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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1915.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

Editor Harvey describes Theodore "God's best gift to the We would not be so harsh, but would revise it to say that the unfortunate Roosevelt campaign is making the political fortune of the

In Michigan Thursday the Republican convention broke up in a riot. is difficult to get at the right and wrong of the controversy. Probably there was not all right on the one side or all wrong on the other. Each faction was determined to rule, and each was willing to resort to physical vioce to attain its end.

The Michigan incident illustrates vividly the situation within the Repub lican party. The tension is enormous The struggle is momentous. The issue is, for the present and possibly forever, irreconcilable. The outcome is doubtful; but it will not be doubtful if better counsels and better feeling do not prevail. The Republican party is face to face with a grave crisis. is the Nation.

PREDERICK D. GRANT.

It is a notable coincidence that the death of General Frederick D. Grant occurs just about half a century after his father's forward movement against Confederacy which won the first important victories for the North in the Civil War. Frederick, who was ther a boy some 13 years old, accompanied General Grant through part of this remarkable advance. He was present at the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson. He was not on the field at Shiloh, naturally, but soon afterward he rejoined his father and saw almost the whole of that series of actions which culminated in the surrenfer of Vicksburg. Later, when Grant was promoted to the command in the Frederick accompanied him through Virginia and saw war in its most destructive aspect during the Peninsular campaign. Inured thus to a soldier's life in his boyhood, it was to be expected that he would choose the military career for his profession Everything favored his success. His father's renown smoothed many a path which for ordinary youths is be set with briars and of course the old commanders who had fought under General Grant in the Civil War were

glad to welcome his son to their He graduated from West Point in 1871, the year before his father was chosen President the second time, and served on the frontier until 1881. doubt the monotony of this service and the scant glory which it promised ardor, as the inactivity of peace had dulled his father's before him. Fredcrick retired from the Army in 1881 and did not re-enter it until 1898, when, at the outbreak of the Spanish War, he offered his services to President McKinley and went to the front Colonel of the Fourteenth New York Regiment. Soon afterward he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of volunteers. In the Philippines his military ability was so signally displayed in operations against the Insurgents that in 1901 When the regular Army was reorganized President McKinley made Frederick Grant a Brigadier-General. In the Interval of Seventeen years between 1881 and 1898 when he was in civil life he occupied a number of responsible post-President Harrison appointed him Minister to Austria-Hungary in 1889 and he performed the duties of that office for four years. Under Mayor Strong he was Police Commissioner of New York, gaining experi-

ence which proved of great use to him when he was administrator of Porto Rice after the close of the Spanish War. It will thus be seen that Frederick Grant had a varied and useful not a brilliant career. His good natural ability receives less than justice from the opinion of the world on account of inevitable comparisons with his father, but his career was such as might well satisfy any man of moderate ambition. He lived in oner and esteem all his life and his death is mourned by a country which feels that it has lost in him a loyal and dependable soldier. Frederick Grant in the later years

of his life won many commendations as well as some blame, by his determined stand on the subject of probibl tion. He differed from most mili-Since the closing of the pos canteen it is believed by nine Army officers out of ten that the morals and health of the soldiers have deteriorated, but Frederick Grant clung sturdily in the opposite belief. He had nothing good to say of the canteen and in fact favored the complete extinction of the aloon and the public sale of liquor. He not only held this opinion, but he expressed it freely and publicly took part in the prohfbitionist propaganda. To some persons this conduct was offensive, but the better sentiment of the country upheld the right of a soldier to express his views on moral

questions as openly as other citizens.

The fact that he was his father's on was in some ways a disaffvantage to Frederick Grant. The feeling that son of a great man a great man himself purhim in whatever he said and placed him in the position of always falling a little below expectation. But there were con pensations. The love of the American people for their great General President made them tolerant of Fred. erick's singularities and in some sense constituted him the ward of the Nation. The thought that he should not

His fame will mingle with the brighter fame of his father and it will not be forgotten that the splendid career of the parent was hon-orably continued in the deeds of his

The deliberate opinion of our day

oncurs in the statement that, next to Lincoln, Ulysses Simpson Grant deserves the credit of bringing the Civil War to a successful close and saving the Union from dissolution. Up to the day when he began his remarkable advance through Tennessee into the South nothing had been done to for-ward the Union cause except the enlistment and drill of troops. Paralysis seemed to have struck the hand of every commander. Defeat had fol-lowed upon defeat. McClellan in the East did nothing but drill, talk and pose. Halleck at St. Louis was submerged by a mass of details which he not systematize and master. Grant alone saw clearly what ought to be done and possesssed the resolute energy to do it. Even after the scheme of the southward advance had been proposed to Halleck by Grant he hesitated, hatched up objections and loitered. If it had been left to him to execute it never would have got beyond ink and paper. When Grant had won his first victories at Forts Henry and Donelson, Halleck joined a petty intrigue against him and would apparently have been glad to dismiss him from the Army in disgrace. Such were some of the difficulties over which that noble and invincible nature triumphed. All he asked of his country was permission to do its work and fight its battles. Fortunately Lincoln was a President who wanted above all things just such a commander as The two men understood one another from the first. Lincoln in the

THE PALSE CRY OF WOLF.

gratitude.

White House and Grant on the battle

field worked together like two irre-

sistible natural forces which by eterna

lack of harmony, and the human race

owes to their united labors a debt

which can only be paid by undying

w can know no misunderstanding or

A half-page advertisement in a local paper describes Judge Gantenbein as the candidate of "big business interests" for Congress. It is an abject and miserable attempt to prejudice many worthy people against Mr. Gantenbeln by appeal to class feeling What hig business interests? Big busi ness in its political sense is not known in Portland; blg business in its com mercial sense has by no means tained the proportions that all loyal citizens of Portland hope for.

The alternative of Judge Ganten bein is Lafferty or Clyde or Shepherd Of these Lafferty is formidable, Clydis possible and Shepherd is negligible If big business or little business ob-jects to Clyde or Lafferty, so much the more creditable to big or little business. It voices the sentiment of the responsible and reputable citizenship of Portland, without reference to class, or occupation, or politics, for efficient and worthy representation in

of big business. He is an independent and honest man with an admirable personal and public record, who will fairly and adequately promote in Congress the welfare of all his constitu-There are no strings of any kind on him. He is entirely above entangzens and he seeks no shady adventures with women.

Multnomah County needs at Washington an intelligent, forceful, industrious and respectable Congress The opportunity to get him is offered in Mr. Gantenbein.

POLITICAL PROPRETS.

Mr. Crosby Davis is a young gentleman at Corvaills who appears to be in possession of highly interesting information relative to the Presidential campaign that is wholly inaccessible to The Oregonian and to all others, evidently, except the gifted Davis. There the land war and has become hated was a mass meeting of nineteen ardent accordingly. The Nationalists natur-Roosevelt supporters at the Benton County Courthouse the other night The veracious Gazette-Times informs us, with a startling wealth of headline display, that Mr. Davis was there with the papers to show that The Oregonian was distorting and misstating the news relative to the progress of the osevelt campaign. Statistician produced figures "from Boston, New York, Kansas City, Indianapolis and the South to show that Roosevelt had more than an even break with Taft." All this interest ing display of Roosevelt figures was made before the Illinois election, or the final result in Maine. The Corvallis Republican, in its report of the great Davis expose, said:

The fact was brought out that of the 354 delegates to the National convention selected delegates to the National convention selected to date, 56 were instructed for Rossevelt, as for Taft, 36 for La Follette, 4 for Cum-mins, 9s uninstructed, 116 contested. This gives quite a different color to the delegate situation as gathered from the Oregon

The Davis presentment tallies with the remarkable figures of Mr. Dixon, the able prognosticator who is ning the Roosevelt campaign and who on April 10 telegraphed to Oregon the following soapsudsy buncombe:

Four hundred and sixty-eight delegates to the Republican National convention have been elected up to and including today. Of these, 142 are for Colonel Rosesvelt, 44 for Mr. Taft, 4 for Senator Cummins, 36 for Senator La Pollette, 94 uninstructed, including 84 from New York State, and contests are pending in cases of the remaining 148.

It seems strange that Dixon should seek to mislead the public by such outright misrepresentation or that an intelligent young man like Davis doubtless is should permit himself thus to be fooled. Dixon and Davis agree that the press associations—all of them, apparently are in a foul conspiracy to "suppress" the real news. It is too bad, of course, that an impartial and conscientious organization like the Associated Press cannot send out only such news as everyone

wants to hear; but it cannot be done

Manager Dixon seeks to cloud th facts by classing as "uninstructed" eighty-four delegates from New York. for example, and thus indicating that they are as likely to be for Roosevelt as for Taff. He is trifling with the ascertained and indisputable truth. More than eighty delegates were elected in New York for Taft on the direct issue between Taft and Roosevelt. It is in accordance with the time-hon ored precedent of the Republican party in New York that no specific struction should be imposed by the state convention; yet it is nonsense, in of the outright and deliberate anti-Roosevelt platform, to assume that the delegation may be for Rooseveit. It is for Taft of course.

The Southern delegations are for enjoy every honor and receive full recognition for all his services has always be in doubt about it? Yet the Roose-

been insufferable to the country and velt boomers are seeking to cloak the concessions, without which we could will be so more than ever since he has attitude of these numerous delegates not have built controlled and foreigned attitude of these numerous delegates in darkness by getting up "contests." in darkness by getting up "contests." The contests are settled by the Nation-1912 by Taft, as it was in 1908 by Roosevelt. What chance does young Mr. Davis suppose the contesting delegation of rump Roosevelt conventions will have before the National com-

mittee? We suggest in entire kindness to ou excited young Corvalils friend that he take The Oregonian's table of today, and his own unique estimates, and file them carefully away until after the National Republican convention. Then we request that he examine them carefully, compare them with developments, and write us for publication what he thinks of himself as a political prophet.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Portland music lovers will show the Symphony Orchestra has been doing by attending the closing concert of the year on Sunday at the Heilig Theater. The orchestra is composed of professional players who follow mu sic for a career in this city. Their ambition is to build up an organization which shall render the world's

piece so often that the public can become familiar with its beauties. This work cannot be done by visit-ing orchestras. However great their merits, they are not here long enough at any one time to do much for gen-uine musical education and their prices are necessarily beyond the means of the great public. The deevery other city, must depend on local ability and be fostered by local capital. As long as we look to other places for the gratification of our musical taste we shall hardly be able to stand in the front rank artistically. Portland should have not only a well-supported symphony orchestra, but a choral soclety too in which vocal gifts could

find expression. Since it is admitted that Portland metropolis of the Pacific Coast with a million population in a dozen years or so, we ought to be up and doing to prepare worthily for the future. money and trade center should also be an artistic and literary center. The Symphony Orchestra is a fine beginning which will lead to great results if it is properly encouraged. Good music costs money. The players it the orchestra have given their time and labor almost without remuneration this Winter, but for all that there are expenses which must be met.

Although the attendance at the cor certs has not been large, the organiza-tion has been able to keep out of debt by making all sorts of sacrifices and for next year's expenses a contribution of \$3000 has been received from generous donors. This is a meager sum compared with what similar emerprises receive in San Francisco and other cities but it is a beginning and no doubt it portends greater things to come. In making up their budgets for next year Portlanders who love their city will not forget the Symphony Orchestra.

ASQUITE'S HOME BULE BILL

Premier Asquith's home rule bill is the first of its kind which has been introduced in the British Parliament with any prospect of becoming law, but it has a stormy passage ahead and must steer clear of many rocks and hoals. It concedes everything which Irish national sentiment can reasonably ask, consistent with the unity of the empire, and contains concession to the Ulster Protestants, who profess to fear Catholic tyranny, and to the

total separation. Irish sentiment will be most disappointed at the temporary retention by the imperial government of control over the constabulary, which has been the means of combating disorder in ally itch to get their hands on this organization. The Irish will probably also make a fight for control of their own customs, for they desire as much freedom to develop their own industriës by tariff favors as Canada and other colonies enjoy. But Redmond and his followers have shown such wise moderation in the past that they will no doubt rather accept the meas ure with these shortcomings than longer defer the realization of the hopes Ireland has so fondly cherished

for over a century. Backed by the coalition of three parties, the bill is sure to pass the House of Commons, but after that event its real troubles will begin Tories will without doubt do their utmost to fan into a flame the smoldering anti-Irish and anti-Catholic sentiment of England and Scotland, in the hope of nerving the Lords up to the point of rejecting the bill. If the Commons pass the bill at three consecutive sessions, it will become lay without the Lords' approval, but that Implies that the struggle will be pro-

longed into the year 1914. Many things may happen in the meantime to thwart Ireland's hope, and we may be sure that the Tories will do all in their power to make such things happen. Other issues may lution of Parliament and the election of a new one, with a Tory majority We may, therefore, look for scenes of political disturbance in the mother country equal to, if not surpassing, those which narked the struggle over

the Lords' veto. But every sincere friend of England and Scotland as well as of Ire land will wish to see the Lome rule bill become law, for by such a concession to national sentiment alone can the breach between the two islands be

DO WE WISH TO SQUIRM OUT? The United States began constructreaty with the republic of Panama, and under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty gated the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by which neither power was ever to "obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal" or to "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over . . . any part of Central America"; the protection and neutrality of the canal were jointly guaranteed and other powers were in vited to join in this guarantee. Great Britain by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty conceded to us the right to construct the canal, to fortify it, to control it in time of war and withdrew from the guarantee. In consideration of these valuable not have built, controlled and fortified the canal except in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, we agreed to maintain its neutrality and we en-

tered into the following agreement:

The United States adopts, as the basis of the neutralization of such ship canal, the following rules, substantially as embodie in the convention of Constantinople, signe the 28th October, 1888, for the free navigation of the Suez Canal; that is to say:

1. The canal shall be free and open the vessels of commerce and of war of a nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be a discrimination against any such nation, of its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or other wise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

Do we wish to squirm out of the tered into the following agreement

Do we wish to squirm out of thi agreement? That is what those men propose who agitate for exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in foreign trade. The very suggestion has caused leading English newspa-Do we wish to be branded in the eyes of the world as a Nation which deliberately violates a treaty when its

observance is inconvenient to us? There is no question that we can exempt our coastwise vessels from canal tolls without violating the treaty Since foreign vessels are excluded from our coastwise trade, they will be no vorse off than they now are, if we best music at prices which Portland people can afford to pay and play each thus favor coastwise vessels. Thus far we can go in making concessions to American ships, but no farther.

> By Indorsing the Northwest Fruit Exchange the Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce and Clearing-House Association of Portland place the seal of their approval on an organtration which will contribute much to the success of the fruitgrowing industry of the Pacific Northwest. Without such an organization the growers would byers in the principal Eastern cities, group of North Arctic islands, and was while their product would be sold at likely so called from its serrated and such high prices as to restrict the mar. Here, the exchange is a co-pression of mountains, perhaps by the service of mountains, perhaps by the service of mountains, perhaps by the service of mountains. ompete with each other and would device by which the fruit is standardand is marketed at minimum ost, the middleman is eliminated, a In the large markets is avoided and the smaller markets are developed. The price received by the rower is increased, though that paid by the consumer is reduced. The fruit industry has attained such magnitude and is expanding so rapidly that only by an organization such as the exchange can the growers market their enormous crop.

The writer of the recent articles in The Oregonian from Fall River, on named top The Oregonian from Fall River, on Spitzenberg. the Bourne cotton mills, was Mr. Robert H. Rohde. He is a staff writer of the New York World and he was especially engaged for this service by the New York correspondent of The Ore-gonian. He is a capable and experienced reporter, as his articles showed Mr. Bourne, it appears, is sending out thority of someone who saw the managing editor of the World, that the World sent no one to Fall River to investigate the cotton mills. We have net heard of any denial from Mr. Bourne that his cotton mill employed are living under oppressive and degrading conditions, that they are misunderpaid, that children under 16 years of age are employed, and that he voted against revision of the cotton tariff in violation of the Senatorial rule that no Senator should mpromise himself by voting on any subject in which he has a direct per-sonal interest. That would have been a denial worth making, if it had any substantial foundation.

Governor Stubbs and his insurgent friends in Kansas, who are shouting ling as though it were incorporated in the National Constitution, and ought never to be violated." Is Roqsevelt greater than Grant that this unwritten law should be violated in his interest!

Perkins admits that he is backing Roosevelt in the interest of big business. But Roosevelt says he is the champion of the people. Can a man champion big business and the people at the same time? Hardly. the inevitable conflict of interest comes, big business usually sees that it gets what it paid for.

Oats were bought in the Portland market yesterday for shipment to Eastern Oregon at a price approxi mately \$40 a ton. This indicates unusual consumption or that the growers sold too much last Fal.. Influx of people and increased industry are the

Justice will not be satisfied with the imprisonment of Hillman for two and one-half years. It will not have been satisfied until a large part of his for tune has been returned to the victims from whom it was obtained.

Probably five people in every ten know Democrats who have registered as Republicans. This is one of the baneful results of weakness in a law supposed to guard the purity of the

As head of the commission to invite nations to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, John Hays Hammond will have a convincing business way of doing the work.

Seizure of a hotel at Oakland by a mixed medley of foreign strikers impresses on us what vague notions the tropical nations have of the meaning of American freedom.

Production of a play by the junior class at Seattle is halted by lack of a girl who can clear a three-foot gate. There lies an opening for a trained

More than likely because his name was Church, a Coloradan stipulates in his will that his heirs get no share of the estate if they enter the ministry. Six months on the rockpile for

give the offender time to consider the enormity of his offense. Snow in Northern California and

the southern tier of Oregon counties will provide more water for irrigation and do no harm. Kelso has a pig 4 months old that weighs 400 pounds, and not on the

ic man's scales. Every town and hamlet in Oregon needs a cleaning day this Spring.

The Michiganders acted like Michi-

Grower Finds Poetic Derivation for the Ex-Sergeant Compares Guardsmen Name "Spitsenberg."

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., April 7. -(To the Editor.)-The Oregonian ome time ago printed an article, "Spitsenberg or Spitzenburg," which is reprinted in "Better Fruit" for March, 1912. Your leaning is toward the latspelling, being the nomenclature ment employs, and it is also so given y Webster.

Will you kindly permit a few words regarding this, not for contradiction. The knows who to look to for orders but in the interests of accuracy? Let and how to carry them out when he sets them. That is about all there which is good."

The Departments at Washington are not free from error, and the Rouge River, in Southern Oregon, so named from its beautiful and fertile red soils, seems doomed by a clerical error to go forever branded as Rogue River, with

all that the word complies.

Nor is custom or common usage any safe guide always. Leonard Fuchs discovered the fuchsia, and it was named for him, "fook-sia," but is rarely so called now. Charles Muncky invented the "Muncky-wrench." but even Webster gives it "monkey-wrench." Harsh, or coarse radish has become "horse-radish," and you can buy it with a picture of a horse on the bot-

Now anyone will concede that Spitzenberg is a German word and com-posed like many others in that very adaptive and guttural language. "Burg" is an Anglo-Saxon word meaning a fortified town, but in common usage, a town, while "burg" (buerg) means a castle or citadel. "Berg" (Anglo-Saxon and German) is a mountain or bill. "Spitz" means pointed. Hence the spitz dog (Pomeranian), so called from his erect ears and sharp, or pointed muzzle. "Spitz" is point, top, peak, or muzzie. summit, and "Spitzen" is to point it, e to make something pointed). "Spitz-berg" is a peak, and "bergspitze," io jagged mountains, perhaps by its Dutch discoverer, Barentz (1895.) Clearly it would seem that the word

is "Spitzenberg," and means the sum-mit or top of a hill, or mountain, rather than the top of a castle or town. "Spitzenburg" would be part German and part Anglo-Saxon, and so not probable combination or compound. Now, it is possible the apple we named for some town or locality in Germany or elsewhere; but the apple-growers, generally, will hope if was so called because grown on the hills wher t catches the sun's rays that give its beautiful color. And since, also, it is adopted by horticulturists as the standard of excellence in apples, it would seem to be very appropriately named "top of the mountain" apple,— GEO, H. WEST.

DEMOCRAT HAS GRAVE SUSPICION Railroad Influence Suggested by Af-

fillations of Two Candidates. PORTLAND, April 12 .- (To the Edtor.)-My attention has been called to the seeming condition that confront One of our aspirants for the United States Senate (Walter M. Pierce) is the manager of the Hot Lake Sans torium at Hot Lake, Or. Upon inquir at the O.-W. R. & N. ticket office o this city I am told that the rate there and back is \$18.50, and every round-trip ticket has in it a coupon giving the holder a rebate in the form of \$6 in board at that resort.

When questioned by two prominen how this came about, and that no other resort, or other stations were thu favored, and that no cash rebate it lieu of the \$6 in board would be al lowed, they were told by the agent that the O.-W. R. & N. Co. were the owners of the Hot Lake Sanatorium. Now if this is true, are the Democrat of Oregon being lined up to support a candidate of the company? If not true, how is it that the railroad company can make such dis-

the Circle" and paying expenses.

If the corporation can dictate the nominees of both parties they need have little fear of who is elected United States Senator next November. I am also told that O. P. Coshow, another aspirant for the same office, is, or lately was an attorney for the Southern Pacific Rallroad Company. other branch of the Harriman sys tem. I think it behooves every voter to closely scrutinize this matter, and see to it that statement No. 1 has not been enacted in vain, or that the rail-road company does not foist its favorites upon the people by taking advantage or unholy use of the Statement No. 1 as it would seem they are trying to do.

EUGENE PALMER. 1228 Mississippi Avenue, City.

CAREFUL LEGISLATION IS URGED Producer Believes Killing of Stock by One Firm Is Unwise.

CHEHALIS, Wash., April 10 .- (To the Editor.)-I notice Portland contemplates building an abbatoir or turning the slaughtering of all animals ove to North Portland. This is a very im portant question, both to the producer and consumer, and if turned over to North Portland will prove very profitable to the companies there, and cause ower prices to the grower and higher

to the consumer. Some of our laws that aim to be progressive are unjust from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject by makers or the lobby of the interests. One of the best men of our city, in drawing plans for our first high school to have solid floors specified 3-inch by 12-inch solid Hoors specified s-inch by 12-inch joists one foot apart, securely spiked to 2x6 studding, 16 inches apart. Most of our street improvement resolutions supposed to be for the benefit of our

supposed to be for the benefit of our city and its property-owners border closely on confiscation and make the cost about double their value.

Idaho's dairy laws for the sale of milk, passed a few days ago, would never have been passed by intelligent, honorable producers and consumers, and if enforced, add heavily to the cost of distribution. Portland has been a city of cheap meat to the consumer and should be very careful not to place the killing in the hands of a few pow-erful companies that will be nearly cer-tain to advance prices to the consumer and send outside of the state for mo of their stock. L. K. COGSWELL.

Not a Real Throw.

New York Press.

Joseph H. Choate, at a banquet in New York, told a story about a pair of sweethearts. "Two young girls." he said, "were

drinking tea at Sherry's when a young man passed. As he passed the first girl blushed, displayed a beautiful ring on her white hand and murmured: "Well, Jack and I are to be married

'But,' said the other girl, 'I thought you had thrown Jack over!"
"'Oh, so I did.' the first replied, 'but
-but you know how a girl throws."

A South Pole Deduction. Washington (D. C.) Star. "So you discovered great mountains at the South Pole?" said the geograph-

"Yes," replied the explorer.
"Well, that's good. When we go
through with the usual polar argument, we can start in on a mountainclimbing controversy."

TOP OF THE MOUNTAIN" APPLE | ROOKIES FIGHT AS WELL AS ANY With Regular Troops

Sam and Frank

By Denn Collins.

Within the East, full wonder-struck, They watch the ways of Jonathan, And marvel at his "no campaign"

There never yet was such a freak As this—indeed, 'tis quite uniqe. Alone he stands; no friends to thank."

(They o'erlook Uncle Sam and frank.)

"No mad spellbinders," thinks the East,

To place great reams of stuff on file; J. Bourne no fund of cash expends,

Makes no campaign, and asks no

To line up voters in his rank—*
(They o'erlook Uncle Sam and frank.)

Ah, 'Tis a pity, while Bourne strives To wait the outcome quite quiescent,

Nor stump the state on his campaign,

Nor freely spend the shining beant; In spite of this he can't maintain

He can't restrain that helpful crank.

Oh, many letters frank hath given

In every house where voters stay;

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

The driver's seat in an automobile is

How long idle gossip is remembered! People still recall that story on Baron

Good looks are not so important to a man. In the case of a man, people ask now much he's made, rather than how

The wide popularity of the joke about

Little wonder that minstrel jokes about

narriage always go. When it comes

o marriage, everyone has been, is or

A terrible account is given of the

suffering of Dives, the rich man. Still, everyone is willing to run the Dives

People think they are charitable enough if they say they don't believe more than half the mean stories told

An insurgent is always a loud talker.

PLEA FOR CLEAN MAN IN OFFICE

Good Citizens Urged to Register and

Vote for Evans.

PORTLAND, April 5.—(To the Editor.)—From one end of this county to the other, the voters should solidly unite at this election to keep the office of District Attorney from falling into the hands of any man who has a reputation for dishonesty, jury-briling and

tation for dishonesty, jury-bribing and graft. The better element must arise to this occasion and meet the issue

to this occasion and meet the issue face to face. We cannot afford to scatter and divide the vote of the better element, and, by so doing permit a champion of graft and dishonesty to ride into office. Let us here unite upon a man for the office of District Attorney, one who is capable granter.

upon a man for the office of District
Attorney, one who is capable, energetic,
honest and trusted. This man is Walter
H. Evans, who is fighting for the cause
of good government, for morality, and
honesty in high places.

We can ill afford to fail to elect this
man, but, he it not forgotten, every
man who has the best interest of this

county at heart must work for the election of Mr. Evans and do all that he can to induce others to unite with

Mr. Evans is fighting. I am pleased to hear the sentiment all over the city in favor of Mr. Evans, and I hope that all good citizens will feel it a duty to all the city in favor of the interests of clean and

Mr. Evans for District Attorney.

Much might be done by arousing the voters as to the necessity of their registering at once, as the registra-

tion will soon close. It is a singular fact that there is a certain class of men who are above giving their influence for the good of the community by

going to the polls and voting. As a rule, this class consists of law-abiding

men. But mark you, when a machine politician is looking for office, the worst element is at his back and goes

worst element is at his back and goes to the polls to a man. It is this indifference on the part of the better element that does much to put the machine politicians in power.

It is our duty to elect Walter H. Evans to the office of District Altorney and let us unité to do so, and, above all eles let us discharge a duty

above all else, let us discharge a duty

A Home Atmosphere.

that we owe to the county in w we live—that of casting our vote

in advancing the cause for which

people sleeping in church must greatly annoy preachers.

as hard to get out of as a scandal,

Many people are greedy who la old Rockefeller's ability to gratify it.

And so, though Jonathan may seek Through "no campaign" to be unique, He just can't make—misfortune grave His Uncle Sam and frank behave.

To Uncle Sam to bear away And scatter wide o'er Oregon

Portland, April 12.

friends

No ardent friends produce the means

And say, "Since politics began

PORTLAND, Or., April 12 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you let a young-old soldier break into print to encourage young Mr. Guardsman who had a let ter in The Oregonian April 10? seems to be somewhat discounand getting "cold feet" about thing General Chaffee said, the United States Agricultural Depart-ment employs, and it is also so given a regular Army man, and of course he don't like militiamen. The guardsmar confesses that he knows the whole thing about being a soldier, and says and how to carry them out" when he gets them. That is about all there is to it. That is the principal thing

soldler has to learn.

I am an ex-regular. When was declared with Spain in 1898, I just finishing a three years' entist-ment at Vancouver, in the 14th Reg-ular Infantry, so "I held up my hand again" and went along to the Philip pines on the first expedition, under General T. M. Anderson. The regimen consisted of eight companies, then 1st and 3d battalions, 3 battalion, I. K. L. and M Companies were skeleton. They took men from the 1st and 2d battalions for non-commissioned ficers for the 3d battalion. That the old companies about thirty men the company. We were recruited up to 100 men to the company. Now who were these 70 men? They

were civilians and militiamen. Suc was the regular Army at that time All the other regular regiments the same. So one might say all the troops, except the regular officers, were volunteers or militlamen. What was done then can be done again as often as necessary. Did any of them lay down then? Not by any means, and the American soldier never will. The regular Army officer who mustered the Washington State teers in said, "They are nothing but a kindergarten." What did General King say about this same "kinder-garten" when he ordered them to the rear and they charged instead? He said, "There goes the American soldler

and all hell can't stop him."

That is what you are, Guardsmen an American soldier, and when you start there is no stopping, whether you are regular, militia or civilian It is bred in the American and he callick any army in the world" with an even show. Simply because a regi-ment is only a militia outfit, that is no reason that it is not efficient in fighting. It may not drill as nice, o salute General Chaffee quite so grace fully as do regulars, but when i mes to business the regiment there with the goods and stay.

I went through the Spanish-Ameri can campaign, the Philippine insur-rection, and the Chinese Relief expe-dition (under General Chaffee) as sergeant, and had all chances in the world to see how men act under fire I discovered that the rookie is as good as the regular Army man any day when it comes to a close place. AN EX-SERGEANT, REGULAR ARMY.

HOGS AND DRY LAND ALFALPA. Klickitat Farmers Find Condition Ident for Producing Pork.

GOLDENDALE, Wash., April 11 .- (To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's recent editorial on the production of pork in Western Oregon was extremely interesting, because it dealt with vital fac-ors-cost and health.

I want to say here that the condiions for producing hogs in Klickitat ounty, Washington, seem to be almost There is an abundance of goo water, and that on almost every ranch At this time the alfalfa fields (unir-rigated) afford splendid pasture for rigated) afterd spiended pasture to sows and pigs, and it is remarkable how well the mothers and their fine litters of pigs do on this forage crop and a little dry ground feed or rolled wheat. They lay on pounds of flesh about as cheaply as can be produced under any ordinary farm conditions.

Klickitat farmers are surely awak-ening to their opportunities in this line of stock-raising, and the acreage that will be sowed to dry-land alfalfa this season will double that of last year, which was about 1500 acres; and the herds of swine are being looked advance the interests of clean and after, too, with increased interest. The impartial government by standing for plan is not let so much wheat go to waste in the wheat stubble, and also keep on the farm a lot of the grain that in past years has been hauled to mar-

The other day as pretty a sight as has been seen in many days was a fine bunch of shotes farrowed late last scampering across an 80-acre field that was growing much faster than necessary, and every move of each thrifty pig indicated health, splendld growth and prosperity for their owner-for they were laying on pork for almost nothing per pound. The principal outlay, as suggested in your editorial, was a "hog tight" fence your editorial, was a "hog tight" fence to inclose the fields. Klickitat Counto inclose the fields. Alfalfa, Wheat sy's new slogan will be "Alfalfa, Wheat and Hogs," and this trio when properly combined will produce the richest farm district in the Northwest. JAMES A. DORMAN.

A Pleasure of Contrast.

Washington (D. C.) Star.
"Are you fond of Chinese art."
"Not exactly fond of it." replied the
an who is frank. "But I derive a man who is frank. "But I derive great deal of satisfaction from it. Even time I see an Orienal picture I go ou doors and feel happy because and things look so different.

Photo of Machine Vibrations Chicago Inter Ocean. Photography to measure and record the vibrations of a machine or building is the purpose of a simple apparatus invented in England.

New York Sun.
Gillet—The people in the flat above
a are constantly fighting.
Perry—Doesn't your wife object?
Gillet—No; she likes to have a fuss made over her.

Where She Missed Her Chance.

Boston Trascript.

Mrs. Youngwife (to tramp)—You always seem to enjoy eating my food, but my husband is never suited with it. Tramp—Ah, mum, ain't it a pity you didn't meet me first?

New Special Features For The Sunday Oregonian

Railroads for Alaska-An illustrated full page of timely interest and importance on the plans laid by the United States Government to take up gigantie task.

Mathewson's Big League Stories-In his twelfth article the Giants' star pitcher takes up notable instances where the "inside" game has

Songs of the Cowboy-A collection of ballads peculiar to the dashing man of chaps and daps.

Domesticity on a Throne-A close-range study of Queen Mary and how she dominates through the subtle quality of domesticity. The Marriage Proposal-Laura Jean Libbey contributes another of

her articles on the subject of love and marriage. Fables in Slang-George Ade concludes his present series with an uproariously funny fable about "two unfettered birds and how far

they flew. Grim Coup Brings Success-An unusual letter from a St. Peters-

burg correspondent giving the real inside story of Artist Protazy's climb to fame. Two Complete Short Stories-"The Man the Fly Lit On." the

story of a real hero, and "A Mountain Phillipa," a drama of the Southern mountains. The Jumpups-Mr. Jumpup goes up in his new aeroplane-and in-

cidentally comes down again. New frolies and adventures by Sambo, Hairbreadth Harry, Slim

Jim, Mrs. Timekiller and Mr. Boss. Anna Belle has new out out clothes, and there is a catchy puzzle in colors for the children.