The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Careful consideration to careful consideration c (BY MAIL)

Sunday, one year. (BY CARRIER)

Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 2 le pages, 2 cents; 20 to 40 pages, 2 cents; 3 le 50 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage cubic rate. Eastern Rustness Offices—Verree & Conk-Eastern Business Offices Verres & Conk-lin-New York, Brunswick building, Chi-cago, Stager building.

ORTLAND, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911.

NO PLACE FOR POLITICS

The intimation comes from Salem that the pending investigation of the State Insane Asylum will be conducted along political lines. That is to say one or another faction will attempt to gain some credit or achieve some political coup over its adversary in the

Naturally the people of Oregon will not care to see an institution which is supported from the public purse protected in extravagance or condemned without fust cause. Therefore some definite information and not mere generality is expected from the commit-

It ought to be possible to determine the entire question in short order if the asylum officials have prepared adequate reports. There are to be had statistics representing the actual re-sults in the leading insane hospitals the country. In most cases such reports are issued quarterly and show the per capita expense for each general classification—so much for food, medicine, clothing, fuel, light, wages in fact, a complete analysis of the running expenses.

If the general per capita cost at Salem is low, it may not mean that the institution is conducted along true es of economy. Extravagant expenditures for wages, furnishings or luxuries may be offset in the general per capita result by comparatively low expenditures for food, clothing or other necessaries for the patients. The true comparison is by classifications.

A wide divergence of opinion may exist among men not experienced in the treatment of the insane as to the virtue of this or that equipment. What may appear to one man as unnecessary luxuries may be looked upon by another as preper accessories. But the number of cures achieved at the per capita cost at Salem when compared with results in other institutions should settle that matter. Without some tangible returns of that nature higher cost at Salem in comparison with expenditures at other institutions, if found, may be chargeable to extrav-

Obviously, super-elegant furnishings in the quarters of asylum physicians could not be expected to conduce to the cure of patients in the institution, but, on the whole, the question is but little removed from any other business proposition. Justification or blame for onditions found should be a matter imost wholly of comparative figures. If extravagances have been committed the comparison will show the fact. The public and the Legislature are entitled to a report which will state the findings beyond possibility of

PROSPECTIVE GROWTH OF OREGON.

President Hill, of the Great Northern Rallway, in an interview in this city Saturday, stated that with proper publicity methods Oregon can become the home of 1,500,000 additional people within the next ten years. To show that there was nothing unreasonable in such a prediction, Mr. Hill pointed out that in the last ten years some Canadian provinces, less favored by nature than Oregon, have advanced in population 700 and 800 per cent. Reasoning on much the same lines as Mr. Hill, but using different comparisons, Dr. Schafer, head of the history department of the University of Oregon, predicts a growth so rapid "as to put us near the 1,500,000 mark by Dr. Schafer has just made an extended trip through the East and Middle West, and his deductions are

'We find," said he, "that Ohio more than doubled her population between 1810 and 1820, and nearly doubled again Between 1820 and 1830; Indiana more than doubled in the '30s and fully doubled once more in the '40s; that Illinearly doubled in the '40s; that Iowa more than trebled in the 50s, and more than doubled again in '60s: that Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas all had their decades of especially rapid growth."

The states mentioned are all good states and in their time provided excellent opportunities for the newcomers. It is a fact, however, that none those states, when doubling and trebling in population at a period in their history comparing with the coming decade in Oregon, had as much to offer the newcomer as is offered him has plenty of land which will produce larger crops than any ever taken from land situated in the colder re-gions of the Middle West. From dairying in this country the profits are beyond the belief of the dairyman who has followed his calling where severe Winters make feeding necessary six mouths in the year. In fruit, Oregon has become world-famous. We have the greatest forests of standing timber that can be found anywhere, and in every branch of industrial effort there when they were doubling and trebling

their population The views of Mr. Hill regarding the future of the state are exceptionally valuable for the reason that it is in no small part due to the millions which his road and his chief competitor are spending that this coming development will be made possible. If Mr. Hill's optimistic predictions for the next decade are borne out, it is not unreasonable to expect Portland to be the largest city on the Pacific Coast in 1920. Thus far this city has secured about one out of three of the newcomers in the state. If we get only one out of four of the 1,500,000 expected by Mr. Hill, the population of the city will be carried far past the 500,000 mark in too. Milton makes a terrible jumble

[1920. We have grown to a city of of his nouns and verbs and all the more than 200,000 people with the tributary territory only slightly scratched over, and with vast regions of richness still untouched. Not much sentiment is necessary to make an op-timist out of an Oregonian who gives careful consideration to the actual

MR. AMME'S LITTLE BILL,

Representative Amme-who owes his temporary fame to his alphabetical pre-eminence, since his name led nearly all the rest on the Multnomah primary ballot-has a little bill at Salem to control telegraph, telephone and press associations. It is the ostensible purpose of Amme to force these concerns to render common service on demand to all persons and newspapers alike. But what is the real purpos this bill? Who is behind it? public interest urges it? What public need suggests it? Not any. nere private adventure of unknown ersons with unknown inspiration. is entitled to no consideration what-

The Amme measure seeks to require all newspapers receiving a press report from any press association to deliver it to any other paper or person on demand. It would affect not only the Associated Press, but the United Press, the Publishers' Press, the Hearst News Service, and every one of the innumerable news agencies which serve the newspapers with news over the telegraph or telephone wires. Besides, the Chicago Tribune Press Bureau, for example, serving any Portland newspaper, would have to send its special news or reports to any or every other newspaper. No newspaper here or in Oregon could get exclusive service of any kind from any source; and exclusive service-its own individual and special reports of events occurrences of moment-is above all else desired by newspapers.

But, of course, this measure is mainly and primarily aimed at general news organizations like the Assoclated Press, or the United Press, though by its terms it would include all the special bureaus. What of the Associated Press? It is not a common carrier, for it has no privileges of any kind from the public, asks nothing, gets nothing, expects nothing. It operates no telegraph lines. It gets from the telegraph companies concessions. It pays the established rates or tolls as all other associations or newspapers pay. It is not a monopoly, for it excludes, and seeks to exclude, no newspaper or other association from purchase of the same service, on the same terms and under the same conditions from the graph companies. Nor does the Associated Press sell news. It is an association or organization that exchanges and distributes news among its mem-bers. That is all. It makes no money. It declares no dividends. It has no capital stock. Its members in common pay what the service costs.

Furthermore, there is and can be no monopoly of news, or the control of news sources or agencies. The Associated Press makes its own reports of events, and distributes them to its papers. Other associations or special agencies do the same thing. How, then, can the Associated

Press respond to any and every demand that somebody or some concern be "taken in"? As well say that the private reports Dun & Co. receive over the wires or through the mails for their own patrons be distributed to all alike. Or that the telegraph companies give to any one on demand copies of any telegram coming over their wires. Or that a traveler, or company of travelers, chartering a special train or car to go across the continent must take along some other traveler, or company of travelers, because he thus becomes common carrier. He is a traveler

patron of the railroad, which is the common carrier. So the Associated Press is the patron of telegraph companies, which are common carriers. It is nothing else.

The Amme bill is, of course, absurd It has not the slightest merit or validity. It cannot be enforced, for there is no way to do it. It ought not to be enforced, if it could be, since it proposes a sheer physical intrusion into a volunteer association of newspapers, and says that no newspaper has the right to its own. It would violently take away from the newspaper the fruits of its own enterprise, initiative, skill, intelligence and energy. It would impose conditions as to newspaper service that would be intolerable and impossible in any business. It is, of course, not to be believed that the Legislature will pass such a bill.

A SPLIT INFINITIVE.

There are some troubled souls who look with apprehension upon the infinitive which intruded itself into Governor Woodrow Wilson's inaugural address. It is sufficiently awful for any man to write "to effectually prevent" something or other, but when an ex-college president commits the enormity we may well gasp. This is the sentiment of a man who earnestly discusses the lapse in the Kanlearned newspaper takes a position mewhat different. He admits that some split infinitives are objectionable: "When they are awkward they ought not to be used," he says. But when they are not awkward not use them as much as your indo-

lent soul desires. This is carrying pragmatism to an extreme which many will think dan-"As long as split infinitives gerous. work well they are all right." This is the perilous doctrine of the Kansas City Star. According to that, our language is nothing more than a medium for communicating thought from one person to another. There is nothing sacred about it. Its ancient forms and mossy usages deserve no reverence. The mob is at liberty to make and unmake grammar as it

pleases. Appalling as this view of the sub-ject appears, there is still some ground are opportunities and openings far for it in fact. The unpleasant truth more plentiful or advantageous than is that the English language has no those in the Middle Western States grammar. What masquerades in the schools as English grammar is nothing better than a pale shadow of Latin grammar hashed up for the conventence of schoolmasters and the tribuurably free from declensions and other rubbish our tongue permits the greatest freedom of arrangement. The only important thing to keep in mind is clarity of expression. As long as his meaning is evident the writer may snap his fingers at criticism. Custom usually puts the object after the verb, but it may precede. In Tennyson' beautiful line, "Home they brougher warrior dead," everything "Home they brought turned topsy-turvy, but it is English for all that and pretty fine English

rest of the parts of speech, but no attentive reader is in doubt about his meaning usually. Milton does not split any infinitives, however, nor does Tennyson, nor Shakespeare. Few writers ever took greater liberties with language than did the bard of Avon, but he respects the marriage of "to" with the verb. What the usage of centuries has joined he does not venture to put asunder. Milton falls into tautology, he hides his adverbs at im-

measurable distances from their predicates, he elides all but the bones of his sentences here and there, but e never splits his infinitives. We doubt whether Governor Wood-Wilson will let his split remain

when he comes to revise his address. There is more than one sign that it was written in haste.

NO PEACE WITHOUT BEYAN. There will be no "fourth battle" for William Jennings Bryan. At this is the promise now. "Fate generally has decreed," said his so-called personal representative, Theodore Bell, of California, at the Jackson feast in Baltimore, "that Mr. Bryan shall not be nominated a fourth time and that he shall never be elected President of the United States."

Thus, after bearing the heat and burden of the day of the Democratic party during three battles, the Peeress One is to be spared the honor of filling the Presidency, and some apos tate brother, like Woodrow Wilson or Harmon, received back into the bosom of the party, is to be the ruler in the

Mr. Bryan never knew before to quit a lost cause, a closed incident or a finished chapter. Not so very long ago he dragged the ghost of free silver from the tomb and affrighted his

party terribly. The brethren who dodged the oldtime isms or left the party to its fate are now exalted. This is indeed a cruel world. But none of the comeback statesmen is yet elected. Broth-er Parker did not win, and be it renembered the Peerless One stayed away when Parker ran. And he may stay away when the next one runs. Bryan is "out," but his spokesman

erves notice that no Democrat shall be elected who ignores him. This, too, is "fate." Bryan will not rule, but no Democrat shall rule without This is the same old brotherly love talk that has troubled the party in battles past. No peace without Bryan. The outlook is ominous.

ACCUBATE GRAIN STATISTICS.

The Farmers' Co-Operative and Edcational Union at its tri-state meeting at Walla Walla next Friday and inturday will endeavor to formulate a plan for securing accurate data on the grain crops of the three states. is proposed, if possible, to compel the owners of threshing machines to make accurate returns showing the exact amounts threshed. If a system of this kind could be put into effect throughout the United States, it would materially reduce the element of speculation in the grain trade. The Government's figures on yields are notoriously unreliable as a rule, and in the absence of any other official means of determining the extent of the crop the grain trade and the farmers obliged to accept them for what they

are worth. The dependence placed in Government figures a few years ago cost the American farmers many millions be fore Wheat King Patten demonstrated beyond all doubt that the private statistics he had collected in every state were accurate and that the Government figures were inaccurate. Patten, in possession of the facts regarding the size of the crop, began buying early, but did not succeed in checking he export movement until this counels more than could be spared. result was that prices soured above \$1.50 per bushel after the farmers had disposed of most of their crops.

With farmers and dealers both in session of exact knowledge regarding the size of the crop, much of the uncertainty regarding future prices would be removed. The plan suggested is a good one, for no farmer would pay for threshing any more wheat than he produced and the thresherman would insist on payment for every bushel threshed.

A KIND SUGGESTION.

The current number of the Medical Record contains an article by Dr. I. I. Nascher, of New York, which distender sensibilities of the aged. He gives to this new balm not a new name, nor does he claim for it the distinction of a new discovery. The prescription is written in the single word, 'Flattery.'

Dr. Nascher is clearly a student of human nature, as well as of anatomy and materia medica. In his opinion, derived from this source, old age is a nental rather than a physical discomfiture, and he lays special stress upon the mental attitude that is the basis of the complaint. Taking this stand, he warns those who are advancing in years to maintain pride in their personal appearance, stop worrying, stand erect and look the world squarely in the face. To the relations and friends of the aged he gives the advice (sadly needed in many cases) to do all they can to impress upon the minds of old people the belief that they look young and should be happy and contented with the favors that the years have bestowed in wisdom, experience and op-

portunity. "Flatter an old fellow upon his youthful appearance and activity," says Dr. Nascher, "and you arouse in him a sense of pride in his appearance He will try to appear young, and by sitting up or standing erect, to show that he is not as old in feeling as he

is in years."

In proof of the dominion of mind over matter in the realm of age the case is cited of the old soldier who, tottering along in the ranks on Memorial day, braces up as he passes the re-viewing stand and with head erect, shoulders back and chest thrown out, his step becomes firmer, his knees limber and he raises his hand in saluting with a quick and graceful motion that belittles the decrepit appearance

of a few minutes before. Most of us have witnessed the change that comes over an aged Romeo when he goes courting. Whereas, when going abroad a few months before with his aged wife he leaned heavily on his cane, he now walks briskly into church without its assistance and, remarried, walks out. Perhaps the same evening he dances with his bride and in the exuberance

of returned youth—a purely mental state—lifts her bodily off the floor. Dr. Nascher cites the case of a worthy couple, aged respectively 74 and 70, who danced at their golden

wedding, being incited thereto by the omments of their friends upon their youthful appearance after fifty years of wedded life. The aged couple, he says, took a new lease of life, he resuming his former vocation of locksmith and she her household duties although before the celebration of their wedding day and the elixir of flattery that it dispensed, they had been content to sit by the fire waiting solemnly for the end to come.

How cheerful is this attitude toward age and the aged thus presented by Dr. Nascher by contrast with that of Dr. Osler! How cheerful, even by comparison with that of Longfellow gentlest of men-who declares wist-fully, but with a sense of deep conviction, that-

Whatever poet, orator or sage May say of it, old age is still old age. While deep within their conscious-ness the aged must accept the poet's estimaté as true, they rise in stubborn revolt against that of the pessimistic physician who suggested chloroform at sixty as the proper solution of the age problem, and take new courage from the cheerful doctrine of Dr. Nascher that age is a thing of mental attitude toward life and time, rather than a reality of waning powers. Per-haps after all, Ella Wheeler Wilcox has struck the true chord in the symphony of life when, confronting Time, she gally sings:

He cannot take my three great jewels From the crown of life—love, sympathy and

But glowers by me plucking at his heard And dragging as he goes a useless scythe. Over and above all, the common experience and observation of life in-dorse the opinion that often the signs of senility, which develop at the age of 60 and even earlier, are due to psychic causes, and that everything can be done ought to be done to promote cheerfulness in the aged if they would maintain their health and vig-In this view the balm of flattery judiciously applied may be counted upon as a valuable auxiliary in fighting the encroachment of age and in rising above the hopeless attitude that is so apt to fall upon the evening of life.

The old year went out with recordbreaking bank clearings, building permits and postal receipts. Some of the figures were so great that fears were expressed that the closing spurt might be followed by a less favorable show-ing this year. Fortunately, the fears are proving unfounded, for with the first month of the new year practically ended, a healthy gain is shown over the corresponding month of 1910 in both bank clearings and building permits. An equally good showing is probable in postal receipts and real estate transfers. Portland has tained a commercial momentum which will not soon be checked.

The Walla Walla fruitgrowers, after investigating the matter and comparing prices, have rejected the proposed change from boxes to barrels for packing the low grades of apples. Barrels may be all right for the kind of apples produced in the East, but the handy-sized box in which Western apples have become famous has so many points of superiority that it will never be supplanted by the big barrels in which Eastern apples are marketed.

Every few years New York is threatened with a shortage of water. That is where the big city misses a neighborly mountain. The scheme of creation did not contemplate a gregarlous people. Science may come to the rescue some 'twentieth-century day with a project to "shock" the salt out of ocean water by means of electricity developed from wave power The earth is young yet.

Sherlock Holmes was a great detective; so is William J. Burns, and our own Archie Leonard has solved a few mysteries by "deduction," but it would require collaboration on the part of a trie of this kind, and then considerable guessing, to determine why that drunken logger was carrying polecat around town in a gunny sack Saturday evening.

The Chamber of Commerce at Kingston, Jamaica, has put in a claim for a 1915 exposition to be held at Kingston, coincident with the opening of the Panama Canal. New Orleans is thus provided with a competitor in her class and can now direct those unkind remarks about earthquakes to more appropriate locality than the California metropolis.

Nat Goodwin denies the jurisdiction of New York courts in his divorce case, on the ground that he and Mrs. Nat are residents of California. Other considerations out of the way, it is quite appropriate that the muchly married Nat should be a resident of the orange-blossom state.

The Naval appropriation bill calls for two super-dreadnoughts at approximately \$12,000,000 each. By and by the Atlantic may be so congested with battleships that some of them may of necessity be sent to the

Being a bishop has been described as a "clane, aisy job," and it seems to be profitable also, for Bishop Grant, of the African Methodist Church, has left an estate of \$100,000.

They are herding cows with airships down in Texas. When they get to roping steers and branding them in midair they will have a new "roundup" feature.

An 18-year-old young woman is pretty well advanced in years to be subjected to corporal punishment in the Centralia Training School.

Pole about a mile and Dr. Cook renews his fakery. In most cases a miss is as good as a mile. It may soften the blow to know that Lord Decies, the "British" officer who is to marry Miss Vivian Gould, is an

Commander Peary missed the North

The best corner on earth: Any street corner downtown in Portland and owned by yourself. Watch the value grow over night.

Oscar Hammerstein's wife would leave him. The great impresario is too busy with business for domesticity.

There is official denial of domestic infelicity in the Spanish royal family. Depend upon Queen Vic for that.

The rockpile is no place of abode or a man of delicate sensibilities. for a man of delicate sensibiliti Neither is it a place hard to avoid.

Properties Destroyed Without Advan-

tage to Public, Is Charged. GRANTS PASS, Or., Jan. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-I read with interest the timely communication of "Investigator,"

in The Oregonian January 26.

By all means let us have more on this ill-timed and ill-advised legislation that has robbed a large number of our industrious and law-abiding citizens of their means of livelihood Let us put it down at the outset that

the taking of salmon, by means of nets or other legal devices; for commercial purposes, from the waters of any stream flowing into the Pacific Ocean, from California to the northern limits of Alaska, always has been and is now just as legitimate a business as makjust as legitimate a business as maxing brick, sawing lumber, or any other
of the thousand and one ways that men
have of making a living.
Why, then, should the voters of Oregon deny this right to the people in a
limited section, along the Rogue River?
Simply because they ware either mix-

Simply because they were either mis-led, or not led at all, but voted "yes" on a proposition concerning the merits which they were entirely ignorant, This measure should have been "thrown into the discard" along with all the

county division schemes. It should interest the voters of Ore-gon to know how this measure origi-nated. If I am correctly informed, it seems that a time ago some gentlemen from a neighboring village went fish-ing in the Rogue River, and, not being very good fishermen, or, being luck," they caught no fish, and luck," they caught no fish, and at once raised the hue and cry that there were no fish in the Rogue River, and said

that the rascals down at Grants Pass had seined them all out. The rest was easy. With no more foundation in fact than this, petitions were circulated to bring the matter of closing the Rogue River to a vote of the people of the whole state. Charges were made that the fishermen used nets with smaller mesh than the law allowed, a statement easily refuted by ne who cared to ascertain the Instead of this being true, the Wardens themselves have comany one plimented the fishermen on their rigid mpliance with the law in all re-

This measure was carried by a majority of 16,315 votes. It is interesting to observe where these votes came from. We find that 12,824, or more than 75 per cent of them, came from the north-ern tier of counties, or those counties bordering along the Columbia River. Is there any significance in this fact? That district is justly proud of her sal-mon fishing and canning industry. Should they be permitted selfishly to vote another district, lying within the borders of the state, out of the same line of business that they themselves

Where did the other 3491 votes come from? We find that Jackson County supplied 2607, or more than 75 per cent of these, leaving only 884 votes to ome from all the rest of the state. Many votes were cast for the measure on the general theory that it was wise rotect the fish, without knowing the passage of this act would renprotect the fish. der valueless property representing thousands of dollars invested in a perfectly legitimate business, destroy a one sweep the work of years, beside taking the bread and butter from the ths of industrious and hard-work-men. And all this without one pensating advantage to the people ing men.

at large.

The passage of this law was a gross outrage on the citizens of Josephine and Curry Counties, and should by all means be righted by the present Legis-lature enacting a law restoring commercial fishing, under proper legal re-straint, in the waters of Rogue River and tributaries, from its mouth to Grants Pass.

Convict Labor on Ronds.

OAK GROVE, Or., Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.)—The bill now before the Legislature proposing to employ convicts in the construction of public highways should be promptly defeated. Wherever employed outside of the penitentiary there would be added expense fitting up suitable quarters for them and also ex-tra expense for the increase of guards about "the dear old doctor; he's got 'em can remember, that simplest and sweet-all beat a mile." ters; but the increased expense least objection to the proposed legisla-tion. It would be an outrage on any civilized community to have the convicts their characteristic garb employed in in their characteristic gars employed in the community where they would be ob-jects of curiosity to be gazed at by every passerby. The influence of such a gang in any locality can be nothing but pernicious. A convict camp would but pernicious. A convict camp would be almost constantly thronged by visi-tors unless prohibited by stringent laws.

The convicts are from all parts of th state, and there is scarcely a community where they could be employed but that some of them would have there friends or relatives or both. The tendency would be toward humiliation of the convict and his relatives.

and his relatives.

Another objection to the proposed bill is the public transportation of these convicts from one part of the state to another. They of necessity would be manacled and under guard, Any such parading would be detrimental to the prisoner and harmful to the public. Give to these unfortunates employment but let it be in some secluded place away from the public eye. C. A. LEWIS.

Japanese Woman a Deutist in London. New York Herald.

New York Herald.
London has a Japanese woman dentist who, after hanging out her shingle, is doing a thriving business. When a visitor called upon her the other day, with true Oriental courtesy and perhaps a diplomatic knowledge of an Englishman's ruling passion, she offered him some "honorable tea."

"Why have you come here?" she was

asked.

"To pull the teeth of England," she replied. "But I pull only very bad teeth. I cure teeth and I never cause pain. Europe is clever here," and the dainty little lady tapped her head; "the Japanese is clever here," displaying a small, well-shaped, strong hand. "The Englishmen are strong and produce pain, but the Japanese woman is clever and there is no pain." Then she offered more tea and a cigarette.

Seaports and Ports of Entry. PORTLAND, Jan. 28.—(To the Editor.) -Will you be kind enough to tell me through the columns of The Oregonian through the columns of The Oregonian just what is meant by the term "seaport?" For instance, is Norfolk, Va., which is located a dozen miles up a river, a seaport; and are New Haven, Conn., Mobile, Ala., New Orleans and Seattle seaports, though the last two are many miles from the sea? If New Orleans is a seaport, why not Portland, Or.? Atlases speak of "ports of entry." Is this synonomous with "seaport?"

L. S. ROGERS.

A seaport is any harbor or town accessible to sea-going vessels. A port of entry is a point where foreign goods may be received for import. In this term the word "port" is not used in a mantical sense. The United States has ports of entry far inland along the Canadian and Marican borders.

Pity the Poor Smoker,

Pity the Poor Smoker.

From the London Chronicle.

There is nothing like getting a clear opinion. As this from the Lancet for smokers: "Smoking... is to be deprecated because the pungency of the pyroligneous products contained in to-hacco smoke renders the buccal mucosa insensitive to alimentary stimulation—in fact, their effect is to dull or abolish the olfacto-gustatory reflex, thus depriving olfact, their electric reflex, thus depriving olfactor-gustatory reflex, thus depriving us of . . 'appetite juice.'" So now, then, pity your buccal mucosa and knock out that pipel

THAT FISH LAW FOR ROGUE RIVER REFORMATORY WORK IN PRISONS Minister Believes There Is Room for

Improvement of Methods. OREGON CITY, Or., Jan. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-In an editorial in this ing's issue of The Oregonian on editorial in this morn-Reason for Prison and the Gallows,' writing from Ashland, which appeared statement is made: "Reform of the evil-doer, while of course desirable, is not important in the large view, nor is it the first aim of law or justice." In the same editorial it is stated that men are hanged or imprisoned primarily for the protec-tion of society.

It occurs to me that just because pris-

one and courts are primarily for the pro-tection of society the matter of reformative methods, and not merely retributive methods of dealing with prisoners is a vitally important matter. If all men who committed crimes against society were sent to prison for life the method of dealing with criminals in the prisons would not be so important from the standpoint of the protection of society. but since they are sentenced for varying terms and at the expiration of those terms are released again to mingle with their fellow men, it becomes a matter of grave concern to society what the efect of their prison life has been up

their character.

Under the ordinary jall and penitentiary system they come out more skilled in the arts of preying upon society and more desperate in their methods of attack upon the social order than they were before entering prison. That this is the fact is made evident by the prison records which show that fully 65 per cent of released convicts find their way again

to prison walls.
Simply from the standpoint of solfprotection, then, it becomes a matter of grave importance to society so to order the conduct of its prisons that men sent there, particularly those sent for short or indeterminate terms of years shall have an opportunity to reform, and not come out worse enemies of society, more degraded and depraved than when they

went in.
The methods employed by the Elmira Prison in New York are reformatory and as a result of the wise treatment of prisoners sent there the men are given a chance to become men again. Carefully compiled records covering the past 10 years show that not to exceed 15 per cent of the prisoners released after a term at Elmira find their way back to term at Elmira find their way back to that or other prisons. If 85 per cent of the men under the old system return to lives of crime and eventually find their way back to prisons, and only 15 or 20 per cent prove to be unreformable under the new "reformatory" methods of treat-ment, the conclusion is quite evident that society should be concerned in the reformation as well as the segregation of the criminal.

WILLIAM M. PROCTOR, Pastor First Congregational Church.

Jefferson His Final Choice Philadelphia Inquirer.

Oh, it was a great night for Democracy and a great night for possible Presi-dents! One Congressman gravely wan-dered about the big armory, hunting for Governor Harmon. When he found him

of the United States. Call on me for help at any time. I am for you to the Harmon, quite pleased, thanked the

generous fellow.

Then the Congressman, with owl-like seriousness, hunted up Champ Clark.

"Champ," he said, "it is the dearest wish of my heart to see you President of the united States. I am working for you to the limit. I was just talking to Harmon about you. He says you are wonderful."

wonderful." "I'm just a plain Democrat and citi-"I'm just a plain Democrat and chi-zen of the soil," said Champ, with that splendid modesty for which he is noted. "But you know how I appreciate your sincers encouragement."

The Congressman then wound his way

through the throng until he found Senator Bailey. "I know," he said, "that you are not a candidate for President, Senator, but I want to tell you that should you run you can count on my

Having given encouragement to all the Presidents who were present the Congressman joined a group of Woodrow Wilson enthusiasts and talked

some of his encouraging remarks, "I think you fellows ought to nominate this man Jefferson you're all talking about. I haven't studied human nature for nothing and from the way they talk I think whom the Congressman ing, and from the way they talk I think he's a comer."

German Sindents.

New York Sun.

The number of students at the German universities keeps increasing. In the year of the establishment of the German Empire it was 13,000; in this Winter semester, including all admitted to lectures, it is over 60,000, the total of immatriculated students being 54,822, of whom 218 are women. The figures for the several faculties are: Medicine, 11,240; philosophy, philology and history, 15,525; Mathfaculties are: Medicine, 11,287; phriosophy, philology and history, 15,525; Mathematics and natural science, 7914; law, 10,899; theology, Protestant, 2535; Catholic, 1760, and administration, 2544. The others are students of dentistry, pharmacy, forestry and veterinary science.

Berlin continues to lead with 9888 students of the pharmacy forestry and veterinary science. Berlin continues to lead with sess students, followed by Munich, 6965; Leipsic, 4200; Bonn, 3846; Halle, 2546; Breslau, 2454; Freiburg in Breisgau, 2246; Gottingen, 2235; Strassburg, 2957; Munster, 2947; Heidelberg, 2008; Marburg, 1981; Tubingen, 1882; Jona, 1637; Kiel, 1439; Wurzsen, 1882; Jona, 1637; Kiel, 1439; Wurzsen, 1882; Gessen, 1230; Glessen, 1249; gen, 1883; Jena, 1637; Kiel, 1439; burg, 1426; Konigsberg, 1280; Giesse Erlangen, 1011; Greifswald, 948, and Ros tock, 816.

An Emerald Poem.

Stanfield Standard Alfalfa while growing is the deepest, living green that ever beautified a land-scape. When ready to cut, an alfalfa field is a sea of fragrant purple blossoms, making the finest bee pasture and honey known. Alfalfa hay is rich green in the staff honey known. Alfalfa hay is rich green in color, sweet in taste. It is the staff of life in a barnyard. Horses work on it without grain, dairy cows give their richest milk, cattle and sheep fatten with only a little corn, even pigs eat the with only a little corn, even pigs eat the dry hay readily and can be pastured all Summer in a field. For chickens, finely ground sifalfa meal is sold at high prices in the East

as an egg-compelling nostrum. Chemical analysis shows alfalfa to contain almost exactly twice the digestible elements that a ton of the best timothy contains.

Alfalfa is so rich that it cannot be cured

except in a dry climate. In the East the
hay musts and spoils in the dampness.

The Simple Life Amid the Ice. Robert E. Peary: "The Great White Journey."

Journey."

In the morning I was generally the one to waken first, and would either start the alcohol lamp myself or call Astrup for that purpose. Our morning meal consisted of a lump of pemmican, six biscuits, two cunces of butter and two cups of tea each. As soon as this was finished everything was repacked on the sledge. I then read the odometer, aneroid and thermometer, and taking the guidon, which has waved and fluttered over the kitchen throughout our hours of rest, from its place, stepped forward and the next march was commenced. After from four to six hours menced. After from four to six hours of marching we would halt for half an hour to eat our simple lunch of pemmican and give the dogs a rest, and then, after four to six hours of traveling, half again and repeat the already descri

Its Origin.

Harper's Bazaar.

Mrs. Howard—I wonder who first said I'll eat my hat.

Miss Coward—Some woman who wanted to avoid paying duty, I fancy.

Life's Sunny Side

That every American city has customs secular to itself is a fact often referred to, but though we know New York and Philadelphia are different in the spirit their activities, few have suspected at difference was as great as is shown in a recent after-dinner story. It was a beautiful statuesque blonde who had changed her residence from New York to Philadelphia and secured a position as stenographer in the office of a staid, dignified citizen of good old Quaker descent descent.

On the morning of her first appearance she went straight to the desk of the boss. "I presume," she remarked, "that you begin the day over here the same as they do in New York?"

"Oh, yes." replied the boss, without glancing from the letter he was reading. "Well, hurry up and kiss me, then." was the startling rejoinder. "I want to get to work."—St. Louis Mirror.

At Cumberland, Md., the negro servants as a rule go to their own homes at night. The cook in the family of the Episcopalian clergyman not only this, but of late has arrived at the rectory too late to cook breakfast. Hence her mistress lately told her that each breakfast missed there would b reduction in her weekly wages. passively assented to this, but day the mistress heard the mald next door say to her: "'Pears to me you get to work mighty late." "I gets to work to work mighty late." "I gets to work when I get ready," was the reply. "How does you manage about de brekfus?"
"Ob, I pays de missus to cook de brekfus."
"Thus we have the work of the state of the st fus."-Housekeeping Magazine.

Robert S. Johnson, one of the heads of the Bureau of Fisheries at Washing-ton, said at a recent fishermen's dinner: "Of course, all fishermen exaggerate a little. That is forgiveable on their part. As a man accepts a fisherman's exaggeration, so you can judge his character. Take the case of Joe and Jake, two guides at Sunapee, where we've just succeeded in planting the Chinook salmon. A certain Philadelphian, angling for salmon in Jake's boat of the Hedgehog, said: 'Jake, a remarkable thing once happened to me here. I lost a pair of scissors out of my flybook in front of Perley Graves' and the next Summer-the Summer of '97-I caught a large catfish off Split Rock. There seemed to be something hard inside the carfish, so I opened him up. And what do you think I found? 'Well, by crinus,' Jake answered heartily. 'Td think it was your seissors you found, but for one little thing.' What little thing is that?' the angler asked. 'It's only that,' said Jake, 'there never was a catish in Lake Sunapee since the world began.' Now, that, I think, proves Jake's amiability. The next year, Jake being ill, the Philadelphia angler fished with Joe. He told Joe, of course, the same old story about the fish off Split Rock. There seemed to be dents! One Congressman gravely wandered about the big armory, hunting for Governor Harmon. When he found him he put his hand on his shoulder and said:

"Governor, I want to see you President of the United States. Call on me for help at any time."

"Governor, I want to see you President of the United States. Call on me for Star.

Senator Depew, at the Lotus Club's recent dinner in New York in honor of the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, said, with a smile:

"M. Jusserand writes English better than an Englishman, he speaks it better than an American and he uses it better than an Irishman.

than an Irishman.
"I violate, I believe, no confidence
when I relate one of M. Jusserand's
mots. M. Jusserand, at a dinner, sat
next to a matron in the prime of life.
This matron, putting her hand to her
soft and pretty hair, said with a laugh ie too gay: I found four gray hairs in my head this morning.'
"'Madam,' said M. Jusserand, 'as long
"'Madam,' said M. Jusserand, they don't

as gray hairs can be counted, they don't count."-Washington Star. Companion for "Now I Lay Me." Leigh Mitchell Hodges in the Phila-

delphia North American. For years and years and years, farther back than any of us now allvo est of prayers, "Now I Lay Me," has been said by countless thousands of children of all ages

At mother's knee, in the loneliness of hall bedrooms, in the loneliness of lux-ury—which is often very lonely!—and in the childhood of old age it is repeated night after night, circling this world like a benediction fresh with the fragrance of such simple faith as must attend us all, if we are to journey at all joyfully.

There is something about it that

lends perpetual charm to the words and the thoughts they border on the fabric of our lives; something that links us with dear days of our youngness, and many a heart has softened at remem-brance and repetition of it. And now has come to me from That

Man Miller, past master of the art of good printing in the Indian School at Carlisle, a companion prayer for the I do not know who the author is, but

I do know that it is worthy of a place beside "Now I Lay Me," so here it is: Now I get me up to work, I pray the Lord I may not shirk: If I should die before the night, I pray the Lord my work's all right.

What Nietzsche Thought of Women.

Nietzsche, the German philosopher, has little to say of women. In h's philosophy there is to be no over-woman. "Every-thing in woman is a riddle," he says, And again, "The true man wants two different things—danger and diversion. the therefore wants a woman as the most dangerous plaything." In his Wagner book, he puts women in a strange category. "In the theater," he declares, "one becomes mob, herd, woman, Pharisee, voting animal, patron, tdiot, Wagnerian." "As yet," he says, the in Zarathustra, "women are incapable of friendship."

"In a woman's love," Nietzsche says, "there is unfairness and blindness to all she does not love. And even in woman's enlightened love there are still outbreaks and lightnings." In his Wagner essay he says: "Woman would like to believe that love can do all. It is a superstition peculiar to herself. Alas: he who knows the heart finds out how poor, helpless, pretentious and liable to error even the best, the deepest love is; how it rather destroys than saves.'

Wor en With Money Idle.

New York World. The sum of \$504,000, earned by concessions in the Woman's building at the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1838, 's still deposited in a Chicago bank. What to do with this money is one of the problems confronting the board of women managers of the exposition.

The board included representatives

from every state in the Union. Recently several women interested in charity work in Chicago started an inquiry to determine whether the fund of \$50,000, with the interest, would be available for pres-ent day charities. Then it was recalled that the agreement originally had been that this fund must be used for a Na-tional charity. There never has been a meeting of the original committee of the board of managers, and without its indorsement the fund could not be approprinted.

A Scientific Theory. From the Pittsburg Post. "Now they claim that the human body ontains sulphur."

"In what amount?"
"Oh, in varying quantities."
"Well, that may account for some girls making better matches than others."