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PORTLAND, THUBSDAY, MARCH 30, 1911.

LAWYERS AND REFORM.

It is not the hig men of the legal profession who oppose the reform of judicial procedure. It is the little ones who think they see destitution before them if the dilatory pleas, techniculities, evasions of justice and petty word worship of the courts should ever be abolished. Such personages as President Taft, Attorney-General Wickersham, Judge Amidon of the Federal Court and Senator Root are unanimously of the opinion that re medial changes are needed. Mr. E. B. Haney thinks they are not. He told the Mulinomah Bar Association that he thought the criticisms commonly made on the methods of many lawyers me courts were "unjustified unfair." Mr. Haney believes that if we abandon the idolatory of legal forms and seek mero justice, a change which, he says, "is hysterically demanded by the press," there is danger

that "the country will go to ruin."

This is frightful to contemplate but there are considerations of one sort and another which may tend to soften our apprehensions. One of those who have been most "hysterical" in urging the correction of our faulty procedure is Mr. Taft. He has declared openly that in its present condition "it is a disgrace to civilization." Since the President is not a man who expresses himself wildly or is apt to approve of anything which ferebodes National ruln, perhaps his judgment on the subject may at least partially counter-balance Mr. Haney's.

There is additional comfort to be found in the fact that England has adopted pretty nearly all the reforms which the hysterical press of the United States is clamoring for. They are applied daily in the trial of lawsuits in that country with results which are highly satisfactory. No national ruin has reared its horrid head since they were introduced. No doubt ruin has descended upon a few lawyers of mediocre ability who formerly made a living by pillaging long-suffer-ing suitors, but the subjects of King erge seem to endure the calamity

with equanimity, In England if John owes Henry a debt it is sufficient for Henry to go court and say so, The pleading need not specify how, where or when the debt was incurred. The mere statement of the fact that it is owing constitutes a cause of action and gives the court jurisdiction. In criminal cases it is sufficient if the accused apis then complete. No matter how he gets there, no matter if his name is spelled wrongly in the indictment, no matter if a dozen commas are left out, matter what informalities may have been committed, the prisoner is there for trial and the only business to which the judge will usually pay at. tention is the question of his guilt or

with this? If the accused is innocent he ought to be tried at once and discharged with a verdict which sustains his good character. If he is guilty he ot complain if he is convicted speedily. In this country very often the all-important question is not whether the prisoner is guilty, but whether every minute for dictments arrest and arraignment has been accurately performed. Our procedure has degenerated into a sort of Confucianism where ritualistic ceremonial has superseded the quest of justice.

There is nothing in the world which bles so closely as it does Chinese etiquette. The verbosities and ceremonial prestrations of our lawyers are almost precisely like the polite performances of two mandarins when they Some authorities have compared them to the matrimonial dances of certain fowls at pairing time. It is said by scholarly observers that the solemn gyrations of the great auks at that critical season remind them forcibly of the proceedings in an American lawsnit.

In spite of a few voices which depre cate all betterment, lawyers as a class are convinced of the necessity for the reform of judicial procedure. They know very well that a man who gets into court is likely never to get out again, or if he does escape it is as a brand from the burning with nothing left but his skin and bones and even those well singed. For that reason every respectable lawyer hesitates to advise a client to begin an action Endure anything short of ruin," they

say, "ruther than go to law." Now the purpose of courts is to render justice to common menfar from that purpose they must have atrayed when the best lawyers tell us justice is not to be found there! It will require more than Mr. Haney's word to combat this universal impression. The people are so convinced of that they have taken the matter of reform into their own hands. Since they must act without adequate knowledge, of course, they cannot be expected to not very wisely, but if the lawyers do not like what the people do there is an excellent way for them to obtain something better. They have only to take hold of the plow handles and drive the furrow themselves. Unless they consent they may feel perfectly certain that, whether for good or evil, the people will do it for them. It is preposterous to expect that present conditions will be endured forever.

Forty-two original entries of land in The Dalles district were made at The Dalles Monday and Tuesday, many of the entrymen being Austrians and tane who have just arrived for the purpose of securing a home. While New

valuable claims as could be picked up twenty years ago, there is still some very good land open for settlement. Most of it is so much better than the claims that are available in the Government land lotteries that the nev settlers will not have much trouble in coon getting it into shape where it will produce something more than a living. If this Nation could divert all of the Austrian and Russian immigrants to the country instead of having them intensify the struggle for existence in the congested labor centers in the

FARSON & CO.'S \$15,000.

The predicament in which Messrs. Farson & Co., bond brokers of Chirago, find themselves as a result of their little \$25,000 fiyer in a Portland bond investment invites a few reflections and observations. Farson & Co. made a bid for \$500,000 Broadway oridge bonds at 93.8 cents. They deosited a certified check for \$25,000 as a guarantee of good faith. They stipulated, however, that the legality of the bonds must be approved by their attorneys.

So far all was well. The bond brokers or the attorneys, or both, dilly dailied along for some weeks, and then came a more or less diplomatic sug-gestion from Farson & Co. that for a \$2000 fee a favorable opinion on the bonds by that high-minded and unmercenary firm of attorneys would be forthcoming, and \$500,000 transaction in bonds be duly

The city wanted very much to sell those bonds, but Mayor Simon was un-willing to enter into a negotiation with Farson & Co., or their thrifty lawyers, or anybody, that suggested collusion or savored of blackmall. In course of several further weeks of considera-tion and prograstination, the Farson attorneys reported adversely on the bonds, giving the shallow ground that their validity was doubtful, since it was proposed to sell them below part Such an opinion, in view of the past history of Portland bonds and of onds everywhere, is not worthy of respect or serious discussion peaks for itself; the motive behind it perfectly clear.

But the query naturally arises as to what would have been the opinion of the Farson attorneys if the \$2000 had had got the \$2000 and the lawyers had still reported adversely, would they have been obtaining money under false pretenses? If they had got the \$2000, did they intend to turn it over to the lawyers for a correct opinion? If the opinion is sound without \$2000, how could it have been improved or made more correct with \$2000? What is any lawyer's opinion worth that may be influenced, or en tirely changed, by the size of his fee? Do Farson & Co. employ lawyers to give them any kind of an opinion to suit any emergency? Do Farson & Co. think they have given Portland a square deal? Or did they intend to give a square deal only on condition that they got that \$2990? Is that honorable dealing? Or do they know or care anything about ethics or honor honesty, except on a \$2000 fee

TAXING OF INCOMES NOT NEAR. Uncertainty as to the final ratification by three-fourths of the states of the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution seems certain to be prolonged for several years. The amendment will not become effective until the Legislatures of thirty-five states have ratified it and only 27 have so far given their approval.

Eleven states have rejected the amendment, but this does not necessarily mean that every one of the eight states that have not yet acted must ratify the amendment in order make it effective. Congress in 1868 adopted the rule that a ratification of a constitutional amendment cannot and that a state having once rejected it may take it up subsequently and ratify it. amendment is always pending until carried.

It is probable that some of the states which have acted adversely may yet approve the amendment, but there seems to be no possibility that approval by the necessary thirty-five states will be attained this year.

The Legislatures of three states that have heretofore rejected the amendment do not meet again until 1912. These states are Louisiana, Vermont and Virginia. The Legislatures of three other states, Arkansas, Utah and West Virginia, rejected the amendment this year and their ses-sions have expired by constitutional limitation. The Legislatures of three states that have failed to act, Delaware, Tennessee and Wyoming, are over and will not convene again until 1913. In two other states, New Hamp-shire and New Jersey, there is no constitutional limit on the length of the legislative session, but both states rejected the amendment this year and could not be expected to rescind the action before the convening of another Legislature, even if the 1911 ses-

Here are eleven states that are out of the running on the question for this year. Probably the Legislatures in several of the eight remaining states which have heretofore rejected the amendment or falled to act have adjourned. Press reports have not followed the sessions in some of the Eastern states closely. Yet it would require favorable action by every one of the eight outstanding to ratify the

mendment at this time. In Connecticut and Pennsylvania. where no action has been taken, and in Massachusetts, New York Rhode Island, where previous sessions rejected the amendment, there is no constitutional limitation on the length of the legislative sessions and the Legislatures in each of the states named convened early in January. No action has been taken in Florida, where the Legislature convenes April 4, nor in Minnesota, where the present session expires by constitutional limitation on April 3.

The twenty-seven states that have ratified the amendment are: Callornia, Nevada, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky, North Dakota, Ohio, Iowa, South Da-Dakota, Ohlo, Iowa, South Da-kota, Illinois, Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, Okinhoma, Wisconsin, Michigan and Colorado.

It is a notable phase of the situation that there is little heard in argument in the states where the amendment

it is no longer possible to secure as is proposed to insert in the constitu

Article 18—The Congress shall have power of lay and collect taxes on incomes from thatever source derived, without apportion-tent among the several states and without exard to say census or enumeration.

Governor, now Justice, Hughes, obected to the phrase "from whatever He contended that ource derived." the states would be surrendering to Congress the right to tax state bonds The principal argument against the amendment in states numbering many wealthy men among their citizens now is that such states would be taxed Eastern cities, everybody in the city out of proportion to their population and country alike would be a gainer; It is also argued that the taxing of in out of proportion to their population. comes is properly a state function and that if the Government were permitted to tax incomes the states would be barred therefrom by the inhibition

against double taxation The Oregonian has frequently disussed the fallacy of the population argument and it sees no virtue in the double taxation theory. If both state and Federal Governments' attempted to impose income taxes, each would be for a different purpose. our states we now levy separate taxes on the same property for state and purposes and it is not consid-

ered double taxation. The merit of the amendment, on the thole, is such that the necessary three-fourths of the states will probably in time ratify it. But wenlth be safe from the income tax for some years to come, in any event, for even after the amendment is ratified Congress must adopt a schedule, enforcing provisions and otherwise enable the carrying out of the purpose of the amendment.

MR. CARNEGIE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Developments in the defunct Carne gle Trust Company do not place in very enviable light the eminent disburser of libraries, whose name was the magnet that attracted the savings of the small depositors. The respon-sibility of the so-called "Carnegie Trust Company," as revealed by the disclosures since the failure, was decidedly limited. The name "Carnegle" was the principal asset, without which the concern would have had but little better opportunity for doing business than that of any small bank of un-known resources. When the institu-tion closed its doors, Mr. Carnegie was puick to inform the public that he had no financial connection with it, and up to the present time he has not shown any disposition to assist it to a position where it can honorably liquidate its

And yet Mr. Carnegie from the beginning permitted the trust company to make use of his name. He was at one time induced to loan the institu-tion \$2,000,000, which was repaid. Again in 1910 he advanced \$2,100,000, but, being more crafty than the deposltors, he seems to have been very well In addition to the notes of the bank promoters, he received as se-curity stock of the Van Norden Trust ompany on which \$1,300,000 was re-\$00,000 steel bonds which he had put in at \$2,100,000, and as further proction against his possible loss of \$500,000, he was given stock in an

Ohio iron company.

There can be no question about the noral obligation assumed by the ironmaster when he permitted the company to use his name. Having thus assumed this responsibility for a consideration, he cannot, with credit to himself, evade the payment of the austrined by the people who were attracted by the magic of his

MOVING THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Portland people who love their city will read with pensive reflections the news that the Unitarian "Church of Our Father" is to be sold. Of course, the reasons are apparent. The property where the meeting-house stands has become of great value while the attendants of the church services dwell far from it in other parts of the city. Times have changed since the old building stood in the heart of the residence quarter. Commerce has invaded and conquered one street after another until now its surges break on the very walls of the building. It is time to go. Religion must strike its tents before the advancing troops of Mammon and flee to safer quarters.

From every standpoint of prudence

the contemplated move is a wise one. The sum which will be received for the property will buy ground for a better building elsewhere and probably almost pay for erecting it, while on the score of convenience the gain will

be inestimable. Still it is not pleasant to see the churches abandon one after another their old citadels. The modest presence of the Unitarian meeting house in the noisy haunts of trade has been of positive spiritual worth to the city. has stood for the ideal in the turmoil of the sordidly material. It has stood for the brotherhood of man between contending hosts who sometimes forgot that man was anything but a tool to be hammered home o an enemy to be hated. Oftentimes the melancholy old building has seemed to repeat softly Wordsworth's plaintive moan over "what man has made of man;" but again it has regained its cheerfulness, for if human brotherhood is frequently obscured God's fatherhood abides forever.

The old meeting house stands "like a good deed in a naughty world disting peace and love. Would it might stand where it is until its message has been heard by all men and obeyed. Would it might then stand as an imperishable memorial of the power of divine love to conquer passion and heal the wounds of the world.

COMPORT FOR THE SOUTHWEST. The Puget Sound newspapers have hastened to assure the people Southwestern Washington that the attitude of the Senators from Pierce and King Counties, which resulted in the defeat of the Pacific highway bill, did not reflect the sentiment of the busi-ness men of Seattle and Tacoma. Still, we have falled to observe any loud and urgent demand that there be granted the special session the desire for which was expressed by the Southwestern Washington Development As-sociation. The Southwest merely gets the assurance that the "unfaithful legislators are receiving the censure a facing the criticisms that are their due," and that "the men who blocked the road may prepare for the day of retribution.

This from the Seattle Times, there is more in the Times and Ta coma Ledger about "combinations" and opposing road plans. But per in the states where the amendment is still pending along the line of opposition expressed by Governor Hughes in his special message to the 1910 standpoint is found in the declaration of the letter-carriers will at the York Legislature. The article it by the Ledger that the "Portland Sunday off. They deserve it."

wspapers are busily engaged in an effort to stir up prejudice Puget Sound cities." The The Ledger aricle seems to have been written with he idea of comforting both the southwest and Tacoma. As to the attitude of the Portland newspapers, the statement may pass in Tacoma, alone, but promise of retributive justice for the legislators and protestations of friendliness must be cold comfort for the Southwest at a time when it is

asking material aid. We distinctly recall, too, that the principal argument advanced against the highway bill in the Senate was that it would aid Portland business interests. Because Portland might reive a reflected advantage from the general growth of the Southwest and the improvement of its means of transportation, the Southwest was to be denied better highways. The Senators professed at least to be voicing the sentiment of the business interests of the Puget Sound cities. Perhaps they were mistaken. We hope, for the benefit of Southwestern Washington, that they were. Yet it is but natural that declaration of such a should stir up prejudice in the South-west against the Puget Sound cities. The Portland newspapers did not set They have simply reported the fire. the conflagration.

Just now, if we read the signs right, what the Southwest wants is deeds, not words. This opinion must be deived from the words of the Aberdeen World, a newspaper which probably represents the largest single constituency of any newspaper in Southwestern Washington:

ern Washington:

The action of the governing committees of the Southwestern Washington Association in condemning the methods by which the Pacific hishway plan was defeated in the late Legislature and calling on the business interests of Tacoma and Seattle to get behind the project or be considered as anything but friends to the Southwest, was the most advanced action the association has as yet taken in declaring the independence of the Southwest. It was not as advanced ground as the majority of the delegates to the association desired to occupy, but it was much more advanced than anything that has gone before, and it was the best that could be done at this time. It means that in the end the Southwest will determine to its own complete axisfaction that it can espect no aid either from Seattle or Tacoma, and that it must go its own way alone, or ally itself with Portland. There is no other alternative. The ruture attitude of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest is now up to the cities of the Southwest in the matter of the Southwest states.

Portland's contention is and always will be that natural trade channels cannot be blocked by artificial means. Portland does not hope to gain all the business of Southwestern Washington that may be transacted outside the limits of that section. It has had and will continue to get its share. It attempted in the past to do its proportionate part in aiding the growth of that territory. It will undoubtedly continue to do so. Its chief effort will be to maintain friendliness toward itself and not to promote prejudice against commercial rivals.

With the near approach of another heat crop the world's markets are again, showing decided weakness. Chicago yesterday May wheat sold at the lowest point reached in three years, the close being 27 cents per bushel under the close on the same date last year. World's shipments last week were 4,000,000 bushels greater than in the same week of 1910, and quantities on passage were 7,000,000 bushels greater. From all ountries where the premier cereal is grown come reports of good crop prospects. Even at present prices the business is so attractive that it is not improbable that the world's record wheat crop of 1910 will be surpassed by that of the present year. In the Pacific Northwest, where such a large proportion of the crop is shipped out of the country, cheap wheat is not wanted, but so long as our growers must compete with those of every other wheat country on earth they must be prepared to accept the coming low prices with as good grace as possible and hope for a return of last year's high figures.

On rare occasions, Government ficials display real business intellistance, that Secretary MacVeagh is reported to be contemplating the discontinuance of revenue collection districts where revenues do not pay expenses. Included in the 10 districts where no revenue is collected is Yaquina Bay, and at Coos Bay last year's collections were \$1, with the expense of collection placed at \$267. No legit-imate protest can be made over the abolishment of collection offices that do not collect. Savings of this kind are on a pretty small scale, but per-haps, after the Government stops a few of the leaks at the spigot it may make a move on the bunghole where there are opportunities to save mil-Hone. If any private concern followed Government methods in the adminis-tration of its business, it would require unlimited capital to keep it out of bankruptcy.

The coming of Professor W. S. Thornber, of the Washington State Agricultural College, to Portland to lecture before the Y. M. C. A. Apple Culture Club is an event of more than ordinary interest to horticulturists. Professor Thornber is a recognized authortly in the Northwest, and is the author of several valuable bulletins which have been widely distributed.

The Hoyt-street restaurant which has been robbed four times lately will begin to lose confidence in the protecting power of the police pretty soon, we fear. For the sake of retaining its hold on a wavering public faith the guardians of our lives and property might do worse than to camp out near that restaurant and watch what goes on there.

The indignities to the young women at Pullman by young men students passed the bounds of ordinary hazing passed the bounds of ordinary hazing and the perpetrators deserve more than a reprimand. A few of the girls brothers might with justice be called in to administer proper punishment to the hoodlums.

New York Cor. Fainteephin Jessen, Political Politics of the Mauretania, said he was leaving the financial situation in this country very satisfactory and that for the present, at least, there was no cause for worry. With Mr. Kahn were his wife and four children. than a reprimand. A few of the girls' brothers might with justice be called the hoodlums.

Brown County to the Itch they did not recognize smallpox until fifty cases de-veloped. The average jayhawker can come up to the scratch every time.

Congress, but wool continues to grow on the Oregon sheep without a tremor of apprehension.

Another French aviator committed involuntary suicide Tuesday by drop-The letter-carriers will at last have

More to Be Preferred, Says Than Over-Refined Esthetic Writer. PORTLAND, March 28.-(To the Edi-or.)-The "City Bred" man and the painfully "Esthetic Citizen" whose nostrils are offended by the odors arising from | nances relating to the construction of chicken yards in the city, whose eyes are shocked by the sight of chickens lar character, is soon to be acted upon within the city boundaries, and whose by the Board of Appeal for this city. cars are violated by the crowing of roosters in the early morning, have not only missed their calling, evidently, but should be translated bodily, though gently, to some serener sphere where noises are not and unpleasant odors do not reak in and administer knockout drops to these who have been over-cultured and whose nerves are set on a hair-

and whose nerves are set on a hair-trigger.

The man who does not enjoy the sight of a chicken, hen, rooster or the little feathered baby, is necessarily the victim of a haif-instured education both along utility lines and in the realm of real beauty. Such an unfortunate, one might searly. Such an unfortunate, one might safely assume, is a devotee to some dos, almost any kind of a dog-a kind of animal, with all its traits of affection, which, take the race as a whole, has never yet contributed a cent toward the upkeep of the human family where its structive qualities have reached the dollar mark. The habits of a dog are extremely filthy. One can't eat a dog—at least one never wants to—and as against the expense of keeping him, he cats his head off at least once every

Why not rule horses out of the city? Don't they belong on the farm? The there are livery stables in all parts the city where the odors arising a really "flerce!" Isn't Mr. "Esthetic C really herce! Int Mr. Barbelle Citi-zen" outraged frequently as he pusses one of these? Isn't the horse an abomi-nation to be catalogued with the un-pleasant features of a refined life that offend the truly "City Bred?"

There's the automobile, whose honk, heard at all hours, day and night, carries with it the essential reminders of
immediate death. Should it be permitted
to continue its career of annoyance
among people who have chosen to reside
in a city? Frankly, I would much rather
tear the optimate care of a Paracuth. hear the optimistic crow of a Plymouth Rock at 4 o'clock in the morning, know-ing that I have the privilege of taking a new "holt" on the bedcovers for an hour or two yet, than the yelp of a speeder's horn at the noonday hour when all my faculties are at "attention" and

only man is vile.

Besides, there are no odors arising from city poultry yards. As a rule, they are well kept, and the fertilizers are are well kept, and the fortilizers are useful for vegetables and rosses—this in the interest of health and success. Another view is that since Oregon imports thousands of dozens of both eggs and chickens every year for its own consumption, and since farmers will not supply this demand, it has become an supply this demand, it has become an economic necessity that people living in cities should contribute to the problem of reducing the cost of living. They are making a great success of it, and both "City Bred" and "Esthetic Citisen"—If they ever deign to participate in the plebian performance of devouring an egg, and it should really be a fresh one—may thank their stars for that distinction that some thrifty city housewife finction that some thrifty city housewife

has been dabbling in the chicken business in her backyard.

Neither is it true that a vacant lot will yield more profit in berries or "garden truck than if devoted to the proden truck that the difference and duction of poultry. The difference is not to be menfavor of the latter is not to be menfavor of the latter day. This leads to tioned on the same day. This leads to the fact that some people are very much opposed to the raising of gardens within

opposed to the raising of gardens while city limits.

The Rose City Park Improvement League is offering a list of 40 prizes for the best exhibitions of roses, sweet peas, lawns and gardens for the coming Summer, and soveral people were found who were hostile to offering premiums for any kind of garden, taking the exthetic ground that gardens belong to the coun-But the prizes are to be given,

mevertheless.

The fact is that if all the vacant lots within the boundaries of Portland, uncertified acreage and all, were put into vegetables and cultivated in an intensive manner, the product would be sufficient to supply its entire population of over 200,000 people for six months out of 12. The same may be said of any other city west of Chicago, with the excellent soil and climate with which Portland is

It is well enough to be esthetic within reasonable bounds, but just the same a thrifty hill of potatoes makes a splendid background for a Caroline Testout, while the call of a Leghorn hen to her little brood when the early worm has been caught off-guard, is choice music in high C as compared with the screeching ficials display real business intelli-gence in their methods of handling business matters. We note, for in-torcycle as it speeds through the crowded streets, while its bobbing rider is con-sumed by an trepressible determination to reach his destination within a minute and a half, no matter how far away it

may be. So, here's to the hen, uncomplaining unpretentious, industrious and profitable, whose product each year in the United States exceeds in value the wheat output of all its farms, and to the city housewife who takes care of her. Long may she wave-both of them! AN EX-FARMER.

Employers and Employe CORVALLIS, Or., March 26 .- (To the

CORVALLIS, Or. March 26.—(10 the Editor.)—Can you please answer a few questions for me through the columns of The Oregonian and oblige?

1. Can an employer deduct damages for breakages of tools, implements, etc., from his workmen without such notification at time of employment?

2. A hires a man (B) to work for a certain wage for a given number of certain wage for a given number of hours per day. Contract says: B must give A 14 days' notice before quitting. Now B has given notice to A and then neglects his work and cuts hours, as he is sulky. Can A therefore deduct from B's wages at end of time specified on account of neglect? EMPLOYER.

If the employe is engaged in work where it is customary for the employer to furnish tools and wantonly or by extreme carelessness breaks them the employer could probably legally withhold the value of the tools from the hold the value of the tools from the employe's wages. The right of the employer to deduct from the wages of employes for loss of time is usually admitted. The conception of the employer and that of the employe often differ, however, as to what constitutes officient services. A legal action brought to recover wages withheld on the ground of poor workmanship would be of doubtful outcome. would be of doubtful outcome,

\$11,000 Fare to Europe New York Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

were his wife and four children.

It was said by the steamship company that the booking of suites on the liner for Mr. Kahn was the largest single reservation ever made for one family. The condense of the scratch every time.

The trade has its eye fearful on Congress, but wool continues to grow in the Oregon sheep without a tremor of apprehension.

Were his wife and four children.

It was said by the steamship company that the booking of suites on the liner for Mr. Kahn was the largest single reservation ever made for one family. The screen servation ever made for one family. The care is \$2000 in addition for a large number of servants, who will leave on the Caronia. These servants are to go to the London house, while on the Maure-tonia were a valet for Mr. Kahn, his wife's maid and a special stewardess, a maid for Miss Margaret and a nurse for the two boys.

Their itinerary includes, first of all, a week in London, another in Berlin, then a trip through Italy, with some time in Paris, terminating in England for the coronation. Mr. Kahn said they would return August L.

We map out a prediction Of what ought to heave in sight, with confident conviction. That calculation's right. But each day brings some reversal That gives will made plans the slipterura August L.

For next April's statesmenship,

TOAST: OREGON HENS AND OWNERS STRUCTURAL FIREPROOF ROOFING

Means of Escape Outside and Inside of Buildings Insisted On. PORTLAND, March B .- (To the Editor.)-The question of reducing the requirements of the new building ordi-

With the details of the recent disaster in New York City before us, he would be a heartless mercescary who would dere to suggest modifications permitting the use of less costly construction. If the more costly form were a reas effective safeguard against such an oc Although it does not appear from the

newspaper accounts, the building nances of New York City require buildings as that in which the fire oc-curred to be of fireproof construction, practically equal to many of the so-called fireproof skyscrapers of Portland. alled fireproof skyscrapers This will appear from the fact that the building suffered only slight structural damage by the firs. With this fact in mind, it must be evident that freproof construction, per se, is not an effective safeguard of the lives of the occupants, unless substantially all the contents and unless substantially all the contents and trim are of incombustible material, which is a desideratum at present prac-tically unattalnable in a building for

shave. So, George Cartwright, his ecretary, obtained the services of F. H. Cofall, 1995 East One Hundred and Fifth street, who also shaves John D.

on. He is nearly bald, but he asked the barber if it wasn't time for a hair-

With Canes.

New York World.

Having recovered from the advent of the harem skirt are you all ready for another shock? Well, now that every-body's right hand is raised, go back to

Thirty-fourth street, slipped away into

The Truthful Typewriter.

Polk County Itemizer.

In writing a letter by hand you may be able to throw marks around promiscuously and delude yourself and, maybe, the other fellow that you really

are punctuating correctly, but the typewriter shows up plainly just how much you really do know about it. It seems strange, but it is true, that

these fundamental principles of lan-guage seem to be taught less in this day than ever before. Not one in a thousand of the so-called stenogra-

thousand of the so-called stenographers and typewriters can write a letter for you without the most glaring
errors in some of these lines, punctuation especially, something that every
scholar out of the high school should
have at their finger ends. Yet they
can hardly be blamed, as some of the
worst letters we get in that respect
come from their instructors.

Value of Old Coins.

TROUTDALE, Or., March 27.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please answer the following question in The Oregonian: Is a United States 1-cent

gonian: Is a United States 1-cent piece, dated 1833, of any value, and where could I sell it?

their face value only what collectors are willing to pay for them. One of the largest dealers in rare coins is the

Stamp & Coin Company, of New

A SUBSCRIBER.

She went away happy.

a department store.

ckefeller. Ir. Johnson's jesting mood was still

Timely Tales of the Day

"Yes," said George L. Baker, city Coun c'iman and theatrical magnate, "actors are sensitive; all of them. The only artists more sensitive than they, I think, are musical artists. If the theatrical apartment-houses and buildings of simimanager's pathway is thorny—and it is—he can at least take heart in the thought that the impresario's is more thorny, because the musical artists with whom he deals are all what he learns to call 'temperamental.' One of the most common fanifestations of temperament is sensitiveness, which is not always un-

Then Mr. Baker told a story. It concerned a long-haired musician, who approached a policeman and, pointing to a small boy, said excitedly: "Do something to that boy. I don't care what it is, if it is only something terrible."
"What's the matter?" asked the police-

"The wretched boy asked me the time," said the musician. "I told him a quarter to three; and he said, 'At 3 o'clock get

"That's all right," was the unmoved Constable's reply, "you've still got eight

"P. S .- I'll be home on the seventh," was the windup of a letter J. C. Morrison, superintendent of the commissary department of the O.-W. R. & N., received from Mrs. Morrison, now in California, about two weeks ago.

"I've so many places to go and so many things to do that I am positively afraid I won't be able to get home by the

I won't be able to get home by the seventh," was a sentence in the letter that came a couple of days later. "Another week down here and then a few days back in dear old Frisco and This came then home again by April 7."

in the next following letter. In the next following letter.

By that time Morrison began to worry.

"What in time is this about the 'seventh'?" he wondered. He didn't dare write and ask and yet he cudgeted his brain about it day and night. He asked his friends what was going to happen on the seventh of next month but he got no satisfaction, when along came another

shall have a big surprise for you when I come home, and I can hardly keep it until the seventh." well, that did put Morrison clear off his balance and so in an outburst of con-fidence he took E. E. Lytie, who is a friend of the family, off to one side and unbesomed himself thoroughly.

"I'll get it good if I don't find out what

all this business about the 'seventh' means," he said. "Say, old man," suggested Lytle, "may-be it's your birthday and she is fixing

"Well. I'll be everlastingly busted," interrunted well, 'll be everissingly dis-busted,' interrupted the worried com-missary chief with a sigh of relief, 'lf it len't our wedding anniversary and our silver wedding at that. Say, Lytle, don't say anything about this or I never can square myself at home." Lytle promised.

"Refors I began selling sewing machines," said Norman A. Silverthorn, "I traveled for a time with a lightning-rod man. It was in the time when lightning rods were just coming into use. Not everybody knew about them, and the salesman had a good deal of talking to de to convince the skeptical that they

were of any value.

"We put up for dinner one day with a farmer who proved a hopeless case, as a customer, though he was hospitable enough, and his wife was a cook in a thousand. We had eaten and were comthousand. We had eaten and were com-plimenting the housewife on the dinner she had set for us when she remarked:
"Neither my husband nor I is one bit afraid of the lightning. Mr. er-What-is-your-name, but I don't mind telling you that both of us are mighty timid, sometimes, about the thunder. The way it does thunder hereabouts is something

"My traveling companion had been "My traveling companies and another selling goods of one kind and another long enough to have his wits about him, and he replied, instantly:
"Why not let us fit you up with a fine set of thunder rods, then, so you won't

be afraid any longer"
"'Can you do it?" said she.
"'Surely,' said he.
"The woman talked with her husband

Members of the family were with about it and we got the job. We put in lightning rods, of course, and he charged a nice little profit for the job.

"We dropped in on our way back over the route, some weeks later and found Mr. Johnson during the morning and afternoon. Little Miss Margaret Eve-lyn Mariani, his granddaughter, was brought up in the afternoon by her them both well satisfied. wanta see daddy," she chirpped,

them both well satisfied.

"I used to sit and tremble when it thundered,' said the farmer's wife to me, 'but since we got those thunder rods up I can stand right here in the door and watch the storm, and I'm not the least afraid of it." "I wanta see daddy," she chirpped, as she went into the Whitehall. "Daddy" is her pet name for her grandfather. She was disappointed for a while because the patient was resting. When he swoke she was held up to the edside and Mr. Johnson smiled at her.

With the present influx of hom with the present having a seekers into Oregon, every town is advancing its several claims to distinction, but Albany, aside from possessing attractions of the usual character, is IT IS NOW THE WALKING STICK Two New York Women Startle the City

attractions of the usus: Canada offering an inducement to new-comers that perhaps will appeal with especial force to even Portland citizens, for it is the only town in the state with an all-night electric streetcar service. all-night electric streetcar services.

For the past 20 years Albany's "Owl" service has been a feature of the town, and a convenience generally. Until two years ago its single line of rails extending from the Southern Pacific depot into the business district was traveled throughout the 24 hours of every day by a diminutive car hauled by two horses, but now electricity has released the faithful mags to fertile your seats and listen:

Two young women dressed in black velvet stepped from a drug store in Broadway, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, recently, carrying black cases with crooked handles in a most mannish manner. It was really thrilling to see them thump the sidewalk with the tips every few feet.

Mon laughed when they beheld the young women, then, getting interested, the men followed. The pursuers had become a horde before the women, at Thirty-fourth street, slipped away into

by two horses, but now electricity has relegated the faithful mags to fertile fields.

E. P. Moe is general manager, motorman and conductor of the line, which is owned by the A. Welch interests. He says the road's daily receipts throughout the year average about \$12, which out the year average about \$12, which is sufficient to pay the operating ex-

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian March 30, 1861. The mail between Portland and Sacra-mento will be carried in seven days after Monday night.

There have been seven arrivals of sea-going vessels to the Columbia River and Portland in the past week. Three were from Victoria, three from San Francisco and one from the Sandwich Islands. Six vessels cleared from the mouth of the Columbia River; three for San Francisco, two for Victoria and one for Honolulu. Five of the arrivals were steamers and two sailing vessels.

James A. McDougal received 56 out of James A. McDougai received as out of US votes in the California joint conven-tion on the list of March. There was a great number of blanks voted. The Pren-ident declared him elected United States Senator and the Governor gave him his certificate. There is a great row about

The amount of treasure and drafts, exclusive of those of the Military and Indian Departments, sent to San Francisco and New York from Portland for the months of February and March, is as follows: Treasure shipped and drafts drawn on New York, 41,62; treasure shipped and drafts drown on San Francisco

The inflamed state of the public mind in the South has given rise to many personal recontres and duels. A duel was fought in Georgia a few weeks ago in which Edwin Hart, editor of the Tallahassee Sentinel, and a gentleman named Coleman, were both killed.

Harpers Bazar.

Joshua had made the sun stand still.

"Fine, but we bet you can't make
Willie Jones do it," we cried.

Herewith he acknowledged his limi-