PORTLAND, OREGON. Sutered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter. Subscription Rates—invariably in Advance:

included, one year..... included, six months.... included, three months... included, one month.... Sunday included, six months. Sunday included, three month. Sunday included, one month. without Sunday, one year. without Sunday, six months. without Sunday, three months. without Sunday, one month.

Daily, Sunday included, one year.....\$9.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month.....75 How to Remit—Send postoffice money or-der, express order or personal check en your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full. Including county and state.

Postage Bates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 43 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 76 pages, 5 cents; 78 to 92 pages, 6 cents, Foreign postage, double rates.

Eastern Business Offices—Vefree & Conklin, New York, Brunswick building. Chitago, Stoger building.

San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., 542 Market street.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1914.

A B C ALLIANCE AS MEDIATORS. By accepting the offer of Brazil, Argentina and Chile to mediate between the United States and Mexico. President Wilson has taken a step towards putting in practical effect an idea which has often been suggested. is the formation of a concert of America by the strong, stable govern-ments of this hemisphere, which will labor for the peace of America, as the concert of Europe labors for the peace of that continent. Such a combination would in itself constitute a pledge that any interference in the affairs of a troubled state, such as Mexico, was designed to promote its good and not to aggrandize any of the mediating powers. It would allay the suspicion which prevails in South America that our motives in recognizing the republic of Panama, and in interfering in Cuba, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and Mexico were not purely altruistic. It would free us of the implied charge that under the cloak of a benevolent purpose we are seeking to extend our dominion, and that we have distorted the Monroe Doctrine from a shield against

All South American statesmen do not pretend that danger of European aggression has entirely passed. They not all consider that the Monro Doctrine is obsolete. They do hold, however, that some South American republics have become strong enough to share the responsibility of its maintenance with the United States. If some great power of Europe were to attack even the greatest republic in South America, that republic might not alone be able to defend itself, but its neighbors could join it and the United States in driving out the in-Brazil, Argentina and Chile, vaders. which have formed what is called the A B C alliance, consider themselves no longer in need of this country's paternal care; they consider that they have reached maturity and that they are able to share the burdens of democratic form government in this hemisphere.

aggression from Europe into a pre-text for United States aggression.

If we were to admit these powers to partnership in our task, our political prestige would be diminished, but our greater wealth, population and military and naval strength would continue us as the paramount Nation of America. The necessity of reconciling differences among the allies themselves would take from the force, decision and promptness with which this Nation could act alone. We should, however, promote a mutual confidence and friendship with our Latin allies and should remove ground for suspicion as to the disinterestedness of our motives. This is particularly important at the present time, when we anticipate that the Panama Canal will greatly expand our commerce with Latin America.

A concert of America, composed of the United States and the A B C alliance, would have another advantage. It would assist the United States in looking at Latin-American problems from the Latin viewpoint. We look upon a nominal republic as not truly democratic unless it comes up to our standard. We are mentally incapa ble of putting ourselves in a Latin nation's place and viewing affairs as it does. President Wilson's course in refusing recognition to Huerta and in insisting that a President of Mexice, in order to obtain recognition, must be elected according to a constitution which has always been inoperative, proves this statement as to his administration. Had a concert of America existed at the time when Felfx Diaz rebelled against Madero, the subsequent horrors and the present danger of a war with Mexico might have been averted. looking at the affairs of a Latin state from the Latin viewpoint, would probably have been able to find a satisfactory way out, for they would have shown greater capacity to quiet the suspicions and not to hurt the pride of the Mexican people. They would not have ignored the character of the people and attempted the impossible,

made for Huerta's American honor, whereby amends can be made for the wrongs done by adherents to American and whereby a government can be established in Mexico with the assent and support of all factions, the American people will owe them deep grati-The United States has no de sire for war on Mexico or on any of its factions, but is prepared for war if that prove to be the only way out of an intolerable situation. If we once fairly begin, we shall not draw back until we have made a complete job of establishing orderly government south of the Rio Grande. W claim the right to this as we claimed the right to interfere in Cuba-the right to abate a public nuisance which our neighbors maintained doors. But we should undertake the task with great distaste and we shall rejoice if any other honorable means can be found of gaining the same

If the mediators can find a basis

of agreement whereby atonement can

The New York Herald, referring the opposition to execution of the gunmen, asks if it is not time to ask ourselves what will happen if we abolish capital punishment, and says:

Experience has shown that human life be-comes cheap just in proportion as the prin-ciple of a life for a life falls into descetude We have now the highest murder rate in the world because our murderers so often escape justice, and next to us in this 'bad eminence' is Italy, where there is no capital

not exactly express the principle be

life proves him unfit to live and that there is danger lest he take another

THE "SELF-SUPPORTING" OFFICE. The first cry that is put up by some offi-al who sees his favorite and especial pub-t tea about to be pulled out of his mouth "It doesn't cost the state anything, the is: "It doesn't cost the state anything, the office is self-supporting." They seddom say the office is necessary, or one that is beneficial to the state, but just fail back on the proposition that it is not coating the tax-payers anything, as they collect their salaries and sometimes more in fees that are paid by individuals. Whenever an official puts up that kind of a defense the thing to do is to treat him as though he were a fly and swat him—Salem Capital-Journal.

Nor is it necessarily true that an fice or department that is indirectly self-sustaining through the collection of fees and is also beneficial to the state ought to remain as at present

constituted. The real test is whether the serv ice, if there be one, is rendered at the least possible cost. If two or three commissions or offices or departments can be combined into one at a saving in maintenance expense they should combined.

There is no justification in imposng on any business, industry or prolession fees for this, that or the other thing if a large part of the fees goes which make it almost incredible that merely to sustain men in office. The ordinary infection could have been state's business should be so conducted either that as much as possible of the income from fees benefits explain them, since there is no dis the whole people rather than an army of unnecessary officeholders or that point of economy consistent with efficient service.

VEGETABLES BY MAIL.

A writer in the Baltimore Sun expresses the opinion that the parcelpost will not appreciably affect the business of the commission house. In the effort to establish his point he refers to the experience of the postoffice in La Crosse, Wisconsin, which was one of the first places designated by the Postmaster-General for a test of the farmer-to-consumer plan. There the postmaster was supplied with names of many farmers anxious to supply produce direct by parcel post, but after eight days not one order had been placed. This writer blames the lack of response on the prices set by the farmers. He says:

The difficulty is to get hold of a farmer who is not persuaded that the Government's parcel post plan was not entirely devised for his personal benefit. And this will continue to be the difficulty. You may shift the responsibility and plan elaborate systems of legalized trading, but you cannot eliminate cupidity from human nature. A farmer can be as "near" as the most unscrupulous middleman.

Yet it is doubtless a fact that there are many consumers who would gladly they come from? pay as much as the retailer charges even a little more for vegetables fresh from the farmer's garden, other places. Everybody knows that even one day's storage mars the flavor of garden truck. Moreover the history of public markets where the farmer drives his wagon load of produce to a free as they traversed the abysses of location and sells direct to the connot a saving in direct transactions. A period of eight days does not

furnish a test of the parcel post as a medium of produce shipment. The people are accustomed to making peror from the huckster's wagon, or to giving orders to solicitors or to utilizing the telephone. In most cases they order in the morning for the day's consumption.

Use of the parcel post in most cases means a new method of ordering. The housewife will not be able suddenly to compose herself to the task of writordering peas and asparagus for delivery by next day's post. Old cus- tongue a struggle for existence. toms are not readily abandoned for

new. The parcel r drive out the middle man nor will it highbrow periodical seriously end the utility of the public market. of the delivery.

OFFENSIVE NAVY NEEDED.

big Navy men. He went into most ab-Navy was superior to that of Germany make war on us, because of the injury to their trade relations; that distance renders it almost impossible for any nation to get at us and that, if one did, it would find our coasts defended with mines, torpedo-boats, destroyers and submarines. He quoted Colonel Goethals as saying that if Panama were defended by an adequate number of submarines and destroyers, no nation would dare to come within 500 miles of us. He quoted Admiral Dewey as saying that if the Spaniards had had two submarines in Manila Bay he could never have taken it, because of the moral effect of those invisible foes.

According to Mr. Witherspoon's the shores with mines, destroyers and submarines; then we could dispense with battleships entirely. Then why do other nations continue to build battleships, though each knows that the all gone insane, that they spend money on ships which could not get through these lines of defense which Mr. Witherspoon considers impregnable?

The conclusion is that they consider it necessary to be prepared for offensive as well as defensive warfare and that they believe it possible to break through defense lines. The great college students have found it out-powers have not abandoned thought Hence, with the laudable desire to be of conquest or they would not prepare so elaborately for offensive warfare. Even if they engaged in a war of self-defense, they would carry the war to the enemy rather than wait and betake themselves with burning for him to bring it to them. Germany professed to fight France in 1870 in self-defense only, but when the markets of the world and always she whipped the French on the houndary she did not stop, but carried the war across France. So should we do, and we should be prepared to do That may be barbarous, but it's human nature, from which barbarous impulses have not been entirely elim-

inated. lies entirely on an impregnable guard have amounted to much, but he thinks will find their to concrete gain from the discussions of his little club may not have amounted to much, but he thinks will find their to concrete gain from the discussions of his little club may not have amounted to much, but he thinks will find their to concrete gain from the discussions of his little club may not have amounted to much, but he thinks will find itself in a sorry plight. The assailant will persist in seeking a place The term, "a life for a life," does where its enemy's guard is weak, or not exactly express the principle be-hind capital punishment. It is "the guard, and then will rush in. The spirit," he continues, "but no one life of a bad citizen for the life of a only safe course is to be ready to re- word will do. It was an atmosphere, good citizen." We do not take the taliate so vigorously that the enemy

cause of the fact of his taking one make much of an attack. Then, too, means of offense are being continually improved to meet improved means of defense. As fast as ship's armor has pierce it. If Mr. Witherspoon's theory were sound, the invention of the torpedo would have stopped the building of warships, but modern navies from about that time and have continued to grow, though the sub-marine has followed the torpedo.

In short, self-defense makes readiness for offensive warfare necessary. The best way to defend oneself is to "hit the other fellow first" when one knows he intends to strike. No guard is too strong to be broken down, and the best precaution against discovery of its inevitable weak points is to keep an enemy so busy that he cannot seek them out.

WHERE GERMS COME FROM.

One of the curiously unpleasant facts which medical science has never been able to explain is the sudden appearance of epidemics over great areas of country. Cholera, the various forms of "plague" and other pes tilences break but in places hundreds miles apart under conditions the source. We are therefore obliged to resort to extraordinary infection to ease without an adequate cause,

Scientific men now suggest that the fees shall be held to the lowest these widespreading epidemics may often be traced back to the effects "cosmic dust." This is dust which settles down upon the earth's surface from the regions of the upper air. It nay have come to us across the gulfs of space and it may not. Very often osmie dust is thrown up from our terrestrial volcanoes. Now and then it is swept up from desert places by high winds and carried far and wide But beyond all question it comes in part from outer space and there may be dust showeres which have trav eled all the way from another planet. Many thousands of tons of cosmic

dust fall on the earth's surface every year and a great deal of it is charged with disease germs. Darwin describes a dust shower which covered more than a million square miles and brought down with it a host of strange organisms. Whether any creatures of exactly the same sort ever existed on the earth before is a question. In the year 1755 there was a fall of yellow snow in Northern Italy. The color came from little yellow organisms which had been collected by the snow crystals some where in the upper air. Where had There have been heavy showers of dust freighted with organic life in Kentucky and many

If the dust comes from other worlds, so do the germs which it brings along. It used to be said that such germs were certain to be killed sumer opposes the idea that there is ultra-violet rays would put an end to their existence. But this is now denied. It is perfectly possible that organized creatures should migrate to the earth from Venus or Mars and the fact that so many of sonal selection in groceries or markets them are found in cosmic dust makes it altogether likely.

A DEFENSE OF THE COLLEGES.

These are exciting times for the colleges. Warlike missiles assail them from every point of the compass. The hoary old institutions seem to be fighting what our German feling a note one day to Farmer Jones low citizens call a "Kampf ums Dasein," which means in the vulgar haps it is not quite so bad as all that but really they are passing through students how "they can educate themof both when the public becomes accustomed to it and particularly if a convenient system of ordering is devised to accompany the convenient system of ordering is devised." The reason is very plain selves at college in spite of their procated." The reason is very plain and thing simple. He was made to study Latin point and Greek, he shricks, when he ought to have been learning something of practical use. Hence his tears. college enticed him to its venerable The "little Navy" men are having their innings in the House in the debate on naval appropriations, and Representative Witherspoon became to stuff him with a windy mass of the expense of the pretentious folbles. At the first touch for party purposes. As the emblem to stuff him with a windy mass of the pretentious folbles. At the first touch for party purposes. As the emblem to stuff him with a windy mass of the pretentious folbles. At the first touch for party purposes. struse calculations to prove that our he was left lamenting. Would he were the only person to whom this in ships, guns and speed. He argued disastrous experience has been meted that it is to no nation's interest to out by the solemn-eyed fates.

An audacious writer in the May Century, Harold C. Goddard, undertakes to tell us in plain English why it is that colleges are making so tremendous a fallure in their special task. It is not for lack of money or learning. Certainly it is not for lack of pomp and parade, as anybody can commencement week draw nigh. To introduce his readers to the inner mystery without too much of a shock Mr. Goddard describes a high school debating club of which he was a mem-ber in the blessed days of his youth This club "had the knack" of taking a green youth fresh from the plow or the desk and instilling into him ory, all we need to do is to guard our literally furious interest in all sorts of questions political, social and ethical and an equally furious desire to discuss them endlessly." The college of our days does not do this. Far from it. Our colleges do not kindle others are well equipped with all the sacred spark like that. They put these means of defense? Have they it out. Sacred sparks are bad form

in those classic precincts.

The colleges of today arouse "a literally furious interest," but it is not in anything so vulgar as political, social and ethical questions. It is in the serene and aristocratic subject of muscle. Nothing in this world is so utterly aristocratic as brawn and our genuinely noble, which every true democrat feels, they turn away with disgust from such common things as mathematics, literature and history zeal to the development of their arms and legs. Brains are dirt cheap have been, but the man of exper muscle commands any salary he the "sand" to ask. Is it any wonder that our thrifty youth scorn the im pecunious Muses and cultivate the

opulent biceps? Mr. Goddard admits that the sun total to concrete gain from the was worth more than gems and gold. This spirit, he cries with crude a tradition, a grip, a pressure, an ur life of a murderer in revenge, but be- will be too busy in self-defense to gency, an uplift, a quickening of the plane for Roosevelt?

esprit de corps," The good land only knows what it was in its completeness, but we are in no doubt at all heen improved, guns, powder and as to what it was not. It was not projectiles have been improved to the spirit of athletics, it was not the grand and giorious ideal of hazing. In spite of Mr. Goddard's somewhat ill-mannered warmth over it, we can discern that it was a mere matter of Money had nothing to do with full knowledge of all the facts. it, nor had family connections. Any person, no matter how low his origin could have belonged to this oddish club and have shone in it perhaps even more brilliantly than his gilded fellow-students.

> Happily, the modern college has traveled far, far away from all such provincial ideals. Mr. Goddard thinks it has been traveling toward failure, but evidently he does not know what true success means. Is it not success in the full and joyful sense for an individual to acquire the power to live without work? And is it not just as truly success for a college to attempt to the teachers stood with the distinct understanding and statement from the Board that the result would not be binding on the Board nor control in the selection of the live without work? And is it not just teachers, but was taken merely to determine how the teachers stood with itself , the patronizing affection of those who can and do live college ever expect to attain to this splendid ideal if it made its young nen and women study their lessons They go there to have a good time faculty is wise in its generation for letting them get what they This perpetual thwarting of the sacred longings of youth is intolerable in the free and gracious atmosphere of the modern college.

D. Ward King, of Kansas, who invented the split-log road drag and re fused to patent it that its use might become general without cost, is demonstrating the implement in Eastern Oregon this week. Much has been said King's invention and its prac ticability has been shown on thousands of roads; but its use cannot become general in Oregon without local demonstration. If one enterpris ing man in a township were to make one and drag the highway in of his farm at the proper periods, the example would be followed and Oregon's good roads would soon becom as famous as are now its bad roads.

Last week the Hillshoro Independent began its forty-second volume The Independent is a good paper, dignified, conservative and reliable. Re publican in falth, it has an independence of opinion that places it in an enviable position. During the many years of its existence it has had many owners and directors and its career has been varied; but its oldest subscriber must admit that never had it been so well edited and conducted as during the past six years by Mr. Killen. He faced a problem, which he overcame with rare ability and judgment.

Governor Glynn, of New York, has earned praise for his veto of a bill which is believed to have been designed to liberate Stillwell, the bribe taking legislator, but which would in effect have limited the terms of firstoffense convicts to one or two years. This would have been a further in the rapid transformation of the administration of justice to all citizens into administration of mercy to criminals.

King Charles, of Roumania, who celebrated his 75th birthday and the forty-eighth anniversary of his election to the throne on April 20, had to enter, Roumania in disguise, because of Austrian opposition to a Hohenzollern ruler in 1866. He has overcome Austrian dislike and now lives in har mony with the dual empire and in enmity to its small enemy, Servia, which is a thorn in Austria's side.

"What has become," demands the Cincin att Enquirer, "of the old-fashioned states in who used to point with pride and view th alarm?" We understand that he is st getting ready to run for the Senate out Ohio.—Boston Transcript.

This seems to refer to our old friend, "Fire-alarm Foraker," but he was always too bellicose to view any thing with alarm, though he did not with pride to those Archbold checks.

One good effect of the Mexican troubles is increased respect for the of actual affairs the bladder burst and of the Nation, it should be sacred against any other use.

A Boston recruiting officer says he shall give preference to outdoor men in enlisting men for the Army. He might give indoor men a chance to go outdoors into Mexico. They need the fresh air and may be inclined to stay outdoors when there is very outdoors when the says he says are compelled to sit down there in very like sheep with the rot. They will die like sheep with the rot. They will doe like sheep with the rot. They will doe like sheep with the rot. They will do like sheep with the rot. They will and fevers of various kinds make the says of the says stay outdoors when they come home.

There is no limit to the "ginger' of the Eugene Radiators. Hereafter see for himself as the grand days of they will evolute to the sound of the bugie. The Radiators, by the way, purpose to be a feature of Rose Carnival week.

There will be no rough riders in this war, he circus people having got them all under roneled contracts.—Boston Transcript. Don't be so sure. The Colonel's coming home to raise a cavalry brigade.

It cannot be that the women of Oregon are to blame for the laxity in registration, but if such is the case, they have a few days in which to show their appreciation of civic duty.

der of calamity has struck them if General Funston is turned loose with appreciate the fact that he was a man his brigade at Vera Cruz

It develops that the President himself ordered seizure of the custom-house at Vera Cruz. Well, no one had suspected Bryan of it.

Discovery of a skeleton 150,000 years old in Africa may help sustain the contention that Adam and Eve were "cullud folkses." Sympathy must go to the Texas

knows it. The army with the best cooks will

Will not somebody send an aero

will, an intellectual enthusiasm, an POPULARITY VOTE ON TEACHERS.

Student Defends Hillshoro Sachool Incident as Merely Advisory. HILLSBORO, Or., April 25.—(To the Editor.)—Anent the high school muddle at Hillsboro, as appears from your news item April 24 and editorial April 25, you have fallen into the same error as many others by jumping at concluns and passing judgment without a

(2) The school has not closed but is running along apparently as smooth as before in charge of Professor Mc-Kay and advanced pupils. So far as anyone is advised, none of the teachers, save one, had indicated a desire to be considered an applicant for reelection and the vote which has caused the "tempost in the teachers." the pupils, and when the result was announced the teachers were advised of these facts. The pupils, before votwithout work? And finally, could a ing, were thus advised and know then, as now, that the Board was not surren-dering its prerogative, but were merely seeking to ascertain the attitude of the

pupils toward the teachers.

The vote, with one exception, was very complimentary, but the teachers, after finishing the day, filed their resgnations and failed to appear

without commending or criticising anyone, there is evidently "much ado about nothing ONE OF THE STUDENTS.

Whether the vote of the students was to be advisory or determinative as to future employment of the teachers es not alter the opinion of The Oregonian that the procedure was detrimental to the interests of the school. humiliating to the teachers, and that the teachers were right in resenting it.

HUMANITY TO DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Observation and Friendship of Them Would Make World Better. PORTLAND, April 26 .- (To the Edi tor.)—Regarding the recent attempts to malign birds, fowls and domestic animals in general, and dogs in particular, I would say that from the dog's standpoint there are others somewhat more filthy. We will take the chicken. Every one knows how they feed, etc., yet the exacting housewife will buy a dead one, that possibly is from one week to one year in and out from one week to one year in and out of a cold storage every working day. Later this figures as the piece de resistance at the festive board.

The comfort of the brutes has been studiously arrived at in the installa-tion of so-called sanitary street fountains. There are two brilliant excep-tions, however, but they were not built as sanitary ones. Look at the streets! Horses cannot use many of them. If they could the Humane Society would not be called upon to throw sand around. The world would be better if the people could step back a little and look around at nature, watch the birds, have a kind look if not a word for the dumb brute, whether dog, cat or horse. Suppose some dog digs for rats in your lot; no great harm has been in your lot; no great harm has been done and, perhaps, your own perfect child put him up to it.

Do not get the idea that the writer thinks dogs, etc., are indispensable. Nothing to it. I might as well say that

we could not exist without automobiles, elevators and flying machines. The ani-mals are here and it is our duty to treat them humanely. We are not forced to care for them if we do not desire. Some one says that human beings are vaccinated for various diseases; it might be a good plan to deal with brutes the same way. This would be more consistent than to muzzle a healthy animal and cause it to become rabid. Personally, I do not own any animal, for the good reason that I can-not look after it, and, further, I would

not allow any person to handle any animate thing belonging to me. The attachment of a dog to his mas-ter is second only to the solicitation of a mother for her offspring. E. C. WHITE.

MISTAKE TO HALT AT VERA CRUZ

Seaport Unhealthy Spot With Mountain Climate Near. PORTLAND, April 25.—(To the Editor.)—Our troops are now in Mexico. Whether or not this might have been avoided, this is not the time nor the place to discuss. There is one thing, however, that it seems to me might ye be avoided by a concerted effort. The dispatches from Washington say that it is the policy of the Administration now simply to sit down and hold the position at Vera Crus and a small part of the railroad near there, and wait for Huerta's next move

To any one who knows Vera Cruz and the country around it this state-ment would cause a shudder. If our boys are compelled to sit down there in

If they are advanced out northwest to Jalapa, they will be in the healthi-est country in Mexico. To have them settle down for a protracted stay at

Career of P. H. McEnery. KLAMATH FALLS, Or., April 24. (To the Editor.)—It is with more sa ness and regret than I can well express that I note the announcement in the dally papers of the death of P. H. McEnery at Forest Grove. I had known Mr. McEnery for several years, and to know him intimately was to appreciate the fact that he was a man In the dally papers of the death of P. McEnery at Forest Grove. I had known Mr. McEnery for several years, and to know him intimately was to appreciate the fact that he was a man of brilliant talents, and of more than brilliant talents. He seemed to possess, to an extraordinary degree, the newsgatherer's appreciation of values, and with it a rare skill in expression. He was an efucated gentleman and his unselfish loyalty to friendship was so unswerving as to be almost an obsession. as to be almost an obsession.

I regretted to observe that one or two of the papers stiributed his death to chronic alcoholism. Upon the positive assurances of those who were in daily contact with him I am in a position to say that this is a grave error. tive assurances of those who were in daily contact with him I am in a post tion to say that this is a grave error. Sympathy must go to the Texas Guardsmen, who are chafing under the leash.

The heroic work will be done by the subsistence department, for the boys must eat.

Perhaps the showers were a blessing in disguise to the Beavers, ing in disguise to the Beavers, lead-pipe cinch.

Will Bryan resign? Well, not if he knows it.

Sympathy must go to the Texas Guardsmen, who are chafing under the to say that this is a grave error. It is true that in days gone by Mc-Enery had been seriously addicted to drink. But, ur like many brilliant unterey, September 21, 1846, between 6645 Americans and 10,000 Mexicans, American loss 120 killed and 368 wounded; Palo Alto, 2288 Americans and 6000 Mexicans, American loss 120 killed and 87 wounded; Resaca de la Palma, May 9, 1846, between 1700 Americans and 18,000 Mexicans, American loss 29 killed and 82 wounded; Buena Vista, between a total abstainer and had been doing splendid work in the line of his chosen profession.

Now that his pathetic struggle is ended, let us cast the mantle of charity over his weakness and recall only his splendid ability. splendid ability. HENRY L. BENSON.

> Experiment and Invention. London Standard.
> "He's an inventor." "What did he invent?"
> "A muffler for noodle soup."

TRIED AND TRUE MAN IS NEEDED Place-Seeking So Soon After Flop by

Mr. Ackerson Is Criticised. SALEM, Or., April 25 .- (To the Editor.)-Under date of April 19 I notic a communication to The Gregorian from J. C. Hayter, of Dallas, referring to the candidacy of Charles W. Ackerson for Republican National commit teeman from Oregon. As a lifelong Republican who has aided in fighting the great battles of that party in this state, I desire to add my indorsement to the sentiments expressed in Hayter's (1) Authority was not delegated to student body to "hire and fire" the

letter.

I do not believe that the Republicans of this state are going to deliver their party into the hands of its enemies. I firmly believe that the great majority of the Republican electorate is fully aware of the close connection that has existed between Dr. Henry Waldo Cos. self-styled Progressive leader in this state, and the said Charles W. Ackerson, but yesterday, so to speak, a reg-fistered Progressive.

Mr. Ackerson left the Republican

party two years ago and cast his lot with the Progressives. This year he After do registered as a Progressive. ing so evidently a great light came to him. Perhaps he saw what he believed an opportunity to put the finishing touches to the G. O. P. in this state. In any event, he changes his registra tion from Progressive to Republican, and the next day files his petition for one of the highest and most important offices in the gift of the party in Ore-

But Mr. Ackerson has wholly failed to take into consideration the fact that this is a Republican year. He has not seen the handwriting on the wall, which in no uncertain terms indicates Republican success and supremacy in November. He will find that instead of being dead or dying, the Repub-lican party is alive and strong, and, as an indication of its strength, he will be one of those who in the past have done their utmost to destroy the party, who will first be marked for defeat. With Ralph E. Williams, present Na-tional committeeman and a Republican who has been fried and never found wanting, as a candidate to succeed himself, Mr. Ackerson will learn to his ow sorrow that the Republican party would just as soon have him remain where he was two months ago, a Progressive at least, they will give his political aspirations a jolt that may bring him back to earth.

It is just such politicians who have placed the Republican party in the sit-uation it now occupies in this state, and given control of the state to the Democrats; have given us Democratic United States Senators and a Demo-eratic Governor. It is high time to put a stop to it, and this is the year to do it. WALTER L. TOOZE.

WHY EUROPE DOES NOT LIKE US. Writer Says Our Tariff, Shipping and Immigrationn Laws Offend.

WINBERRY, Or., April 25 .- (To the Editor.)—I have read your editorial stating belief that Europe's dislike and distrust is mainly their ruling classes' dislike for a republic. Having seen much and read much of Europe, I will state that all classes there dislike and distrust us, to a certain extent, because of our, to them and to their belief, unjust and discriminating tariff laws shipping laws, immigration laws and our way of enforcing these laws. Many of our tariff and immigration laws re-flect on their honor and morals, such as excluding child labor products while exporting them in great quanti ties, such as cotton and canned fruits etc.; excluding people from travelin here, people who are free to trave anywhere else in the world, even in Russia. We are touching both their pride and their pocketbooks, and both count, even if we have some right and might to do it. Our newspapers are continually m

tioning their poverty, still we go there for money. Our outspoken determina-tion to replace European business and influence with ours in South America is also cause of dislike; so is the Monroe Doetrine, which, in fact, made all America dependent to us and independent of Europe, and Europe has many billions of dollars invested there, and millions of her people living theremuch more in every line than we.

There are many more reasons for
Europe's distrust and dislike, but I have space to mention only the mos important reasons. And to conclude I do believe that they are in a way right to expect us to treat them with nsideration and kindness as long are ey do the same, not do like Speaker Clark tells, to be no longer modest because we are strong and rich! ARTHUR HARTMAN.

SPECIAL AGENTS UNDULY ACTIVE Unnecessary Contests Add to Hardships

of Homesteader.

PORTLAND, April 25.—(To the Editor.)—Is there no relief for the settlers of Eastern Oregon, or no protection against the special agent who comes periodically with good weather and contests the entryman regardless of improvements or conditions that may prevail? The settler is invited to come into the interior and take up land He comes, has a small amount of money, builds a house and continues to im-prove his home until his money is exhausted; then attempts to make proof if his time has expired. There stands the ever-ready special agent who files a contest in favor of the Government, and if a homesteader has not the money to go probably 100 miles and hire an attorney, bring witnesses and other-wise defend his home, he loses the

It were far better to push westward into the mountains, even at a loss of lives in battle, than to have a third or a half of their number die of fever, and the balance have their health destroyed for the rest of their lives. To sit down and wait is like beginning a surgical operation and then waiting a few hours to see how the patient stands it. I sincerely hope that the Government will not make this mistake.

S. B. HUSTON. was decided after an expensive trial in favor of the homesteader, and he had to mortgage the home to pay costs and attorney's fees, and will lose it, as he has no way of paying off the mortgage.

This is only one of the many cases where the settler of Eastern Oregon is

wronged. The Government fails in a large per cent of the cases, and Chief Sharp told me he had enough cases to

Our Last Fights in Mexica. Exchange.

terey, September 21, 1846, between 6645 Americans and 10,000 Mexicans, Ameri-can loss 120 killed and 368 wounded;

wounded, Charabasco, August 20, 1844, between 9000 Americans and 32,000 Mexicans, American loss in killed and wounded about 1100. These were the principal battles, but there were many skirmishes with smaller losses. In all the battles the Americans were outnumbered, but the Mexicans were outnumbered, but the Mexicans were outnumbered.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of April 27, 1889. Scattle, April 26.—E. O. Graves, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, will resign to engage in business with the Washington National Bank, just organized by him.

Salem, April 26.—Articles of incorporation were filed today by the Baker City Street Railway Company, John Geiser, Henry Rust, E. Silver, H. Dale and T. Calvin Hyde, incorporators.

Salem, April 28.—The students of Willamette University have organized a band and fonight received 14 new brass

Astoria, April 26.—P. W. Weeks, of Alert hook and ladder company, was elected chief engineer of the fire department.

Albany, April 26 .- A company is being organized for the purpose of erect. a

Albany, April 26.—Edward Goins, proprietor of the Scio mills, says efforts are being made by himself and others to build a street railway from that place to Munkers, to connect with the Southern Pacific Railway.

San Francisco, April 26 .- Patsy Cardiff was knocked out by Peter Jacky son in 10 rounds tonight.

Washington, April 26 .- William H. Coote has been appointed postmuster at Stayton, vice A. D. Gardner, resigned.

The new Union freight depot on North Front street is completed.

The teachers of the Zion Evangelical Sunday School of East Portland sur-prised the pastor, L. S. Fisher, with a purse presented by George Ormsby on behalf of the male members, and the pastor's wife with a purse presented by Mrs. Minnie Freeman on behalf of the female members.

The crosswalk at Salmon and Fourth streets is in a dangerous conditi

Jonauschek, the great German tragedienne, will open at New Park Theater May 6. Her repertoire will consist of "Meg Merrilies," "Mary Stewart" and "Macbeth."

The 20th anniversary of Professor W. Pratt's connection with Park School as principal was celebrated yesterday Dr. F. B. Eaton has returned from

Archbishop William H. Gross will leave tomorrow night for Rome, to pay his ad limina visit to Pope Lec.

Jack Dempsey arrived from New York yesterday and announced his readiness to meet Charlie Mitchell. There is a scheme on foot to build a

\$190,000 hotel in Holladay's Addition on

the avenue near Fourth street. W. H. H. Grant accused W. D. Pape of violating the rules of the insurance compact and Pape caused Grant to be fined \$10 for soliciting insurance without a lieense. Grant yesterday met Pape on the street in front of Lambert Sargent's office and knocked him

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of April 27, 1864. Fortress Monroe, April 24.—General Fortress Monroe, April 24.—General Wansels surrendered Plymouth, N. C. after four days' fighting, to the rebels under General R. F. Hoke. Hoke captured about 2500 prisoners, 300 or 400 being negroes, and 30 pieces of artil-

Portland has a shippard where a schooner is building, Captain Clinton, for use by Warren & Stephens in the oyster trade between Shoalwater Bay

The following were elected directors of the Oregon City Woolen Manufacturing Company: Joel Valmer, L. D. C. Latourette, Daniel Harvey, W. C. Dement, J. L. Bariow, John Myers and Arthur Warner. Bids are invited for the erection of a building 188 by 52 feet and two stories high.

Rev. C. S. Kingsley had his feet badly frozen near Idaho City while getting timbers for the erection of a Metho-dist Episcopal Church.

The delegates to the Union County convention are: Sandy precinct, R. Wil-mot; St. Johns precinct, C. B. Com-stock; Sanvies' Island, Leonard Jewett; Wilmot, Tomlinson; Powell's Valley, M. Wing, James Royal, J. Powell.

Sanitary fund receipts—From Fort Simcos, W. T., by William Wright, \$60 in currency, given as follows: Mrs. L. A. Wilbur, \$20; Miss M. M. Bancroft and Alex Grant, \$10 each; A. A. Ban-croft, James McGraw, J. H. Foster and H. C. Thompson, \$5 each. From Aid Society near Matiock, schoolhouse, Clackamas County, \$9 in coin.

Value of Advertising to Colleges. New York Times.

Should our universities be advertised like socks, soap and pickles? Should billboards blazon forth the excellences of "cosy Cody College?" Do we need barkers and battalions of peripatetic tramps carrying red posters so that institutions of learning can vie in pop ular interest with the side show and the movies?—The Columbia Alumni News.

These questions answer themselves. Nevertheless, the Columbia periodical predicts that we shall see more and more of a dignified purveying of facts through the social medium of the press, to be assimilated by an inquiring, intelligent community. It quotes from President Pritchett's latest report to the Carnegle foundation: "An honest, the Carnegie foundation: "An honest, interesting account of what is done in an institution can do only good, and the wider the circulation the better."

Among Those Present. Pathfinder.

"Will you give me your name, please?" asked the young lady who was making a list of those present.
"Excuse me," said he between blushes, "but I will have to plead that this is

Carefulness of a Watter. London Sphere.

Customer-Is there any soup on the bill of fare? Waiter-There was, sir, but I wiped

The Short Cut For Men "We keep pretty accurate records of the results of our newspaper advertising, and we find that men are

in many cases as quick to respond So said the advertising manager of one of our big stores the other day.

day.
"Men have little time for shopping. They usually come in with their minds pretty much made up They are quick buyers. They know what they want."
"With this idea in view much of the cur advertising is prepared for men.

our advertising is prepared for men.
It is surprising how many men come
into our store and ask for things
we have advertised in the newspapers."