

All Eyes on New York. Providence Bulletin.

Providence Bulletin. New York is once more attracting the attention of the country. Millions of newspaper readers are turning to the sporting page every day to see if the Gi-ants' long row of victories is broken. well up from the very soul. She left the place. She would lay another egg tomor-row.

iay morning in Carnegie Hall. On Su day morning Dr. Wise will explain his congregation further plans for the new synagogue. At the same service an address will be delivered by Claude G. Monteflore, of London, president of the Anglo-Jewish Association and president of the Jewish Religious Union

Dr. Wise came here from a temple in Portland, Or., and established the Free Synagogue. From a very small begin-ning he now has a large membership. They Dared the Administration.

New York Evening Post. It is worth noticing in the first place that the particular railways which are re-strained from making the announced changes in their rates created for themselves the situation which has resulted. They not only acted in concert but took pains to show everyone that they were doing so, even to the extent, it seems, of doing so, even to the extent, it seems, of allowing one person to file for all of them at Washington the notice of their contem-plated advances. This was at least a su-perfluous bit of foolishness, and it came close to being a public challenge to the Attorney-General's office. So far as can be seen at the moment the Government's action does not prevent any given rallway from altering its rates hereafter, whether up or down. But it probably puts a quietus on the forming of railway combinations under such circumstances as virtually create monopoly, and on the naming of

under such circumstances as virtually create monopoly, and on the naming of arbitrary rates for the whole community by that combination. Haif a dozen Su-preme Court decisions have declared that course of procedure to be wholly illegal, and the railways in the Western Trunk theory territory much

Education Today.

But, much to our surprise, there was

this was so.

English grammar.

grammar.

ble and the students "help themselves." The rate of board is almost inconcelv-ably low, averaging only \$1.65 a week, or less than 10 cents a meal. Even at this she makes money and serves wholesome meals. Taxicab Tests.

New York Globe. Fifteen taxlcabs, the meters of which are suspect of all patrons, rolled yester day around Central Park, a distance of six and a quarter miles, and 11 of them registered \$2.70, the proper price. One cheated the owning company to the amount of 10 cents and three cheated the amount of 10 cents and three cheated the other way 10 cents and one 20 cents. Six-teen cars went a longer route, 11 miles, and 12 of them said \$4.70 and four \$4.60. It appears from this test that the abuse launched against the mechanism of the cabs is unjustified. The wheels and gears are honest enough. The trouble manifest-ly is with the sensate rather than the in-sensate part of the equipment. But how many cab travelers of New York are able to be conveyed six and a quarter miles for \$2.70 or 11 miles for \$4.70?

The Gregon Grape.

PORTLAND, June 6.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Which is our state flower, also our National flower. V. R.

In a general way it may be said that the Oregon Grape is our state flower. Some ten years ago through The Ore-gonian and local papers in the state, opinions were asked on the subject of choice for state flower. The vote in vor of the Oregon grape was over-Line's territory must have known that

There is no National flower.

Closer Kin Now. Providence Journal

Life. The other evening, in an idle moment, we happened to be sitting in our old arm-It is now made apparent to the English what it feels like to be stroked by the Big Stick and tickled by the spear that knows chair, when our favorite child, who is going to a public school, approached us with her examination paper and requested us to "answer correctly all the questions." no brother.

CURRENT NEWSPAPER JESTS.

This particular examination was or We took up the paper with an abound-ing confidence. If there is anything that we pride ourselves upon it is English

Optimist-In this world one happy hour makes up for a heap of unhappy ones. Pessimist-Yes. It has to.-Puck. "Do you not see the handwriting on the wall?" asked the foreboding friend. "No." replied Senator Sorghum: "the headlines in the newspapers are enough for me."-Washington Star. Bamho-Thave a pair of glasses at home

we could answer. A procession of moods and tenses, of involved problems, con-fronted us. We promptly gave it up. But we rather think that we had that child when, in a superior manner, she chided us on our ignorance, we replied: "Dearle, you have heard of Addison? Well, could he have answered any of those questions?" <u>Joyful Dirge.</u> She haid the still white form beside those which had gone beform the still the sub-that make me see double. Buidwin-Yes; Ive seen you using thave a pair of glasses at homa that make me see double. Buidwin-Yes; Ive seen you using them. One is a beer mug and the other is a whisky tumbler.--Chicago Tribune. Wr. Hubb--The intelligence office man-ager toid me that our new girl was once dusts the furniture exactly as the soubrette dusts the furniture exactly as the soubrette dusts the still what convinces you of that?" "Everybody has either seen it or heard of Lesder. The Maiden Aunt-No, sir! No treation

Leader. The Maiden Aunt-No, sir! No traveling mecond-class on the continent for me. How do I know with what strange man I might be locked into a compartment? That's so, But the man wouldn't know what was com-ing to him, either --Life.

Boynn Dirge. Princeton Tiger. She laid the still white form beside those which had gone before: no sob, no sigh forced its way from her heart. Throbbing as though it would burst. Suddenly a cry broke the stillness of the place-one single heartbreaking shrick; then silence; anoth-er cry: more silence; then all silent but for a guttural mumur, which seemed to well up from the very soul. She left the She-Did you see where some man de-clares that women are not honest? He-Well, he's right in saying so. She-(fierce-ly)--When did you ever know me to do a dishonest thing? He (tenderly)--When you robbed me of peace of mind and stole my heart, you dear little thief!--Baltimore American.

surely the Jews ought by this time to

sity.