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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1905.

TWO KINDS OF MONOPOLY.

The somewhat clumsily constructed metaphor that "two wrongs never made one right" certainly failed to appeal to the Chicago labor leaders who prepared that remarkable protest to President Roosevelt. They implored the President not to place Federal troops at the disposal of the men whom they termed "notorious lawbreakers of the landthe constant suppliants for Government privileges." Investigations now in progress seem to warrant the belief that there are a great many lawbreakers and strong effort is being made to bring them to justice. In the long run they, the glory of God. will suffer punishment with other crimwages offered him, immediately breaks the law by murdering or maiming some to accept.

This is the rock upon which labor day ecclesiasticism. The church ha endeavor to enforce its demands, the it has in the days of its power and labor monopoly goes farther than any glory always scourged them with one capitalistic monopoly ever dared go. hand while it took their gifts with the In Chicago the food supply and the coal other. Why not? supply of hundreds of thousands of people were threatened, and, had the unions been sufficiently powerful, would shall they dare not to lash, he ough have been entirely stopped, in order to to demand. It is the chastening rod of enforce the terms of a few hundred teamsters. What would have been the effect had the coal trust, or the meat trust, or any other monopolistic combination in charge of the necessities of lations between church and sinner life, determined to force people to pay turned upside down in the mind. Such an exorbitant price for their products, a thing as a sinner trying to buy the and because a portion of the people refused, withheld coal and meat' from everybody until the dissatisfied few of the sinner. It is her admonition were starved into line? Coercion of this kind on the part of capital would be so intolerable that it could not exist, but it is exactly this kind of coercion that the labor monopoly has been using in Chicago. 31 sought to prevent the delivery of coal and of food products to people who had nothing in common with either the employer or the laborer, simply to enforce ing the duty to take this money and the adjustment of a difficulty between a spend it for the greater glory of God. comparatively small number of teamsters and their employers. Exhibitions of this kind cannot fail to impress the public with the necessity of treating a labor monopoly in the same manner as Mammonish idolatry. She must do her we have begun treating capitalistic monopolies. It is not alone the few hundred, employers or the few thousand employes who are the real sufferers by these strikes, but it is the millions of people who stand between these two They object, and object strongly, to a monopoly which interferes with their rights as American citizens, and, so long as such interference exists, the millions who, by rights, should be disinterested spectators, will be unable to see where a labor monopoly is possessed of any more virtues than can be credited to a monopoly of capital. Labor is the only capital possessed by the poor man, and he should be permitted to keep that capital employed at what ever wage he cares to accept. His friend, the capitalist, loans money at 6 per cent when the demand is good, and supply is light, but, when money is plentiful and demand light, he is glad to accept 5 per cent. The fact that in nearly all the big strikes of the past few years there was an abundance of sins. labor to take the places of the strikers is evidence that the supply of labor is, just at present, somewhat in excess of the demand. So long as cheap labor from the Old World is pouring into this country in a record-breaking stream, this mild conestion cannot be relieved. When it ceases and there is more work than re workers, wages will advance and strikes will be unnecessary and impossible. Meanwhile it is with a very bud grace that union labor at Chicago les to its oppenents as "notorious preakers of the land." It is such enduct as that engaged in at Chicago

that has brought labor unionism least Chicago labor unionism-into such disrepute that it will take consideral prudence and moderation to enable it to regain its former position in public estimation

MR. WOOD AND THE CHURCHES

Plous attention has learned to wait appreciatively upon all of Mr. Wood's flowing utterances. He has won many a valiant field with the keen, though fortunately not deadly, weapons of the prophet and the reformer. His remarks in the Pacific Monthly touching the duty of the churches in the matter of Mr. Rockefeller bearing gifts lack nothing of the accustomed felicity and enthusiasm of his utterances, and if

their wisdom cannot be called inspired, it is certainly both striking and entertaining Enthusiasm is not the best friend to

a man when he is stating cold facts. Had Mr. Wood checked his, somewhat, at the beginning, he would have remembered that it is not quite correct to repeat that "John D. Rockefeller, without solicitation, offered \$100,000 to the American Board." The Outlook has published an account of the pursuit of these dollars by the American Board through their secretary. It has printed letters which prove that, far from being unsolicited, the gift was besought with holy importunity for two years before it was vouchasfed. Why Dr. Barton, the secretary of the board, forgot about these letters when he gave the first account of the transaction to the press is one of those sacred mys-

teries which an uninspired pen modes ly retires from investigating. The Oregonian does not wish to join issue with Mr. Wood upon Mr. Rockefeller's character or the number and nature of his iniquities. The former is probably a good deal blacker than Mr Rockefeller will wish it were when the day of judgment comes; the latter are notorious, infamous and undisputed, except by persons whose evident interest discredits their testimony. These are matters about which people of discernment and ordinary information do not disagree, "Are John D. Rockefeller and his ilk hypocrites?" asks Mr. Wood Yea, verily, they are. He has lied sys cematically and with brazen shameless ness; he has robbed the widow; he has ruined his competitors with malignant

ingenuity; he has evaded or broken whatever laws have stood in his way "All this and more," says Mr. Wood in effect, Mr. Rockefeller has done "Who deniges it, Betsey? Who de-

niges it?" Moreover, and still worse, Mr Rockefeller is unrepentant. He would

go right off and do it all over again if he had the chance. His gift to foreign missions is bedewed with no tears of remorse; no groanings of sorrow for sin have inspired it. It is an open shameless and indisputable offer by Rockefeller to buy the silence, and out ward connivance in his misdeeds, of the church. So far as he is concerned, it is hush money; and so far as many of the spokesmen of the recipients are concerned, it has been so received. would take the money," declares Dr. Chapman, the revivalist, "and I would not denounce his manner of accumulating it." The money is Rockefeller's, the law adjudges and the court awards. among the large employers of labor. It is his to give, and Dr. Chapmar would do right to take and use it for

will suffer punishment with other crim-inals. The fact that these monopolists the churches," asks Mr. Wood, "take and "cornerers" of food and transpor- from Rockefeller with one hand and tation are not always brought to book. lash him with the other?" Yes, we rehowever, does not in the slightest de- ply; that is exactly what they ought to gree pulliate the offense of the striking do. That is what Rockefeller would exster, who, dissatisfied with the pect them to do if they were not degenerate. They ought to lash him until h crawls to the altar a repentant sinner other free American citizen who is and the well-grounded suspicion that merely exercising his God-given right they will take his money without dar working for any wages he sees fit ing or wishing to chastise him for his sins is the crowning infamy of presentTHE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, PORTLAND, MAY 14, 1905.

nies the poor, but it cannot bring him ciness or stay the hand of death. acised in the land from which he happ wrung his ill-gotten gains, and snubbed by the better element with whom he is

now spending them, his latest affliction will fall hard indeed. The love of a father for a son is almost invariably deep and strong, and the loss of two sons within a few months is an affliction that will overshadow and dim all of the triumphs which wealth and power made possible for the ex-Tammany leader.

WHAT THE STATE DOES FOR ITS CITIZENS

In these days, when the question of extension of the functions of the state to ownership and operation of public ilities is being debated, it is interesting to inquire how much the state has already undertaken in its relations to

The head of the official blorarchy is of course, the Governor, charged not only with execution of law, but with the duty of making and publishing suggestions for improving law from time to time. The Secretary of State, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, come next. The titles speak for themselves They have to do with maintenance of the fabric of the state. In the execution of the laws, punishment is award-ed and a Penitentiary is involved. For wayward youths the Reform School is maintained, lest they should have another excuse for criminal courses. Dependent citizens, whose sad fate makes them a state charge, are cared for in the institute for the blind and the

school for deaf mutes. For soldiers who have served their country in war, invalids and aged men, a home is pro vided, where over a hundred, in Oregon alone, find shelter and rest. In the Insane Asylum a multitude of unhappy ones are supplied both with treatment for their sad malady and whatever alleviation for troubles of body and mind can be obtained.

The state undertakes to provide teaching for all young citizens in its public schools-finds money, organization and superintendence for them all. It supports training schools for teachers, and also takes higher education under its charge in university, college and high school.

The state has an immense fund to find investment for and manage. It has some lands left out of an originally great domain. The residue needs care and conservation. It has public buildings to maintain, a railroad on a small scale to construct and manage, and

public works, locks and canals, to see to. As a sovereign state Oregon must be provided with an armed and drilled force, recruited from her citizens, sufficient to maintain, under all emergen cies, the public peace, and under a National call to contribute her quota for

the National defense. The foregoing demands on the state are addressed to her in the capacity of guardian of the general interest. The laws she has so far undertaken to up hold are general laws for security and advancement of the whole body politic or else the duties she has assu med in care of the young, the afflicted, the aick, or the he sipless, are incumbent or the state as the representative, the aggregation of Individual citizens. But the state has gone farther. The prod-

ucts of the earth, and of the waters within her boundaries, she has undertaken to examine, to count, to protect So the state has constituted guardians of health, of fruits, of fish, of game, of dairy products. She has taken steps to acquire and publish results of scien tific inquiries on some of these matters through the State Blologist and the

stic Animals Com Lest children should suffer wrong the inspection of child labor has been undertaken. Factories and workshops also come under the eye of the state.

and farming was presented as a science estead of monotonous drudgery by beans of which a more or less meager living was wrung from the reluctant

> In the territory traversed fields were not uncommon that had been planted to corn continuously for forty years; no Pioneer Association of the next generfertilizer had been used and the stalks had been raked from the ground each year, and burned. Following such usly wasteful methods the cron yield had dwindled year by year. It der this

was shown that land, that up treatment produced twenty-five bushels to the acre might, with proper fertiliza tion and seed selection, be made to pro-duce 100 to 110 bushels.

The gospel of good seed has proved ontagious, and other states will shortly end out missionaries of agriculture equipped with sermons on wheatraising and seed selection, potato-growing, the care of Spring crops, rotation in crops, forage crops, ensilage, etc.

Farmers of the great abounding West. cluding the Middle and Pacific Northwest, are very favorably situated. The telephone and free rural mail delivery have penetrated vast sections, bringing farmer folk are in close touch with the great, throbbing world beyond their line of vision. Electric railways reach on and out over sub-rural districts, and advanced ideas in farm machinery and mplements have minimized the labor plowing, sowing and gathering. Facllitles for moving crops improve year by year, and now comes the gospel of d seed, dispensed by men who have broken away from the orthodoxy of primitive agriculture, to complete the transformation from the old to the new. "The gospel of sowing good seed," ays the journal above quoted, "is healthy and helpful one in any department of human existence. Its application to the development of the farming interests ought to entail a particularly rich train of blessings."

WOODSON GRAY'S CRIME.

The story of the crime committed by Woodson Gray makes a very poor showing in support of his plea for a pardon, especially since he has served but two or three days of his five-year Because his son had been sentence. suspended from the public school at Elgin as a result of trouble with the chil-

dren of A. M. Halgarth, Gray armed himself with a revolver, and, in pass-ing along the road, left the usual path and went along the side of the road nearest the Halgarth residence. When he was accosted, he replied with curses and abusive language, calling his en-emy and members of his family such names as invariably provoke men to

fight. Brandishing his revolver, he challenged Halgarth to come on, and the challenge was accepted, whereupon Gray shot and killed his assallant.

Two juries found Gray guilty of manslaughter, the leniency being due, apparently, to the fact that, in a measure, acted in self-defense. They refused to accult him because he went to the scene with murder in his heart and took the life of his victim. He went seeking a fight in which he would have an unfue advantage, and found what he sought. He used language which he knew would provoke his enemy beyond his power to withstand, and met his victim half way in the encounter. He tried to take the life of his neighbor and protect himself by the form of acting in self-defense.

The law cannot justify Halgarth in making the assault, even though the provocation was great. "He committed misdemeanor and paid the penalty with his life. But Gray provoked the commission of the lesser crime and committed a greater himself, and should be left to serve out the paltry five years' imprisonment. To pardon him is to say to the would-be murderer

that, if he can provoke his enemy to a fight, he may take life with impunity. Such a policy is destructive of law and

erse in general, just as "Waverley" in-uenced English fiction. Literary an-iversaries of far less moment are celeto whom the annual reunion and ban quet means much and some of who least, would be crowded into th background by an influx of yo rated often enough, and it seems that is centenary might well have been neers. The latter have only to bide their time. They will constitute the observed.

poor roses. Quality is wanted as well

blooms. Remember the date

The Idaho people seem to be pushing

their Clearwater electric-line project

through to success with a rush. They

sary to get construction under way.

ing the matter in a very short time. A

ject with a view to keeping it in inde-

pendent hands." This is the policy that

must be strictly adhered to if the road

building all through the West shows

The high regard and implicit confi-

dence which the American wheat trade

places in the Government crop report is

reflected in the course of the wheat

market. The Government report ap-

bearish report that has appeared at any

years. It showed such remarkably fa-

vorable conditions that, had the trade

there would have been a sharp declin

in prices. As it was, the market ad-

additional 2 cents yesterday. The Ag-

ricultural Department may be a valued

in order to get the full benefit of its

the system and "copper" its predictions

If the Panama Canal Commission

other supplies for the canal. Pacific

Coast bidders were given but five days

in which to prepare bids for more than

\$1,000.000 worth of supplies. Of this

amount more than \$300,000 was for lum-

ber. In this commodity no other por-

tion of the United States can make

such good terms as can be secured from the North Pacific mills. Time for in-

telligent making of blds and time for

delivery are needed however and in

the interest of economy and justice, our

lumber manufacturers should be given

a better opportunity than has been af-

for submission of bids for famber

farmers and the grain trade, but

ald to

forded th

anced over a cent on Friday and an

laced any dependence whatever in it,

corresponding date in the past ten

eared Thursday, and was the most

that, no matter how diffident or dila-

is to accomplish what is expected of it

ion, and in their turn will contribute Saturday, June 3, has been designated of their knowledge and experies as Rose day at the Lewis and Clark Fair. It is not possible to make a nota-ble exhibit unless there shall be unithe history, and, better still, to the enchanging folk-lore of early Oregon. versal response to the request for roses.

Patience, good friends; time passes.

If only one fine rose from every bush blooming in Portland be forthcoming. DESIRING PEACE, PREPARE FOR WAR. the display will astonish visitors. In England and France clasp hands, sign

order'that roses now in the hud may be brought to highest perfection within the treaties, exchange visits and proclaim a lasting friendship. The very next act next three weeks, Mr. W. S. Sibson, in the drama of the nations is that vital chairman of the Rose Society's commitdifferences in the relations of ea tee, addresses himself on another page the outside world-that is, in the defi-nition and conduct of neutrality-bid of this issue to the Portland public. Nothing is to be gained by exhibiting fair to embroil them again. Then, with obvious reluctance, the British Premier as quantity. Intelligent effort put forth in explaining the new plan of natio to stimulate roses for Rose day is so defense to Parliament, admits that the much permanent gain to the man possible, because nearest, enemy to be the woman who owns the bush. The taken into account is France. He anx-Oregonian joins the Rose Society and lously declares that such a war is the the Exposition management in urging ast thing to be regarded as possible generous response to the request for But facts remain, and the new will be considered and debated from June 3. that standpoint. What an armed camp is" Europe. Nations which are neigh-hors, bound by business and commercial ties, each one the other's best cus tomer, from whose future all possible clashes and grounds of offense have have already raised about three-fourths of the amount of subscriptions necesbeen but recently removed, civilized alive as never before to the horrors of and have every assurance of completwar, taxed up to the limit even in time of peace, governed by men anxious to Lewiston dispatch says that "every the last degree to avert war, yet are safeguard was thrown around the proarmed to the teeth by land and sea. It would seem as if the Mediterranea Atlantic and home fleets of England hould have sufficed for her protection But the Government considers six bat-tleships, six first-class cruisers, twelve The experience of independent railroad cruisers. twenty-four torpedo-boat de stroyers, ninety-five torpedo-boats, and tory a big road has been about open-

Indefinite submarines (to be ready as a ing up new territory, it always has force within a few hours from the call) tened to gobble up the independent as no more than a necessary precauroad that dared to build into the neg-A heavy insurance indeed. A tion. lected territory. This is a fate that world-wide empire is a costly invest should not befall the Lewiston-Clear ment. water project.

Then appears the Russian bugbear looming large on the Indian horizon. The question of land force is immediately substituted for the command of the sea. Ralltoads built not for com mercial use, not to serve an infant population, not to foster the industries the lands they cross, but to hurry the sudden invasion of a neighbor's coun try-this is the prospect. The problem is not how to create and develop, but how most rapidly to put armies in place to kill and destroy. Nations are taxed, not for the expenses and purposes of government, but to plle up wa funds for indefinite campaigns. Is it, then, the Russian people wh

are the inspirers and originators of these tactics? Far from it. What do the millions of her peasantry know o care about the Afghanistan frontier? Their land, their patient work, the in terests of their village and communthe bettering of their home lives, these would absorb them, if they were but le alone. The intellectuals then? Is it war with Britain for India that they desire? No. Their lives are freely given for the new birth of a Russia free in lawmaking, in education, in so cial life, free to expand within her ow wide boundaries. Is it the rank and file of her great army, then?

it. They have had their fill of fighting -with an unfinished war yet on their hands. Their depleted ranks are to be filled with reserves dragged from their homes. A conscript army is drawn from all classes of the people, every desire and passion of the peasant, the townsman, the factory-worker, being represented in the regiments. If not the Russian nation, then the Russian bureaucrat and aristocrat are in reality the common enemies. For them the war railroads are to be built-for them

the armles mobilized-for them the

For them

threatened war waged.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Honey Mellody, of Spokane, has most saccharine, mellifinous, candied name that has appeared in print for some time. Who would think that Honey Mellody was scrapper?

who would think that four outser, scrapper? But so he is: the man whose name "melts in hie mouth," and trickles from the tongue like molasses from a bung-hole. engaged in a common ornery Queens scrap at Spokane a few days ago.

A physician in Chicago is suing a voman's estate for \$126,000, which he says is due him for professional services. It looks as if the bill were so large that it will advertise the physician and is therefore not in accordance with professional ethics. Still, if the physician gets the verdict, he will be able to retire and then he needn't care a snap for ethics.

We have an idea that the man in a straw hat when caught by a heavy storm feels something like a Russian admiral when Togo heaves in sight.

A trade paper speaks of an "auto flesta," which seems a strange mingling of terms old and new.

"Seattle woman may be heir to \$50.650,-00," says the Scattle News. So may a Portland woman, or any other person.

The news that a steamer has been sunk by a mine off Port Arthur follows close on Premier Balfour's speech concerning these menaces to peaceful traders. Mr. Balfour said that an international con ence would probably place some restrictions upon the use of floating mines. and it seems likely that the peace or gress which is due sometime soon, if it has not been forgotten, will consider this question. We believe all the great powers, and especially Cook's, will favor restrictions upon the scattering of Such things play havoe with the tourist traffic

Mr. Matthews probably noted that it was the 13th.

One of the last things done by Herbert Croker, the young man-who was fou dead in a railroad train, was to ask where he could "find a little fun." He was taken to an opium den, which apparently satisfied him as being a good place for a little fun. Ideas of fun are widely di vergent.

A Russian orderly shot and killed his master because he was ordered to the front. Some slight display of annoyance may be excusable in a Russian who is ordered to go Janwards, but he cannot be allowed to shoot an admiral. There are not enough admirals to go around.

"A majority of the Board of Education seem to require teachers with no ideas," said a teacher in the Everett High School as she handed in her resignation ble majority. A teacher with ideas has no time for the children.

From a correspondent of a New York "guesses" It is necessary to understand paper we learn that the paper established in Kishineff by the notorious anti-Semitic editor, Kronshevan, is not named The Fiend but The Friend. vishes to avoid the suspicion of job-Some more scattering paragraphs bery, it will at once extend the time spoiled.

"When the Russian squadron was reduced to an acephalous condition by the killing of Admiral Witoft-." Thus the New York Times. No other paper could possibly think of having a squadron reduced to an acephalous con

Illinois has a lynch-quick party of usiderable attainment, but overlooks its own merits in this way while watching the South's amateurish performances.

Ever since the wretched little armr-encased Czarovitch was born w have felt a lively sympathy for the

poor little chap, but never so much Washington will print an edition of as on reading of his escape from being 30,000 copies of a book calling atten- boiled alive. The Czarina, it appears, tion to the resources of the state. An caught a nurse in the act of putting Olympia dispatch states that the book

onism and freedom split, and, in an always taken money from sinners; and

"If they take, dare they lash?" de mands Mr. Wood. If they take, how the church for whose smart Mr. Rock-feller, subconscionsly, bargains when he gives his money. To think the contrary is to get the whole outfit of reconnivance of the church ought to be unthinkable anywhere outside the mind

and scourgings which her character ought to make us all think he is trying to buy. If the churches do not take Rockefeller's money, they are unfaithful stewards of God's treasury; if they fail to lash him, they are partakers in the gullt of his crimes.

There is no conceivable argume which could justify the church in evad-If in taking it she cannot escape the suspicion of being bribed to silent par ticipation in notorious unrighteousness that is the penalty of her lapses inte duty and endure the resulting disgrace as a merited penance.

I'll bear the cross, endure the shame, Supported by Thy word.

The estate of the church in opinions ought to be not that she is a prostitute whose favors are for sale, no that she is a venal judge who may be bribed to render unrighteous decisions but that she is too pure to admit any taint of corruption and too just ever to vary from the standard of exact right eousness. It ought to be unthinkable that this church could be bribed into silence about Rockefeller's crimes, no matter how much of his money she received.

But it is very easily thinkable. Very well; so much the worse for the church If she has lost her reputation, that is deplorable, but it does not release her from her duties. One of those duties is to disburse for God's glory all the money she can lawfuly get; another is to scourge the sinner and spare not until he repents and ceases from his

"We will not take Rockefeller's money because he is an unrepentent sinne and we shall be suspected of condoning his iniquity," Mr. Wood wishes the churches to say. "We will take Mr. Rockefeller's money, the more of it the better; and we will so deal with the stiff-necked reprobate that he will wish he never had sinned and incontinently resolve to sin no more." That is what the churches ought to say.

the churches ought to say. Richard Croker's tainted money can purchase for him many of the bodily comforts and luxuries that poverty de-

areful and elaborate reports and a counts on every one of the subjects, and by every one of the state officers referred to, are demanded by and furnished to the representatives of the state and published widely, to the end that no wrong be done in secret.

Thus we live, encompassed by law and regulation on every side, and yet are free men in a free country, living and moving in the "orderly liberty" defined by the President. Are not these functions of government enough? Is this prospect narrow? The dominant idea is of control, regulation, and restraint-not of state ownership. Is it wise to press into so far a country?

PROGRESS BY FARMERS.

The most significant feature in West ern agricultural development, says the New York Independent, is the movement of the vast crop-raising area toward larger production and better farming. "Intensified farming," we are pleased to designate the diversity in Oregon agriculture that has followed

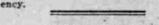
rallway transportation across the continent, making wheat only one of the many products of Oregon farms. And while among our older farmers and their descendants wheat is still "the crop," our rural population of newer date looks to hops, fruits and dairy and garden products, with now and then flax and corn, and poultry, hogs and other livestock, as the chief money

makers of agriculture. We are told that the "gospel of good seed" has swept the corn belt of the great Middle West, and the results are assuming proportions wonderful in ex-tent and influence. The new fashion, as it is called, started a year ago in Iows, when a company of teachers from the State Agricultural College was sent over the lines of a railroad system to instruct farmers how to raise good corn. Instead of being offended at the nessage, or regarding it the interference of people without practical knowledge, in a business to which they had een born and bred, the farmers, being furnished with free railroad transportation to the nearest point of demonstration, flocked thither to learn of the bes

methods of selecting seed, the surest plan for cultivation, and the means whereby the largest crop possible could be secured per acre. The "traveling corn college" made its way over the state, giving these specific instructions, and when the corn crop of lows was gathered last Fall it measured up full 40,000,000 bushels in excess of the nor-

Later other Western States took or the work, diversified to meet the several localities. For example, a seed and soil special was sent over the principal railway lines of Missouri and the attendance of farmers at the Winter demon strations, when all had time to spare

er, and Gray has no ri it to expect Governor Chamberlain to become its exponent. If he had not been the agor had tried to avoid the gressor. trouble after he had started it he might be in a position to ask for clem-



A STEAM FIRE HORSE

Steam-propelled fire engines are now n use in London, Liverpool, Portsmouth and several other cities of England. In a late report of Consul Ham, at Hull, the largest and most powerful motor fire engine yet built is in use in London. It is of fifty horsepower and is able to throw 500 gallons of

water a minute to the height of 150 feet. It is propelled by a steam water-tube boiler situated between the rear wheels

and heated by a petroleum be new design, in which the fuel is sprayed into the furnace. The same notor takes the engine to the fire and on arriving pumps the water. The engine carries enough fuel for a fortymile journey. It is steered by a hand wheel and fitted with rubber tires.

We have long regarded with unbounded admiration the tried and trusty fire horse, guided by an intelligence that is almost human, and possessed of an eagerness to reach the scene of trouble that is not exceeded by that of the fire chief himself. The thought that he is in the near future to be superseded by a thing of iron and steel, snorting steam and fed upon oil, may

be for a moment disquieting. But upon and thought we must congratulate the fire horse as we have long done the street-car horse upon his emancipation from service that can be better borne and as well performed by inanimate elements harnessed for the work

Economy, swiftness and endurance are the characteristics that commend the steam fire horse. Equipped with these, he will in due time supersede the faithful servitors that have long been regarded by the fire-menaced dwellers of cities with a feeling akin to the worshipful admiration that is felt in Oriental countries for the horse, charging in battle and dying like men and with men for his country.

ADVANCING THE PIONEER DATE.

In the opinion of Eugene L. Thorp, the pioneer date should be raised ten years. That is to say, membership the Pioneer Association should be al-lowed to include men and women who came to the Pacific Coast prior to Feb-ruary 14, 1860, instead of being limited to those who came ten years earlier

than the date given. A few years hence-it may be ten, twenty or twenty-five years, according to circum stances-the pioneer date will have to be raised. At present it is not considered necessary or, indeed, feasible to do so. The membership now includes all who desire to avail themselves of its privileges, who came to the Pacific Coast prior to and including 1859. These

France is sgitated, and Britain disturbed. America may have no direct els. It is explained that this estimate and avowed interest in this excitement. But the whole world is kin. A reorganized and free Russia would be no offense to any, but the interest of all. Instead of a disturber she would take at once a place in the comity of nations State can make a sufficiently fine showpeace-loving and peace-seeking. Under such conditions the next peace conference of the nations, might, with some

hope of success, raise and discuss the questions how armies and navies might be reduced throughout the world, ----

A POETIC CENTENARY.

Spain's year of celebrations in mem-ory of Cervantes, whose "Don Quixoje" was published in 1605, and Germany's year of celebrations in memory of Schiller, who died in 1805, recalls the fact that this year is also the centenary of the publication of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," which placed Scott in the foremost rank of British poets. In Spain, Cervantes museums are being any use. built, Cervantes institutes for authors are being founded, and Cervantes statues innumerable are being placed in plazas. In Germany, celebrations of all kinds are being held, and every Swiss school child is to be presented with a copy of "William Tell." The centehary of "The Lay" is not being marked by

any celebrations in Britain, although its publication had an effect similar to that produced by the appearance of "Don Quixote." If Cervanies killed the old romances, Scott vivified English poetry and gave it a simplicity and directness that it needed much. "The Lay" is not by any means great

poetry. Scott was never a poet's poet. On the contrary, he was the singer of stances. the multitude, and perhaps his greatest merit is that he has given many reader their first taste for poetry, that his works have served as primers to many graduates. How many boys have been thrilled for the first time by Scott's oems, and how many men have paused to listen when he would-

Sing achievements high, And circumstance of chivalry.

It is the martial ring in Scott's pos duct the magazine on the same conser that attracts so many readers. vative lines that mark the course of the open-hearted, adventurous, an admirer open-hearted, anventation of descriptive poet, of derring-do. As a descriptive poet, other Hearst publications." The public has long noted and admired the ex-emplary conservatism of the Hearst ott ranks high, and when the plete novelty of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" is considered, 'together publications. its simple and lively metre. It is no strange that the poem immediately achieved a popularity which it has never since lost. Scott is not so uni-Several of our Eastern exchanges Mave begun agitation for a "safe and same" Fourth of July. If Portland reversally known as his compatrio versally known as his comparison Burns, whose works are more thor-oughly Scottish, but his poems are yet widely read, and are familiar to many who have no desire for other poetry and would look upon Shelley, or even By-ron, as an intolerable bore. The im-portance of the publication of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." however, does not rest on its own merits alone, but also they cannot begin too soon. Notwithstanding Colonel Bryan's in-dorsement, President Roosevelt goes on with his chosen work of bringing the railroads to book.

rest on its own merits are dropping from the ranks year after rest on its own merits a year, but a large number still remain, upon the influence it had

will show the probable wheat crop of ing water! Any one that has ever turned on the hot water by mistake the state for 1905 to be 35,000,000 bushfor the cold in a bath will quiver with is based on the crop of 1904. As the sympathetic fright on reading of the crop last year was only about 25,000,000 youngster's escape. bushels, and has never yet touched 30,-In Armour's secret telegraph code 000,000 bushels, the amount claimed is rather extravagant. The Evergreen

ing without padding her figures as it would be necessary to do in order to show a 35,000,000-bushel' wheat crop. The obsequies of the late Judge Bel-

linger will take place at the Crema-torium, at Sellwood, this afternoon. /A nan whose life followed Nature along higher lines of appreciation and development, his mortal remains will fitly, accordance with his wishes, be returned to Nature in the cleanest simplest, quickest manner. His friends and those nearest and dearest to him will acquiesce in this with reverence and devotion, as a proper disposal of the gar-ment which had served him long and

The Pacific Coast Steamship Com-

pany is to build two new modern steamers for the Puget Sound-San

rancisco line, at a cost of \$1,600,000

This may enable the O. R. & N. Co. to

carded from the Puget Sound line.

purchase of the steamers to be dis-

Mr. Hearst, the new owner of Cos-

mers expect to accomplish anything

Young Croker's death was due to

ng opium too fast. The morai is

ltan, will, it is announced,

"Woodpath" represented the Interstate Commerce Commission. What the Armours want now is a path through the woods. Kuropatkin has taken to criticising. But it's only fair he should have a turn after his long experience of being

Rapine wins. Greed triumphs. The looters loot. The people are robbed. Men that the city trusted have betrayed it, and the couris austain the wrong .-- Indianapolis News

criticised.

Oh my!

The Kansas City Star has discovered man who is so polite that he takes off his hat when addressing Central over the telephone. We may all be doing that when the televue gets well, but for which he no longer had working.

Referring to the German paper Secretary Hay, greatly improved in which is to be printed on one side only. health, and without any present intention of resigning his high office, will, it so that it may be used for wrapping is said, return home early in June. This is good news, and all the better besausages or butter, the Argus says that the Seattle Star could go it one better. "That paper." says the Argus, "would be more of a credit to the community cause of the great apprehension that was felt in regard to his health and the were both sides of the paper left possible early termination of a life so blank." And, not content with this jab, the Argus takes another at the valuable to the Nation. The wisdom of taking rest in time, and the value of a Times, which hears aboye its heading the lide, "Made in Seattle." "A careful decided change of scene and climate, are verified in the early recovery, or de-cided improvement of the condition of examination of most any issue shows this claim is true," says the Argus. "even to a great deal of the tele-Secretary Hay under these circum-

graphic news."

Connecticut Camembert is the lates thing in cheese. We may yet pr to Georgia Gorganzola, Rhode Island Requefort and Louisiana Limburger.

improve its San Francisco service by An English paper publishes the photo-graph of a shop front in Johannesburg. It shows a sign:

Mrs. -

damned Chinamen or Indians employed. Chinese labor is apparently no more popular in the Transvaai Colony than in California, and the East Indians are placed in the same condemned category as the Chinks.

"General knowledge" papers are still the fad in England, and the papers have lately been giving some of the questions asked. The most extraordinary on record was this: "How many legs have the following-a centipede, a tortoise, a steve-dore?" Imagine a kid-or an adultstruggling with such a teaser, and, by the way, did the examiner think a stevedore was some kind of insect?

Writing in the Pittsburg Dispatch, Julius Chambers says that the honest Oregon abbit could not compete with the do tic cat, and that's the reason rabbit aing was not a succe