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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MARCH 10, 1007

DOWIE.

The death of John Alexander Dowle removes from the world an interesting figure, and one that might have be come important had the promise of his earlier years been fulfilled in his later conduct. As long as he was persecuted for his peculiar religious belief and conduct his influence grew. When persecution died out and he was accepted as part of the ordinary routine of the world he became slightly ludicrous, his character degenerated and his influence wanted.

That he possessed gifts not common mong men is undenlable. His mira cles may have been all humbug and dejusion; still, the fact is extraordinary that he was able to convince a great many intelligent people that they were genuine. Few of us could do this, ne matter how strenuously we might try. Besides his more or less dubious gift of healing. Dowle possessed an extraudinary faculty for business. He was a hern organizer, a captain of industry. Until his powers declined he displayed the ability to handle men and direct their efforts to a common end in unosual degree. He understood finance tors, some of them seasoned debaters and areated a great fortune by means and experienced writers. There was, as original as they are suggestive.

with dissent or criticism among his folcy, so long as he had a consistent poley, wast to crush opposition by vio-ence, and for years he succeeded. The spectacle of an individual acquiring ascendency over a large group of followers which Dowie had, in this age of intelligence and education, is disquieting. It points to the possibility that we may again behold great religious revolutions in the world, perhaps the birth of a new faith and the oblit-eration of the old ones. If Dowle could draw thousands after him, some greater than Dowle may draw tens of icducation and intelligence seem to count for little in these mat

Whether Dowle was sincere or not we need not inquire. Probably, like other religious energumens, he mingled sincerity with conscious deception, without being able to draw a distinct ine between them. His extraordinary gifts probably deceived himself quite as much as others, while his desire for power led him deliberately to assume faculties which he did not possess. To set him down as a wilful deceiver is shallow. To believe that he possessed superhuman power is absurd. Just what was the secret of his exceptional ence over men is a mystery, and until it is explained we must expect mystified; and it will follow after any man who can gratify this desire

A CHRISTIAN SOLDIER

General William Booth, the venerable head of the Salvation Army, reached New York last Wednesday morning, in what promises to be his last visit to the United States. After a rour of some weeks he will go hence to Japan and thence in due time to England, making a trip around the world.

It is easy to believe from the venerable appearance of General Booth and from the tired eyes and drooping figure that tell of many active, carriest, anxious years of life, that he will not all probability again visit America A soldier in the truest sense of the ord, he has done valiant battle for numunity for many years. His plans for the betterment of mankind have far reaching in their scope, and in their fulfillment they have brought nfort and happiness to thousands of the warrior bent upon conquest through the death of his fellow men, but that of a soldier of the cross, carrying a message that developed in the dwarfed souls of myriads of human beings a desire to make the most of life here, while creating a hope in its con-

As was seemly, this man was met

Ore Oregonian staff of officers in the uniform of the annoyances that the corporations have Salvation Army and escorted through made themselves disliked. The bumpto his day and a benefactor of his show that it can return them in kind. This is deplorable, of course, but is it not human nature? place and his work.

ALWAYS READY TO ASSIST.

The Astorian and the Albany Herald. aking purchase of the Astoria road by Mr. Hill for a text, are offering Portland some advice as to the method of business procedure required under the new deal. The Astorian assures us that adjust her financial and commercial prestige to the rare elements inherent in the new programme." The Herald. commenting on the expected change, enters complaint against the lockage olls at Oregon City, and says that Portland should take note that the people of the Williamette Valley expect er to back and urge the appropriation by Congress equal to that of the state remove this unnatural burden from

Our friends in the Willamette Valley, iver, can rest assured that Portland will in the future, as in the past, regard and protect the interests of all parts of the state as she guards and protects her own. It was Portland, in anticipation of the new programme, and by suggestion of Mr. Hill's traffic managers, that made a strong fight for the Port of Columbia bill, which was drawn for no other purpose than to the entrance of the river. The sid which Portland received from the Willamette Valley and from Astoria is well remembered. But Portland has ecome accustomed to such treatment. and it has not caused deviation from the line of duty laid out for us. Albuny should "take note that the people of Portland gave their hearty and unqualified support to the project for emoving the burden on commercial which passes through the Oregon City ocks.

The river at that point should not be under control of a corporation or of the state, but the locks should be aken over and operated free of charge to the shipper by the Government, which for decades has maintained and operated similar canals for the good of the commerce that passes through The State of Oregon has come front quite generously with an ppropriation of such proportions that the Government can hardly refuse to join in the purchase of the locks and o locality in Oregon can develop and prosper without Portland coming in or a liberal share of the resultant beneffts. For that reason, this city always has worked, and always will be found working, for the interests of the entire state. Our interests are all mutual, and, whenever it is necessary to "back and urge" any project that profise good to any portion of the state, Port land can be depended on.

WHY THE YOUNG WOMAN WON. A young woman freshman won the state intercollegiate oratorical contest at McMinnville. There were seven contestants, all being young men but the winner. There will be, it may be supposed, a disposition among criticalminded persons to investigate the reaons why one frail and inexperienced young girl student should so easily have vanquished a half dozen male competi-The Oregonian thinks, no question sthods unscrupulous. In dealing Romig chose an interesting and sympathetic theme for her essay, and de-

say too much, The Oregonian cannot speak of the McMinnville, but it has examined the various compositions, and it is prepared to say that Miss Romig's was inntestably the best. It has, therefore, just a simple suggestion to make to all college orators and writers for future ontests. Let them avoid abstract topics. and take up a living, definite, specific heme, study it thoroughly and master it fully. Then they may do as well as Miss Romig did. She wrote about child labor. She wrote as if she knew all had ease, lucidity and facility of ex-Her essays had meaning and purpose and deep human interest. She She should have won. others can do as well, if they go about it right, as she did.

DO WE DISLIKE CORPORATIONS? A great deal of talk is heard nows

about popular hostility to rallroads and other corporations. It is said by President Truesdale, of the Delaware & Lackawanna Company, as well as by other magnates, that this enmity of the people to the wealthy monopoto see his deeds repeated by others like lies is a very sad thing to contemplate him, Mankind does not really love to He does not think that there is any be humbugged, but it does love to be good reason for it and he is convinced that it does a great deal of harm, frightens the capitalists who have money to lend so sorely that, as raiload directors, they can no longer borow of themselves as lenders without paying higher interest than formerly. This is tragic indeed.

The Outlook narrrates an incident which it thinks may serve to account for ome of the general prejudice against the large corporations, and, since Mr. Truesdale is directly concerned in he ought to find the narrative instructive. It seems that in former years the steam whistles in New York harbor caused much annoyance to the people shore. In 1897 Federal rules were made to abate the nuisance, and in course of time they were accepted and obeyed by all the boats in the harbor except those of the Lackawanna This corporation persistently evaded them, causing great inco venience to other boats and a number and happiness to thousands of accidents. One of its pilots was This errand was not that of finally suspended for recalcitrance, but the company still employed him, in spite of the law, resorting to a series of tricks under the direction of its

'counsel" to shield him. The Outlook suggests to Mr. Truesdale that he can find in these circum stances a reason to expect some popular dislike of his company.

apon his arrival in New York by a of petty meannesses, shifts, tricks and tious refusal of a station agent to say and the hosannahs of a marching how much a train is behind time; his Originator of a religious move- surly replies to questions of all sorts; ment that has come in closer touch with the masses than any and all up the foul dust in a Pullman against others of its time, General Booth has the protest of the suffering passengers; clearly won his title of Christian soldier. He has won bis spurs, upon the tomer a dollar for a cup of tea; all broad battlefield whereon humanity these contribute, each in a small but struggles for a right to live. Belief in effective way, to make plain, unso the brotherhood of man has been pro-claimed by others; it has been exempli-fied by General Booth in earnest, help-its secret memory a great mass of ful, cheerful work among the poor, the these petty insults and abuses, and despised and the lowly. As an honor when the time comes it will probably

MADAM BUTTERFLY.

A long time ago Mr. W. H. Mallock wrote a book with the title "Is life worth living?" After a careful discussion of the question from several points of view, Mr. Mallock decided that life new deal. The Astorian assures us that was not worth living; or, at least, not in adding her the metropolis unless one were a member of the church which he adorns with his affili-The church promises a bette state of things in another world and this life is worth while only because it conducts us thither. "If all our hopes narrow bound," Mr. Mallock thinks we could neither endure to live nor dare to die, as the old hymn puts it. Why does the hope of another life be youd the grave add value to this one? Simply because in the next we expec to be happy. If we knew of any way to make ourselves as happy here as w hope to be there, then this life, as far as it goes, would be just as much worth living as that one. It is briefer one may admit, but there is plenty of time in it to enjoy a good deal if we deal if the chance of handness misses depreciation of this life has greatly contributed to multiply our miseries improve the facilities for shipping at and make them permanent. Touching all efforts to make the earth a place decently habitable we have always been taught that it was not worth while, It has even been suggested that misery here was for our good suggestion that it may be even wicked to try to bring about the reign of happiness and justice among r ness is wicked. This is a vale of tears

where we should be occupied with thoughts of our sins chiefly. Any time spent in the pursuit of pleasure is, as it were, pilfered from the higher duty o weep over our shortcomings. There s something devilish about enjoyment in any case. Who can pray while he is dancing? Who could intone a psain at the theater? "Poor, miserable creatures," exclaimed Carlyle, addressing cords in his journal that as he progressed toward holiness he made up his mind "Never to laugh, never indulge in light conversation, never to go anywhere or do anything in which he could not invite the Lord to par ticipate." Wesley expected that he would be happy in heaven and that the Lord would take no offense at it; bu to smile or play in this lower world would be unpardonable. should not the Lord be as willing participate in a dance or an opera Madam Butterfly as in the ordinary

church service? The next life is worth what worth. How much or how little that may be we shall know when we come to it. As for this life, it is worth what goes into it as we pass along. days are chambers on whose whited walls we hang pictures. Some of then are gay, some are sad. Some are but the leaf grows sere in the autumn we wander through those chambers and gaze with joy or sorrow on the picothers we ween shameful tears. All It happened that Miss might have been beautiful. To every man when he awakens upon earth the Creator says, "Here is life. It is an unrealized possibility. Make it as rich lowers or from without he employed veloped it with intelligence and sim-billings rate that would have excited plicity. The others, for the most part, the admiration of a fishwife. His pol-chose topics that were trite and com-The man takes the wonderful gift from monplace, and undertook to do and to the Creator, and by his folly, his ignorance and his superstitions proceeds to ruin it. The contrast between what life merits of the platform contest at might be and what it is is the endless tragedy of the ages. Man has made the world sordid and miserable; art shows us what God intends it to The Venus of Mile is prophecy; the harmonies of Beethoven foretell the golden age, which is other name for the kingdom of The world is now a clangor of brazen discords; then it shall move in symphonious concords. In the days unborn existence shall be like a fugue by Bach. wherein the life of each man is interabout it, and, because she knew, she woven like a divine melody. It shall pass like a thread of gold in a queen's garment, precious in itself, but far more precious because of what it

makes a part. All art is prophetic. Classic art cophesies by types. It sets before us the platonic ideas in visible forms, whether of beauty, of strength or of sacrifice, and teaches that in the better times to come thus we shall all be Modern art shuns the type and sceks eternal values in the individual. But romanticism finds value only in what is exceptional, while the realist discovers it everywhere. The romanticist oves the rose light on the mountaintops at sunset; the realist sees beauty in the clear white light of noon. The romanticist revels in gents and gold; he is charmed by the adventures of the great; he recounts the fortunes of the noble. If he descends to comm life it is to separate the destiny of ome favored man and raise him to lofty station. Realism takes the common man as he is and pictures both the joy and the misery of his lot. In the joy it discovers hope for all. In misery it sees a problem to be solved. The prophecy of realism is no merely for the individual but for the whole race, and the problems which sets us to solve are for all man-ind. Realism is just as democratic is just as democratic in the music of Puccini as in the novels

Puccini's score, as it rejoices, soband shudders through the story of Madam Butterfly, continually calls upon us not only to feel but also to "Here is the tale," it says, is an old one and a common. Here is the man's sin and there is the woman's Here is his selfish and misery thoughtless pleasure; there is her piti-ful death. It is no class tale, but one which has been repeated in every station year after year since time began. Weep over it if you will, but also think

plexing discords struggling into clear reached its present status in the United narmony, so long must we also remember the question they ask. And as the bleak clatter of the drums and the wandering wail of the violins find rest in ultimate symphony so shall we solve the problem of evil, and the

OVERCROWDING IN CITIES. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is a sturdy Scotchman and a native of Glas-

He likes elbow room and breathing space, and during a recent visit to his native city he took occasion to speak against the congeston of population in cities as contrary to Nature, to health and to morality. In his view, unless powerful counter attractive agencies are introduced, the tendency of human beings to herd together like cattle will result in gradual destruction of the mass of the population. He takes his stand upon the hard ground of physical fact, and in answer to the question "Why will this result follow this overcrowding?" he says: the powers of the air and the soil are not equal to the task that is put upon themselves." We do not need to cross the ocean to find proof of this state ment. It exists in the tenement districts of our large cities and in such laboring districts as find their worst and most appalling representation in Packingtown, the horrors of which were lately probed by Government investi-

One of the most powerfully writter books of the last year, "The Jungle," goes into detail of these horrors in a manner that should furn foreign mis stonary effort to the home field and in stitute methods of dealing with the simple, the ignorant, and the industrious stranger within our gates, on the basis, not of theology, but of humanity, "We have had," said Sir Henry, "the spectacle of countless thousands of our fellow-men, and a still larger number of children who are starved of air and space and sunshine, and therefore of the very elements that make a healthy happy life possible,"

This view of life as represented by overcrowding in great cities is so shocking that to follow it out in detail as it is presented in the story of "The Jungle" is to induce shuddering horror It is a story that cannot be put away as fiction, since it bristles at every point with fact. The horrors of the situation are not hinted at; they are plainly stated in words that mince not Any one rising from the perusal of this story of eager hopes blighted, of simple ionesty robbed of its hard earnings, of thwarted human effort put forth in the simple desire to get a nome and a liv-ing in a land of strangers, of degradation slowly encroaching upon purity of life and purpose, and sights and sounds and filth and odors, and all grades of human misery, incident to the congest-ed condition of this mass of workers and to the grinding greed of the men who amass vast wealth from this coin age of human misery, will be fain to ask with Sir Henry:

What is all our wealth and learning and nest flower of our civilization and our tution and political theories—what are but dist and sabes is the men and on whose labors the whole social is maintained are doomed to live and darkness and misery in the areas

OUR FOREST POLICY.

The year book of the Department of Agriculture, a carefully compiled, finely printed and beautifully illustrated volume of nearly 800 pages and issued in an edition of 500,000 copies, attests the effort that is being made by the Gov-ernment to advance the oldest of scinces by proper investigation and experiment and by the diffusion of the mowledge thus acquired. The seques of forest reserves being just now prom inent in the minds of public men, vigorously championed by the President, the present standing of forestry as treated at length in the year book the West. The position taken by Senator Fulton upon the question of forest reserves; the successful issue to which he brought his view of the matter be fore Congress in his amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, probib iting the further creation of forest reserves except by authority of gress, and the addition of 17,000,000 acres to the National forest reserves by proclamation of the President prio to affixing his signature to the bill carrying the amendment, makes the forestry question of paramount interest in this state at present. Of the grand total added to these reserves, Oregon contributes 4,051,000 acres.

From the year book of the Depart ent of Agriculture it is found that vastly more exact knowledge concern ing our American forests has been gathered during the last seven years than had been gathered previous from the time that Columbus lar As late as 1898 the specific problems of forest management in the United States had developed no efficient methods of forest protection and rehabili-tation. The industry displayed by the Department of Forestry since that period is shown by records now on file Commercial tree studies looking toward intelligent management of this branch of our National resources have been prosecuted for thirty-two important species. Working plans looking to their protection and perpetuation have been prepared in twenty-cight states, while field work has been conducted in every state and territory in the United the Philippines. The scientific knowledge thus gathered has taken form in a rapidly growing literature on the sub-ject, and has furnished the basis for a system of professional education There is, therefore, today scarcely more occasion for an American to abroad to study forestry than to study law or medicine.

At the practical beginning of its work the forestry service found in existence a fully developed system of lumbering which had brought efficiency and economy of labor to the highest point, but was enormously wasteful; it regarded prests simply as so much standing timber waiting to be cut. Men who regarded cheap logs at the mill as the supreme test and sole end of good lum bering, justly proud of their proficiency in a highly specialized industry and impatient of restraint, could not be expected to welcome with cordiality with present gains, and emphasized the long look into the future of American forests. To work a reform, says this record, it was necessary to begin with existing conditions and improve about it. How shall we put an end to this useless suffering? Must it go on forever?" As long as we remember the Just how practical rules for conservabeauty of the music, those melodious tive lumbering might be laid down and It is, in fact, through a long series dialogues, those deep chords, those per- carried out, forestry could not have

Added to this was the field of eco

nomic tree-planting, the comparative

adaptability of various species to re in ultimate symphony so shall we gions and local conditions of climate, solve the problem of evil, and the soil and moisture; the comparative use-groaning of the universe that perpetu-fulness of species that can be made to ally ascends to heaven shall cease at thrive; the protective benefits of planted timber and the rate of growth and the future yield that can be expected The results of this effort, as worked out through experiments, have established in the minds of Western farmers gen erally the fact that tree-planting be made successful and that it adds a money value to their farms. It has also called attention to the great hygienic importance of tree-planting watersheds, of public water supplies of cities, and it has developed practical methods for reforesting denuded mountain slopes and for establishing n forest growth in regions of little rainerfully to the great work of reclaiming lands through water conservation and to the whole irrigation move-

It is this effort that the advocates of forest reserves seek to assist by the sequestration of timber areas by the Government, to the end that large areas may not be deforested while the smaller areas are being reforested. The latter process is necessarily slow-the former alarmingly rapid. The creation of these reserves means, in the view of the President, that the timber will be kept out of the hands of lumber syn dicates for the benefit of the actual settler and home-maker; for the use of the present generation according to its needs, the surplus to be preserved for the benefit of children now growing who in due time will inherit the lands. The opposing view of forest reerves has been recently and succinction stated by Senator Fulton and others it Congress. The forest policy of the Government thus outlined is before the The future will decide as to its

The chinch bug, the Hessian fly and other entomological factors in wheat market have not yet appeared. but a very excellent substitute is in evidence in the Texas "green bug. The increasing appetite, together with er, has resulted in elevating the price of wheat to such dizzy heights that there is reason to believe it will be a full cent higher before the "green bug" fades or the bears take a fresh hold.

One way to postpone a bill before a law-making body is to "talk it to death." A measure for which there is a strong insistent public demand er, not likely to be finally dis-of in that way. Woman suffrage may be shouted down, in the British Parliament, but if there is a vital demand for it among the English musses it will not long be smothered by an avalanche of words.

The student who purloins his collegration and attempts to contest with it for championship with students from other colleges brings disgrace upon hi university only to the extent that he is shielded by the faculty. The prompt censure visited upon Wallace Trill, of the Willamette University, by the faculty, for an attempt of this kind, leaves the plagiarist to bear alone of his inexcusable action. me the disgrad

Sam Shortridge, attorney for Abr Ruef, who was ordered to jail for twen-ty-four hours for contempt of court by Judge Dunne, of San Francisco, was Salem schoolboy some thirty years ago. This is not mentioned with any feeling of exultation in connection with what will no doubt prove his vigorous defense of the late political boss of San Francisco, but merely as an item of local history.

Mr. Ruef, says the news account, is tion of his time using it, replying to messages of sympathy from his fol-lowers and issuing orders to his lieu-tenants." No doubt he looks forward enjoyment of the same privileges at San Quentin.

Orator Trill undoubtedly went or the theory that Beveridge would never miss a small matter of 300 words from any of his speeches, and the public ouldn't tell how it differed fro While other schoolboy's oration. was at it, why didn't he plagiarize something worth while?

Among the cheering proofs of en hanced real estate values is the sale at good figures of improved property that a few years ago was a drug. O. U. W. Temple, at Second and Taylor, selling for \$140,000 is one of many examples.

the dictum of the National Milliners' Association, must dig deep into their purses for feminine Spring headgear, have the right to call on Congress to regulate this traffic intended to evade

Fathers of families who, according to

process of the court nor to leave the city," explains Abe Ruef. That's the reason, no doubt, that neither the Sheriff nor the Coroner could find him. The Washington Legislature has

again definitely decided not to muzzle the press. They did not even get to the point of discussing the question as to who should bell the cat Down in Texas the State Railroad

be a good way in Oregon to keep the traveling public at home. Detection was easy with oratorica plagiarists, as well as with Oregon land thieves. The evidence against all of them was in writing and they

Ex-Surveyor-General Meldrum denles vigorously that he was promised im-munity for sestifying against Binger Herman. But probably he wouldn't

couldn't dodge it.

Today is a good time for Portlanders to begin learning how the city has grown since the rainy season set in last Fall. Fare to any suburb is only five

Detective Burns knew where Abe Ruef was all the time. It's a way Burns has, as everybody in Oregon knows.

Do not put all the money in a bank

of Mount Hood is worth its cost.

COMMENT ON CURRENT OR EGON AFFAIRS

Forester Pinchot's Theories and Their Practical Application in the Northwest-Fooling a Fruit Inspector-The Dande'ion Pest-Shall the Legislature Be Abolished?-Protecting the State University.

United States for the purpose of intro lucing American varieties of pines into those countries is of particular interest at this time from the fact that the present aggressive forestry policy of osevelt administration is rowed largely from Germany, Gifford Pinchot, the leading spirit of the for estry movement, spent several years in Germany, studying the plan of refor estation in that country. He is a man of independent fortune and need no work for a living, but ne became in pressed with the need for forest pres voted his energies to propagation of modern ideas of forestry. The fact that this generation does not appreciate the value of forest preservation and res toration does not greatly worry him, but he is striving to bring as many people to his way of thinking as pos sible, and is willing to await the judg. ment of future generations as to the correctness of his theories. His idea is that only mature trees should be cut and that in removing these reasonable care should be exercised not to injure young and growing trees. Where the ber land has been devastated by the logger's ax or by fire he would have ew trees started, so that in the course of time new forests will have grown to eplace those that have gone. He believes that America should begin early policy that Germany adopted after its forests had practically disappeared He wants this policy adopted before the forests of Oregon, Washington and other Western states have passed through Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

FOOLING a fruit inspector is an achievement of which a Dallas achievement of which a Dallas man has boasted, much to the amusement of his neighbors. According to reports, a general spraying order had een issued requiring treatment of trees with a lime-sulphur solution, by as this was not only expensive, but difficult, the fruitgrower mentioner used a substitute. He used lime only and gave his trees a conting of whitewash before the inspector came around. Then he bragged about it. The fact of the matter was that he fooled nebody but himself, for he was the chief lose: by the substitution. Though his diseased trees may endanger other orchards, they will be first to suffer the ravages of the scale. His smart trick was on an equality with that of the farmer who mixed sawdust with the cornmeal fed to his horse. He may have fooled the in-spector, but he didn't deceive the scale

F the dandellon cure suggested by a Willamette Valley paper is as cer tain in results as represented, it will be worth a great deal to people who have falled in their efforts to keep lawns free from this pest. lion is perhaps the worst pest in Willamette Valley lawns. Digging out the plants in difficult and not very ef-fective, for fragments of roots that may be left will continue to grow and send up new tops. The new remedy uggested in gasoline. According to the authority quoted, a teaspoonful of gasoline on a dandelion plant will kill ft, root and branch, without injuring the grass surrounding it. The gaso line is said to act particularly upo milky sap of the dandelion. While there are some yards that would need an ap-Quartered at the St. Francis, where plication of gasoline with a streetside world, and he spends a large por- be very quickly relieved of this pestif the gusoline will do the work.

D. WIMLOT, of Beaverton, bavine J. torn down his extensive chicken nursery, the Hillsboro Independent takes occasion to remark that his experience has been the same as that of nearly all others who have attempted to go into the poultry business on a large scale. They have found that it does not pay, and that the task of supplying the markets with chickens and eggs must be left to the farmer's wife, who falses a flock of chickens as a side issue in general farm operations. The conclusion the Washington County paper reaches is very commonly believed to be correct, yet it does not follow that the poultry business must be car ried on according to old methods. Poultry-raising as an exclusive occupation does not pay because too must be purchased, the fowls do not thrive best in large numbers and they require proportionately too much attention. The time of the poultry-raiser has a cash value. It costs him money to attend to his flocks and market the product. The time of the farmer's wife has no recognized each value, and she souds her eggs and chickens to market when her husband is going to town on other business. As a rule she gets eggs only when prices are low. A happy medium might be struck with satisfactory results if the man who wants to go into poultry extensively would merely make this the strongest feature of farm work, but not make it exclusive. On the other hand, the market would be better and more uniformly supplied if the farmer's wife Commission cancels all trains more than one-half hour late. That would would give just a little more attention to poultry by enlarging the flocks and earing for them so that the hens will lay when eggs are in most demand.

EVERY mention of an organization of agricultural producers for the purpose of controlling the marketing of have been unknown to relatives of percrops reminds H. M. Williamson of a] novement he particularly observed about a dozen years ago. Mr. Williamon is now secretary of the State Board of Horticulture. At that time he was interested in hortfculture only as editor of a farm paper. Strawberries were selling in Portland at 2½ cents a box and the growers were losing money. They held a mass meeting, agreed not to haul their berries to Portland before a certain hour in the morning, and to hold them for 3 cents box until a certain hour in the ternoon. To see the result, Mr. Willlamson went down to the Madison Street Bridge before six o'clock in the norning but found that practically all the East Side berry-growers had al ready come into town and had shoved their produce upon the market at the same old price or less. When he in-

A NNOUNCEMENT that Germany quired of several the reason for breaking the agreement each replied: "Well,
in Oregon and other parts of the I saw that others were selling, and had to get in before the market was supplied." On that day the demand happened to be unusually strong and early in the afternoon three cents was freely offered, so growers who held faithfully to their agreement received a more substantial reward than the approval of their own consciences.

THE proposal that the Legislature shall be abolished, as suggested several times of late, is subject to one objection that is apparently insurmountable. The Federal Constitution guarantees to every state a Republican form of government. When the initiative and referendum argendment was adopted the people, the amendment was fought in the courts for the reason, among other things, that it contravened this provision of the National Constitution. The Oregon Supreme Court held otherwise, however, since the adoption of the initiallye and referendum did not abolish the Legislature but left tha branch of the state government to exercise its powers, though subject to new limitations. To abolish the Legislature would give Oregon a purely Democratic form of government

PRESIDENT P. L. CAMPBELL, of the University of Oregon, is showing rare generalship in his handling of agitation for the referendum on the University of Oregon appropriation. Whenever he hears of anyone who is taking steps toward having the appropriation held up, he goes to that person and presents the facts and figures, showing the needs of the school just as they were presented before the legislative ways and means committee. He shows that Oregon is spending less in proportion for higher education than most other states, and that to hold up the propriation would practically mean the losing of the university. He has a frank and pleasing manner, and thus far seems to have convinced everyone to whom he has presented the matter as he views it.

DORTLAND'S sawmill and box factory strike is likely to have serious sequences to all kinds of packing establishments, especially if it extends to outdde mills and factories as threatened. Boxes have been difficult to get almost all over the Coast. In California the orangegrowers have been hauling feuit market in orchard boxes. In Oregon ast Fall there was a scarcity of apple boxes. So long as the strike is limited to Portland mills the fruitgrowers will not worry much, but if it begins to ex-tend outside they will lose sleep over the problem of securing boxes in which to market their produce

TEN DOLLARS a nead is the record price in Oregon for stock sheep. This price is reliably reported to have been paid for a small band owned by Joshua Purvine, a Spring Valley. Polk County, farmer. Though larger prices have been paid for sheep for breeding purposes, it is asserted that this is the highest price ever paid in Oregon for stock sheep. Dealers say the great scarcity determined the price.

CLATSOP PLAINS, one of the oldest settled localities in Oregon, is the last to experience a "boom." trict that has been known for over half a century by this name is located just south of the mouth of the Columbia River, and extends from the Columbia to Gearhart Park. Probably no people Oregon have been more frequently enouraged to believe that a real boom had Several times extensive portions of the "Plains" have been platted, but the corner stakes rotted away. When Hammond started to build his road and bought land extensively at the head of Ctatsop Plains, the hopes of the people down there became buoyant. But the subsequent disclosure that the road was not part of a transcontinental system dissipated the expectations. Now, however, since the Northern Pacific has acquired the Astoria & Columbia River road the egion where Lewis & Clark spent their first winter in Oregon is enjoying a revival of real estate activity surpassed only by that in Portland. Clatsop was first in discovery and exploration. It has been last to receive recognition of its commercial opportunities.

N the effort to secure publicity of bank accounts of deceased persons or persons who have disappeared, the recent legislative session passed two bills governing the subject and both have become laws. The Haines banking law requires the bank examiner to report to the Board of Bank Commissioners the name of every person not known to be alive who appears by the records of a bank to have a deposit to which he has not added or from which he has not drawn for a period of seven years. The Beach law requires every bank in July of each year to report to the Secretary of State the amount standing to the credit of every depositor not known to be living, who shall not have made a deposit or who shall not have withdrawn any part of his deposit for seven years. The act also applies to deposits made by persons who become insane or who are under other legal disability. Addresses of depositors must be given and the Secretary of State ! is required to publish the list of deposits thus reported. It is generally believed that the reports due in July, 1997, will disclose a large number of deposits that sons now deceased.

IN MARCH.

Somebody knocks on the window pane, And rattles the doors at night Somebody eries and tugs at the latch. Which gives you an awful fright.

Then begins a low sad song; Somebody's only the old March wind. Who laught as he goes along. -Willielmine Barck Duniway.

Somebody whistles a shrill whee-ee,

Catching.

Pirck.

ennie klessed me. Ilp to lip.

When she met me yester-morning:
ow. I'm faid up with the gripe—
Falled to heed the official warning. Eay I went out aummer-clad And sneumonia just missed me; Say "I told you so." but add.— Jennie kissed me.