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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.

BICH MAN'S CONSERVATION.

Much rhetoric is heard nowadays about Pinchot's "poor man's conser-vation." Those applauding loudest are rich men-who have grabbed land and timber spoils from the public domain one way and another, and who expect to gain access to conserved areas after they shall have been 'sewed up' from settlers and little fellows by Pinchotism.

Big syndicate owners of land and timber in this Western country are ardent admirers of so-called conservaing up resources makes holdings of the syndicates all the more valuable; besides, the big fellows will be let in on the ground floor later on, either through their own proximity to the public acres or through their supply of rich men's cash, wherewith to buy the conserved goods.

In the Senate last Monday Nelson of Minnesota pointed out that the big fellows have come to be enthusiasts of extreme conservation. One of them, he said, is Weyerhaeuser, whose syndicate has grabbed vast timber tracts in this country and whose kind of ex-ploits has incited the Eastern demand for closing these spoils opportunities in future, "He out-Herods Herod," in future, "He out-Herods Herod," declared Senator Nelson, speaking of Weyerhaeuser as a conservationist.

This Western country needs more settlers on the public domain. These poor men" will make better use of the land than Summer-touring promoters and magnates or than titled officials. Settlers have carried American flag and progress into every wild From their beginnings every state in the Union has sprung.

Pinchot conservation opposes the poor man on every side. It forbids him a homestead privilege that his ancestors have held for generations. It will allow only those citizens to acquire use of timber and mineral and water resources who have money wherewith to pay the Government recompense for its army of land and forestry officials. A week ago a Wisconsin lumberman, W. E. Hollenbeck. made this plain in an Interview in The Oregonian. After spending months in Oregon's forests, Mr. Hollenbeck arrived at the conclusion that Eastern enthusiasts know little of practical conservation and that their false theories are doing gross injustice to set-Said he:

The Government must release the timber some time, and I fail to understand how it will be kept out of the hands of a few moneyed interests. In fact, it appears to me that the forests are being conserved for the benefit of a few. Much of the forests in the reserved.

would be the prevention of for-it is not the timber that is cut

Grossest of all land frauds-that of lands-was committed in the name of conservation. The lieu-land law exactly suited the land and timper-grabbing interests. It enabled them to deprive homesteaders of vast tracts of land and absorb those tracts themselves, Conservation has things for great lords of the land in the West, and they and their kernen and galloghisses see rewards in it yet. Meanwhile, Western States see large

part of their area locked up in Government reserves and in absentee syn-More than one-half Oregon is thus "conserved," one-third being in This one-half contains the fairest land; the remaining half con tains the most barren, the most arid and the worst. Best part and most of Oregon is ruled by non-resident fads and theories of conservation. Pinchot conservationists and syndicate conservationists are carrying out equal programmes. They are locking up country's resources. This was so plain to Louis W. Hill, rathroad-builder, that he recently declared conservation-meaning the extreme sort now practiced-the bane of Central Ore-

A SEEMLY PRESIDENTIAL GARR. A project to provide the President of the United States with a garb suitable to his station in life is receiving serious attention in the East. It originsted, naturally enough, with the Army and Navy Journal, but other publications are also discussing it. One regrets to see that the discussion is not always of an approving nature, for nothing would be more delectable to the judicious than to behold our President bedecked with that gayety and sumptuousness which beseems the head of a great Nation, and particularly the commander of its Army and

What is greatness unless a man's clothes proclaim it to a wondering Nothing. Diogenes may enworld? his tub and go naked if he likes, but the President of the United States is not Diogenes. It is a derogation from his greatness to permit him saunter abroad in garments which fail body forth the magnificence of our forests, the richness of our kerosene wells, the majesty of our mighty rivers and the infinite stretches of our conti-

nental plains. To be sure, there might be some difgreat deal more which ought to be included in the Presidential symbology, but no doubt a sartorial prodigy When he has been discovered and his great task has been completed, we shall not commit the solecism of sending our Roosevelts abroad clad

and gentlemen. They will be gay. but cannot be used for any other They will be gorgeous. They will purpose. They will be gorgeous. They will stalk over the face of the earth like peripatetic pageants for the edification and astonishment of mankind. some future Roosevelt rises to address the Sorbonne, it will be his clothes which the learned audience will dwell upon with rapt vision. What he says

The scandal will not be repeated which happened when Roosevelt reviewed the German troops at the Kaiser's side dressed like a mere man. He ought to have been dressed like a complete symbol of Columbia's greatness, and so he will be in the happy years to come.

* ASSEMBLY AS PARTY AID.

Party assembly does not menacdirect primary outside Oregon, nor does it in this state. In Wisconsin-where direct primary was bred and reared-Republicans held a state as-sembly yesterday, attended by both La Follette men and Stalwarts. In New York, assembly is regarded by Governor Hughes and other direct-pri-mary exponents as an essential auxiliary of direct primary. In Indiana, recently, Mr. Bryan urged nomination of the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in convention instead of in primary, and Kern was nominated in accordance with his wish. Now, Mr. Bryan is urging nomination of the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in Ohio in convention, although Ohlo has a direct primary law. Mr. Bryan wants Tom

Johnson nominated for this office. In Oregon are a cheap lot of Republican politicians who will be im potent in assembly and therefore have set up the false cry that assem bly will break the primary law and deceive the people. This faction is aided and comforted by Democrats, who take up the same cry for purpose

of Republican discord. But the Republican electorate will hold its primary after the assembly and will there have full opportunity to judge the works of the assembly All candidates for their favor, whether named by assembly or by other group of citizens, will have equal opportunity on the primary ballot to present their

claims for office.

Oregon is not so different from other states that its citizens cannot properly reason together in party as-

OUR WANING SCHOOLS.

In the year 1900 about 72% per cent of the boys and girls in the United States between the ages of 5 and 18 years were going to school. In 1908 the attendance had fallen to 69 1-3 per cent. The loss has been fully 3 per cent of the population of school age. Meanwhile the attendance at the colleges and universities has largely increased.

facts mean something, of course, but nobody may be able to say exactly what it is. On the face they seem to assert that the upper classes the United States are devoting themselves more and more to scholarship, while the lower orders find it necessary to forsake books and turn their attention to breadwinning. It is an indubitable fact that young people, particularly boys, leave school earlier in life than they used to in the good old times, but one may ques tion whether it is because they feel the pressure of economic necessity more severely. Many persons are inclined to lay the blame upon the examina fetich

It is said, somewhat peevishly, by these observers that the purpose of the schools, both public and private, is no longer to interest the young or to prepare them for life, but solely to coach them for examination day. There is a school in a little town not a thousand miles from Portland where the pupils of the sixth grade, after a year of presumably earnest devotion to their lessons, all failed to pass the examination for the next grade. These poor children may have been excep-tionally stupid, but it is much more likely that the examiners were with fanaticism for their ugly fetich. They were setting a vain theory above practical good of their pupils and valuing abstractions more than reallties. It is this spirit in the school machine which drives the boys out upor the street for a breath of healthy life and actual contact with realities. If there were some way to make the schools a section of the current world instead of a monastic relic, the boys would not desert them as they do. Until the time when some great pedagogic genius discovers how to do this, attendance at the public schools will

probably go on waning. DISPLACING THE STEAM ENGINE.

The increasing use of the gasoline engine as a high-speed motive power is again noted in the announced intention of Captain U. B. Scott to build a 30-mile-an-hour gasoline engine boat for the Astoria route. Coming from a steamboatman of less prominence and experience than Cap tain Scott, the success of the new Captain Scott has built all kinds of record-breakers in the steamboat line. His famous Ohio was the first lightdraft steamer to ascend the Willamette River. His fast propeller Fleetwood was the first steamer on the Astoria route engaged exclusively in the passenger service. His steamer Telephone was for years the fastest sternwheeler in the world, and the wonderful Flyer which he built at Portland for the Seattle-Tacoma route, with more than a million miles of steaming to her credit, annually travels more miles than are covered by any other steamer anywhere.

With such a record for success not unreasonable to expect that the veteran steamboatman will bring his new venture fully up to prophecy. was a Portland gasoline boat that broke the world's record at Seattle last year. With a speed of nearly forty miles per hour, it demonstrated that high speed is only a matter of tre-mendous power in a hull strong enough to hold it, and at the same time light enough to offer the minimum of resistance to wind and water If launches of thirty to forty feet can be speeded up to thirty-five and even forty miles per hour, there seems to be no good reason- why Cantain Scott's 130-foot flyer should not do proportionately as well. At the same ficulty experienced in devising an at-tire which should depict all this and with much interest, for it opens up great possibilities, not alone on river traffic, but on the ocean. On the trans-Atlantic liners, the space exists somewhere who is equal to the quired for the engine and boiler rooms, bunkers and other parts of the "power plant" is enormous, this space alone on the big steamers requiring a displacement of thousands of tons,

With the gasoline engine there ld be an enormous saving of space on these vessels as compared with the steam-propelled craft. Thus, the same amount of horsepower on a gas-oline boat would require a much smaller hull for the same speed and freight and passenger space than would be necessary on the steam craft. This economy of space, made possible by the gasoline engine, is a very important item, for several of the greyhounds carry from 3000 to 4000

tons of bunker coal per trip.

The gasoline engine made aerial navigation possible. To an over-whelming extent it is entitled to credit for the development of the auto-mobile. If it can now be used with as good success in driving large steam-ers at high speed, as has been achieved with aeroplanes, automobiles and small motor boats, the day of the steam engine for marine work will

RAILROAD-RATE TRUCE. temporary truce has been declared in the railroad rates contest. It would have been much better for all parties to the controversy if at the beginning there had been less arrogance and acrimony on both sides. The shippers secured the injunction against the advance in rates, not on the plea that the rates were unreasonable, but on the allegation that the concerted movement by which they were to be advanced was a violation of the anti-trust law. As the antitrust law was never intended to cover uch cases as this rate problem, it is questionable whether or not the prosed advance in freight rates, could be stayed by any legal process begun under that act. The fact that the railroads were willing to quiet the rising storm by waiving the apparent infor marity of the injunction sult, and postponing action until the actual merits of the proposed advance could be passed on, would indicate that they are reasonably certain of their ability to make a strong showing in justification of the advance. Being thus sure of their ground, it is somewhat surprising that the railroads did not gently confide in the public and supply the details that made the advance necessary, assuming that it was necessary. No one questions the necessity of effective regulation of transportation so that all shippers using it are assured a square deal. The stock-holders, bendholders, and other creditors who supplied the money building and operating the roads are also entitled to the same consideration as is shown the shippers. should not be a very difficult matter for both sides of the question to get together and settle their differences on the only fair and equitable basis,

which is cost of service.

If the railroad managers actually believed that they could hold the pub-lic up for higher rates without taking the trouble to supply more of the de tails regarding this cost of service, they are now undeceived. But while the rallroads were not free from fault in this attempt to bludgeon the advance through without explanation, the shippers have not proved their Concert of action on the part of more than twenty of the Western roads was plainly apparent in the al-most simultaneous filing of the notices of advance in rates. It would, how-ever, be most difficult for the shippers to prove, as alleged, that this concert of action resulted from any conspiracy or combination in restraint There is no known method by which two or more railroad lines op-erating in the same territory and performing the same service can be prevented from making the same charge

for the service. This uniformity is perfectly natural and indeed inevitable. Since the Interstate Commerce Commission has ended the secret rebating and midnight schedules, differences in rates of competitive or non-competitive roads are almost unknown. It is best for problem be threshed out on its merits as to the reasonableness of the rates instead of prolonging the agony by trying to force it into the jurisdiction of the anti-trust law, where it might prove strangely out of place. The railroads and the shippers should now form a "get-together" club

GOLDWIN SMITH.

The death of Professor Goldwin Smith will excite universal regret but no surprise in the intellectual world where for almost three-quarters of a century he occupied a conspicuous and meritorious position. For a year or more his infirmities had been growing upon him, and last Winter an accident in his own house probably hastened the inevitable end.

Professor Goldwin Smith was interesting to Americans for many reasons Perhaps the principal one was his carnest firendship for this country during the dark days of the Civil War, when the United States had few well wishers among the scholars and aris-tocrats of England. Professor Smith Professor Smith menture might be questioned. But not only cherished kindly feelings for us, but he fought our battles against the rabid Torylsm of the When the scholarly and lamented Andrew D. White set about the organization of Cornell University he invited Professor Smith, who was then a member of the Oxford faculty, to accept a chair of history in the new in-stitution. He accepted and came to the United States, thus showing in the strongest possible way his confidence in the future of republican govern-

ment. Professor Goldwin Smith was in many ways a kindred spirit with Dr White. Both of them were radical thinkers upon religious subjects, and both were fearless in expressing their views. To speak freely upon religious questions required more courage in those days than it does now, for the world had not yet outgrown its medieval bigotry and most of the ancient theological myths and superstitions flourished in the popular belief. Professor Smith never failed to speak his mind in regard to these matters. Readers of his book upon the history of Ireland will recall the extremely frank manner in which he ascribe some of the troubles of the Irish to the priesthood, who, he thinks, have education backward and hindered the people from devoting their attention in an intelligent way to mundane affairs. Professor Smith did not remain long at Cornell, but pre-ferred to reside in Toronto, where he was still in intimate relations scholarly world, and devoted himself to a variety of radical movements.

Throughout his life he was a pronounced free-trader. In his opinion the entire theory of protectionism was not only economically unsound, but in the simple habilaments of hunters that must be forced through the water morally iniquitous. He looked upon aboard! Step torward in the aisle!

the tariff as a tax imposed upon the consumer for the profit of the manu facturer, and he could not see that it differed in the slightest degree from highway robbery in principle, articles upon protection, in The His tion and other scholarly periodicals, were always lively reading, and no doubt helped to atimulate the present sidal movement toward a more ra tional system of tariff taxation. other interesting phase of Professor Goldwin Smith's intellectual life was his internationalism. On the campus at Cornell he erected a stone bench with the inscription "Above all nations is humanity," and the opinion thus expressed was one that he held tenaciously. He could not see any advantage to Iraland in the secretion of vantage to Ireland in the assertion of a separate national existence from Great Britain, and he was impressed with the belief that Canada and the United States would ultimately form one country. A consistent preacher of international peace, he traveled far with the Socialists in their advocacy of

a world-wide fellowship of mankind. Professor Goldwin Smith resided for the last years of his long and happy life in a charming house in the City of Toronto. It was shut off from the street in the English fashion by low brick walls and the grounds were beautifully variegated with ancient trees and velvet lawns. His home was interest. In every sense of the word it may be said of him that he was happy man as well as one of the most useful of his generation. Always an ardent student and an incessant worker, he enjoyed good health most to the last, and never lacked for friends to appreciate and love him He was as companionable as he was laborious, and could enjoy as keenl as he could toil. In quoting to a visitor the words of the psalmist that if our years reach four-score their strength is "labor and sorrow," he said truthfully that while his years had been full of labor, of sorrow he h

spontaneity with which all Portland responded to the call for roses this week is most commendable. Success of the great show at the Arnory depended entirely upon voluntary contributions by public-spirited men and women. The floral offerings were of the sort that money could not buy; they could come only as a gift. They could not be engaged in advance; still the management of the Festival had no hesitancy months ago in advertising the finest of exhibits with full confidence that there would be no disappointment. As to quality and quantity this year, the show has spoken for itself. It may be doubted if anywhere in the United States there was ever on exhibition so many varicties of prize roses as were shown under the auspices of the Portland Rose Society. This week's splendld display is certain to be improved on in future years for the reason that it has stimulated hundreds of citizens to grow the best of the new varieties in addition to the universally approved older varieties. Our fame as the Rose City will grow as the years roll by.

The Illinois Central has filed suit for an accounting against four ex-employes who are accused of defrauding the company out of about \$2,000,000 on repair work in the past four years. The figures are sufficiently imposing to indicate that railroading is a morprofitable enterprise than is generally admitted by railroad men. It requires a fairly profitable business to stand the drain of \$500,000 per year stealing for four years. The C. P. Hunt-ington policy of holding employes to strict accountability for every spike, bolt or nut that was lost may have been a trifle harsh, but there were no four men, and no forty men, who could steal \$500,000 per year from the late Mr. Huntington or any of the able lieutenants trained by him

"No doubt," remarks the New York World, "the committee will exonerate Mr. Ballinger. But that verdict can-No choice could possibly have been fortunate, in view of the general public distemper, and in the eyes of newspapers predisposed toward fault-finding. Ballinger has done no wrong except to take Garfield's place; he has committed no crime except high treason to Pinchotism by refusing to bend his neck to

It is common habit of reformers to overlook their own faults and omis-sions. Eastern faddists of conservation are impressing their theories the Western public domain, to the detriment of Western States. But it does not occur to them to practice their conservation ideas within their own commonwealths-to take possession of water powers, to depopulate lands and start forests thereon. Yet why not? They have powers of eminent demain and of high taxation in their governments.

The President will not send the ne gro troops from Seattle. Certainly not. The entire regiment, or post can hardly be penalized for the crime of one man. Of course Seattle doesn't want them, but does any other com-munity? If they are to remain in the Army, it is the Government's business only where they shall be sent.

The Missouri physician who thinks the Coroner ought to be obliterated has seen a ray of the true light. The Coroner is a useless and fairly expensive anachronism. The best that can be said of him is that he helps out the cheap novelists, but that is hardly a sufficient reason for footing his bills.

Eighty-eight in the graduating classes at the University of Oregon and 122 at the Oregon Agricultural College show that this state has important activities in addition to railroads, farming, commerce and real estate.

Insurgents and Democrats declare the present tariff robbery. But what are they talking about? They say or admit by their acts that they are advocates of protective tariff. But all protective tariff is robbery.

Held beginning divorce proceedings now? Wouldn't the free publicity be more profitable at the commencement of the next theatrical season' Easiest thing in the world for St. Johns and Lents to beat the streetcar

Where's the advantage of Anna

company if it attempts to exact more than 5 cents for a ride. Annex your-Fare to Milwaukie, 5 cents.

MALARKEY TO BE RETAINED ONE OR Court Allows Special Counsel in

Hindu Riot Case.

Circuit Judge Coke refused yesterday afternoon to grant John F. Logan's metion that Dan J. Malarkey, appearing as special prosecutor for the British government in the Gordon Dickey Hindu riot case, he excluded from the case hecause employed by persons other than the State. The judge said that as the bractice has always been in Oregon to allow private prosecutors, and the State Supreme Court has not passed on it, he did not feel Mr. Malarkey should be excluded from the case at this time.

Mr. Logan took exception to the court's ruling, and intimated that he would carry the case to the Supreme Court. He also entered a strenuous objection to the manner in which he declared counsel representing the State was securing testimony from witnesses, alleging it was by false pretenses.

The method, he said, was to issue a grand jury subpena for a witness, and hen to send him or her to the Federal building for a private inquisition by Assistant United States District Attorney Wyatt, Mr. Malarkey and members of District Attorney Cameron's office. He asked for an injunction preventing any act of this kind yesterday afternoon or

act of this kind yesterday afternoon or evening, but this was denied.

The Gordon Dickey case was to have come to trial on its merits yesterday morning, but arguments upon Mr. Logan's motion consumed the entire morning session of court.

Mf. Logan declared Assistant Attorney Wyatt was afraid to send to Attorney-General Wickersham a copy of the subpenas he was issuing to secure the testimony of witnesses. He said attorneys employing such alleged means to secure evidence should not be permitted to try cases involving the peace and dignity of citizens.

He contended that he, as attorney for

and dignity of citizens.

He contended that he, as attorney for the defendant, was having difficulty in securing testimony without the aid of the grand jury subpenas. "I object to any special counsel," said Mr. Logan. "I fear they will resort, at the trial of this case, to similar unfair methods."

In giving his decision, Judge Coke said the employment of special counsel does not take from the District Attorney the power to control the conduct of the prosecution.

Mr. Logan asked that William Gadsby be employed as interpreter for the Hindu testimony. The state's attorneys ob-jected, asking that Taraknath Das, from British Columbia, be hired. The court will pass upon this when the case comes to trial.

DEVLIN CONTRADICTS REDDY Bond Exchange Failed of Support,

Says Oregon Trust Receiver. Testimony directly contradictory to that given by Dr. J. R. Reddy in the Pacific E Eastern Railway suit, which is on trial before Circuit Judge Getens, was given before Circuit Judge Getens, was given yesterday morning by Thomas C. Devilin, receiver of the Oregon Trust & Savings Bank. Devilin declared that Reddy told him nothing about the Hill interests benim nothing about the Hill interests being interested in the purchase of the Pacific & Eastern road, that he merely said
that John R. Allen was interested. He
said that he failed to exchange the road's
bonds for a new bond issue, according to
Reddy's advice, because he knew no responsible hond-dealer would take the
bonds as they stood at more than 19 cents
on the dollar.

on the doing.

He said that he exchanged \$100,000 in hends for \$\$1,500 of Oregon Trust certificates of deposit and \$1000 cash, which Reddy told him he had paid out for expenses. Judge Gatens adjourned court yesterday noon until this morning.

Cases to Be Decided Today.

Judge Burnett will decide the following cases in the Circuit Court this morning;
E. P. McCroskey and N. M. Moody
against Sydney Smith, on the merits,
West Side Lumber & Shingle Company
against A. G. Herald, Minnie Moon and
Pauline Moon, plea in abatement.

Circuit Court Notes.

walter Marcotte was arrested by the support charge, and released on his own recognizance by Circuit Judge Cleiand.

John W. Taylor, the lineman who sued the Portland Rallway, Light & Power Company for \$15,100 damages because a piece split from a pole while he was at work upon it, causing him to fall, lost his case yesterday, the jury bringing in a verdict for the streetcar company. Taya verdict for the streetcar company. Taya verdict for the streetcar company. Taya a verdict for the streetcar company. Taya verdict for the streetcar company. not alter the fact that Mr. Taft was or alleged the pole was rotten. The very unfortunate in his choice of a company maintained that he was guilty Secretary of the Interior." No choice of contributory negligence. The case of contributory negligence. The case was tried before Circuit Judge Burnett. The case of Harry Blitz, the haba-haba man, against Edward Woods, in man, against Edward Woods, in which Biltz sought damages because Woods blew gasoline upon him and lighted it, hus been dismissed in the Circuit Court. The Grants Fess Banking & Trust Company brought suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against S. B. Edwards and L. Y. Keady to recover \$11,000 and \$1000 attorneys fees on three promissory

Yesterday's registration of voters at the ourthouse totalled 469, 353 being Repub licans, 73 Democrats and 43 of other po-litical faiths. On the second day of reg-istration in 1908 300 voters registered, 247 being Republicans, 45 Democrats and eight miscellaneous. Viola Tate has filed sult for \$7500 dam-

Viola Tate has filed sult for \$1600 damages against the Charles K. Spaulding Logging Company, alleging that C. E. Tate was killed in an accident due to the company's negligence. He was running, on February 28, a gang edger, which the company is alleged to have allowed to become defective. A piece of lumber he was feeding was thrown violently against him, killing him almost instantly.

O. R. & N. SERVICE IS CHANGED.

Beginning Sunday, Limited Will Not Carry Day Coaches.

A change will go into effect on the O. R. & N. passenger service next Sun-day affecting the Oregon and Wash-ington Limited and the Pendleton local. On that date the Limited will cease carrying day coaches and will become a strictly sleepling car train, on the same date the local train, now running between Portland and Pendleton, will operated between Portland and Baker City.

Baker City.

The Limited will continue to arrive in Portland at 10;30 A. M. and depart at 8 P. M. and the present running time of 72 hours between Portland and Chicago will be maintained. The elimination of the day coaches is to improve the character of the train and to make possible exact adherence to schedule. Passengers will be carried between points where the train regularly stops, but in addition to the regular fare each must pay for a seat in a sleeper or observation car. The local train will, as heretofore, leave Portland for Pendieton at 7:40 A. M. and, running on through to Baker City, will arrive at the latter place at 11:30 P. M. Returning, the train will leave Baker City at 5:30 A. M. and arrive in Portland at 7 P. M.

P. M.
On the following Sunday a change in schedule will affect the time of departure and arrival of the Soo-Spokane train between Portland and St. Paul. The train will depart later in the evening and arrive later in the morning but the time card has not yet been ful-ly determined upon.

Captain Johnson Resigns

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., June 8.—(Special.)—Captain J. C. Johnson, who has served Company, E. Oregon National Guard, the past three years, yesterday

MORE NORMALS?

Judge Burnett Says a Good Word for the School at Monmouth.

Judge George H. Burnett, of Salem now serving temporarily in the Circuit Court for Multnomah County, is much interested in the campaign being made under the initiative to restore Monmouth to its former status as a state normal school with a fixed appropriation. Judge Burnett said yesterday:

"It goes without saying that the state will maintain the public school system. The question is, shall it be illowed to stagnate or degenerate, shall we revert to the old-time type of schoolmaster, whose sole equipment was the three 'Rs' and the prowess to was the three 'Rs' and the prowess to whip the big boys, or shall we have trained teachers and keep abreast of the times in progress and improvement? The state may with profit in more ways than one train its teachers, not in the sense of instructing them in an occupation pursued solely for private gain, but with the end in view that they directly serve the public and that the public has a right to secure that the public has a right to secure the best service. Hence public senti-ment is favorable to some normal

"As to which one or what ones of such schools are to be chosen, if any, the issue is before the people and will probably be solved in a way that will most likely divorce the question from politics and logrolling.

Considering its accessibility from all parts of the state, its traditions and surroundings as a school town and the fact that the state has already invested there a large amount of money more than in any other normal school, and that, too, in permanent brick buildings, it is fair to presume, without disparagement to any other school, that motives of economy as well as the desire to improve public education, will induce the tax-paying voter to give his preference to Monmouth if he wants only one normal school.

"But the whole question, to have one or none or many is before the people and they must decide for themselves."

TWO TOWNS AGREE ON ROAD

Concrete Pavement to Be Laid Between Chehalis and Centralia.

CHEHALIS, Wash., June 8.—(Special.)—A meeting in Chehalls yesterday of representatives of the Centralia Commercial Club and the Citizens' Club of Chehalls unanimously adopted a plan of action that will mark an epoch in the history of read mark an epoch in the history of read and the contractive of the history of road construction in Lewis County.

The plan contemplates the immediate construction of an 18-foot concrete roadway, six inches thick, between the limits of the twin cities of Lewis County.

its of the twin cities of Lewis County. Citizens of Chehalis and Centralia have come to a realization that money spent in resurfacing this readway with crushed rock and gravel is virtually thrown away, owing to the rapidly growing heavy traffic. A hard surface road of concrete will make such waste of funds unnecessary in future.

The improvement will be done under the Donahoe road law, whereby a petition is required, an improvement district created, and the work will be trict created, and the work will paid for under a 10-year assessm plan. No accurate figures have by made as to probable cost of the wo but various estimates place it at be-tween \$30,000 and \$40,000.

GILLIAM FAVORS ASSEMBLY

Preliminary Discussion Develops

Sentiment for Meeting in July. CONDON, Or., Mine 8 .- (Special.)-In the absence of a quorum yesterday, the meeting of the Gilliam County Republican Central Committee, called for the purpose of devising a plan for selecting delegates to the Republican State Assembly was allowed.

State Assembly, was adjourned until Saturday, June 25. Saturday, June 25.

In a preliminary discussion of the subject, it developed that the sentiment among the Republicans in this county favors the holding of a county assembly about the time recommended by the Republican State Central Committee, early in July.

12 HONORED BY CORVALLIS

Students Prominent in Scholarship Take Place of Valedictorian.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, June 8.—(Special.)—Because of their high scholastic standings and their e in student activities 12 m bers of the graduating class have been chosen as honor students. They are: Max A. McCall and Leroy Breithaupt, in Max A. McCair and Leroy Breithaupt, in agriculture; Jack F. Pernot, in forestry; Bertha Edwards and Lena M. Wilson, in domestic science and art; Chester A. Vin-cent, in civil engineering; Harold D. Marsh, in mechanical engineering; John Plankington and Chice Burris, in electrical engineering; Sigfried Maurer, in mining engineering; Leland B. Howey, in commerce, and John F. Ketels, in phar-

The selection of honor students from among the graduates has been substituted for the plan of having a Valedictorial representing the class on the commence ment programme.

PRESIDENT BRYAN TO RESIGN

Head of Washington State College to Step Out January 1, 1911.

PULLMAN, Wash., June 8 .- Presiden Bryan, who is just/closing his 17th year as head of Washington State Colcontemplates retiring on January Although Mr. Bryan has made no of-

ficial announcement and will neither deny nor affirm the report, it was learned today that he would step down from active service at the institution next year.

The decision of President Bryan was reached after a consultation with his brother, William L. Bryan, president of the University of Indiana, and members

of his family in Pullman. Rancher Gullty of Assault. CONDON, Or., June 8 .- (Special.)-In

the Gilliam County Circuit Court Joseph Rash, a young rancher, employed on the Bislock farm near Arlington, was in-dicted for assault with a dangerous weapon on Archie East, a fellow laborer. Weapon of the men were engaged in a friendly game of cards Sunday when a dispute arose in which Rash slashed East with arose in which Rash slashed East with a pocket-knife, in the grand jury inves-tigation it developed that East was the aggressor and, on motion of District At-torney Burdett, Rash was permitted to plead guilty to assault and battery and escaped with a jall sentence. escaped with a jall sentence.

Cottage Grove to Have Water.

COTTAGE GROVE. Or., June 2.—(Special.)—The City Council has entered into a contract with the American Light & Water Company to construct a complete water system and pipeline from Laying Creek to this city. This will provide Cottage Grove with an abundance of pure water.

FIGURING ON THE NEXT HOUSE, ocratic Enthusiasts Count on

Large Majority. New York Sun.
Few of the Washington politicians.
Republicans or Democrats, have a definite ides when Congress is to adjourn,
and it is their opinion that the record is not yet made up on which the two parties are to go before the country next Fall in the Congressional elec-tions. Yet for all that, here follows a table, prepared by Democratic enthusi-asts in Washington, telling how the next House of Representatives

New Jersey
New Jersey
New York
North Carolins
North Dakots chigan 2 Wyoming Totula

This would give the Democrats a ma-ority of 58, whereas the present House of Representatives is Republican by 56. While many Republicans of National renown are not prepared to dispute the opinion that the Democrats may capture the next House of Representatives, they snickered when shown the foregothey snickered when shown the foregoing table. As a matter of fact, there
were Republicans who said that a
Democratic majority in the next House
of Representatives might turn out for
the good of the country, especially the
business interests, for with a Republican Senate and a Republican President it would be impossible for the
Democrats to pass a tariff bill, and for
that matter the division of responsibilltiles arising from a Democratic House
and a Republican Senate and a Republican President would go a long way
toward checking the evils of idictio
and drastic legislation. The country
would have a rest, they added, from
thin-headed and demagogic politicians.
That's all the country needs, it was
insisted, for a splendid recuperation.

WHOSE CAUSE WILL T. R. ESPOUSE? Confidential Letters From the Colonel Which Mean Nothing.

New York Tribune.

As the time for the return of the ex-President approaches, the receipt of letters from him increases, and each day some statement announces, "in strictest confidence," but for publication, of course, that the Colonel will espouse the cause of the regulars or of the inaurgents, of Pinchot and Garfield, or of Taft and Ballinger.

This sort of thing began with the an-This sort of thing began with the announcement that Mr. Roosevelt had seat for Gifferd Pinchot. It turned out that Mr. Pinchot had sought the ex-Freshdent on his own initiative. Today an earnest but moderate "insurgent"—one who is stout in his support of the Administration—received a letter in reply to one he had written and inviting him to meet Mr. Roosevelt on the day of his o meet Mr. Roosevelt on the day of his

to meet Mr. Roosevelt on the day of his arrival in New York.
Without in any way reflecting on the veracity of those who make these statements, it is well to recall the days of the "Ananias Club" and the fact that some, at least, of its members became so through no fault of their own. The ability of people to hear and to read into a few antences. their own. The ability of people to hear and to read into a few sentences that which they wish to hear or read is amaging, and more than once a man has left the office of President Roosevelt sincerely convinced that the President had said a thing which the President had never dreamed of saying.

ing.

Is it not probable that a careful and judicial reading of Mr. Rooseyelt's letters would afford as little ground for attributing to him the sentiments he has been said to entertain as would have a careful listening to his verbal statements, which were greatly misrepresented? The writer has had the privilege of reading four letters from privilege of reading four letters from the ex-President, each written to a different friend, one to an insurgent, and each was a model of conservation, replete with pleasant and interesting things, but each absolutely lacking in anything which could properly be said to indicate a political bias on the part of the Colonel. Under all the circummisled will refrain from jumping at conclusions until they see the text of some communications from which they can draw their own inferences.

Where Will Mr. Roosevelt Land?

Baltimore Sun. Some say he will land at the Battery and ride up Broadway. Others expect him to land on the neck of the reac-tionaries and march right up to the Ad-ministration. Still another group of hopefuls expects him to land on the Insurgents and break every bone in the body of the opposition.

body of the opposition.

No one knows.

There is as much doubt in the Outlook office as there is in the Department of the Interior. It resembles the
period just before an election, when
each party manager is claiming everything in sight. The Regulars have assurances from Mr. Root. The Insurgents have a letter to Congressman
Fish. The Democrats have "the smile
that may come off." that may come off." Meanwhile the 1,100,000 members of

the "Back from Elba Club" are press-ing their frock coats, ironing their silk hats and preparing to march down to the dock.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News.

And a self-satisfied man may be easily satisfied. A small package—any man who is vrapped up in himself. Anyway, trusts can't deprive the pub-

He of the right to criticize.

Life is but an empty dream to the toper who isn't fully occupied.

Many a man realizes after it is too late that his massot was a hoodoo. Pretty girls can break hearts almost fast as homely girls can mend It is easy for a married man to be

polite to a pretty woman who isn't his It's as important to know when to let go of an opportunity as it is to know when to grasp it.

Just the Boy He Wanted.

Chicago News.

"Say, do you need a boy?" queried the little fellow, as he stepped inside the door of the ice dealer's office.

"Ever been in the ice business?"

"Ever been in the ice business?"
queried the dealer.
"No, sis."
"Know anything about srithmetic?".
"Not much."
"What would twenty pounds of ice amount to at two cents a pound?"
"Elighty cents."
"Good boy! Come around in the morning and go to work."

New Meaning to an Old Saw

Christian Science Monitor.

The saying "Riches have wings" takes on a new and supplementary meaning since, with the golden prizes that are, now awaiting them in various sections of the country, it is quite obvious that aviators with the right quality of wings can have riches. can have riches. Business, Not Subsidy.

New Bedford Standard.
The new steamship line between New York and West African ports starts because the business is there, and not on account of any subsidy.