The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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Poetage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 60 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rate.

Eastern Postory

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-with Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1910.

ROOSEVELT'S RADICALISM.

Some of the Eastern newspapers profess to be greatly perplexed by Mr. Roosevelt's announcement in his Romanes lecture at Oxford that he is "a radical Democrat." The Springfield Republican, for example, in seeking to attach some definite meaning to the expression runs through the list of well-known radical Democrats, dead and living, in both parties, but finds none of them exactly like Roosevelt. Neither Bryan nor LaFollette, neither Altgeld nor Hearst, seems quite to fit the comparison, nor can the Republican discover any radical Democrat among the Populists or socialists whose opinions resemble the returning tourist's very closely. Our Eastcontemporary draws a rather vague conclusion from these investigations, that Mr. Roosevelt has given the phrase "radical Democrat" a significance of his own and that he possibly intends to embody it in a new political party "cutting loose from conservative interests and forming such a radical party as this country has never seen The Republican puts this surmise in the form of a question, but evidently it more than half expects the answer to be affirmative.

Students of politics are pretty con fident that a new and radical party will be formed in the United States within the next few years, but it is probably an error to assume that Mr. Roosevelt will lead it or even belong There is little doubt that the new party when it is formed will be more or less tinged with socialistic principles. Now the ex-President, though in many respects he agrees with the socialistic attitude toward wrongs, real or fancled, does not agree with it at all in respect to remedies. The socialists, to take one example out of many, believe in the public ownership of the means and instruments of production. Mr. Roosevelt never has dreamed of such a thing. They advo-cate public ownership of railroads. The most he asks for is regulation. They would abolish the Federal Sen-He wishes only to make it a representative body. In short, Mr. Roose velt's radicalism goes no farther than a sweeping reform of existing institutions. He does not propose to abolish any of them or essentially alter their

It is clear enough, therefore, that Roosevelt has no intention of cutting loose from conservative interests. Indeed, from one point of view, in spite of his profound radicalism, he is the best conservative in the country. He possesses a quality of mind which exceedingly rare among the admirers of things as they are, namely, the ability to perceive that constant re-form is necessary in order to prevent revolution. He advocates reform not from love of change, but to prevent | bridge is a great public enterprise. destructive change. He seeks to abolish special privilege in order to preserve the institution of private prop-He has the intelligence to perceive that abuses and privileges are the sure forerunners of revolution and that revolutions sweep away not only the wrongs which started them, but also the rights which they sought to regain. The socialists hate nobody quite so bitterly as Roosevelt, and the reason for it is the fact that they know is taking the wind out of their sails. By admitting the existence of abuses and seeking frankly to remedy them, he is doing conservatively what the socialists would do by way of revclution if they had the power. They make no bunders in interpreting the Rooseveltian radicalism. They understand perfectly well that it is the only safe bulwark that there is left to conservative interests.

It may very well happen that when the new alignment of parties comes Mr. Roosevelt will be found at the head of the conservatives, not in spite of his radicalism, but because of it. The British Tories have gained all their modern victories by adopting radical programmes. They have won no fights by reactionary policies, and our American conservatives will perhaps be driven to take a lesson from their tactics in the end. If they build their party on Mr. Roosevelt's radicalism, it will simply take them back to the doctrines which the republic started with and which our best statesmen have always taught. In his demand for "equality of opportunity," Roosevelt merely repeats Lincoln's funda-mental principle. The two men differ not a particle in their love of the com-mon people and thorough understanding of them and both contend that human life and happiness should be made the primary concern of govern-ment, with the interests of wealth in the second place. This is one side of radicalism, and it partially accounts for his tremendous hold on the masses. But there is another side. To find the exact parallel we must go back to Benjamin Franklin with his fondness for homely morality and his eternal harping on To the unbiased the trite virtues. student Roosevelt's character presents a curious combination of Lincoln and Benjamin Franklin with a third quality which neither of those great men possessed. This quality is a buoyant outhfulness, a fondness for adventure in every realm of human activity. To the sedate he is attractive as a preacher of morality. To the reformer he offers far-reaching designs against the wrongs of privilege and the outrages of predatory wealth. To the young men of the country he embodies the hope, the ambition, the tireless energy of youth. He is not disillusioned and he never can be. His sky is forever blue, his east eternally with roseate dawn. He marches

MILWAUKIE'S BARBEN VICTORY. The plucky town of Milwaukie is learning a good deal about the possi-bilities of the law's delay, but we trust that its faith will be fortified by the The obvious purpose experience. the street railway company in appealing the case from the Supreme Court of Oregon to the Supreme Court of the United States is to obtain a respite of three or four more years during which it can go on charging a 10-cent fare. In the meantime, the work of the Railroad Commission and the Oregon courts is of no consequence, and the people secure no relief. Of course there is the rebate check, but who is likely to lay up all he receives day after day for three years and present them at the end of that time? Some people may, but the great majority will lose most of their rebate checks and the company knows perfectly well that they will. Thus the result of the appeal will not be unprofitable, howthat they will.

ever it may turn out.

It does seem as though, when a sult has been decided by tribunal after tribunal always in the same way, there ought to be more or less of a presumption that it has been decided correctly. After it has reached the Supreme Court of the state and has been passed upon there, the decision ought to be full effect until it has been re-rsed. This is manifest justice. Mr. versed. Loeding will now have to revise his opinion that attempts "to prolong litigation indefinitely are no longer per-

mitted by the courts." The Railway Commission decided cause in favor of Milwaukie in 1907, but the decision was held up by an injunction. In 1908 Judge Galloway again held for Milwaukle, but again the decision was made-a mockery an appeal. Now the Supreme Court of the state gives the town a third barren victory by deciding in its favor, but taking the substance out of the decision pending an appeal to Washington. Was there ever a better instance of that hope deferred which is said to have a depressing effect upon the heart? One can only trust that the Milwaukle townsmen will be of good courage and that some of them may live to see their lawsuit finally settled.

POPULAR' BOND SUBSCRIPTION

Portland wants the Broadway bridge o be built. There is no mistaking either the public sentiment or the general determination on that subject. The question was definitely passed upon once by a decided majority. If it were to be submitted again, the would be overwhelming. Yet various obstacles have conspired for The Government in the beginning made some objection to the proposed bridge draw, but that difficulty was amicably adjusted. Then there was ends where opposing railroad interests set up various contentions. Here, too. things are in fair way of satisfactory settlement because of the conciliatory attitude of all parties. Then trouble some litigation interposed. It was is based on flimsy technical grounds, and, to put it mildly, was not inspired by any obvious desire for the public good. The courts, seeing the contemptible nature of these proceedings, have so far resolved them in

favor of the city.

Now there is trouble about raising money for construction of the bridge. The bond market is stagnant. It is not easy to borrow money for any public purpose at advantageous rates. Buyers will not offer a fair price for even so sound and remunerative a se curity as a bridge bond backed by the City of Portland. Yet a beginning must be made on the Broadway bridge, Money must be had now. The Mayor has undertaken to raise \$250,000 a popular bond subscription Why It is a good investment. The

There is plenty of money in Portland It would seem that here is a fine opportunity for the banks of Portland act as a fiscal agent for the city in the placing of these bonds, for it ought to be easy for the banks to place these and more like them when the time comes. Will the banks do it?

AN UNWARRANTED DEMAND.

The New York Evening Mail makes vigorous demand on the President for the veto of the river and harbor bill. It asserts that the bill throws away money at a time when the Na tion needs to economize. The New York Paper, in its denunciation of the measure, mentions the following as some of the shortcomings of the bill:
It nurses along a number of foredoomed projects, the mistakes of past Congresses, instead of writing them off the books. It develops tributary streams and leaves trunk rivers undespensed—a policy out of Bediam. It takes a long chance in hehalf of projects merely possible rather than either probable or inglispensable. It dribbres away public funds here and there at a rate that will postpone the completion of projects and their possible use for generations.

As a substitute for a bill of this nature, the Mail states that "the next measure, mentions the following as

ture, the Mail states that "the next river and harbor bill to come Congresss, and all such bills thereafter, ought to be based squarely on the principle of requiring communities which ask Federal aid to share the expense." By this means it is hope By this means it is hoped to "confine appropriations to the gitimate field of improving harbors and deepening those rivers which, on account of their position, are the ar-

teries of a promising commerc If there is any port in the United States that is not in a position to crit-icise river and harbor appropriations, that nort is New York, for the Federal Government has expended more millions in deepening that harbor than have been spent at any other district in the United States. Portland is a community that has not only borne a good portion of the expense of river improvement, but this city has improved a harbor and deepened a channel which has been of inestimable value to the entire Pacific Northwest We have at times had rainbow-chasers endeavoring to secure appropriations for the upper reaches of streams tributary to the great "trunk" water line. the Columbia, while neecssary appropriations for the lower river were placed in jeopardy, but very few projects of doubtful value have ever included in the Pacific Northwest por-

tion of the river and harbor bill.

If the Mail can offer any logical reason why the Federal Government should spend millions improving New York harbor without receiving any assistance from New York, and, at the same time, refuse aid to Portland or other cities, it would be interesting to note the particulars. The river and harbor bills of the past have at times embodied some very objectionable fea-tures, but they now possess much in the splendid panoply of faith, and greater merit than ever before, and

that is why so many men whose faith serious loss would result if the Presi- cent of the amount of the funds may TEXT OF BRONAUGH'S DECISION be be withdrawn by the trustees for indent should follow the poor advice of the Mail and veto the bill.

> PORTLAND NEAR THE TOP. Official statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the first leven months of the fiscal year now drawing to a close show Portland in cond place among American wheatxporting ports, while the flour shipments from Puget Sound are exceeded by those of but two other ports. The burning of the largest mill on the Pacific coast cut down Portland's flour shipments, but, with Portland so near the lead on wheat and Puget Sound in a similar position on flour, the Pacific Northwest makes a remarkably fine exhibit. These figures, while they show to most favorable advan-tage the prestige of the two ports of the Pacific Northwest, also reflect a scanty population, for from no other locality in the United States is so large a percentage of the crop exported, the consumers being so few in number that the demand for home consump tion is inconsequential. At the same time there is an increase in both yield and consumption and the limit of production has not yet been approached In the official figures of the de-partment, New York is credited with

> exports of something over 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, while Portland's exports were 5,745,000 bushels. New York, however, has no coastwise grain trade of consequence, and, while Portland exported nearly 6,000,000 bushels, this port also shipped to California 3.637,935 bushels, making the total exports, foreign and domestic, nearly 10,000,000 bushels. The population of the territory tributary to Portland is increasing rapidly at present, but with the new territory that is brought in by the North Bank line and its connections, by the Idaho railroad extensions, and by the new lines into tral Oregon, it is not at all improbable that a few years hence will see Port-land at the head of the list of American wheat-shipping ports. undoubtedly an economic advantage in consuming as large a portion of the crop as possible at home, but wheat has done much for Portland and the Northwest, and for many years will continue to be a most prom nent factor in all branches of trade

AN ERROR IN PIGURES

in this territory.

"Even with the thirteenth decennial ensus furnishing a total of approximately 242,000, obtained under exremely unfavorable circumstances, here is indisputable evidence that Seattle today is a city of not less than 295,000-with Portland 205,000, Spokane 100,000 and Tacoma 100,000 thus establishing Seattle pre-eminent among the cities of the Pacific Northwest," says the Seattle Times in a louble column of argument and statistics, printed for the purpose of showing how great a mistake the census taker is supposed to have made in the recent count. Among other statistics which are used in this demenstration of Seattle's greatness is the chool census compared with the pop-Unfortunately for the accuracy of the Times' estimates and comarisons, a mistake was made in the Portland school census figures.

The 1900 Federal census credited Seattle with 80,671 people, of which 18,212 were schoolchildren. This showed a ratio of 4.43. The Times gave the correct figures on Federal for Portland (90,426). but placed the school census for that year at 23,211, thus showing a ratio of 3,89 for Portland. Commenting on these figures, the Seattle paper states that The foregoing statistics are remarkable as showing the relatively higher ratio that must be employed in the case of Seattle." As a matter of fact, the number of "children of school age" in Portland, according to the 1900 census, was 20,629, and not 23,211, as reported by the Times. This figure shows a ratio of 4.38, compared with 4.43 for Seattle, the difference warrant eattle's claiming 90,000 people more than the Times is willing to give Port-

The use of the school census figures for one year in connection with the Federal census figures for a preceding year was, of course a mistake, always liable to happen in careless ways habe to happen in careless writing. It is by reason of mistakes that so much misinformation regarding the actual population of Seattle was placed in circulation before the official census was taken

THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK BILL. Assuming that the Postal Savings Bank bill will become a law it to important as well as interesting to learn of the system it creates. It provides for the organization of a board of trustees for the control and administration of postal savings depository offices, the board to consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Postmaster-General, and the Attorney-General, cting 'ex-officio.

The board is authorized to designate such postoffices as it may select to be depository offices which are required to receive deposits of funds from the public. Accounts may be opened by any person of the age of ten years or over, and by a married woman in her own name and free from any control or interference by her husband.

Interest at the rate of 2 per cent a year will be allowed on all deposits. Before an account can be opened, at least \$1 must be deposited, and to help a person to acquire this sum, special stamps may be bought for 10 cents each. No person can deposit more than \$100 in any one calendar month, and the balance any one person may have never can exceed \$500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

One of the interesting features of the bill and one which has been wide. y discussed is the provision for bonds of small denomination. These are the pasis of the National financial strength of France. Any depositor by surren-der of his deposit may receive United States coupons or registered bonds of the denominations of \$24, \$48, \$72, \$100 and \$500, which shall bear interest at the rate of 21/2 per cent per annum and redeemable at the pleas ure of the United States after one year from the date of their issue

Postal savings funds must be deposited in solvent banks, whether National or state, and subject to National or state supervision and examination and the sums deposited must bring interest at the rate of not less than 2 4 per cent per annum. The banks must secure the Government by public bonds supported by taxing power. amount deposited in any one bank shall at no time exceed the amount of the paid-in capital and one-half the

Five per cent of all funds must be transferred to the National Treasury as a reserve. Not more than 30 per

vestment in bonds or other securities

of the United States. Sixty-five per cent of the deposits must remain in the communities where This money can be withdrawn vestment in bonds or other semade. curities for the United States only by direction of the President.

Congressman Humphrey's deepseated regard for Americ in trade did not die out when the ship subsidy bill was put to sleep for another session. Mr. Humphrey yesterday introduced a bill levying a discriminating duty of 10 per cent al valorem or all dutiable goods imported in foreign ships beonging to or controlled by any combination which fixes rates. The only combination that is known to fix rates is the International Sailingship Owners' Union, and the only rates it makes are on outward cargoes f grain from the Pacific Coast. Even the un on rate is abnormally low. On inward cargoes the American importers pay the lowest freight rates quoted anywhere in the world for a similar distance. With these low freight rates, it might be possible to pay this 10 per cent toll, but the consumers who will be most affected will hardly approve bill. This is a poor time to attempt to increase the cost of living even by 10 per cent discriminating duty.

J. W. Cusick of Albany, who died Monday, fairly represented the men who made Oregon. Of the pioneer era, his early life in this state was a struggle, ever sustained by courage. energy, self-confidence and unflagging industry. To his bank, which he established at the county seat of Linn, he brought problty of character and sound judgment and conservatism in financial and business matters. So strong was his hold on public confidence that his was one of the private banks of the state that stood the disastrous storm which broke in 1893. In all the ac-tivities of life, Mr. Cusick was a dependable man.

Much of the sympathy extended to Gladys Emery Aoki when her life tragedy reached the divorce stage will be withdrawn now that she has reconsidered her determination to leave her Japanese husband. It is, of course, impossible for any good or any happi-ness ever to come out of this ill-starred match, and the withdrawal of the present suit is merely a postponement of the inevitable. It is impossible for the Emery girl to lift her brownskinned husband to the plane of life for which she was reared, and the only possible happiness for her is to be dragged down to his level.

Three new trains between Portland and Puget Sound will go into service next Sunday. That will make 10 pas senger trains a day each way. The O. R. & N. sends out half a dozen over its line and the Southern Pacific even more. Yet the man is but a little more than old enough to vote who can remember when one consolidated Eastern train left every afternoon, and the train south connected with the stage line. Verily, Portland is growing.

A gay old joy rider, who was one of the automobile party that capsized while bound for a Linnton roadhouse, reported to his wife on his return to the hotel that he had lost a considerable sum of money, whereupon the lady hired another taxi and went out look for the money. The incident offers a great field for co-jecture as to whether a great and abiding faith or a large and growing suspicion prompted the salvage trip of the lady.

Some complaint is being made of a shoaling in the harbor near the east end of the Morrison-street bridge. There is still a large amount of low land on the east side that needs filling, and, with such an excellent dumping ground, there should not be much difficulty in getting some of this sand and gravel out of the river, where it is not wanted, and on the low lands of the East Side where it is needed.

After all, common sense looks pret-ty well in court. In Judge Burnett's hands it makes an appearance fully as creditable as technicalities and delays. Perhaps legal fashions may change sometime and prompt decisions such as he makes may become the rule inof the rare exception in our tribunals.

The Puget Sound Baptist Association does not approve of barroom evangelism. In condemning "funny stories and vituperative language" it takes a step toward restoring decency and Christian charity to some pulpits which had almost forgotten those

The propriety of addressing the late E. J. Baldwin as "Luchy" has been vindicated. The appraisers of the estate find the value of the real and personal property to be more than

What would Aviator Hamilton call a "real flight"? From New York to Philadelphia and back does not come under that head, in his opinion. How would an aerial trip round the world

The Government Quartermaster General may withdraw a few clerks from Portland, but he is compelled to buy supplies here.

A Los A igeles judge has decided ar empty gun is not a deadly weapon. Despite this opinion, any gun is deadly when "toted." That is what the gun

A local contralts, who sometimes strikes a frost in Sum. artime, says Portland "is a hole in the ground." The sweet singer should crawl in.

When Senator Dolliver mentioned Dr. Cook and the tariff as the two great hoaxes of the past year, why did he slight Halley?

As a curtain raiser for the season Glen Curtiss got his name on the first then Captain Rolls; now Charles Hamilton. Next!

A tidal wave along the Atlantic Coast this week is within the possibilities. The Colonel is nearly half-way across.

Freewater, in Eastern Oregon, voted tself "dry" Monday. There is something or nothing in a name.

At any rate, there is demand for municipal bonds here at home-in limited quantities.

George T. Myers Labored Under In-

sane Delusion Is Court's Opinion.

circuit Judge Bronaugh's opinion in the George T. Myers' will case, upholding the decision of the County Court, setting aside the will, is printed in full below. It fully reviews all of the testimony in this famous case, which is considered of importance by lawyers in view of the tendency of the Oregon courts to uphold wills. Judge Bronaugh held, however, in the present case that George T. Myers, while in his ordinary affairs a careful, shrewd and competent business man, had been laboring under an insane delusion when he cut off his daughter. Mrs. Georgia Frances Stevens, with \$20,000. This delusion arose after the death of Mrs. George T. Myers and consisted of the belief that Mrs. Myers had not received proper medical treatment from Dr. S. A. Robinson, for whose services Mrs. Stevens was held responsible by her father. Judge Bronaugh held that the medical treatment prescribed by Dr. Robinson in Mrs. Myers' illness was hat the medical treatment prescribed by Dr. Robinson in Mrs. Myers' illness was sorrect. Judge Bronaugh's opinion in full is as follows:

correct. Judge Bronaugh's opinion in full is as follows:

This is a contest over the will of George Tobias Myera, Sr. The will was admitted to probate in common form by the County Court in this county and atterward a contest was instituted by Georgia Frances Stevens, a daughter of the testator, against her brother. George Tobias Myere, Jr. contesting the will on the ground, amought other things, of the incapacity of the testator to make a valld will at the time the will probated in this proceeding was executed. The testator left only two children, his wife dying prior to his death, Mrs. Stevens and Mr. Myers, Jr. A great deal of testimony was taken in the matter relative to the last illness and death of Mrs. Myers, wife of the testator. That is alleged to be the cause of the alleged delusion on the part of the testator which incapacitated him from making a will so fas as this contestant is concerned.

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the cause of the alleged delusion on the
part of the testator which incapacitated him
from making a will so fas as this contestant is concerned.

All the street was a street the
death of his wife, conceived the idea that
his daughter. Mrs. Stevans, and Dr. S. A.
Robinson, who was in attendance upon Mrs.
Myers that prevented her having other
medical attendance, and that the medical
treatment accorded to her was not proper,
and that by resson of having conceived
this idea. Mr. Myers allowed it to prey upon
his mind to such an extent that he conceived a very great emmity for Dr. Robinson and also for Mrs daughter, Mrs. Stevans.

The matter was tried out before the
County Court, in favor of the contestant,
and a decree setting aside the will on the
well was executed. It appears clear from
the testimony that Mr. Myers, after the
death of his wife, some short time afterwards, became possessed of the idea that
his wife had not been given proper medical treatment. It seems that Mr. Myers
had depended very largely upon Mrs. Myers
had a mount me death
his affairs, business and otherwise, and
that he felt the loss with more than ordinerly keenness. This thought that she had
not been accorded proper medical treatment
seems to her many years, a closer
free death, and we were deal of testimony
that the propersion of the body, and
there seems to her mos

In this case, a careful review of the testimony and the brief and argument of counsel, on which I have spent much time, leads
me to the conclusion that so far as the
medical treatment was concerned. Mrs.
Myers had the best of treatment, and that
the diagnosis of the case by Dr. Robinson
and the treatment accorded it was unquestionably correct; and the testimony
fails to exhibit to my mind anything to indicate any sound reason for the idea or
conception that she had not been accorded
proper medical treatment. I think the
overwhelming preponderance of the medical testimony is to that effect and will
sustain that conclusion.

proper medical treatment. I think the overwhelming proponderance of the medical testimony is to that effect and will sustain that conclusion.

The case really turns upon the testimony as to the manner and conduct of Mr. Myers in the menths following his wife's death. Testimony was taken on both sides with Testimony was taken on both sides with reference to that. Other things being equal, positive testimony is always of greater weight than negative testimony. A large number of witnesses testified with reference to created conduct on the part of Mr. Myers, of violent outbursts of temper and denunciation of Dr. Robinson and of his daughter, Mrs. Stevens' alleged influence over his wife, and undue influence over his wife, and undue influence over her, even going to greater lengths and extremes, which it is not necessary to refer to here. The witnesses who so testified were persons of repute, and no attempt was made to impeach their testimony. A large number of witnesses testified, on the other hand, that they did not observe such manifestations on the part of Mr. Myers, But the testimony of witnesses to the positive fact of his violent demonstrations must of necessity, while not more credible, be of more weight than negative testimony as to the mere lack of observing such manifestations. Upon review of all the testimony and applying the law as announced by the authorities cited by counsel, I am led to the conclusion that Mr. Myers, upon the question of the relations of his daughter and Dr. Robinson to each other and to Mr. Myers, was undoubtedly laboring under an insane delusion. I cannot arrive at any other conclusion after a review of the testimony in the case. In view of the testimony in the case. In view of the testimony in the case. In view of the festimony in the office of find in accordance with the findings which it made in this matter, and I am constrained to find in accordance with the findings which it made in this matter, and I am constrained to find in accordance with will be so ordered.

Ruminations of a Reasoner.

Smart Set.
Beauty is only purse deep.
It is natural instinct to prefer a rent
n your conscience to a patch on your A neighbor is a person of whom we

may borrow. A nulsance is a person who borrows of us. Money has a refining influence, but too many of the rich haven't had it long It's naughty to flirt unless you are in

It's naughty to first unless you are in earnest, and then you can't.

To most of us flattery sounds more like the truth than the real article.

Anybody can play the fool, but he is a rare genius who plays it and receives the applause of the multitude.

Coming home late is the mother of in-Coming home late is the mother of invention.

Lost Their Own Scalps.

The Dailes Optimist.

Pinchot. Garfield, Glavis, Newell,
Jones and Kerby were all after Ballinger's scalp, but lost their own instead. The fight against the Secretary
was one of the most disgraceful affairs
that has happened at Washington for a long time. It now looks like Garfield was the prime mover in the scrap,

HIGH COST OF CONSERVATION. Officialdom Devours With Growing Appetite and Progress Is Curtailed.

Appetite and Progress is Curtailed.

Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune.

We are told that "conservation" of Western native resources is a great fad in the East, and that a public man there cannot hope for success unless he advocates the policy much on the same line, as it is claimed public men cannot afford to do other than advocate calamitous policies eisewhere, if they bear the "reform" label. It is needless to say the contention is wickedly foolish in both instances, and has only gained ground because puband has only gained ground because pub-lic men have been too weak and too ser-vile to stand up for sound dectrine, pre-ferring to rely on party strength to pull them through on any sort of doctrine. Boston is supposed to be the hotbed of conservation, one reason being it is at the other end of the continent from the thing to be "conserved" and is therefore peculiarly qualified to dispose intelligently of the questions involved. But Boston has been misrepresented, as has everything clise connected with conservation. The Christian Science Monitor handles the subject in an able and cautious manner, in summing up the net results of the policy. It finds "A basis for much complaint is found in the methods which, it allows the control of the co plaint is found in the methods which, it is alleged, the promoters of conservation have used to arrest and hold popular attention. The most alarming statements relating to what were called the diminishing natural resources of the country found their way somehow into circulation. Almost without exception these have been completely refuted, but they were put forth at a time when the public mind was troubled by the increase in the cost of living, and they contributed very materially toward inflaming sentiment. In other words, the policy was adopted because of grossly false and fraudulent statements, proven as such, and those statements, proven as such, and those frauds have permeated the system from then until now. The Monitor continues:
"The net profit of the conservation mevement is to be found in the fact that we have halted long enough in our outward ourse to survey the situation thoroughly, take an account of stock and to make new start along safer and saner lines. The mere alarmist will receive less cre-dence, the hand of honest enterprise and

industry will be held up, and conservation will not be taken to mean #fagnation any more than development will be confused with spoliation." servation That is a pretty fair and sensible expression to originate in New England in-tellectual quarters, where one would rath-er expect to find dogma and esthetics pre-vall over mere questions of labor, wages, industry, production and other means of industry, production and other means of human existence and welfare. Why not figure out the "net results" proposition a little further? Even the Pinchotites now concede that their policy of closing up the native resources is not wise and they then resort to the excuss that the Government ought to got something more than it did for water power, coal, timber, grazing, etc. Very well. On that line the Government now gets annually something grazing, etc. Very well. On that one the Government now gets annually something like \$1,500,000 and in getting it expends \$5,500,000. At that rate in 16 years the Government will have expended \$40,000,000 above receipts as the net results of cripality the West and driving hundreds of pling the West and driving hundreds of thousands of people and hundreds of mil-lions of money to Canada. The receipts will grow, the Pinchotites apologize, but not so fast as the expenditures and the deterioration will grow. In 10 years the Government will more likely have levied upon the people a hundred millions of direct taxation, and many hundreds of mil lions of indirect taxation in order to carry out this policy. Is Pinchotism, and all it has been shown to mean, worth it?

WHY TAFT WILL NOT BE PRESENT. Presidential Dignity Precludes Attend ing the New York Reception.

New York Tribune.

The announcement that President
Taft will not go to New York to meet
the ex-President should cause no surprise.

John A. Stewart, of New York, came to see the President and urged him to be present at the reception to Mr. Roosevelt. "It is my earnest desire to do everything in my power which will contribute to the success of the event," was, in substance, Mr. Taft's reply, but he added that he would make no defi-nite decision until he had an opportun-ity to consult William Loeb, Jr., for-mer secretary to Mr. Roosevelt, and then in New York immediately after Mr. Stewart's visit it was announced in the press that President Taft would go to New York. Soon thereafter, on February 15, to be exact, Mr. Loeb came to Washington, and Mr. Taft exressed to him his desire to do every pressed to him his desire to do every-thing in his power to make Mr. Roose-veit's reception an unparalleled suc-cess, but told Mr. Loeb he would abide entirely by his decision. Mr. Loeb, who had been authorized to represent the ex-President in all the arrange-ments regarding the reception, told Mr. ments regarding the reception, told Mr. Taft that in his judgment the President of the United States should not go to New York to meet any one, and submitted reasons which so strongly appealed to Mr. Taft that he then and there decided not to go. It is doubtful if when President Taft accepted the invitation to go to the Villanova commencement he even remembered that it would be held on the date set for the reception of the ex-President. Arrangements will be made lumediately on Mr. Roosevelt's return for a

ately on Mr. Roosevelt's return for a meeting between him and the Presi-dent under auspices more favorable than could possibly exist on the day of the Colonel's return, which neces-sarily will be crowded with events of a formal character and the reception many individuals with meeting will be far from intimate.

BIG GUNS USED IN PRACTICE

Puget Sound Forts Will Fire Shells Weighing Many Pounds. VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Wash.,

VANCOUVER BARRACAS, Wash, June 14.—(Special).—To be present at the annual target practice at Forts Flagler, Worden and Casey, all on Puget Sound, Captain Archibald Campbell, chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Columbia, left tonight for

several days' absence.

At these forts the rapid-firing 3-inch guns, ejecting a 15-pound projectile, will be fired 40 times.

Twenty shots will be fired from the 6-inch guns, throwing 100-pound pro-

dectiles.

jectiles.

The 10-inch guns will be fired 85 times. These guns use projectles weighing 575 pounds, and to shoot each one requires 155 pounds of powder.

The mortars will be shot 42 times, throwing at each shot a projectile weighing 1046 pounds. These mortars are capable of throwing over half a ton of iron more than four miles high.

The 10-inch guns can throw a projectile 575 pounds in weight from 12 to 14 miles, but in the target practice the moving targets will be between four and five miles distant.

In these annual target practices the

In these annual target practices the old powder is used. The projectiles are made of old cast iron, which is inexpen-

In real warfare, however, the best of powder is used, and the projectiles are Each shot fired from a big gun short-ens its life perceptibly. These guns cost about \$40,000 each.

"One" as a Pronoun. Idler.

I have never been smitten with the use of the word "one" as a pronoun. It takes a word juggler to attempt it and get away with it. Unless one feels that one has won one's spurs in this respect and can extricate oneself from the meas one gets oneself and one's readers into, one should avoid the use of the word "one" in referring to oneself as one would a plague.

SEATTLE PRAISES ROSE FESTIV Suggestions to the Automobile for Next Year.

SEATTLE, June 13-(To the Editor. Ve left Portland Saturday morning, 1 in that drenching rain, but suc driving the car through to Seattle schedule, remaining in Kelso Saturd on Sunday night.

on Sunday night.

I want to compliment Portland on a general excellence of the Rose Festivand the splendid response of the peoto it. Also I want to say that so of the roads around Portland constituan automobile paradise. I am alreadist firmly intending to go down next year your Festival and remain two wees that I can try all the roads we may own car. This time I tried for them and wanted more, but had quit and come home.

I want to make one or two little eservations for consideration and ask T

servations for consideration and ask T Oregonian to file them away where th will come up to you about next M Then read them through again, and they sound sensible, have them put effect for next year's Festival. The uggestions are: (1) I think the Portland Autome Club should have given some sort of ception, possibly at the Golf Club, all visiting automobilists. Take the sattle bunch, for instance; we pushed cars 204 miles over all sorts of roa and when we arrived in Portland the

and when we arrived in Portland the cent of our welcome was a free gars. While this was much appreciated, it is many of us feeling that someone had m laid the glad hand in the crush.

To my mind, it would have been the portland automobile Cleould have rounded up the visiting cs for one afternoon, and given us all chance to meet one another, and every visiting motorist a chance to meet a talk with the officers of the Portland club. A very modest luncheon, or even cup of tea under the trees, would habeen sufficient excuse to get us togeth cup of tea under the trees, would habeen sufficient excuse to get us togeth. In my case, I was in Portland fro Monday night at so clock until Saturd morning at 8 o'clock, and outside of few personal friends, I met no one.

I think these two clubs should we together to get a dandy road from Challa south—the road from Chehalis this city now being in good shape. Cotainly no better opportunity to start su a campaign could be afforded than t presence in your city of 75 to 100 visitf cars.

ars.
(2) Some provision should be m

(2) Some provision should be may whereby accommodations could be a served for automobile parties. I set six automobile parties arrive at the Orgon after I got there, only to be turn away. I had reservations which I may three weeks in advance.

(3) I think a prize should be hung to it it is only a piece of ribbon, to competed for solely by the visiting can be not take these suggestions in a sense as complaints. My party, at least had a mighty good time, and I fully itend to go down again next Summer.

Dad, Here's to You."

Canada Exchange.

We happened in a home the oth night and over the parior door saw t legend, worked in letters of red, "Wh Is Home Without Mother?" Across t room was another brief, "God Bless O

Now what's the matter with "God Ble Our Dad?" He gets up early, lights t fire, boils an egg and wipes off the d of the dawn with his boots while ma a mother is sleeping. He makes weekly handout for the butcher, grocer, the milkman and the baker, his pile is badly worn before he has l

ne an hour. home an hour.

If there is a noise during the n'y,
dad is kicked in the back and made
go down stairs and find the burglar at
kill him. Mother darns the socks, b
dad bought the socks in the first plac
and the needles and the yarn afterwark

Mother does up the fruit, well, do bought it all, and jars and sugar collike the mischief.
Dad buys the chickens for the Sund dinner, carves them himself and dress the neck from the ruins after every the neck from the ruins after every of else is served. "What Is Home Witho a Mother?" Yes, that is all right; b what is home without a father? To chances to one it's a boarding hou father is under a slab, and the landla is the widow. Dad, here's to you-you' got your faults; you may have lots 'em-but you're all right, and we w miss you when you're gone.

Elizabeth's German Garden. WELLEN, Or., June 12-(To the Ector.)-Two of us, in camp so far fre tor.)—Two of us, in camp so in the proper references, are in triendly controlly about the title of a book. We you please help us out?

One claims that "Elizabeth and Herman Garden" is the title of a well about and much admired book.

known and much admired book, other claims he knows of no such other claims he knows of no such boo but does know well "Elizabeth and Hi Garden." Which is correct? Are the two books with this similitude of titl and both well known? We shall be appreciate a word from you on the su fect very much JAMES R. BARBOUR.

The title is the one you first mentio "Elizabeth and Her German Garden If there is a book bearing the last-men tioned title we do not know of it." is not in the Portland Public Library.

RAINIER, Or., June 12.—(To the Ed tor.)—I have a five-dollar gold plec that has not the words "in God w trust" on it. Please let me knowhether there is a premium on suc colns.

A. P.

It is worth \$5. If you have a coin of any kind in the '50s, with the word "In God we trust" on it, you can se it to any collector for a very larg sum. The words "in God we trust first appeared on Government coin shout 1862 about 1863.

Votes by Women for President. BANKS, Or., June 12—(To the Editor.)—Did woman vote at the last Presidential election in any state if the Union?

Yes. They voted in Idaho, Wyoming Colorado and Utah, all of which have female suffrage.

Lowering the Average. Washington Evening Star.
"Remember," said the Englishmar
"that we gave you Shakespeare."
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "but yo
also gave us musical comedy and con
cert hall singers."

CURRENT NEWSPAPER JESTS,

"Madam, please give me your age." "On dear, I wish I only could"—Houston Poss "What time is it?" asked the patient, hat awake, "Midway between the drops con the hitter pill," answered the nurse, in tending to be accurate.—Buffalo Express. Seymour—What does Flammer do? Ash ley—He's a composer. Seymour—Misl or fection? Ashley—Fiction; he write weather predictions—Chicago Dally News. "There's an awdul lot of sameneas about ife." "Oh, cheer up. Read some jokes! "I have just been reading some. That what prompted my first remark."—Louisvii Courier-Journal.
Lady—Why are you all so worried? Cap

Courier-Journal.

Lady-Why are you all so worried? Cart tain—The fact is, madam, we have broke our rudder. Lady-Is that all? Well, thrudder is under water and it won't show Let's get on.—Cleveland Leader.

Teacher-Children, Nature is superior to man in everything. For instance, there I nothing that travels so fast as the unsees wind. Willis-Huh! You ought to hea what my papa says about a sight draft!—Puck.

That man is always arvive.

Puck.

"That man is always anxious to get int
the spotlight," said the observant citteen
"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum "put he
doesn't discriminate. One of these day
he's going to stand in front of a locomotive
headlight and not realize his mistake til
he is run over."—Washington Star.