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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914.

WHAT HAD BEEN FORESEEN.

Beginning of hostilities against Mexico is an occasion for the American people to back up their Government with calmness and determination in punishing the perpetrator of an indignity to the Nation, and in doing all the arduous work which will follow as an unavoidable consequence. It is no occasion for exultation, enthusiasm or hurrah. The task on which we are embarked is long, arduous, costly in both blood and money, and may bring in its train other troubles the gravity of which we can only surmise. We are brought face to face with an unpleasant task, which can bring as little, if any, military glory, but which may bring the greater and more lasting glory awarded to him who can look back on a work well done.

The present crisis is the logical result of the ill-advised policy of President Wilson. Finding Huerta in control of the government of Mexico and knowing that Huerta had gained control by the means customary in that and like countries, he refused to recognize patent facts and demanded that Mexico should put in practice a theory of government which had never existed in that country except on paper. He greatly increased the difficulties which Huerta had to encounter in combating the rebels and put the dictator in a position where the choice lay between accepting defeat from a bandit leader who would show no mercy to Huerta's backers and provoking a quarrel with the United States. Huerta has chosen the latter alternative, in order either to rally the people to him in repelling the invader and thus to end his rule in the guise of a national hero, or to save his wealthy supporters from Villa's vengeance by turning them over to the more considerate treatment of the United States, or to drive the American people to do by force that which they had vainly attempted by peaceful means—dictation who should rule Mexico.

The present crisis has been foreseen as bound to follow the President's course, not only by The Oregonian, but by many newspapers and magazines in this and other countries. On January 7 last The Oregonian said:

> Events in Mexico and the action of the nations are steadily crowding the United States into a road which leads directly to armed intervention. . . . The longer anarchy in Mexico continues the longer Mr. Wilson's pacific method of intervention fails to accomplish anything in the way of restoring order, the more incumbent it will be upon him to intervene by armed force.

On January 16 The Oregonian told in these words how the necessity of intervention could be avoided:

> The President should have recognized Huerta as President of Mexico unless he was prepared to expel Huerta.

All warnings have been unheeded and once more we see a ruler who passionately abhors war drifting into war through his persistence in pursuing high ideals without regard to things as they are. Once more we see love of peace leading into a war which wiser statesmen of less lofty professions would have avoided.

AS TO WAR.

While President Wilson voices his earnest purpose of preventing war with Mexico if possible, the situation has plainly crossed the danger line. It may be that the Huerta faction will look on serenely at an American occupation of Tampico and Vera Cruz. It may be that Carranza and Villa will maintain their attitude of neutrality. It may be that when we take up our retaliatory measures the Mexican populace will look on tranquilly while our marines seize the line of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

But the chances that they will not do these things are very great. Armed resistance by the coast forts at Vera Cruz, of course, would set the ball of intervention rolling. A few volleys fired into our landing parties would have the same effect. An uprising against Americans in the interior of Mexico, or against other foreigners, would set our military forces in motion.

The situation is yet unformed—or at least not fully formed. The tide for peace or war might turn at any hour. But the prospects are all quite gloomy. Invariably, following the practical breaking off of diplomatic relations, there enters the drifting period and the conditions of late yesterday could be described as nothing else.

The one chance that there will be peace rests with the Mexicans. If Huerta and his advisers can see the folly and futility of resisting the demands of the United States and do not follow up their folly of defying the United States with armed force, the crisis may pass off.

Should overt acts once set the conflict in motion it is difficult to foretell just where it would end. The Mexican people are of an inflammable temperament. While they lack the sinews of war, in the real sense of the term, they are capable of an extensive guerrilla warfare and the stubborn resistance of disorganized combat. And while they lack money and big mobile armies, they abound in pride and race feeling.

It may be that the American measures designed to impress Huerta with the dignity of the United States, which he has affronted, will serve to stir the impetuous Latin-American temperament into a frenzy. It may be that the crafty and conscienceless old Dictator would seek to take advantage of this spirit and feed the remnant of his nation's resources into the maw of hopeless conflict with the United States.

Come what may, the present moment is one of grave possibility. The conduct of the American Nation in the matter is above reproach, for our underlying motives clear us of any charge of wrong or injustice. Nothing is farther from the American purpose than conquest of Mexico or acquisition of Mexican territory or treasure. Even though we are forced to march our armies the length and breadth of Mexico the people will be the better for it in the end, for if the present crisis grows into armed intervention the result will be an end to anarchy in Mexican country and a new era of civilization will dawn for a downtrodden people.

GUARDING SENSIBILITIES.

Publication of detailed accounts of the execution of the four gunmen in New York emphasizes the failure of attempts by law to place a restriction on grounds of propriety on what the public shall read. In 1888, when New York abolished hanging and substituted death by electricity as the penalty for murder, an effort was made to prevent publication of details of any execution. The law had some other features intended to guard public sensitiveness. Announcement of the day and hour in which the execution was to take place was forbidden and the body of the executed prisoner was to be buried in quicklime in the prison cemetery.

The attitude of the New York newspapers from the first was that the inhibition of published details of executions was unconstitutional. While brief announcements only were printed concerning the death in the chair of murderers in whom general interest had not been aroused the law was not obeyed concerning the execution of more important prisoners. No newspaper was ever punished for what the law declared to be a misdemeanor and gradually the law was modified so that now the day and hour of executions are announced, the body is turned over to relatives, and reporters are admitted to the death chamber.

It is quite apparent that the newspapers do not publish details of executions or the public demand detailed information merely because either loves to revel in the grewsome. Were that the sole reason, details of the death of the ordinary as well as the unusual criminal would be forthcoming. The recent executions in New York involved more than the death of four individuals. They signified a triumph in part of law and order over an atrocious system. Their force as crime deterrents would have been largely lost by suppression of any important feature of the event.

UTILIZING THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Legislation of a very important nature from a military standpoint was whipped through the United States Senate yesterday forenoon in the bill which had previously passed the House providing for use of the National Guard for war purposes. This measure changes the entire status of the National Guard or organized militia of the country, making it in effect an auxiliary force to the Regular Army. The last obstacle was thus removed to sending the National Guard outside the boundaries of the United States and the 110,000 armed and equipped men become available for any service that may be required.

With this law in effect the War Department is able to call upon state troops as readily as upon regulars. In short, should mobilization be determined upon, the Third Oregon Infantry, for example, could be called upon as promptly as any regiment of the regular establishment. Willingness on the part of 75 per cent of a National Guard command is required at the outset for service as a part of the Army, but this is a point which possibly would never be raised, as those of the citizen soldiery who had no relish for field service would be replaced quickly by men of a sterner caliber.

Not only war, but any condition wherein the President might need troops to uphold the dignity of the United States, warrants the use of the National Guard, the new enactment provides. This clause clearly covers the Mexican situation should it continue to grow aggravated until field operations were precipitated. Provision is also made for paying the Guardsmen in peace times as well as in war, the remuneration being sufficient to insure drill attendance and greater effectiveness. The actual appropriation of necessary funds is alone needed to make the pay phase effective.

While the measure, without question, was pressed through at this time in order to render the National Guard immediately available for eventualities, it is of far-reaching importance, marking the establishment at last of an effective reserve force. With pay and the added Federal support now provided, the National Guard has found a spur for development into a really effective arm of the American military service.

FIGHTING KNOWLEDGE.

New Jersey has just distinguished itself by striking a blow at scientific investigation more worthy of the Dark Ages than of the Twentieth Century. The Rockefeller Institute asked the state for the privilege of erecting laboratories within its sacred limits to carry on investigations into the cause and cure of diseases. The request was denied because it came out that in the course of their researches the physicians at the Institute would make experiments upon animals. The New Jersey Legislature prefers the safety of animals to the welfare of men and women.

One of the principal opponents of the bill was a Mr. Bellamy, who argued that experiments on animals infallibly led to experiments on human beings. He pretended to fear that before long the doctors would be strapping women and children to their dissecting tables and scraping their nerves for fun. This is too absurd. Doctors do not experiment upon animals because they love cruelty but because they wish to mitigate the misery of the world. Every experiment they make is for the purpose of diminishing suffering.

Opposition to experiments upon animals means obstruction to medical progress. Every great advance in the healing art of late years has been by way of these experiments, and no other course lies open for the future. The anti-vivisectionists oppose scientific investigation because they prefer ignorance to knowledge. They have some fanatical theories of their own about the origin and cure of diseases, and for the sake of these theories, which are utterly worthless, they fight every forward move of medical science.

It is proper, of course, that experiments upon animals should be performed as mercifully as possible and that they should not be permitted for mere amusement. But to forbid them altogether would be the worst kind of a mistake, since it would put an end to the progress of medicine. Cancer illustrates our point very well. The nature of this disease is not yet well understood and the chances are that it never will be understood without a great many experiments upon animals. Which is better, that thousands of human beings should continue to die of cancer or that the necessary experiments should be made?

NEW ISSUES TO THE FRONT.

An oft-quoted proverb may fitly be paraphrased to read, "Presidents propose; events dispose," with reference to the plans of President Wilson and Congress. When the present session opened, it was predicted that Congress would pass anti-trust bills, the regular appropriation bills and some minor measures and adjourn in June. April is almost gone, but the anti-trust bills are not yet out of committee, the appropriation bills are not all passed, and other business of the first importance has come up. Even before Mexican affairs reached a crisis, it was certain that the canal tolls bill would add at least a month to the length of the session. Now that we are about to engage in "military operations" in Mexico, as the war is euphemistically styled, there is no telling how long the session may continue.

Presidents may be able to get Congress to do as they wish—President Wilson has hitherto been very successful in that respect—but Congress will take its time about it. The Senate in particular proceeds in a dignified, leisurely way. Possibly while Senators were debating canal tolls, the House might have passed the anti-trust bill and the business might have been finished by the middle of July, had not the Mexican boil come to a head. Now there is no telling how long the session may continue.

If the war in Mexico should become general, as there is every reason to expect, it will be necessary to provide funds and military forces. The Treasury has a surplus of about $60,000,000 available, after allowing $30,000,000 as a working balance, and a surplus of $18,000,000 is expected by Democratic leaders. This will suffice to finance military operations for some months, but provision must be made for the future. Congress may be called on to impose war taxes similar to those of the Spanish War time, and those taxes will cause endless talk in House and Senate. Under the free and easy rules of the Senate, members may talk on any subject at any time and they will wish to deliver themselves of opinions on the conduct of operations in Mexico and on what shall be done with that country. They will be manufacturing campaign material for the election next Fall, and they will not be silenced.

All political plans for the year have been canceled by events. The Administration expected to have plenty of time to go before the people with its record on tariff, currency, income tax and trusts. Instead, it will be judged largely, if not chiefly, by its record on Mexico, canal tolls and the Colombian treaty. Foreign affairs promise to push domestic issues into the background and to occupy the people's minds this year. The Democrats must make a lightning change of programme and must keep Congress in session through the dog days to perfect their plans and to deliver their supply of unspoken speeches to be franked through the mails.

MUNICIPAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

One truth at least comes pretty clearly to light from the deliberations of the recent Chicago conference on marketing and farm credits. It is that food supplies might under proper management bring in a good deal more money to the farmer and at the same time cost the city consumer a good deal less than they do now. The process that robs the farmer on one hand and plucks the consumer on the other is the distribution by middlemen. It was the decided verdict of the conference that the middleman, who is useless and expensive, must in some way be eliminated. How to do it is the problem.

America is rapidly passing under a system of tenant farming and not a good system either. We now have some 2,500,000 farms tilled by tenants. Their average income is about $91 a year, not enough to live on decently. Hence they are forever on the move, starving the land and themselves. Moreover, they do not stay long enough in any one place to perfect a selling organization. Hence our spreading tenantry system is becoming more and more of an obstacle to co-operative marketing.

And yet the problem must be solved. Individual marketing is ruinous to both producer and consumer. It gives the middlemen control of the food supply and often enables them actually to stint cities by destroying whatever surplus may accumulate. This has happened in Portland as well as elsewhere. The remedy proposed at the conference is the scheme of municipal wholesale markets which has proved successful in a great many European cities. It is conceded that most consumers will in any case buy their supplies at stores and in small lots. They must therefore always pay high prices unless the city intervenes and performs the function at reasonable rates which the middlemen now perform extortionately. This can be done through municipal wholesale markets where food supplies are received in carload lots and distributed to local stores. This seems to be the only form of a public market which really meets the necessities of the current situation.

But even the wholesale municipal market leaves the farmer still unbefriended. It would buy his goods in carload lots to be sure, but what farmer acting individually can offer them thus? This can be done only by co-operation, and here we are confronted with the tenant farmer and his difficulties again. How can he practice co-operation with his short lease and limited capital? The answer seems to be that he as well as other farmers must unite to form a country-wide selling organization with low membership fees and shares of stock which pay no dividends. If the shares can be made non-transferable so much the better. The voting privilege should belong to the membership and not to the stock.

In this way the marketing problem can no doubt be solved in the United States as it has been in Denmark and other European countries, but think of the immense distance our farmers must traverse intellectually before they will be ready for such action. Many are still the dupes of a barren and destructive individualism which not only baffles every effort to enrich country life, but makes country business unproductive.

Mr. Edison's new objection to vacations is serious. In these days when we are all aghast at the prospect of getting fat, he solemnly warns us that vacations are fearful weight-makers. "They are lazy things," he says cheerlessly, "and they pile on the fat whether a man wants it or not." He is just home from a vacation, so he knows. It is a rare indulgence with the great inventor, who likes work better than play. Happy is the man who has work that he can like so well.

It seems as though there ought to be room enough in the circumambient air for aeroplanes to fly around without bumping into one another. But apparently there is not. Two machines collided in France last Sunday with fatal results. The navigation of the air will oblige men to invent a new code of safety signals, but perhaps nothing of the kind can help much. Aviators are from the nature of the case reckless creatures who would take pride in disregarding signals.

British politics has become so heated that Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is called a liar in cold type. The old country may catch up with us in the severity of political amenities in time. We passed the stage where candidates apply the short and ugly word to each other in 1912 and impoliteness has become so wearisome that we have become quite polite, except when Champ Clark breaks out or Governor West expresses his opinion of somebody.

Blue sky laws are aimed at the sale of dishonest securities. Those who have framed them never had a thought of injuring an upright enterprise. The laws are still experimental and perhaps they pull up some wheat with the tares. We are told on high authority that it is often difficult not to do so. But the purpose of the blue sky laws is worthy, and if they are annulled in their present form they will be re-enacted in some other form not less effective.

North Dakota is establishing county training schools for teachers in the hope of getting more and better education for the people's money. This is a sensible move. Teachers ought to be trained for their business. In these days we are asking them to make bricks without straw. They must teach agriculture, domestic science, morals and what not, but directions how to do it all are vague. Teaching the teachers is a prime educational necessity.

It can scarcely surprise anybody to read now and then that two or three women have been run down by motorcycles. The marvel is that dozens of people are not slain daily by these furious projectiles. It speaks well for the alertness of the ordinary footman that he can skip and twist out of the way of the imperial motorcyclist, who, of course, cannot be expected to moderate his speed or alter his course for a mere human being.

President Wilson makes a fine distinction between attacking the Mexican government and attacking the Mexican people. Theoretically he might turn the trick, perhaps, but not in actual practice. However bitterly the peons may hate Huerta, they will hate a foreign invader more bitterly. We fear that his friendly professions will make no difference.

It will be news to most Western people that there are forests within the city limits of New York, but there were recently three forest fires in one day inside the city and one of them burned over 100 acres of woodland on Staten Island. Another evidence that New York is not far removed from the backwoods.

Congress, although urged to act quickly on the President's message, quickly turned to the subject of appointments. Some of them simply can't keep their hands off the pie counter after the long fast.

That was a great idea put into effect at Pomeroy to disable a bad man by shooting formaldehyde through the keyhole. There are wonders in science, if one knows how to apply it.

One killed and the other fatally wounded in a California duel. The news would send a shudder through the duellists of France, where no one ever gets more than pinked.

Harry Thaw will not have much chance to figure on the first page of the newspapers while Huerta is to the front. Competition for prominence is fierce.

Dr. Harvey Wiley's 2-year-old son is said to be able to read Latin, but can he read the names of the chemicals the doctor found in impure food?

Union was struck by a heavy hail storm. Similar weather reports from the vicinity of Tampico and Vera Cruz may be expected hourly.

Raising money for war by doubling the income tax is a bit of craft that delights all of us who don't have to pay the bill.

With war impending and the baseball season on, the politician has a sad time getting anyone to listen to him.

Many a good citizen will learn what a poor physical specimen he is on Good Roads day.

Let the bands play "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" without variations.

Is the housewife buying goods made in Oregon, and if not, why not?

Hard luck for the Colonel, 'way down below the equator.

The local Mexican Consul has resigned. That settles it.

Possibly Huerta begins to suspect that we are in earnest.

Japanese press comment will be interesting reading.

Your Uncle Samuel looks good in his war-bonnet.

Even the ball scores called for only passing interest.

If you want to go, just knock at the Armory door.

Villa would better get his alibi ready.

Watch the Rough Riders.

TOURISTS CARRY THEIR HOUSE

English Sightseers Live Haphazard But Happily on Little Money.

London Cor. New York Times.

At the Simple Life Exhibition at the Horticultural Hall one of the most attractive exhibits is the traveling caravan with which two young men have been touring part of England. They are brothers—Samuel J. and Fred F. Foster—who hail from Birmingham. For the past six months they have been touring the Midlands, dragging their home with them.

"The Moss," they explain, is so called because it is the only thing which sticks to them beyond the experiences which they have gathered, and which they hope to publish later in book form. "The Moss" is a home-made home. It is made of canvas and wood, and has two windows, and is mounted on motorcycle wheels. The occupants have a small library in their van.

"We intend to go round the world in our van," said Samuel Foster. "From London we are going to tour the southern counties and cross to France."

These brothers can earn their own living on the road.

"So far we have not paid a halfpenny to put up our van," added Mr. Foster, "and we are living much better on the road in this haphazard way than we did when earning two pounds a week in the city.

"We are never ill and never catch cold. We have gathered enough moss—that is, we have earned enough to keep ourselves—while on the road, by doing work for farmers."

SATAN'S MARK ON THE SHAD

Maine Poet Gives Rein to His Disappointment Over Edible Fish.

Wilmington (Del.) Journal.

The Delaware bay shad has won international recognition as one of the finest of the world's edible fishes. That there is one spot in Maine in which the shad is not appreciated as fully as it deserves to be and where the strawberry has eclipsed it in at least poetic favor, is shown by the following, which appears on the front of a grocery store owned by a man who seemingly devotes more time to flirting with the muse than to lauding his piscatorial wares:

"When the angels made shad,
The devil was mad.
For it seemed such a feast of delight;
So, to ruin the scheme
He jumped into the stream
And put in the bones out of spite.
When the strawberries red
First illuminated their bed.
The angels looked down and were glad,
But the devil, 'tis said,
Fairly pounded his head,
For he'd used all the bones in the shad."

Now, we submit, that the fish under discussion by that poet in Maine was not a Delaware Bay shad, and that what we know as the herring down here must be known as the shad up there.

SCARE-SPARROW DOESN'T SCARE

English Feathered Immigrants Like Musical Amusement.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An ingenious person is Charles A. Boyd, manager of works and director of the Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company. Mechanical and electrical contrivances without number (and without price) adorn and protect his home. Among which is included an automatic burglar alarm which, on being improperly approached, lights up his entire back yard.

Now he has built a big bird box, to be a home for a swallow family that boards on his place every Summer. The swallows are welcome, but the sparrows butt in so much that he has been moved to rig up a sparrow alarm for the swallow people. There is an electric bell that rings whenever an undesirable English immigrant alights on the connection. The bell is supposed to act as a sort of scare-sparrow.

It doesn't work, however. The sparrows seem to like the bell, and after experimenting with it awhile, they go out and tell their friends about it. So many sparrows are flocking to that back yard for musical amusement this Spring that there won't be any room whatever for the swallows.

VINES ENDANGER BIG BUILDING.

Planting of Wistaria at Forestry Building Held Dangerous.

PORTLAND, April 20.—(To the Editor.)—Quite recently a paragraph appeared in a Portland paper to the effect that "the Forestry building of the Lewis and Clark Exposition of 1905 was doomed to total destruction within a couple of years."

That statement is absurd. I had almost forgotten the foolish canard until my attention was called this week to the fact that some one had recently planted wistaria vines at the angles of the building and at the basis of the outside pillars.

I do not know who has been guilty of such a vandal act but understand that the building is at present under control of the Park Department. It is therefore up to the many public-spirited citizens of Portland who contributed so generously to the success of the building to demand the immediate removal of all such injurious moisture-breeding material from the building, and to ask for the severe reprimand of the party guilty of having them put there.

OLD-TIMER.

STARS AND STRIPES IN ROME

More in Evidence There Than Flag of Any Other Nationality.

Rome Cor. N. Y. World.

It is a singular fact that the Stars and Stripes are more in evidence in the leading thoroughfares of Rome than the flag of any other nationality. This was not so a few years ago, and is an evidence of the development of modern travel in which America takes the lead of the world.

Half a dozen of the leading hostelries continually fly the American flag during the busy months of the year, and two or three American tearooms do likewise. Some of the more enterprising art dealers and general stores are now following suit because they find it pays.

The American visitor is credited with being the richest of any foreign nationality, and the Roman cabby is gradually acquiring a stock of trans-Atlantic vernacular which is apt to surprise the visitor.

"Nothin' doin'," "Yes, honest," "Do you get me?" are among the recent additions to the street jehu's stock of American-English.

Days of Slavery Recalled.

PORTLAND, April 20.—(To the Editor.)—An article in The Oregonian Saturday on "Vardaman and the Negroes" stirred up memories long since forgotten. My girlhood days were spent in the Southern States. My ancestors participated in the Civil War, as all were slave-holders. History has no parallel to the faith kept by the negro in the South during the War. Often 500 negroes were owned by a single white man, and through these colored throngs the women and children walked in safety and the unprotected homes rested in peace.

Although I am a Southerner, I have reached the stage of life wherein I judge men and women by their character and not by the color of their skin. I could attend and care for negro children in the same spirit that I do for white children. Mulattoes and ootoroons and quadroons are not considered a disgrace or inferiority in the South.

M. E. OADES.

Definition of a Bore.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Gabe—What is a bore?

Steve—A man who doesn't talk to us about ourselves.

MR. BROWN IS WARMLY INDORSED.

He Is the Right Man for Attorney-General, Says Admirer.

MARSHFIELD, Or., April 19.—(To the Editor.)—As one deeply interested in the mater of law enforcement, I desire to call attention to George M. Brown and his work as a Prosecuting Attorney.

This is a day of legal laxity and the multiplication of laws. It is unfortunate, yet only too true, that there are altogether too many laws made simply to please the moral element, and then ignored by our officials to please the immoral element. Mr. Brown has made an enviable reputation in this part of Oregon as a law-enforcing official. For over 18 years he has served our people as a public prosecutor and with such notable ability that he is well-nigh universally honored and respected by the law-abiding element of whatever political faith, as he is universally feared by the lawless. And it is on this account that he has been kept in office all these years.

The people down here have felt assured that when their cause was in the hands of Mr. Brown, they could depend upon getting as much and as speedy justice as our present legal procedure allows. They know that he plays no favorites; and that the social standing or financial resources of the guilty would avail them nothing; for Mr. Brown deals justly with rich and poor alike. It has mattered not what the offense was, whether gambling, bootlegging, arson or murder, the same zeal for and fidelity to the people's interests were manifest. In dealing with the weak and youthful, he has tried to temper justice with mercy. It is this type of public official who heartens every patriotic and order-loving citizen.

Mr. Brown is a candidate for the nomination for the high office of Attorney-General at the May primaries, and as such; he can well afford to make his 20-year record here as a law enforcing official his platform. For what he has done is the surest indication of what he will do. During these years he has exhibited the qualifications needful in an efficient Attorney-General, viz., character, ability, experience and courage. His personal character is above reproach, his abilities and efficiency as a Prosecuting Attorney are second to none. To these important qualifications he adds 20 years of active service in this state, and has always shown a courage equal to any emergency that has arisen. The people of this state need, and I for one believe they want this sort of a man in the important office of Attorney-General. A man of sterling worth, whose ability is equal to that of the best, who is no novice, but a mature man of wide experience, and who is not failing in the essential virtue of courage—these qualifications Mr. Brown possesses to a high degree.

Mr. Brown has a host of friends in this county who will welcome the opportunity to support him at the primaries in May, and if successful then, at the general election in November. These friends most heartily commend him to the people of this state in the hope that the friends of law and order throughout the state will rally to his support at the primaries May 15, for it is more than likely that the enemies of good government will be lined up in force against him. He is the right kind of man for the place, and a vote for him will be a vote for character, ability, experience and courage in the next Attorney-General.

ALBERT F. BASSFORD.

USE HUMANE MUZZLES FOR DOGS

Sheepman Tells of Effect of Various Muzzling Devices.

PORTLAND, April 20.—(To the Editor.)—So much has been said and written of late about a suitable muzzle for dogs at large in the city that I would like to relate my experience with such matters. For several years I was in the sheep business in one of our Western States and owned several sheep dogs. For some years the wolves and coyotes were so numerous we were compelled to scatter poison over half of the state. This necessitated muzzling all dogs.

We tried several kinds of muzzles, but the only one giving anything like satisfaction was the wire or basket muzzle and these require lining inside with leather to prevent the friction of the muzzle wearing sores on the nose. The strap muzzle is an instrument of torture and I wish it were considered so by all humane societies. A dog sweats from the tongue and not from the body. Shut up its mouth with a strap muzzle, how is it going to sweat freely or be able to drink during the coming hot weather?

I well remember an old shepherd dog that used to come as far as his chain would allow, carrying his muzzle in his mouth, knowing full well when the muzzle was put on he would be turned loose to run about.

In conclusion let me say the wire muzzle is the best to my knowledge, but the nose of the dog must be protected from friction as suggested above.

JOHN WRIGHT.

TEMPER AFFECTS THE HEART

Acute Strain on Cardiac Organ May Be Measured in Tons; Rest Often.

London Chronicle.

"To keep your temper is rather a good idea," said Dr. Strickland Goodall in a lecture at the Institute of Hygiene. Every time the heart contracts, he said, its force would raise a weight of two pounds to the height of one foot, and it does this from 70 to 140 times every minute.

Acute heart strain was difficult to produce in a young, well nourished and healthy adult, but it was very easy to produce if the heart muscle was anaemic or poisoned, or was the seat of degenerative disease.

Running to catch a train increased the heart's work by 228 foot pounds a minute. Ascending a staircase slowly increased the heart's work by 112 foot pounds; ascending quickly by 152 foot pounds.

The enormous amount of total extra work done by the heart was shown in the experiment of riding a bicycle up hill, the gradient of which was one in ten, and the length 2904 feet. The ride occupied three and one-half minutes and the total extra work done by the heart was no less than one and one-eighth foot tons.

A rest of half an hour daily would save in a year 219,000 foot pounds of work on the heart.

The City of Roses.

Like a queen on a throne of roses,
Is Portland, the pride of the West;
With arms outstretched to the nations,
She bids them partake of her best.

To her Rose Feast she's bidding them welcome;
Prosperity smiles near and far;
Her treasures to industry yielding
With a gladness that nothing can mar.

Rose fairies come forth with your magic!
Wave banners of roses on high,
Proclaiming abroad all her riches,
With blossoms against the blue sky.

What so fair as the City of Roses?
She's a queen of the land and the sea;
With her ships sailing far o'er the waters,
Who knows what her future may be?

—Alice Parker Cassidy, Hubbard, Or.

A Little Financial Moment.

Life.

Howard—A fool and his money are soon parted.

Mrs. Howard (clapping her hands)—Oh, John! How much are you going to give me?

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of April 21, 1889.

Purcell, Ind. Ter., April 20.—All day long the boomers have continued to roll over the road from the south towards Oklahoma.

Washington, April 20.—The Oregon delegation has recommended for appointment B. S. Burroughs as postmaster at Pendleton. J. H. Penn, of Portland, who was dismissed from the railway mail service, was today restored and assigned to duty between Corvallis and Yaquina.

Brussels, April 20.—Boulanger has decided to leave for London. Protest from the French Ambassador against the meetings of the Boulanger committee caused the Cabinet to warn the general that he must leave Belgium, or the government would expel him.

San Francisco, April 20.—W. M. Ayer, of Portland, the widely-known horseman, is in the city.

Rev. David Wetzell has been in charge of the First Christian Church only about one month, but already a new church edifice is projected.

E. T. White, of Damascus, who gave evidence of such clear grit in his attempt to capture the horsethief, is slowly recovering from the wound inflicted by that individual.

Jacob Haas, proprietor of the Merchants Hotel, yesterday celebrated his 43d birthday.

Mabel Jenness, the beautiful young woman who advocated physical culture for women, will form a class in Portland providing she can get enough pupils.

Last evening C. W. Knowles, of the St. Charles Hotel, left for San Francisco.

A. B. McAlpin has returned from Northern California with a number of fine negatives of Mount Shasta.

Ed Keisling, the well-known musician, is now staying at Grants Pass. He has been seriously ill for a long time, but his health is improving.

Like a bombshell came the announcement yesterday that the amendment to the new city charter makes the terms of the present Police Commissioners perpetual. The charter bill is alleged to have been doctored in the Legislature.

The old City View Park Driving Association was re-organized last evening as the Portland Speed Association. The officers elected were: E. S. Rothschild, president; William Frazer, vice-president; C. M. Forbes, treasurer, and S. A. Gunst, secretary.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of April 21, 1864.

The Sacramento Union of March 11 says: The Postoffice Department yesterday let to Ben Holladay & Co. a contract for carrying a tri-weekly mail between Salt Lake and Walla Walla by the way of Fort Hall, commencing with July 1 next. The schedule time is to be 10 days from April to January, and 14 days during the remainder of the year, but the contractor is confident of making the trip in seven days during the greater part of the year. The bids were five in number. Holladay's bid was $156,000 per annum. Our Oregon neighbors will, by this arrangement, find themselves in receipt of Eastern mails as early as the people of California, and the California mails will be greatly relieved by the diversion to Oregon.

Washington, April 7.—Refugees from Richmond report that Lee's army is being largely augmented, and he is expected to start on a Spring campaign with 80,000 or 90,000 troops.

Newbern, N. C., April 14.—According to the Raleigh Progress, the people of Western North Carolina recently hanged several Confederate officers and soldiers for attempting to enforce conscription.

Washington, April 17.—A bill relating to donating land in Oregon and California passed the Senate.

New York, April 18.—The money market is much disturbed today by stock panics, and there is no regular rate of interest. One per cent per day and even more has been paid.

The new City Council held its second regular session last evening. Mayor Henry Failing reported that the net revenue of the city during the past year was $22,337.85, and that about $5000 was in the treasury. He opposed purchase of steam fire apparatus as "wholly unsuited to the condition of our streets." He recommended improvement of the streets by assessment on abutting property. C. W. Burrage was elected City Surveyor, Henry Hoyt, City Collector, and A. Holbrook, City Attorney. The election for Street Commissioner was a tie between Nelson Northrup and Joseph Tucker.

Yesterday was perhaps the busiest day among the merchants, shippers and draymen so far this season. In the vicinity of the lower landing and on Couch's wharf the hurry, bustle and din reminded one of larger and older cities. The freights to and from the ocean-bound steamers, incoming cargo of the three-masted schooner Monitor, the escaping steam and rattling trucks of the Senator, the rapid movements of freight clerks, consignees and shippers, all conspired to promote the general din. Three steamers left the O. S. N. Co.'s wharf for the Cascades during the day, and yet the entrance was almost blocked up by the multitude of wagons ready for transportation up country this morning. Merchants were unusually busy packing goods for shipment up the Willamette.

The fine steamer New World, which has been running on the Sacramento route and is one of the fastest on the Coast, has been purchased by the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and will probably reach Portland early in May and will take the place of the Hunt on the line to the Cascades.

A good audience was present last evening at the theater to witness the panorama. The subjects are the early scenes in the war from the bombardment of Fort Sumter to Burnside's battle at Fredericksburg.

Essence of Remembrance.

London Punch.

First Irate Gentleman—When I 'its a man, 'e remembers it.

Second Irate Gentleman—Well, when I 'its one, 'e don't.