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SPEAKING OF "BARONS."

The great "barons" of coal and timber and land and water in this country are enthusiastic champions of so-called "conservation." Their reticence of lobbyists and claqueurs talk and boost for this Government policy that saves the unexploited resources of this country, Alaska and timber in Oregon and Washington.

These barons are sharp enough to see that Pinchot conservation means non-use of undeveloped resources and tighter higher control in the use of goods already appropriated. They know that capitalists of this country, who will not put their dollars into Alaska coal under Pinchot's "lease" system, just for the sake of vindicating a fine-pointed technicality theory. Therefore they "out-herd Herod" the heroic defenders of non-use. They tell the poor people that the proper way to keep new resources out of the grasp of barons and monopolists is to lock them up.

No greater "bumo game" ever was practiced on the American people than this. And one of the notable incongruities is that it is preached by a man, by name Pinchot, who has inherited great wealth from ancient times and appropriated the resources of New England.

The socialistic craze for governmental ownership of everything and for suppression of individual endeavor has inspired Pinchot in his conservationless life; and the barons of various sorts are acting as wretches to the lusty infant.

No question but extreme conservation should be cancelled and private capital should be admitted in development of resources of land and stream in raw regions of the Government-owned West. Such capital is now barred by the Pinchot act.

The New York Times notes this need in the case of Alaska. In an editorial which ends as follows:
In the development of such a system (development of resources) it is obvious that capitalistic capital should be admitted and demanding capital should be consulted and their views ascertained with respect to the most expedient and with respect to the probabilities are heavily in favor of the inclusion of private capital under proper conditions and with proper regulation, can produce far better results than direct Government operation.

The National Geographic, which is more familiar with affairs in Alaska and the Far West than any other branch of the Government, and which is not tainted with the craze of false conservation. This National Geographic, therefore, thus far, through the endeavors of its individual members far more than through those of its officials. This is a truth for the future just as it is a truth for the past.

COLONEL SELLERS OUTDONE.

Not since the days of Colonel Sellers has the public been entertained with such enchanting possibilities for the easy acquisition of great wealth as at the present time, when the muckrakers are engaged in the literary exploitation of Alaska and its resources. Last month one of the recent additions to the ranks of the muckrakers' magazines printed some elaborate figures purporting to show the value of the coal and gold in the development of the Territory. The article, which appeared under the signature of the editor of the magazine, placed the value of the gold in Alaska at \$1,125,000,000 to \$2,250,000,000, and of the coal, estimated at \$1,900,000,000 to \$3,800,000,000, probably with much conservative estimate, should not prove sufficiently attractive.

The responsible reason for printing this extensive list of figures was to show the magnitude of the wealth that Secretary Ballinger was charged with turning over to the Guggenheims, who had bought a "pig in a poke" in the early days of the Territory. What the muckraking magazines intended to accomplish was creation of a public sentiment that would demand withdrawal of that presumably enormous wealth from development and exploitation by rich and greedy. They were the only ones that could develop and exploit it. But the article brought other returns, more tangible than the gratitude of an appreciative people, for in the July issue of the magazine appears a four-page advertisement of an Alaska development company which is using all of the clippers strung together in the muckrakers' article to induce the people to buy stock.

The language of the advertisement is somewhat unbecomingly egotistical in interest in that \$1,510,450,000 worth of coal can be secured for a \$20 share in the company, but to quote from the advertisement: "In order for the benefits may accrue to as large a number of persons as possible, no individual will be permitted to hold more than \$5000 worth of shares" in the company.

Nothing more alluring in the way of an investment has yet appeared, for it is easy to understand that with all of that wealth "conserved" for the people who can shake a \$20 piece out of the teapot or stocking, there will be no opportunity for the actual Guggenheims to secure a foothold. The success of this new method of attracting investors will probably induce some of the other muckraking magazine proprietors to do some figuring on the wealth of Alaska, and in the near future we may expect to see the coal and gold resources of Alaska increase in value to at least twenty-five billions following all of the numerals arranged

in any kind of order convenient for the muckraker engaged in the campaign of conservation.

PRIMARY LAW STILL LIVES.

Republicans of Coos and Polk Counties, meeting in a delegated assembly, have nominated candidates for county offices. The "ticket" in each case is said to be made up of competent men. These candidates will go before Republicans in party primaries September 19, or postponed to October 5.

How absurd the contention that the party voters and people in these counties are victims of machine and boss, and that they will have nothing to say about nomination and election! Truth is, they will have everything to say and will say it first in the primaries, and then in the election.

Candidates of assembly in Coos and Polk must be approved by party electors next September. They must command popular favor with their candidates. The only advantage in their favor is that they bear recommendation of a representative body of Republican citizens. If recommendation of men's fitness for position is a thing to be sought in the nomination of Democrats, their assistants attempt to assert, that is new doctrine in selection of servants.

The people of Polk and Coos Counties elect all their primary candidates to the various offices. They can nominate and elect whom they choose, regardless of assembly.

Same will be true of the people of Oregon after the state Republican assembly has named candidates for state offices.

This marks the signal difference between old convention and new assembly. Primaries formerly were held before convention, and party members had nothing to do with party nomination of candidates. At the present time they held after assembly and party members make the nominations.

Nominating assemblies have been held in Oregon and the direct primary law still lives.

BOYS AS PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

It might not be a bad thing once in fifty years to choose boys in serious earnest for some of our officials. To give free play to the glorious enthusiasm and splendid zeal of youth would overturn things a little, and would be a good thing, for it is a condition, but then an occasional overturn is rather wholesome. Once in so often the ancient Jews had a year of Jubilee, as they called it, when they would have the land restored to its original condition. Nobody has ever said that the effect was bad. The inevitable tendency of things to crystallize, usually in imperfect molds, needs something vigorous to counteract it.

It is not imperative, and the next generation may be entirely without anything to take his place. In every constitution, perhaps, there should be embodied a provision for a new kind of Jubilee, for as we can see, the simplest way to reach this end would be to turn everything over to the boys for a year, though a month might do.

No question to question whether there is more to the reality in what are conceitedly called the "stern realities of mature life" than there is in the rosy dreams of youth. As a rule, the "stern realities" have not proved very profitable. They pass away like a vision of the night, and leave behind them a flower. Like the grass that is cut down, they dry up and disappear. On the other hand, it is the dreams of boyhood that come true, seize upon the world and last forever. Whatsoever is true, wise and good, whatever takes hold on the everlasting laws of God, belongs to the unpolluted thoughts of a eugenic boy. In him is the hope of the world. He enters the future. "In thee," said Walt Whitman, addressing a boy, "I wrap a thousand onward years." The word "onward."

The boy is dynamic. He moves. His eyes are on the stars, his feet are on the ground, his heart is with flaming hope. Give him the world for a year and see what he will do with it. He could not do much worse than men have done, and he might do better.

VETCH IN THE NORTHWEST.

By the death of the man who is believed to have introduced the vetch plant into this region is brought to mind a development in husbandry of first economic importance. Dairyman, fruitgrowers and mixed farmers have recently written the Pacific Northwest to give thanks for the timely attention to their conditions of this most valuable, all things considered, of the leguminous crops. Its uses are manifold, and not the least of its worth lies in the fact that it is an excellent soil renovator. In favorable conditions, with such conscientious attention as a careful farmer gives to the physical preparation of his seed bed, it has been made to yield enormously on land which was formerly of good respect, the ground in better condition than it found it. Where heavy tax is made upon the nitrogen content of the soil—as when young orchards are passing through the critical stages of wood-rotting—the vetch is a most valuable ally. Its place in the rotation of crops is fixed naturally; it follows or precedes those crops which have taxed or exhausted the soil and its nitrogenous resources. It is a restorative of ground, a fertilizer for first-growing orchards, and a succulent milk producer of high rank in dairy economy.

By vetch commonly is meant the "vetch nativa," though there are other species of the same family as the wild pea, which grows so abundantly on the western slopes. Professor Thomas Shaw, of the University of Minnesota, an undoubted authority on the branch of agricultural science, has said: "The vetch, as a forage, viewed from the standpoint of climate, is found in Western Washington and in Oregon." He was discussing the common vetch. It prefers a humid climate, and is the opposite of millet, in that respect. The seed of the vetch vicia villosa, which is most valuable for so-

called infertile, sandy lands, being, at 18 cents or so a pound in some seasons, virtually beyond the bounds, and the common variety, while cheaper, being altogether too expensive. However, the yield of seed when the plant thrives is abundant, and this serves only to suggest another phase of its value in the scheme of things: While the price of the seed continues high, the profit in raising it is enormous, and the high financier, a brilliant politician and their underling, feel comparatively safe in court, and yet not entirely so. The most idiotic jury occasionally will convict when the evidence is terrifyingly strong, as it is in the case of the vetch.

RAILROAD PROSPECTUS MENACED.

Continued deterioration in the grain crops in the Middle West and Northwest offers a much more serious menace to the prosperity of the railroads than possible refusal of the Government to sanction advance in rates. The additional traffic offered a railroad by a big grain crop can all be handled at a proportionately greater profit than that which is secured from a small crop. The fixed charges and a large portion of the operating expense of a road can no higher when there is a big crop than when there is a failure, and the increase in operating expenses for the big crop is not at all in proportion to the increase in the revenues. For these reasons the roads which transport the great grain belt of the Middle West and Northwest can hardly fail to suffer heavily if the crop damage is as bad as reported.

The steady expansion in business throughout the West has made it impossible to make more facilities available and money is needed for this work. When a protest was made against the proposed advance in rates, many of the principal railroad presidents of the country sent up pessimistic replies, which were carried across the sea. They declared that refusal of the Government to permit an advance in rates meant irreparable harm to the business of their respective roads. The foreign investors, always cautious, have apparently taken the pessimistic talk at its full value, for, instead of buying American securities, new or old, they have been free sellers and the capital needed for extensions and improvements to railroads has been diminished.

The railroad problem, had there been no serious crop damage, might have gradually worked out to the satisfaction of all concerned, although it might have taken time to convince investors that most of our railroad properties were good investments, even though rates could not be raised without a thorough investigation to determine the merit of the advance.

With a prospective decrease of millions of tons of grain to be handled, and with the purchasing power of the people in the poor crop districts correspondingly reduced, new capital for extensions and betterments would be easily obtainable. Naturally all lines of industry will be affected by it, especially the iron and steel industry, which owes so much of its prosperity to the extensive use of the railroads. The Pacific Northwest is not included in the poor-crop district, for the grain yield now promises to be fully up to that of last year. N. R. is there liable to be much of a setback in the railroad investments, as most of the projects in which Oregon, Washington and Idaho are interested were financially taken care of before the money market tightened up in response to the widespread refrain about the increased cost of the wheat, and the necessity for higher freight rates.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS JUROR.

As a palladium of liberty the jury system begins to lose character. Late events seem to show that it has too often become more of a palladium of honor than of justice. The juror who, with which one single, solitary, unnominal conscientious person gets on every jury which is commissioned to try the great bribers and monumental thieves of our day is astonishing, or it would be astonishing if it were not thoroughly understood by everybody.

The person in question is phenomenally conscientious both because of the singular nature of his convictions and because of the tenacity with which he clings to them. The juror who conscientiously detects thievery and revolts at graft, but the juror of whom we speak is invariably led by his conscience to approve of both, and he never will give up his convictions, no matter how long and vigorously they may be opposed by eleven honest men. The reader will observe that we make a distinction between an "honest" and a conscientious man. The honest juror obeys the law and goes straight on in his duty, and is content with the big thief as soon as a little one, if the juror never finds evidence enough to convict a big thief or briber. Simply put, the conscientious juror, who occasionally a conscientious juror. All the legislators who voted for Lorimer were presumably conscientious.

As we have said, the way the conscientious juror gets himself chosen is by the use of his tenacity, but the process is one of those secrets which everybody knows but nobody seems able to prove. Usually the attorney for the defendant must be content with placing the juror among the twelve and trusting to his pertinacity. As a rule the confidence is justified. A solitary conscientious juror seems amply able to prevent the conviction of Brown, the insidious lawyer, and the other jurors to have gone to the expense of placing three or four like him on the jury would have been superfluous. It is a primary rule of sound economy not to use two or more tools where one will do.

The conscientious juror, when once he has been chosen, is a most valuable asset to the court. The other available conscientious jurors, with one in mind at Brown's second, third and tenth trials.

The method of arranging a jury to make conviction impossible has been so completely applied that no failure need be anticipated. The ready supply of money is sufficient. From an examination of recent trials of important thieves and bribers one may say that it is always practicable at one stroke or another of the game to slip the desirable man into the jury, when he is once securely seated the attorney for the defense can view the subsequent proceedings with equanimity. Let the prosecutor produce as much evidence as he can, and, if he likes, it makes no difference whether serenely and imprudently established sits the conscientious juror, and, though the heavens fall, he will vote now, henceforth and forevermore for acquittal. With the poet he cries: "This rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I."

The jury itself is a very ancient institution. It comes down to us from our Anglo-Saxon forefathers and is invested with that halo of sanctity which

attaches to everything that is old enough to be a little "high," in the practice of the word. The practice of seating a conscientious person on every important jury is, however, extremely modern and up to date. In critical trials it is found to be superior in efficacy to the cruder device of selecting nobody but fools for juries.

With a jury of idiots, mattoids and parrots, the high financier, a brilliant politician and their underling, feel comparatively safe in court, and yet not entirely so. The most idiotic jury occasionally will convict when the evidence is terrifyingly strong, as it is in the case of the vetch.

Either the crowd on the unfortunate steamer J. S., which burned on the Mississippi a few days ago, was overestimated in the press dispatches, or the crowd on the steamer Lurline, which runs out of this port, and about twenty feet shorter than our steamer Balley Gatzert. The Gatzert on a special excursion permit is allowed to carry 400 passengers, and in emergencies, the Lurline may be allowed to carry 400; but either boat would be crowded with such a number on board. Yet the comparatively small J. S. is reported to have had 1500 on board. The Lurline, which is 100 feet long, carrying about three or four times as many passengers as should have been permitted aboard, the disaster might well be termed a fortunate one.

A tenth scheme for county division has appeared for legislative enactment in the measure which has been introduced in Washington State to Multnomah. These county questions are proper subjects for legislative attention, where they can be studied on their merits and be amended and adjusted to suit local needs. The great interest with initiative measures is that each and all of them emanate from a special interest. No element should ever be allowed to frame laws of regulation in the name of the people. Yet that is what they undertake to do when they refuse to take their bills before the Legislature and insist on enacting them by the "direct" method. Lawmaking is one of the most important functions of government, and experience have proved the superiority of legislation by delegates instead of by the mass. Delegated, representative government, is the most triumphant lesson of history.

The United States of America may be a little slow on the merchant marine, but its ability to build and sail yachts a little better and a little faster than any other nation on earth is still very much in evidence. The American yachtsman recently won the Pacific jubilee prize at Kiel Sunday, defeating the German yacht Germania by nearly two minutes. Whether out for sport or business, American seamen and yachtsmen have always succeeded in making their way westward by land, large or small, than any of their competitors. Some of their prestige is due to the cunning of the builders, but much of the credit should go to the skillful crews which handle the vessel.

It is true that the Pacific since the American ships, except for a few stragglers, vanished from the ocean, but the records made by the old clipper ships half a century ago in nearly all the world's trade routes have never been beaten.

The Oriental liner Hercules, which arrived Saturday, brought, with other cargo, 2,500,000 grain bags from Calcutta. At present quotations, the value of these bags is more than \$125,000,000. The grain crop of the Pacific Northwest comes up to expectations. It will require nearly \$1,000,000 worth of bags to handle it. This is a heavy expense on the wheatgrower, which probably will be met by the Pacific Canal is completed, and the wheat will be shipped by steamers which will shorten the passage between the Coast and Europe to less than half the time now required. Incidentally a saving of about \$200,000 to a year might be effected if these bags were brought in free of duty.

The increased cost of living is again in evidence in the figures showing the imports of precious stones for the fiscal year just drawn. The total value during the twelve months there was brought into the country \$45,000,000 worth of these luxuries, of which 85 per cent were diamonds. The figures show that more than \$38,000,000 worth of diamonds were imported throughout the year, which hardly bears out the Eastern reports of a tightening money market.

When the mines of Nevada are exhausted the state will still be useful. Most of the water in the streams of Nevada, even if the few inhabitants there should move away. It can be used as a sort of social cesspool—a place to do deeds and show shows which all respectable communities are ashamed of.

A farmer who resists the official inspection of his dairy advertises his business in an undesirable manner. By plain language he says, "My habits are so filthy to bear the light. The milk which I send to market is too foul for human use." Better let the inspector look around a little and then clean up.

Low water is making navigation difficult on the Snake below Riparia. This occurs in June, too. By and by, when most of the water in the streams is taken for irrigation, it may become necessary to windgam the rivers to let fish go through.

It is estimated that in the fiscal year just closing this country has imported about \$9,900,000 worth of precious stones of the value of \$45,000,000. It is comforting to know this much money is not wasted.

Charles Edward Russell as Socialist candidate for Governor of New York means something serious—just a few more magazine articles.

The rapickers—beg pardon, Clip Sorters' Union, of New York—is on the strike for more pay. It is up to the boss to raise the dust.

To travel by special train of seven cars most cost Banker Schiff a few thousands a day besides tips for his porters.

WAS PARTISANSHIP EVER SHOWN?

Then Why Do Democrats Insist on a Non-Partisan Supreme Bench? FORTLAND, June 27.—(To the Editor.)—The proposal to provide for a "non-partisan" Supreme Court arises, one would suppose, from a condition which calls for the reform of some abuse that has resulted from a partisan bench, yet it must have been observed that such a suggestion has been mentioned by the promoters of the scheme where partisan bias has entered into any Supreme Court decision during the past quarter of a century in this state.

We have had several Democratic judges who have been charged with their decisions were in any sense tainted with political prejudices or beliefs. Judge Thayer was a pronounced Democratic partisan, but his decisions were as free from partisan taint as Brother U'Ren himself could wish in the moments of his greatest conscientious periodicity. The same may be said of Judge Strahan.

Moreover, this can be truthfully asserted of the splendid array of Republican judges who have graced the Supreme Court bench in this state as far back as we have had Republican judges. Who will say that Judge Frank Moore had any influence in the judicial actions by the fact that he is a partisan Republican? Or who will blame a judge made a similar accusation as Judge Cain or McBride? Or as to Judges Bean or Wolferton during their extended and honorable service on the state and federal bench? Nobbody. Judge Bean has indicated that their decisions have been otherwise than entirely free from any color of party.

Usually, indeed always, before the advocates of a proposed "reform" in prevailing conditions have at least pretended to have been assembled to an abuse has been inflicted on the public, as a reason for the innovation; but here is a bald proposition to do a certain amount of good, without any claim that a condition exists that needs any reform whatever. With all the high-sounding phrases which have been assembled to justify this attempt to elect a couple of ambitious Democratic brothers to the Supreme Court of the state, it is noticeable that no case has been made where any Republican judge has ever rendered a Republican decision.

Indeed with political conditions as they are at present, with Aldrichism, Cannonism, Cumminsism and Lafoletteism in a regular Jeffrey-Johnson vein, all in the name of the Republican party, and Chamberlains voting for the highest schedules in the new tariff law which the Portland Democrat will support, and with some degree of justice, the Republican judge who could write a decision that was without question in its favor would be a high degree of discriminating intellectuality that would of itself mark him as the one man in the state who would not be swayed by the party spirit.

This effort to "reform" the Supreme Court of the state as to its implied political partisanship in the discharge of its duties is especially amusing when there is so little difference between the two leading parties that nearly half the Democrats of the state register as party those who do not register as Republicans, is an undignified reproach upon that distinguished body of jurists—being an assumption, rather a charge, that actions have been so glaringly intimated by its partisan bias that justice is being denied to the citizens of the state made to suffer in their personal or property rights.

This proposition radically to change a system which has been in operation for a half century, without a single instance where it has wronged in the slightest degree any citizen, is an absurd and needless reform and reformers. Indeed, it is so needless, it is this respect that its only purpose seems to be to give the Democratic party a precedent in the case of the bench of the state, in which case it becomes a purely partisan movement for a plain partisan purpose—doesn't it?

A Missourian's Will in Verse. Kansas City Star. Joseph J. Cassidy, a Jasper County farmer, died recently and left a will in rhyme and the other in prose. The document in verse is void because it was made in 1901. The rhyme will was made in 1907 and was signed by J. E. Slickney, of Carthage, and Murray Elliott, of Alba. It reads as follows: I, Joseph Cassidy, being sound of mind and memory, do hereby publish my intent, And all my just debts first be paid, And all my personal and real estate, And all my personal and real estate, As long as she, my wife, shall live, I do devise and bequeath her to my adopted daughter, Marie J. Cassidy, and give in fee. The southwest quarter of section seven, township one north, range one east, T. 1 N., R. 1 E., I do bequeath to Marie J. Cassidy, and give in fee. For my last will executor.

Girl Outdooing Abernathy's Ride. New York Press. A Cossack girl named Kudashoff, is attempting a much longer ride than the Abernathy boy accomplished. She has set her foot on more than 1000 miles, but she is a gray Mongolian pony, a type of animal considered unusually hardy. Though she is only more than 10 years old, the girl has no companion except a purple St. Bernard dog, and when she is out on her long journey to camp she takes the dog with her. The lucky horsewoman is armed with a hunting knife and a revolver. She says she enjoys the ride as much as she does that she has no fear whatever.

Chicago Deadbeats Physicans. New York Press. Twenty-five percent of Chicago people systematically and thoroughly deadbeat the doctors every year, for only 1 per cent receive any other kind of charity. Doctors in Chicago are beaten right out of their own pockets, for one out of every 20, or nearly 5 per cent, of the people who are injured or sick to hospitals to receive free treatment.

St. Peter's, at Rome, Biggest Church. Kansas City Journal. St. Peter's, at Rome, reared centuries before the age of steam and electricity began. It is the biggest of churches, the most colossal of all places of worship. We boast of stadiums which can seat 80,000 spectators of modern sports and forget how much more imposing and immense the Romans made sit and 15,000 more dead standing room.

State Record for Large Families. Washington, D. C. Dispatch. Census enumerators say that Litter Coal, Kansas, holds the state record for large families. Mrs. Abraham O'Neil, 84 years old, is the mother of 15 children, all living. Mrs. Laura Rundles, 44 years old, has 22 children, 11 living, two are dead. Mrs. Maggie Howard has been married 19 years and is the mother of 17 children, all living.

Ages of Different Trees. Pathfinder. The pine reaches a maximum age of 70 years; the aliver, fir, 425; the larch, 275; the birch, 245; the aspen, 200; the birch, 200; the ash, 120; the elder, 145; and the elm, 130.

NO MARCH UNDER STARS AND BARS

Remarks by a Man Whose Sympathies are With the South. GRANTS PASS, Ore., June 26.—(To the Editor.)—"Strained Magnanimity," an editorial in The Oregonian, is forceful and correct in most respects. The Grand Army Post of Springfield, Mass., wanted as part of their Fourth of July celebration a winning card, hence their invitation to the most respected farmer in the county, to come in their faded gray and bring their old battleflags. You like this suggestion, and your commercial age; every the Fourth of July celebration has descended into a money-making scheme with gain as the primary object, and the South was the beneficiary.

It is permissible for the ex-Confederate soldiers to wear their gray uniform on parade at a Fourth of July celebration, but it is impossible for them to march under the Stars and Bars. My father was a Confederate soldier, but he put aside the Confederate flag when it was good. Appomattox. His son, who writes these lines, has had his share of military service under the Stars and Bars, but he never thought of the flag of the dead Confederacy as having no place in a Fourth of July celebration, neither in the home of a patriot nor in the streets of a town.

Some of us know what the South suffered during the war and after it. Some of us know the horror and infamy of the treatment meted out to the South which was subject after the war was over. We may search the pages of history in vain for more sublime efforts than was put forth by the South after the war in taking care of its crippled, sick and maimed soldiers, their widows and orphans, in rebuilding the ravaged and ruined country, in guiding and directing the negroes, just emancipated and living up to the new condition of things.

The Virginia citizens, under Lee and Illinois that of Grant in America's Hall of Fame; let the gray and blue mingle in their chosen uniform in comradeship and respect, but let each march under the Stars and Bars and mingle under the Stars and Stripes. W. N. RUGGLES.

FOR STRONG PARTY ORGANIZATION

Old Line Democrats Heartily in Favor of the Convention. OREGON CITY, Ore., June 27.—(To the Editor.)—By having a convention (and I like Ben Hayden, believe in calling things by their proper names), would a certain representative element of each party so that they can get together and discuss policies, make platforms and select candidates with the Supreme Court of the people than by having a lot of hungry office-seekers running around the country trying to get party and Chamberlains in the primary law, in principle, I also believe that if each convention would place on the primary ticket and each precinct committee instructed to circulate the entire petitions for the ticket, and let the voters know what is going on, and let the party have a certain number of workers, who charge anywhere from 5 to 10 cents a name, for the required number of names, they will get more than they will get from seeking a nomination, but rather invite competent men to come out. No self-respecting man, be he Democrat or Socialist, will ever accept a nomination or rather being, people to sign a petition. God knows he is making sacrifices enough as it is, and he is making sacrifices to get a nomination, but if he is to get a nomination, he is to get a nomination, and he is to get a nomination.

A DEMOCRAT OF THE OLD SCHOOL. "THE LAW IS COMMON SENSE." Typographical Error Does Not Nullify a Statute. Kansas City Star.

A Kansas statute defining embezzlement was printed with the word "estate" instead of "estate." It provided a punishment for any "estate, county or city" officer who should misappropriate the money entrusted to his care. A lawyer, who had drawn up the statute, was not in the statute it was not a crime in Kansas for a state officer to embezzle money from a county or city. The state reversed that ruling. It holds that the clear intent was to prohibit and penalize dishonesty by state, county and city officers, and that the carrying of the letter "e" before the word "estate" was simply an inconsequential error.

All Hall the Supreme Court of Kansas this court does not believe that the illiteracy of a typesetter or clerk should prevent the passage of a law of public utility and common sense of a great people. This court actually does not believe that the illiteracy of a typesetter should prevent the passage of a law of public utility and common sense of a great people. This court actually does not believe that the illiteracy of a typesetter should prevent the passage of a law of public utility and common sense of a great people. This court actually does not believe that the illiteracy of a typesetter should prevent the passage of a law of public utility and common sense of a great people. This court actually does not believe that the illiteracy of a typesetter should prevent the passage of a law of public utility and common sense of a great people.

How to Make Buds From Rose Petals. PORTLAND, June 27.—(To the Editor.)—I have enclosed an invitation to the Oregonian as to making buds out of rose petals, I herewith give directions: Take any rusty vessel (salt and water) and fill it with water. Take any petals (any color) with sufficient water to cover them in the rusty vessel and allow them to remain in it three days, or until the petals are black. Take this mass and run it through a food grinder or sausage machine several times, and then through a sieve. Squeeze this mass until it is about the consistency of putty, mold it, stick a large pin through it, and place in the sun for two or three days.

Make the molded mass about three times as large as you desire the finished buds, and place in a tin or box. It takes the petals of two average-size roses for each bud about the diameter of a little finger nail. A. F. MERRILL.

Penny Deposits in a German Bank. Consul-General Richard Guenther reports that the close of 1909 the Frankfurt Savings Fund had 17,400 depositors, who had standing to their credit \$2,708,000, on which 3 1/2 per cent interest was allowed. The large number of depositors is due to the fact that penny deposits are received. At many places in the city 10-penny (1/2 cent) coins are received, and these are converted into larger denominations by the bank. The number of depositors to receive and credit for such a small sum. The Frankfurt Savings Fund has 13 savings banks, loan associations for special classes (school teachers, railroad employes, etc.), and a number of other institutions, which aggregated 42,732 deposit accounts and \$6,734,000.

The Nucleus of "Pork." New York Journal. Washington has just thrown a dollar across the Potomac. The beginning of spending money on rivers," they cried. With a blanching face he realized the harm he had done.

Needs Talking To. Washington Herald. The first speech Mr. Roosevelt delivered will be to the people of Kansas. That is right. Kansas needs talking to more than any other state in the Union, perhaps.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

The bride-to-be had the air of one who was unaccustomed to the existing state of affairs. "Can't we take a wedding trip, as we planned?" she asked, plaintively.

"Not just now," said the young man, "on account of my partner's illness." "I thought it would be just fun, taking these few days' journey in the cars," she sighed.

"Well, now, see here," said the young man. "If we take the flat I looked at yesterday, it's the same as living in the parlor-car state-room, except that the scenery won't change." Youth's Companion.

Friend—Gogson, how is your aeroplane getting along? "Investor—It is complete, with the exception of one little detail. I have not yet perfected. I shall take up that next.

"What is it?" "A mere trifle that I can think out at any time. The principal feature of my invention is a safety net that will travel along with the aeroplane, and prevent fatal accidents. It will make navigating the air absolutely free from fear. It is the greatest invention of that net I have revolutionized the entire business."

"But how is the net itself to be kept free from falling to the ground in case anything happens to your aeroplane?" "That is the little detail I haven't worked out yet."—Life.

A little girl ran into the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street police station yesterday morning, handing Captain Farrell a note. "Can my papa stay home?" she asked. The note read: "Patrolman Frank Sherry, First Platoon: Just arrived—a girl." "He can stay home," said the captain.

Half an hour later another girl hurried in with another note. It read: "Patrolman Harry Berry, First Platoon, wants leave of absence for a day. A boy." Captain Farrell had scarcely granted leave to the second happy father when a third note came in with still another note from a young woman, the daughter of the First platoon. This time it was a girl that had come to the home of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and St. Ann's avenue.

Finally, still later in the day, Police-
man "Diamond" Dick Crossen further departed from the station by announcing the arrival of a 19-pound baby boy at his home at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and St. Ann's avenue. He added to his request for leave and suggested that the little fellow would surely be a "cop" some day.

"All right," said Captain Farrell, resignedly. "But remember, you men of the First platoon, this is positively the last."—New York Times.

He had run up a small bill at the village store, and he went to pay it, first asking the proprietor for change. The proprietor grumbled and complained it was too small to give a receipt for. It would do just as well, he said, and he handed over the change, drawing a diagonal pencil line across the book.

"Does that settle it?" asked the customer. "Sure." "An' you'll never be askin' for it agin'?" "Certainly not