Oregonian

BSCRIPTION BATES ARIABLY IN ADVANCE. By Mail or Express.) per year six months three months hs.... onths. CARRIER WEEKLY OREGONIAN. (Issued E) ry Thursday,) TO REMIT-Send postoffice in

EASTERN BUSINESS OFFICE. 8. C. Beckwith Special Agency-New rooms 43-50 Tribune building. Chi-rooms 510-512 Tribune building.

-Auditorium Annex, . Tex.-Globe News Depot, 260 Mair Intonio, Tex.-Louis Book and Cigar -Julius Black, Hamilton & Kend-1912 Seventeenth atreet; Harry D. 1 Broadway; Pratt Book Store, 1214

KEPT ON SALE.

Duluth, Minn.-G. Blackburn, 215 West Sudd. Nev.-C. Malone

and Walnut, Los Angeles Harry Drapkin; B. E. Amos. J. Kavanaugh, 50 South sburger, 217 First avenue and, O .- James Pushaw, 307 Superior York City-L. Jones & Co., Astor Continued, Cal.—W. H. Johnson, and Meyers & Har-Orden F. R. Godard and Meyers & Hard Cal.-W. H. Johnston, Pourteenth

top. D. L. Boyle.

Omains Britalow Bros. 1612 Farnam;
Magesin Stationery Co., 1808 Farnam; Mc-Laughlin Bros., 246 South 14th; McLaughlin & Holts, 1515 Farnam.

Secremento, Cal.—Sacramento News Co., Sucramento, 120 Merican Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Falt Lake Salt Lake News Co., 77 West Ferond street South; Frank Hutchison. Yellowstone Park, Wyo.—Canyon Hotel, Take Hotel, Yellowstone Park Assn.

Yellowstone Park, Wyo.—Canyon Hotel, Lake Horel, Tellowstone Park Asen. Long Beach.—B. E. Amos. Son Francisco—J. K. Cooper & Co., 746 Market, street; Goldsmith Bros., 236 Sutter; L. E. Lee, Palace Hotel News Stand; F. W. Pitts, 1908 Market; Frank Scott, 80 Ellis; N. Wheatley Movable News Stand, corner Market and Kearney streets; Hotel St. Francis News Stand; Foster & Orear, Ferry News

E. T. Jett Book & News ng, 806 Olive street, ington, D. C.-P. D. Morrison, 2132 vania avenue.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The ingenuity of American inventors ites the wonder and envy of the The ingenuity of American lawalso excites the wonder of the ipon a straightforward, plainplanet like this that one longs how they would work in some world, say in that one imagined ron's deplorable hero Lucifer, of eminent domain, as It has seelved and applied in recent ould fit rither well into the such a world, perhaps. nere, by assumption admitbut not quite false, jusrevied concept of emisimple enough e, absolute right to take the hodies and nossessions of its subects for its own use which every sovreign state has by virtue of its state ood. Originally, it was almost what we now call confiscation; but an enlightened nation never exercises the right without compensation. Our Fed-

compensation in all cases. The authority of the state to compel man to serve as a soldier is not called minent domain, but it is the same thing; only it is exerted upon his body instead of his property. And to put a boy in school and keep him there by law is another exercise of this inherent power, which lies deeper than law in social organism and is above all written constitutions. Some state constitutions reserve eminent domain to the state. This is a waste of words. tate would have it in any case, as s of the United States Consti-

wer, and speak

en it is used.

eral and state constitutions require

which inent smallpox nallpox. The man loses out because it suits the pur-The patient may wish to d: but in both cases their preference n the same principle. What emidomain comes to in the last analypel a man to trade what he both want for a compenwhich he does not want. If he willingly, then no authority is The state makes the truant accept an education when he prefers libdollars when he prefers his aker us all accept the protecis only our preferences which the state nan has no right to his preferences. This is the essence of eminent domain. unless the state makes fair compart of a robber, not a sovereign. When offer just compensation, there is nothing it may not take from a man. Even his religion, the old law said. owns the religion who rules the But we stop short of that. whether because the modern state or because it can think of no adeate compensation, may be debated. of us possess our lives and property

ect to this condition. All?

etty nearly all. There is one ingen-

petual franchise is not. The creature

of the law is found in this particular

exception. All whom God made

Well.

judicial opinion, implies a contract that it shall never be taken from its owners by the public. All other property may be so taken if paid for; this may not. The life of a man may be ended for a public purpose, but not the life of one of these legal struidbrugs. Here is an achievement of legal incentity which makes a "twining serplant" look like a mophandle. A perpetual franchise is property. It has a market value. It is bought and sold like other property; but the public may never buy it compulsorily as they may everything else! Among all the examples of perverted legal ingenuity which are bringing law into contempt in America, this is the most ingenious and the most perverse. We shall see, perhaps soon, whether it is law.

The best years of the brightest youth of America and Europe are given to the study of the civilizations of Greece and Rome. These civilizations were based upon human slavery. In Greece it was humane; in Rome more bitter; but the glory and the grandeur both had their roots in slavery. America has abolished the gross legal compulsions to servitude. Our ethical sense rejects them as unjust and eruel. One might question whether a civilization whose foundation lay in such compulsions were the best of all studies for a young man when his ideals are nascent; but what nation, free from slavery in one form or another, has ever developed a discusses whether there might be such a civilization, one where no class of men was sacrificed for the advantage of a higher class; but his conclusion is pessimistic. He seems forced to admit that it is impossible. Certainly it has not been achieved in modern times. The most ebuillent optimists never deny that human sacrifice to Mammon, renamed graft, prevalls as a common and striking rite of our National religion; but they are comforted to think how elegantly it is done. Ruskin was comforted by trying to believe the fruit of and Phidias could not be had without slavery, then slavery was well. If the plant blossomed in Sophocles and Plato, what matter though its roots spread out in shameful ooze? The knight of the age of chivalry

paid labor of a multitude of men bound to the soil came his leisure, his wealth, his culture. Perhaps he was worth what he cost in misery. He was the glory of his own day and his mem-"The ory is one of the joys of ours. cost of joy is joy," Emily Dickinson writes, not without deep insight, carrying over into psychology the economic maxim that, one man's gain must be another's loss; and all history confirms her. But now the economists reject the maxim: they teach us that real material gain may be achieved by both parties to a trade. Is it true that no class can id; whether it is envied by other na- rise in civilization without treading may be doubted. Many of its down another? Can we not have again meets seem so much out of the Southern gentleman of "befo" de wah" without a band of negro slaves to nourish him? Is this the best out- and Lewiston will come back into their look for humanity that the mass of men must forever work too hard; brutalized ron's depiorable hero Lucifer, by their toll, must what little pleasure wil was good and good evil. The they enjoy, or can enjoy, be always sensual? Is it true that art, music, literature, high thinking, fine feelings and noble manners must always exist for In a few men only, and that these few can achieve the capacity and the leisure to enjoy them in no other way than by seems a little incongru- exploiting the toll of an inferior clase? always been divided into higher and lower; into one class that labored and one that enjoyed the fruits of labor. Nor is the division different new. Is it a law of Nature or a mistake of man It looks like a law of Nature.

flourished upon serfdom. From the un-

The admirable, cultivated, nobly qualified man is expensive. He cannot produce himself. He may call himself self-made, but he stops far short of it; he has used the machinery of schools and colleges; the body of custom and common knowledge accumulated through all time; endowments, books, tools. The man who is nearest selfmade, if he is really a worthy product, is only self-built out of the material which constitutes civilization, and he consumes in building himself far more of that material than he can produce. The raw material that goes into the making of one high-grade man takes many men to produce. Hence, if every man enjoyed all the fruits, or the larger share of the fruits, of his own labor, nes. They assume that there could be none of these expensive gentlemen, artists, poets, historians, statesmen. There would be no fund to spend upon them. Hitherto this fund has been taken, by violence or guile, from a laboring class; must it always

Probably not. To produce one noble specimen of manhood consumes the labor of many inferior speicmens. Very One machine does the work of ust as a farmer often loses hundreds of men. Machines are taking a railroad, not because of the part in our economy which the slave played in Greece and Rome and in society to take it. The social the South before the war; and with the overrides the preference of the result of ameliorating the lot of the whole race instead of a few. Say nothat home; the farmer to keep his ing of material comforts; Caesar, we tritely boast, had neither a shirt to disregarded by the same right and wear nor a decent lamp to read by. Say nothing of transportation, newspapers, amusements. Think only of the enormous fund which is going directly and avowedly, year by year, to cultivate nobly the masses of men in public schools and state universities; in muni-What he is forced to give up cipal libraries and museums; of the his time, his labor, or his prop- sums spent to maintain the health of the people; of the public investments in parks. We lament frequently that the erty; it makes the farmer accept a productive power of machinery benefits not the laborer, but the capitalist; and this is too near the truth. But it is from ernment in place of the taxes | the overplus of that productive power, we pay with infinite groaning. But it that these beneficent expenditures, unknown until very recent times, are not our rights. Against the derived; and they go to raise, slowly or the grantee of the public a perhaps but surely, the condition of health, comfort and spiritual worth of the average man. This is in the green leaf. What will happen when society in for what it takes, it plays the has solved the difficult problem of distribution and learned to render to every man justly? To the capitalist, to the laborer, what is his; and to the public what belongs to it. Is it too much to hope that ultimately we shall achieve a social order with a becoming proportion of men of the highest grade, nourished, inks a man's religion not worth tak- not upon the unrequited toll of any class, either slave or proletariat, but upon a fund which has already begun to accumulate in the endowments of education and to which all shall have equal access? The right of inheritance is conventional, not natural. All jursubject to the eminent domain of ists admit this. What society has given state; a corporation with a perit may take away, and the time may

ome when the law will see to it that

every youth starts fair in life, with

most of himself. What may become of him afterwards is not for the law to gay.

OUR PRIENDS FROM LEWISTON.

Memories of the close relationship of the past and the prospect for an early resumption of such relations have developed quite a bond of sympathy between Portland and its Idaho friends. and the people who gathered with us on Lewiston day were heartily welcomed. There were hundreds of miles of practically undeveloped country stretching away on both sides of the Columbia and Snake Rivers in the '60s, when Lewiston was about the only town in the upper country with which Portland was doing business. The Idahô mines paid a rich tribute to this city in those days, and it was the wealth from the mines, scattered among the new settlers for feed and provender, that first began to make farming pay in the Inland Empire.

The traffic which poured through the Idaho metropolis nestling at the junction of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers was of such great proportions that it gave employment to a larger number of steamers than have ever before or since operated on any inland river route in the Pacific Northwest. It was the magnitude of this business that enabled the Oregon Steam Navigation Company to pile up colossal fortunes for its stockholders and supplied the money with which to begin rail connections between Portland and the upper councivilization worth studying? Ruskin try. In that period Lewiston was as completely in Portland territory as any of the Willamette Valley cities, and that we did not suffer by our connections at that time is shown by the very kindly feeling that has always been expressed for Portland and Portland enterprises by the Lewiston people. Despite all of the rich Idaho traffic

which swelled the receipts of the O. S. N. Co. and its successors, the money has never been used to give Lewiston the same facilities granted other portions of the Northwest, and, in view of this fact, it is somewhat surprising to remaining among our up-river friends. Fortunately for both Portland and Lewiston, there is at last an excellent prospect that we shall in a very short time again be in close connection. Lewiston may never again send down \$200; 000 shipments of gold on a single boat, as it did in the days when Portland was in full swing in the trade of that country, but it is now shipping out vast quantities of grain and fruit, and is on was noted in any former period of its

history. Completion of the Snake-River line and the electric line through the Nez Perces country will bring about a prosperity that will outshine that of the paimiest days of the O. S. N. Co., and the portage railroad at Celilo will stand as a guarantee against any possible return of high freight rates. Lewiston has for many years suffered the handican of an unnatural route to the markets of the outside world, but this is about to be removed, and both Portland own. The cordial exchange of courtesies at the Exposition grounds yesterday very much resembled a meeting of old friends whom an unkind fate had separated, but who were about to resume the pigatent relations so much enjoyed in one past.

MEMORIES OF BROOK FARM.

Brook Farmhouse, the ancient buildsixty years ago, Raiph Waldo Emerson George Ripley, George William Curtis. Margaret Fuller, Amos Bronson Alcott, Charles A. Dana and a few other kindred spirits set up their shortlived, idealistic Social Democracy. WHE burned to the ground on July 4. Standdesolate representative of human liberty and equality in its idealistic sense. it was set on fire by that insignificant exponent of freedom, the Fourth of July firecracker, and the ghost of its past, "the soul of it," went wailing up through flames and smoke.

It was in this old house that Haw thorne wrote at the beginning of his literary career. Here George Ripley scholar, preacher, idealist, set himself to the task of establishing what Dr. Holmes called an "intellectual or spiritual revival" upon something of a practical basis-i, e., a basis that would permit people to eat and wear clothing in response to the needs of their bodies, literally without thought of the morrow, while developing organized social life on a higher plane.

It was between the years of 1820 and 1840 that there grew up in New England that form of thought or philosophy known as "transcendentalism," a name, as Emerson said, that was given "nobody knows by whom, or when it was first applied." Amos Bronson Alcott, the husband of an energetic, capable, loyal woman, who found means to feed and clothe her family while he dreamed vain dreams, and the father of four bright daughters, of whom one, Louisa, M. afterward gave a series of charm ing books for young people to the world. was a faithful devoted disciple of this old-new philosophy. Its humorous, almost ludicrous side was set out by Miss Alcott many years later in a story called "Transcendental Wild Oats." Very close to facts as they existed at Brook Farm was this recital. Her biographer, Edna D. Cheney, says of it: The mingling of pathos and humor, the reverence and ridicule with which the author alternately treats the personalities and the notions of those engaged in the scheme make a rich and delightful tale.

The sketch was written in the light of the backward look, the absurdities of the picture coming out in strong re lief while the high lights present the grand misty outlines of the thoughts so poorly realized.

The Alcott experiment took shape in 1843, when a company of enthusiasts secured a farm near Concord, which, with trusting hope, they named "Fruitlands." The shifts and makeshifts to which the colonists were reduced while trying to live up to the light of its omidal head form a pitiful chapter in the struggle. The experiment was, of course, an utter fallure, as was also that at Brook Farm, near Boston, which preceded "Fruitlands" by two or three years and somewhat outlasted it.

It was the old farmhouse at Brook Farm-the forlorn, long-unoccupied home of transcendentalism in its most vigorous and systematic expression that was burned last Tuesday night, Here was the rallying point of those whose aim was to bring about the best conditions for an ideal civilization; who sought to reduce to the minimum the labor necessary for mere existence, and e all the creatures of the Almighty." neither too much nor too little baggage: by this and by the simplicity of social receipe franchise, so says current and with an equal chance to make the machinery care the maximum of time

for mental and spiritual education and development.

Briefly stated by George Ripley, the

founder of the colony-The object of the Brook Farm Amediation for Education and Agriculture was to insure a more natural union between intellectual and manual labor than now exists; to combine the thinker and the worker as far as possible in the same individual; to guarantee the highest mental freedom by providing all with labor adapted to their takes and talents. labor adapted to their takes and talents, and securing to them the fruits of their industry; to do away with the necessity of menial services by opening the benefits of education and the profits of labor to all, and thus to prepare a society of liberal, in elligent, cultivated persons, whose relations with such other would permit a more simple and wholescene life than can be led amidst the pressure of our competitive institutions. Impractical as it now appears, this

scheme was made possible by conditions in New England at that period of which Emerson wrote to Carlyle: We are all a little wild here with number

less projects of social reform; not a reading man but has a draft of a new comity in his

This, at least, may be said of the scheme, even in the presence of its absurdity as viewed from the simple standpoint of human nature and material human needs. It enlisted the attention and co-operation of men who, journalism, to poetry, to the thought of a thoughtful era and to high-bred philanthropy are worthy of honor and respect-even of reverence.

The chief writers of the movement were George Ripley, Charles A. Dana, Emerson, Lowell, Whittier, Curtis, Goodwin, Channing and Higginson. Though evidently conscious of the inadequacy of the means adopted to compass the proposed end, these men rejoiced in any endeavor toward high ideals of life.

KANSAS AND STANDARD OIL. In order to fight Standard Oil in Kan sas, the Legislature appropriated \$400,-990 for a state refinery, enacted maximum rates for the transportation of oil, slavery worth what it cost. If Pericles | find so much loyalty to Portland still | declared pipelines to be common carriers, and as such under control of the State Railroad Commission, and set up other rules to insure uniform prices of certain commodities at named points. In due time the right of the state to establish this artificially organized and ruled competition was challenged in the state courts, and now the Supreme Court has declared the law unconstitutional, because the Constitution forbids state interference in "works of internal the eve of a greater development than | Improvement." A significant item is the comment of an independent refiner that in this decision he rejoices, as shutting out state competition and leaving an open field for a fair fight. Obviously the state was within its rights prohibiting discrimination by railroads, or by any other form of transportation based on franchises, or rights of eminent domain, secured from the

The state was equally within its rights in demanding and taking steps to secure fair and reasonable rates of transportation by all common carriers, of oil, petroleum, or any other freight. On the other hand, if Standard Oil buys private rights of way from private owners, and constructs, equips and operates its own pipeline to its own refineries, it is very hard to see the logic of declaring that "common enemy" a common carrier, and compelling it to trans. port other people's oil by its own pipeline. Probably it will take some time for the scales of public justice to adjust themselves, after the excitement of the recent fight. Anything is better than that "straining a point" to declare a bad law constitutional which Governor Hoch is reported to have suggested he would have done if he had been the court. Let fustice be done, though the heavens fall, is a maxim that never can get old. An even rule for Standing all of these years, the grim and ard Oil, and for the State of Kansas, and for the poorest driller of an oil well-this have all men a right to ask. The people of Kansas should thank a sane and serious court for a just construction of law that shows the way out for the state from a field it ought never to have entered

-ROOM AND WELCOME.

Oregon is seeking immigration, has room for a very large number of homeseekers and a warm welcome for home-makers. It offers to these such piain, solid, substantial inducements as are to be found in varied natural resources, equable climate and fertile It has magnificent scenery, too, which offers itself in evidence to those who entoy and in a manner feast upon this type of Nature's bounty: but this is not urged as an essential to successful homebuilding. It is an incidentpleasing and inspiring, but not a special inducement to settlers of the type needed to develop our state and establish for themselves a permanent place

in its industries. It devolves upon us to show that a mfortable livelihood here awaits thrifty, industrious family men, under conditions that are superior to those in many sections of the country and equal to those anywhere. The best way to prove this is to offer evidence of the productiveness of our lands. If we halt at this point, it is our own fault, and not the fault of the country.

Those who are here, and those who will be here during the Exposition months, seeking, may and doubtless will, inquire why we are importing eggs, poultry, butter, cheese, vegetables and other food products if the climate and soil are adapted to their production and there are large areas of land that are untilled. It may be necessary to explain that this fact is due to the individual shorteightedness of our farmers, and not to any defect in our agricultural conditions. It may be necessary to show, further, that the influence of the long isolation of early days has not yet worn itself out in our farm ing communities, and that this influence tended toward the production of the single crop that would bear long shipment, or storage from one year to

another, and away from the idea of diversified farming. The world-that is, the "moving world," to use the term in a double sense-is satisfied that the climate of Oregon has extraordinary merit, and that the resources of the state are vast and varied. The basic industry here, as elsewhere, is agriculture-intelligent. intensified agriculture. Manufactures flourish when the means of feeding the operatives are ample. Mines will be opened, but miners must be fed. When people are convinced that abundance follows farming industry properly directed, they will come here, whether "from Missouri" or from any other section of the country that breeds intelli-

gent, inquiring men. To quote a Cali-

Life here should not be made more far

fornia paper on this subject:

than elsewhere; it ought not to be anywhere. The fantastic people are of no benefit to The fantastic people are of no benefit to any country. Life everywhere should be made real, sensible and of value to one's self and the community, Such a life by all the people makes a great country. Na-ture supplies the elements of wealth and man finishes the product, and in this lies all his work, so far as material interests

This is suggestive of a line of effort that, if properly and persistently pursued, cannot fail to bring to Oregon, through the opportunities of the Lewis and Clark Fair, an influx of citizens for whom there is abundant room and cordial welcome. Having been "shown," people of this type will not fail to see, and, seeing, to profit thereby,

WORK FOR THE PUBLIC ITS OWN BE-

WARD. There is not in my Cabinet one man to whom it is not a financial disadvantage to stay in the Cabinet. . . The chance to do good work—if such work can be well done in itself the amplest reward, the amplest prize,-President Roceevelt,

President Roosevelt has rendered

many services to the American people

high and noble standard of public work

none greater than when he sets up a

and public duty-and enforces it, as, thank heaven! he can, by actual inin the light of what they contributed to stances of conspicuous service and devotion. Nor is America alone in the possession of disinterested servants. If In any respect the plane of life is raised. and shows that it is raised in this modern age, it is in this, that nowhere are men recognized as worthy of the places John Dwight and Francis G. Shaw, Its they fill-the highest, or in the lower occasional writers included Greeley, ranks of public life-unless the world sees and knows that the service is its own best reward to the man who serves. Corruption and dishonesty in public places still endure; municipalities, governments, legislatures, may be honeycombed with graft and peculation. Yet, like the worms that in dark burrows suck the sup of tree and flower, their safety lies in darkness. In this day and generation the light kills them, or, if not done to actual death, their power to work damage and destruction is forever gone. To ferret out, to unburrow, to drag to light such public enemies, is most necessary, though to the great majority most distasteful work. Happy he who, like the President, can cut the evil at the root by showing to all ages and conditions of the people the higher and wholesomer way. The blessedness of service is the topic of which the true statesman and the true preacher may never tire: "The chance to do good work"-work itself. not the rewards of work-there is the essence of the teaching. Are we not all touched in the various meetings in this city of convention and association, of society and order, when the time comes, not for calling the roll of the living, but of those who in the year that has gone have laid down their arms and gone up higher? "I have fought a good fight, have kept the faith," are the two elements of victory.

What endears the President to the people is that he sees clearly and therefore fears not to set himself on what souls may deem the unpopular side. Many Americans love money, more love power and success. Personal aims are these. Duty and service, the "chance to do good work," the doing it well, and therein gathering the amplest prize, such are the texts drawn by the President from the careers of both living and dead servants of the people who serve and have served with him.

A MUNICIPAL FARM COLONY.

The present era is fertile in municipal "graft" or are instigated by self-seeking politicians. An example of a municipal scheme that proposes to combine municipal economy, or the economy of municipal funds, with a high degree of efficiency and humanity, and make punitive measures go hand in hand with reform, is noted in the muni cipal farm colony soon to be established ten miles out from the City of Cleveland. Cora Clark Cooley writes entertainingly of this scheme in The World Today, giving in detail the purpose of the colony. Briefly, it is a colonization of the various institutions which a large municipality finds necessary or useful in dealing with the dependent, the criminal and the defective classes. A tract of land comprising 1300 acres,

or two square miles, has been purchased by the City of Cleveland-fo purpose. The administration building will occupy an elevated site in the center of the tract, which commands the view for many miles. Located at some distance from one another will be the house of correction, the detention hospital, a tuberculosis sanitarium, a home for the aged poor, a home for cripples a home for wayward girls, a general hospital for convalescent and chronic cases, and a hospital for the treatment of the drink and drug habits. Special cars furnished with beds, nurses or such attendants as may be necessary will be run over a suburban line to the several departments of the colony,

As is befitting, the aged and dependent poor will be first housed in this municipal colony. Their needs require the promptest attention. Age, infirmity and poverty form a combination that makes urgent appeal for treatment. As far as possible, the residents will be grouped according to nationality and congenial tastes. Husbands and wives will occupy a part of a cottage by themselves. Each cottage, or, when desirable, each individual, will be given a small plot of ground for cultivation, and every encouragement and facility will be afforded for working it for the pleasure, health and profit of those who till Here will be located, says this chronicier-

Not a monumental institution, but a villasufficient activity to fasten a feeling of inde pendence, some room for individual whims and caprices and all in the midst of the free open country, flowers, trees and gardens, the residents of the other institutions will be given freedom from city temptations, the privileg physical conditions, which are important tors in overcoming vice, crims and disease.

The scheme is based upon the widest phllanthropy, combined with the most simple utilitarianism. It takes note of the fact that many of these people, because of mental and bodily defects have been crowded out of the ranks of competition in shops and factories, and who, though able in small industries to make their own living on a scale commensurate with their modest needs cannot secure employment in the cities. Unlike the crowded factories, the land furnishes opportunities for the weak. the unskilled and the defective to do some useful work according to their abilities.

Men past their prime, the crippled. the feeble-minded, who can give only partial day's labor, will have a chance to use their limited talents. In two square miles of wooded hills, rolling meadows and plowed fields, with its salks, drives and sardens, its cottages,

shops and barns, its cattle, sheep and fowl, this farm colony will offer large opportunities for useful, happy lives for the weak; unfortunate and poor of a great city.

The only obstacle, or at least the greatest obstacle, to a realization of this dream of municipal benevolence will be found in the reluctance of the beneficiaries to leave the city for the country. Incomprehensible as it is to the lover of Nature, the advocate of pure air, the philanthropist who sees in land the friend of labor and the ally of the poor, it is still a fact that the scheme offers something that many of these people at least do not want, and that if forced upon them they will not appreciate. The advantages are there as stated, but it will be difficult to make the proposed beneficiaries see them. It is the old problem represented by the statement that it is easy to lead a horse to the water, but quite another thing to make him drink. These people can be made comfortable, relatively speaking, but it is too much to expect that they will be contented in and with their new environment.

Secretary Wilson has made a public announcement that Associate Statistician Edward S. Holmes is the guilty party who gave away advance information on the character of the cotton crop report. If Mr. Holmes is guilty as charged, he is deserving of the punishment which he will receive. At the same time, news of his disgrace and dismissal will be received with regret by a great many people in the Pacific Northwest with whom he came in contact on his periodical visits in connection with wheat-crop statisties. He was not always able to overcome the padded early reports of the department, but his work in that direction was the best of any of the men who have represented the Government in securing wheat statistics in this part of the country. The most encouraging news in connection with this cotton-crop scandal is that Secretary Wilson has outlined "an entire reorganization of the Bureau of Statistics and manner of preparing monthly crop reports."

We will, because we must, treat with courtesy those who come here for a "good time," as that term is interpreted by an exaggerated imagination; who remain a few days to complain of the wet, if it rains, and the heat, if the sun shines. And go away to prevaricate. There are those of this type, of course. But upon the easily proven hypothesis that the majority of our visitors are people of intelligence and discernment, it is safe to assume that sightseeing in Oregon this Summer will result in homebuilding later on by the most-approved type of settlers-those who see here opportunity inviting industry to come in and earn, first a living, then a home, and, as the years go on, a competence.

The Salem convicts who secure free board and lodging from the state are said to be doing excellent work in roadbuilding in Marion County. This suggests great possibilities for realizing something on the work of these hundreds of expensive boarders. There is an unlimited field for operations in roadbuilding throughout the state, and, while it may not be practical to send the convicts too far away from the Penitentiary, they can work out from Salem in all directions without running out of employment for an indefinite The prospects for such a period. healthy diversion, in connection with a schemes, not all of which feed upon sentence, might also prove a slight preventive of crime.

That the people of the whole country know what the case against Senator Mitchell was is due to the verbatim reports published by The Oregonian from day to day. Upon these reports the judgment of the country was made up. No newspaper without full equipment and preparation for emergencies could have done it. The Oregonian, which has some knowledge of newspaper work, can say with certainty that this work never was exceeded in fullness completeness, extent and accuracy by any newspaper. Of the expense of this effort and achievement The Oregonian says nothing, for it always has made it its business to be equal to any require-

Secretary Taft is going to the Philippines to show Governor Wright how to make the inhabitants pay taxes. What Wright needs is expert advice. But there was no need to send all the way to Washington for so big a man as Taft. Here in Portland we have a lot of franchise-grabbers who can give cheaply all the information wanted about how to make the other fellow pay the taxes.

The Russian mutineers having at last surrendered to a foreign government, we begin to understand why the Black Sea fleet hunted for them so diligently in places where they were not. The Russian government can make sure of victory over any kind of a ship, fishingboats excepted, by letting some one else do the job.

John D. Rockefeller having given \$10,000,000 to a general educational fund and something like \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,-000 more for similar purposes to various institutions, there is hope that after a while he may remember the tax collector.

The Russian mutineers have given up and fled. It wasn't much fun, after all, to steal a battleship and to be chased all over the Black Sea. But they forgot that it was other Russians who chased

The Japanese plenipotentiaries are coming via Scattle. They have heard about the United States, and evidently they are preparing for the worst.

Mr. Lawson challenges the "System" to mortal combat, but capitulates be fore a jest. He is too sensitive to be either an author or an agitator.

Polk County Observer.

The people of Oregon never realized th importance and value of a first-class dally newspaper more than during the trial of Senator Mitchell. Through the enterprise of the Oregonian, in printing a complete stenographic report day's proceedings, they were enabled to evidence in its entirety and to pass intelligent judgment upon the merits of the case. The expense and labor nected with preparing this vast amount of matter each day must have been enor us, and the fact that the tank was successfully accomplished speaks volumes for the efficiency of the Oregonian's reportorial staff and the equipment of its mechanical department. It is tests like these that distinguish the real from the make-believe newspapers.

OREGON OZONE.

Hiram Hayfield's Views. Grass Valley, Or., July 8, 1905.

Dere Ozone: I sea that the Nashunal Wimmin Sufferers Ascosheashun hez ben inn seshun thiss weak at Portland. Hooray fur the wimmin sufferers! Ime fur thum. I like too sea wimmin suffer iff thay want too. Hoo is there sew base az too say thet wimmin haint gott no rite too suffer? As the polt sez. "Suffer and bee strong." Menn hev suffered frum the aige of Addam, and thayre sufferin hex maid thum strong, sew thet thay air now kawled the ords of kreashun, while the wimmin air dooin bizniss under the Nome de Pilim of the weeker secks. Ime fur reform inn this affare. Give the wimmin awl the sufferin thay ast fur, and shaim on enny grate strong mann thet wunt purmitt feemail sufferin! Shaim, I say!

I onderstan thet the way these feemails ekspekt to suffer iz by gittin a voat inn the affares of the nashun. I don't no of ennything that will caws thum mower sufferin than thet. Evry time I go too the Poles I vow and deklair too myself, "Hi Hayfield, thiss iz the las time yew'll voat; the jedges maik yew tel yore aige and sine yore fambly peddygree, and then suspishun yew of kummin frum Wasco County fur the okkazhan. Itt's 2 mutch fur enny high-bread mann too stand." Butt I awlways go necks elekshun and putt in my little sigsew, whuther thay kount itt or nott.

Sew fur az Ime konserned, I don't sea enny grounds fur denyin the wimmin thayre rites to the ballet. Iff gurls inn theayters kin go in the ballet beet thay air of aige, I kant sea why we shud shet groan wimmin outen thayre rites to the ballet. I jess kant, so help my alfalfy kropp.

I hearby arise upp fur wimmin's rites Iff a mann hez the rite to orfer hiz vont in the open markit att sew much per vont, I kant sea fur the life of mee why a feemail woman ort nott too hev the saim rite. He darn my sox iff I kin.

I amm a wimmin's rites mann frum the the heals of my plowboots too the sole of my skalp. Evrything inn my sistem kawls for wimmin's rites. I talk the flore too demand thet wimmin git awi the rites thet air kummin too thum, and get thum P. D. Q. Lett the wimmin bee emanstpated frum the keers of housekeepin and tendin the baby, and go out inn the wide, wide wurruld and malk the fambly inkum. Lett thum tiperight, and runn saloons and enlist inn the army. Shall we kontinue too say that they air nott the ekwills of mere men? I paws for reply.

When my wimmin fokes git too maikin the hull livin and thareby asoomin thayre rites. He jess talk my ole fish Pole and a kan of worms and a kuppel of pints of bate and go down the klassick shores of Grass Crik and fish till my darter Jane Mariar putts upp her hosses, feeds and milks the cows, kutts a cord of wood and kawls mee hum too supper.

Yores fur wimmin sufferers HIRAM HAYFIELD. P. S.-Wimmin's rites mostly konsist inn holdin the telyphone 2 hours, while awi the bigniss menn on the line gnash thayre teath and wisht thay, wuz an ortomattic telyphone thet wud refuse to speke too a woman inn bizniss hours.

Has All the Qualifications.

Mrs. Motherlove-I am awfully worried about my boy Percy. He seems to have no ambition in life, and he's so dreadfully dull and stupid when he meets people; all he can say is "Pleased to know you" and "Fine day, len't it?" I fear there is no career for the poor boy. Mr. Passe-On the contrary, madam, I

in see where your son will put him in his proper sphere Mrs. M.-Oh, pray tell me!

Mr. P.-Make a society man of him, and let his specialty be to stand in the receiving line at social functions.

The Unofficial Autocrat.

"If I were actually running the unicerse" save the Unofficial Authorat, "Instead of just imagining that I do, one of my first official acts would be to organize a society for the utilization of superfluous knowledge. Some people know more than they have any use for. find this condition of over-production in every walk of life. No matter where we may go, we cannot get away from the person who knows too much. 'A little learning is a dangerous thing,' wrote the ate A. Pope, in a burst of candor; but as a matter of fact, a whole lot of learning is more perflous than an avalanche on a tear or a Twentfeth Century train on an open switch. An overload of knowledge may add to the general soul-satisfaction of the one who totes it around, but it is pretty sure, sooner or later, to drop off on the back of some poor cuss who has only a little learning. For instance, now, the other day I noticed some verses in this column wherein it was set forth that a Summer girl had given up the conventions of life, gone to the seashore, become a tomboy again and begun to 'gamble with the men.' According to the context I suspect that the author meant to have her 'gambol with the men.' But the compositor, being deeply versed in the gambling game, set it up 'gamble.' Of course, it really was unnecessary for him to know so much about gambling, as a familiarity with draw poker, fare and fantan is not essential to his profession; but, possessing that superfluous knowledge, he made the poor girl a gambler, which is hardly an enviable reputation for a young lady who hopes for matrimonial entanglements. A Summer girl can frisk and frolic and gambol with the men as much as she likes. at the peashore, but when she 'gambles with the men' it is likely to get into the next week's Seaview Clarion and be copied into the Semi-Weekly Vindicator ack home, and that might cause giggles in the Sunday school class taught by the gambling girl when she is at home. All of which." concludes the Unofficial, makes me want to organize the S. U. P. K."

The Laurel of John Hay.

Time-the year 2005. Pince-a cemetery Cleveland, O. First Stranger-The name on this monument seems famillar to me, but I can't just recall in what connection.

Second Stranger-Why, this is the grave of John Hay, who died a hundred years ago. Haven't you read history? He was one of our greatest Secretaries of State, He was a distinguished diplomat, Ambassador to England. He engineered the Hay-Pauncefore treaty and was the author of the open door in China.

First Stranger-Ah, yes, an author! I thought I remembered his name in that connection. Great statesman? Well, we have many statesmen and diplomats. But here comes the sexton; let's see if this man knows what makes John Hay famous. Here, my good man, do you know anything about the man who is buried

Sexton-I should say I do, sir. Thousands come here every year to see grave, because he was the author of " ROBERTUS LOVE