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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 14, 1907

That would be an interesting book which should set forth for our edificacation what success has meant to men and boys of one nation after another coming down from the "backward and abysm" of time to our own day. It has the so-called "free water" amer meant the same thing to two peoples or in two ages. The ancient Persians, Xenophon tells us in his novel up or down. The means by which ways riding well and never swerving from the truth for love, fear or money How would the latter part of their ideal sult our trust magnates? Lying has almost attained to the status of a virtue in our world of high finance. Ithas certainly become as fine an art with many pillars of education and religion as it was with Machiavelli and contained or did not contain.

It is difficult now to say how step to be retraced. The petition for

To this day the Persians inhabit virtually the same land as when Cyrus led outstripping the Russians on the road to civil liberty. Persia, the land whence Xerxes mar-shaled his "men in nations" against the libertles of Athens, now declares her which 2500 years ago she vainly sought to overthrow by force of arms. Telling the truth and riding horseback, one pergambling as manly exercises.

The Spartan ideal of success more resembled in some particulars that of our without being found out. The old writers tell of one who had assimilated fox and hidden it under his cloak. When he was accused he let the beast tear out his bowels rather than confess. What a railroad president he would have made had he not been born too But this famous people were curiously blind to the beauties of money making. They passed 800 years victorious and dominant in their world, holding the hegemony of Greece in war and politics, without any currency at all except what they rudely fashioned from fron. They were without bank notes, stocks, either common or preferred. bonds or mortgages, and they bore a "white mans's burden" without failure or faltering; conquered, ruled and spread justice among mankind quite as well as we do with our tracts and whisky botties. Of the successful Spartan when he came to die it was asked, not "How much did he get?" but "How ran the course of his life and how did it end?" Youths found giory there who perished in noble attempts, though unachieved; and mothers when they sent their sons to battle bade them seek the highest success in death. Strange and barbaric would the ideal have appeared to the hard living Spartan which measures success by piles of gold and holds only that life desirable which is passed in sumptuous eating and drinking. In-stead of the gorgeous paraphernalia of rival in stamina and virtue.

tallty of the soul and feared the judgments of God we read with wonder. Some of them counted it not fallure to be torn in pieces by wild beasts. Others sang hymns of triumph while the flames consumed them. In lonely desnumbering the problems of eternity. They wrecked their bodies upon the in-linite. They died for the ideal. They

Christian's hope and glory, that, he had amassed, half a billion dollars and founded a university. His highest hope was to die as he had lived, a witness, a martyr. "I am now ready to be offered," said he when the time of his departure was at hand. 'I have fought a good fight. I have finished my course. I have kept the faith."

It was the fight that counted with Paul. The winning or losing did not matter so long as he handled his weapon manfully and stood to his post while he could stand at all. Like the sentinel at the gate of Pompeli he died with his harness on. Luther had all the genuine spirit of the Christian when he cried to the assembled powers of the Empire, "Here I stand. So help me God, I canot yield." It is the fight that co "Did he bear himself bravely or did he blench?" That is the only question of That is the only question of any import. No matter what happens to a man. If a good God rules the world it cannot be evil in the end, "This am sure of" said the teacher of Athens when he was drinking the hem ock, "to a good man nothing evil can happen." Death is nothing. Disgrace is nothing. The loss of friends and ortune does not count. The only thing worth remembering is the approving smile of God and the long reckoning of eternity.

Who is it that says opportunity has eft the world? Have the battles all been fought and won? America still listens for the voice of her master poet. History, fiction, science still invite ingenuous youth with the same voice that allured Gibbon, Thackeray and Newton The country awaits the man who shall solve the riddle of reconciling criminal Kansas City, Mo.—Ricksecker Cigar Co., Ninth and Wainut.
Minneapolis—M. J. Kayanaugh, 50 South Welfare. The law of corporations has Third; Eagle News Co., corner Tenth and Eleventh; Yoma News Co.

Cleveland, O.—James Pushaw. 307 Suwhere it blindly welters. The tasks of the engineer demand higher ability and wider learning every day. The ancient problems of society, the social evil, poverty, disease, the equal distribution of comfort, are all unsolved. The pulpit clamors for genius and courage and for the most part clamors vainly. The new agriculture allures. Politics offers a glorious fight to the brave and tru Think of the men who have made their names eminent, and some of them immortal, by takin up the cause of right and justice in our cities and states within the last few years. Opportu-nity never was so plentiful as now. The battle never raged more strenuous-ly nor had so many posts of trust and danger. For the youth of high ambition the world was never so good a place as it is today.

FREE WATER AND THE BRIDGE TAX. The people of Portland have a right o vote on the question of freand they have a right, If they desire, to vote on the question of a two-mill tax for city bridges. They have demanded that the free water question be submited to them, but they have not demand ed that the bridge quesion be submitted. There is a distinct issue over the one; there is not over the other. the two are involved and coupled to gether by a species of hocus-pocus in so that there can be no public expres sion on the one without voting the othof Cyrus, thought they had been suc- bridge matter was sneaked into the "free cessful if they passed through life al- water" amendment-or, rather, sneaked out of it-can not be justifled. Yet the City Council is not entirely warranted in its expression of hot indignation that deceit and misrepresentation were prac-ticed when that body was persuaded to place the "free water" amendment on the ballot. It was the business of the Council to know what the amendment

taken can be retraced. The petition for the so-called "free water" amendment nong those primitive Persians where the so-called "free water" amendmen falsehood made a man an outcast. to the Council was properly presented The countrymen of Cyrus have proved themselves one of the most virile and persistent stocks of history. Almost as old as the Jews, they have held their is to be doubted gravely if presown better both in war and statecraft. ent action rescinding the previous resolution would be regular. If the amend-ment shall be drawn off the ballot, them down to plunder the treasures of there will be no chance whatever to Crossus and revel in the spoils of Bahy-lon: and they exhibit to us of the Withal, The Oregonian surmises that chtire rejection of the bunco amend-ment, if it can be legally done, would be a wholesome lesson to its promoters. Next time, when they pretended to frame a free water ordinance, they would probably confine its provisions fairb in those theorems of human right to the text and not steathlily and se cretly attempt complete reform of the city's methods of building bridges. It is no good argument for this pretty scheme that the bridge tax was frame in the interest of the Portland Railway Campany. Very likely it was. But a fair and honorable way to get a pubmagnates of high finance. It was a lic expression on this subject would be great credit to a boy of Sparta to steal to submit it on its merits. It cannot be lone now, probably. It might easily

be done two years hence.
In any event, if the Council shall no nterfere with submission of the present free water" ordinance to the public we may look for its overwhelming de feat; and, in any view, its promoter would seem to have overplayed their hand.

ENFORCING THE PURE-FOOD LAWS Establishment of a Federal Pure Food aboratory in Portland, as annou-Priday, is important to the commernterests of this state. We have passed the time when people feel that business is likely to be injured by such disclos-ures as a pure food official is likely to

make. On the contrary, it is now uni-versally recognized that such thorough inspection as will insure honest dealing s one of the most effective agencies in building up trade. If confidence is one of the fundamental necessities of prosperous financial conditions in the t a most important factor in determin ing the permanent success or ultimate failure of communities and individuals. When housewives know that a pound of the meat will not be drugged, that milk will not be watered, that vinegar is not a product of drug store acids, that fells made of fruits and sugar, they have modern education they had only the open air and sunshine for their colleges and fed their boys on bariey broth. But they grew men whom our Carnegie Institutes and Standard Oll universities must strive somewhat arduously to retail in staming and virtue. normous advantage in the long rul over his rival who prefers to reap great er profits by methods which will even tually drive his customers away. Con-sumers who know they will get a square deal are more free in their buying and they do not hesitate to recommend the

neighbors. As with individuals, so with com-When the character of go nities. They wracked their bodies upon the insent out by a producing or manufacturally limite. What is all if they died for the ideal. They buried themselves to askes with passionate love for the souls of men. "What shall it profit a man." cried themselves to askes with passionate love for the souls of men. "What shall it profit a man." cried themselves to askes with passionate love for the souls of men. "What shall it profit a man." cried themselves to askes with passionate love for the souls of men. "Winchester Joe," each coming into possession of a log house 18x18 feet in possession of a log house 18x18

square dealer to their friends and

son, it is not only the right but the duty temporary profits. munity on a package of goods adds to 14 feet square, the other in a log house that package an attractiveness which it 18 feet square "without windows." by is of inestimable value to all those who have a right to use the name. All the this state have a direct and personal interest in the good name of Oregon. They have a right to insist every article of food that goes out of this state shall be true to its label. wholesome in character and not lacking in measure. The people of this state may fairly demand that when a package of fruit or dairy products or canned or preserved foods goes into the markets of the outside world bearing the this state and a promoter of our com-

The National Pure Food law would be of little effect without means of detecting violations and officers charged with the duty of prosecuting those who violate its provisions. The establishent and maintenance of a pure food laboratory in Portland, will afford am fringements of the pure food law.

PEOPLE VS. LAND GRANT GREED. Long overdue is the movement to ompel the Southern Pacific to carry at the terms of the railroad land grants acquired by that company's preessors under Congressional acts of Prompted by Representative Hawley and Senator Bourne, the Com-missioner of the General Land Office and the Attorney-General, believe that those terms can be enforced against the Southern Pacific, without further legisation by Congress.

If this is true, the people of Western Oregon can expect to behold the 3,000,-000-acre land monopoly, owned by non-resident railroad landlords, broken up, and the lands sold at not more than than 160 acres to each purchaser and to actual settlers only. They can expect to behold these lands opened to logging, farming and mining and sold to the people within the maximum \$2.50 an acre price that the railroads agreed to for a third term and make his election charge, when they accepted the lands from the National Government in 1869-70 the railroads entered into a plain and solemn agreement to carry out those Their acceptance of the condins is on record. They consented to sceive the land bounty under a clearly defined limitation on their power to sell

Absolute and perpetual title to the lands was not to be vested in the railroads. The lands were to be held in trust, to be converted into money for the railroads and to guarantee the bonds for rallroad construction. gress could not give a cash bounty, so on after the Civil War, but could alow lands for conversion into cash,

The land was to be so converted un terms are contained in the land grant ects of Congress. Before receiving the land, those acts stipulated that the rallads should accept those terms thereby pledging themselves to carry them Now the Southern Pacific, as posses-

or of the land grants, lays claim to bsolute title to the lands and declares its right to dispose of or hold the lands the manner that will bring to its coffers the biggest profit. In years past it has disregarded the terms of the trust and in the last four years has refused to sell any of the land.

This is a flagrant breach of faith. It not to be endured by the people. If ditions under which the grants were nade by Congress and accepted by the ilroads. Oregon now has spokesmen Washington who have gained the car ficial family with this tale of greed and as head of the New York Police Comthey can be the instruments of forcing the Southern Pacific to redeem the pledges, made by the railroad when ecciving the lands from the people's Those lands have been held as a blight on the progress of the state long enough. Oregon does not state long enough. Oregon does not aspire to the destiny of striving for the pleasure and profit of such non-resident landlords. Its people never in-tended that to be, nor did Congress. The terms of the land grants do not contemplate it. The greedy grab should be thwarted and it will be

# INDIANS HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Remnants of 12 tribes of the Indians that possessed the wilds of Southern Oregon and Northern California before 'the coming of the white man," and for some struggling and eventful years thereafter, are still found upon the Grand Ronde Reservation in Yamhill County. When this agency was estab-ished in 1856 the Indians who were restricted to these lands numbered 500 and then as now represented 12 tribes now number 362, all told. The war-riors of these tribes, the most warlike of which were the Umpquas and Cali-poolas, had made the Government much trouble, and were a terror to the set-tlers of the Umpqua and Rogue River valleys for many anxious years. They were subdued as far as active hostillties were concerned, before being taken whites still rankled in the bosoms of many of them. While among them were some fine specimens of physical manhood, the 500 were, in aggregate an unpromising lot-lazy, thriftless and revengeful. A. F. Hedges, a ploneer of Clackamas County, was the reservation provisions will contain 16 ounces, that agent at that time. His knowledge of the meat will not be drugged, that milk Indian character and his tactfulness in handling his charges served the Gov-ernment well in effecting the peaceable settlement of these Indians upon the reservation.

From an old report of work done in building the first cabins for the Indians on Grand Ronde Reservation made by one of the men employed to superintend this work, but who has long since passed away, it is found that the house of "Tyee Peter," once a Chief of the Umpqua tribe and still living upon the eservation, was a log structure, 17x22 feet in dimensions, lighted by one six-light window, the cost of the structure

Many of the names of these Indians as shown by this report of the first attempt to settle them in houses, are significant of the part that those who

Eye Charley" and "Cut-Eye Tom," the increase is relatively greater there could not otherwise possess, and which the Government at a cost of \$35 and \$65 the relative frequency of divorce in

So the story as given to a yellow paper in faded ink runs, showing that between September 3 and November 25, 1856, 32 homes were built for designated members of the Umpqua tribe of which "Tyee Peter," still living upon his al-lotment of reservation land at the great age of 90 years, was chief. The Gov-ernment furnished the lumber (when lumber was used), the nails and the windows and paid a carpenter to super intend construction of these houses and see that the Indians did the work

Thus was the beginning made, in good faith, in the betterment of the Inured only by thorough inspection and y enforcement of rigid regulations.

Reservation more than 50 years ago. The strain of half a century has told upon these Indians. dians located upon the Grand Rende upon these Indians. They were sav-ages of the moccasin and blanket era accustomed to out-door life, to the chase and the war path. In appearance uninviting, even in many cases revolting, they still were in ro bust health. Withdrawn from the acci dents of war and the menace of want, and domiciled in some sort of comfort from the white man's standpoint, they should have thriven and multiplied. In stead of this, the semi-centennial of their occupancy of the Grand Ronde Reservation lands finds them greatly reduced in numbers, wasted with dis-ease and in circumstances, bordering upon poverty. Between the beginnings upon this reservation and the present stage of its development, the years of a busy and fruitful haif century inter-The showing is that of a vanishing race-a race helped toward extinction by its touch with civilization s race that long since passed its meridian and is now approaching oblivion exaccorded a place in the romance and history of the new world.

# THE DIFFERENCE.

A few days ago at a Democratic ban quet at which Mr. Bryan was present, John Temple Graves, prominent in Democratic councils, proposed that Mr. Bryan should nominate Mr. Roosevelt practically unanimous. Now comes at Evansville, Ind., Democratic Club with nominate Mr. Bryan for the Presidency, and make it unanimous. But that is different. When the people eight years ago and twelve years ago rejected Mr. Bryan, they did so because they disapproved not only of his policies but dis-approved of him as a proper person to administer the affairs of government. They rejected both the person and the policies. policies. When the people four years ago elected Mr. Roosevelt they heartily approved both the personality and the policies he stood for. They believe Mr. Roosevelt's ideas of government are right and that he is the best man to carry them into execution. They beanced, that his sense of justice is so sound and so little governed by prejudice, that he can and will deal square-ly with high and low, rich and poor, individual and corporation, black and white, native and foreigner. No man ever fought corporation sevils harder stood for a square deal for the ratiroads titude when they cry for Federal con-trol as a relief from more radical legislation of states. Mr. Bryan's principles upon the money question were wrong and he has not changed them. He is antagonistic to corporate abuses without having any of that restraining conservatism which would prevent him from doing them an injustic

iim a breadth of experience equaled by that of no other man on earth. In every position he has filled he has proven wise in judgment and effective in execution. Mr. Roosevelt has advocated policies which the people have ap-proved and he has put them into prac-tical operation. Mr. Bryan has advocated policies which the people have rejected and he has demonstrated no executive ability. Not one word car be uttered complimentary to Mr. Bryan that would not apply as well to Mr. Roosevelt. There is a world of com mendation that might be given Mr. Roosevelt but which would in no way be applicable to Mr. Bryan. Hence it is clear that the proposal that Roosevelt should nominate Bryan is entirely

STATISTICS OF DIVORCE tical bureaus of the Government underook to collect data whereby something like the exact status of the divorce question in the United States could be determined. A large number of men were detailed for this service, and, under the law governing the investigation, court clerks were required to furnish these agents with every facility possible for making the results complete. Records that had, in the interest of influ ential people, been kept from the public were thrown open for inspection, and the results, as far as a preliminary showing is concerned, are now being made known.

A summary of the work shows that during the last twenty years one divorce has been granted every three ninutes during the working hours of the court officials. It is furthern shown, by comparison between the data of the earlier and later periods covered. that this rate is increasing very rap ldly. For twenty years prior to 1887 here were 32 divorces for every 100,000 inhabitants, while during the years between 1887 and 1907 there were 70 divorces for the same number of people. It is further shown that decrees of divorce are issued to about two-thirds of all who apply. Wives are applicants in a vast majority of cases. one very patent reason for this being the frequent desertion of husbands. thus leaving the burden of securing the legal decree of separation upon deserted wives. Drunkenness and the domestic abuses that grow out of it furnish an other reason for the fact that women much more frequently than men seek relief in courts from marital bonds that

of all the people to protect themselves were the disfigurement and disability than in the cities. The isolation of against such of their number as may be thus designated, evidence of sharp encountry life which restless, irresponsibility to sacrifice ultimate good for counter with the foe; "General Cass" ble men shake off by deserting homes As the brand of an and "James K. Polk" were names sug- and families; the fact that rural youths honest manufacturer has a commercial sestive of a commanding presence, al-value that can scarcely be expressed in belt the Indians, who bore them, were dollars, so the name of an honest comgether with the hardships that fall to the lot of farmers' wives, are some the reasons that may be assigned for

rural districts The investigation as to cause has no progressed far, however, but measures are being taken to develop this phase of growing evil, to the end that remedial legislation may be invoked to check it if possible. This is at best doubtful. Divorce seems to be one of the many indications of the restlessness of a transition age. It is based first of all upon personal irresponsibility that inbood of danger from an invading armyshallow refuge in change. change of the type that is induced by laudable desire to improve one's co dition and surroundings, but change merely for the sake of doing something else-or nothing. Bigamy is an accomnt of this restless spirit, and is even of more frequent occurrence than divorce. There are those whose lime faith in human nature leads them believe that these conditions right themselves in due course of time, and that the exhortation to-

Wed one sweet woman will find response in a return to th good old way of life upon which the Nation's greatness was founded.

A tender tribute of an aged man to the memory of an aged man, the friend of a long life-time to the friend of a ong life-time, was the brief sulogy upon the late Judge Boise by Judge Williams. "A man whose entire life was filled with fidelity and high ideals of honor" closed his record and passed on and out. This record covered in the case of Judge Boise 87 active, fruitful years. There is no occasion to mourn the passing of a life that has accomplished life's great end. Judge Williams himself, approaching the farther verge of a long and useful life, spoke as sage and philosopher when he said: "When a man reaches the age that was attained by Judge Boise, he has no occasion to regret to depart and there is no occa-sion to mourn his loss. It is just as natural for him to die as it was for him to live." It is thus that the philosoph accepts the inevitable,

The Pendleton stockman who has already imported 180 stallions from Euope for breeding purposes and is about to start on a trip to purchase 100 more, is rendering a great service to the livestock industry of the state. The importation of high class animals means grading up of our horses and the infu-sion of blood that will show in the build of draft horses in this state for all time not only receive an impetus in the number of horses raised but a still more im portant benefit from the improvemen of the stock. Whether he engages in the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, hegs or poultry, the man who intro-duces new blood is a public benefactor.

For the first time in history, so it is said, a Kentucky jury has awarded a ing, but his occasional interruptions to verdict for plaintiff in a sult to recover bring out a point more clearly left no room oney lost in betting on horse races. In years gone by it has been the belief of the people that when a man bets his money on any kind of game and loses he should accept his loss gracefully. But lately it has come to be recegnized than has Theodore Roosevelt, yet no corporation can truthfully say it has received injustice at his hands. He has fairly conducted. Jurish are getting to stood for a square deal for the railroads and they show a realization of that atthe law to support it and in the majority of cases it is in accordance with justice.

With a view to discouraging those who are engaged in the occupation of burglarizing houses, the New York Tribune suggests that it might be well to railroads. Oregon now has spokesmen from doing them an injustice.

In Washington who have gained the car of the President and members of his ofdents were experts in the use of firearms there can be no doubt that life would be more exciting for the midnight prowler, but there is reason to believe that life would very frequently prove much shorter for the members of the family who come in at unexpected iours or who move about the house at night.

The pupils of the Barclay School, Oregon City, paid a graceful tribute to Governor Chamberlain, Arbor Day, by naming a beautiful silver birch tree on the grounds for him. The christening of the tree was an unique expression of gratitude to the Governor for his veto song birds passed by the last Legislature. Like Bryant's apple tree may the Chamberlain birch lift for a century Boughs where the bird with crimson Shall haunt and sing and hide her nest

The disagreement of the jury in the Thaw case was not surprising. Neither would his acquittal have been surpris-The American public is not by y means of one mind in regard to killing of this type. The standing of the jury, 7 to 5, is about that of the public upon this case though it is by no means certain that the preponderance of judgment would have been against

The attempt to call a referendum pon the university appropriation is not at all popular in Eastern Oregon, In he minds of C. J. McIntosh, Su tendent of Schools for Grant County Taxpayers were held up on a measuress popular two years ago and are now paying the cost—over \$30,000.

Man-killing is a serious matter, as Thaw will believe even more after walting six months in jail for another trial. The person who kills another, for whatever motive, takes big chances with the prison or the noose. The Salem Statesman attempts

solve a mighty problem by defining a Democrat as "any man who can beat a Republican for office." Possibly. But not any man who has beaten a Republican for office. Three Los Angeles millionaires, hadly a lawyer. Scared millionaires evidently are like humble folk; they are not reponsible for their actions.

T. Jefferson had a birthday one week ago yesterday, but evidently Mr. Thomas was the only Democratic can-

The Thaw trial is said to have cost the Thaw family \$235,000. It has cost Just to think that Mr. Hermann's lose thrift is now benefitting nobody SYMPOSIUM OF CURRENT OREGON TOPICS

Training the Oregon National Guard in Coast Defense Work-Judge R. P. Hoise and the Lawyers-Agricultural Land Near Centers of Population-Who Is the Real Father of the Initiative and Referendum!-Literature at Princulle-Selling Timber From Forest Reserves.

thing entirely new in the way of military experience. The Government apparently realizes the need for more men trained for service in the coast defenses, for upon that department would fall a large share of the activities of war in case of an international contest. There is little like certainly none, if the coast defense be effective. At the mouth of the Columbia is one of the strongest fortifications in the country, a fort of modern construction fitted up with the latest equipment in the way of large disappearing guns and ma chinery for operating them. The solid work of the fortress is of concrete, but around the walls huge banks of sand have been placed, thus forming a protecting shield, proof against projectiles which would pierce the masonry. Presumably the Oregon National Guard will be trained at Fort Stevens for work in two capacioperation of the big guns and rear defense. South and east of the fort there is a large, thinly settled country, hilly, sparsely timbered, and cut by lakes and marshy grounds. It will be an admirable place for practice marches and skirmishing against an imaginary foe. Operation of the large guns will be something entirely new to the soldier boys. The aim ing is done by machinery in response to orders from an engineer, who, safely sheltered in an underground room, knows exactly how the gun should be loaded and aimed to drop a shell in any particu lar place out on the ocean. In handling the ammunition the men will work much underground. It is said that when these large guns are fired the concussion is so great that it will sometimes cause h to flow from the ears of those who work in the concrete covered rooms underneath.

THE late Judge R. P. Boise, of Salem, was what one would call an "easy-

going" judge. He was not exacting in

EMBERS of the Oregon National

Guard who go into camp at Port Stevens, at the mouth of the Co-

his treatment of lawyers who practiced before him and in order to facilitate the final determination of a controversy wo adjourn a trial for a day or two to le attorneys secure witnesses without whose testimony the case must be dismissed without anything being accomplished. He hought it better that the litigation decided upon its merits rather than be thrown out of court because some witness had been overlooked or had failed to ar-rive. But such favors were granted the attorneys only where they were endeavoring in good faith to get a hearing upon the merits. On the bench Judge Boise had in his later years a rather sleepy look, yet there was nothing in the testimony of the manner of a witness that escaped his notice. He often seemed not to be giving attention to what the attorneys were say for doubt that he heard and weighed every word. While he was "easy-going" In one sense, he was never accused of permitting lawyers to impose upon him. Those who tried it invariably heard and felt something drop. On one occasion an attorney, who may be called Smith had tried a case before Judge Boise seemed to have the idea that the judge was not paying attention to the testimony He formed that optnion from appearance When the case came up for argument this attorney repeatedly misstated the tea imony and was promptly called down by the judge. After repeated interruptions the attorney lost his temper and ex claimed, "Well, your honor, it may be that I know nothing about the facts in his case." Instantly the judge replied, You can have no controversy with the court upon that point, Mr. Smith; the court will agree that you know nothing about either the facts or the law." Completely squelched, the attorney took his seat.

tural land lying close to a large city has a much larger value than land at a distance, because of the proximity to markets, and that the farther one goes from the populous center the less valuable the land becomes. This theory of land values has come down to us years long past, but changing conditions have made the theory less true to fact as the years roll by. When transportation of products to market was accou plished by hauling with team and wagor nearness to the city was of great im portance, but since the coming of rail roads, and more especially electric lines, this advantage has been largely eliminatgarden lands near such cities as New York, Boston and Washington would have a very much higher value than lands of similar character of soil a hundred miles away, but it is said that the difference is not appreciable so far as agricultural purposes are concerned. The farmer a hundred miles away can load his produce upon the cars and have it hauled to the city dealer at very little more cost than the man who has a garden a mile or two outside the suburbs can haul it to his customers with a wagon. Sometimes the producer at distance has little the advantage, and it has been found that agricultural lands near a railroad, but within two, three or four hours' run from the city, have as great a market value as those closer in What the gardener at a distance may lose in transportation he makes up in not being compelled to pay city wages for his help. This subject is of interest to residents of Oregon Just at present, cause Portland is becoming a much greatvegetables, and the construction of electric lines is affording much better trans portation facilities. Garden lands all along the electric lines will have pracwere within a half-dozen miles of Port-

ATHER OF THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM" is the sign that does not suffice to constant the sign that the sign th mon consent upon W. S. U'Ren, of Ore-gon City. Though the title has been rightfully conferred, with all the honor or contumely that history may accord when experience has demonstrated the blue clay, the sticklest stuff a well drill value of his service, yet he was not the first man to urge the amendment before the Legislature. Friends of W. R. King. the blue clay. The drill has gone through now Supreme Court Commissioner, say 200 feet of it and no bottom has been referendum" in any practical form in hot mineral water will be found, and Oregon, and probably the first introdu into any lawmaking body in the United | work.

States, was in the form of a proposed amendment to the constitution introduced by King, then Senator from Baker and Malheur, at the session of 1886. No vote was taken at that session and it wa introduced in revised form at the session. of 1897, when it was adopted by the Senate, but the House, which did not organize, took no action. Most of the features of the present initiative and referendum clause were taken from the King measure. To Mr. U'Ren has been corded the credit for the adoption of the amendment because it was he who agitated the question until the state conventions of both political parties indorsed it and practically all the candidates adit, thereby securing for it the overwhelming popular vote by which it

ITERARY people at Prineville recently undertook a presentation of "Macbeth" by home talent. The ost of getting costumes and stage material and otherwise presenting the play was \$128.30, while the re were only \$102.40, leaving a deficit of \$25,90. A few were somewhat disappointed over the result from a financial standpoint, but those who understand the cost of preparing for the first presentation of a play and who fully appreciate the value of the study and practice the undertaking requires are not in the least discouraged. As a matter of fact, it is no thing for Shakespearean plays to lose money, even when given by professionals, who do not have the expense of costumes to pay from the receipts of one show. But to the people of Prinevelle, and of every other town whose enterprising citizens carry out a literary project of this kind, the educational value of the work to those who participate as actors, and to those who witness the play, far more than compensates for the deficit in cash, Prineville people will have the costumes on hand next Winter, and can give other plays, at much less expense and of just as great benefit to the educational interests of the community. Interior towns where few show companies can go must rely largely upon their own resources for entertainment of this kind.

N Northern California, just over the In Northern Camounts, the Government has first placed in practice its policy of selling timber from forest reserves for lumbering purposes. The purpose of the Government is to sell mature timber, preserving trees and retaining title to the land. The sale recently made was of all the mature timber on three quarter sec-tions of land. Government officials branded the stumps of trees that are to be cut, and the quantity of timber to be paid for was estimated at the same time. The lumbermen will pay \$2.50 per 1000 for sugar pine, \$2 for yellow pine and \$1.50 for fir, and he must burn all refuse, thus guarding against forest fires and leaving the way clear for new trees to grow. On the three quarters there are 3,000,000 feet of timber, so that the Government will receive about \$6000, or \$2000 a quarter, whereas quarter sections are sold under the timber and stone act at \$100 a quarter, which sum buys both timber and land. The Government could secure a larger price but for the requirement that growing trees be not injured and that the tops and limbs be burned. In the end, this policy, it is believed, will be more profitable than to exact the highest possible price now and pay no attention to forest preservation or reproduction.

A. W. GIESY, the insurance man, recently had an experience with an unquarantined smallpox patient that made him worry off a few pounds of flesh and convinced him of the need of a more effective system of protection against contagious diseases. Some time ago he got off a train late at night in a small Eastern Oregon town and went to the only hotel for the night. He regis-tered and was taken upstairs to the only empty room. Tacked upon the door next to his own room he saw a yellow flag and inquired what it meant. "There is a woman in there who has smallpox, the clerk explained, "but there is a solid wall between her room and yours. She couldn't go any other place to stay and is going away in the morning." Glesy occupied his room, but didn't sleep much. The next morning he inquired of the clerk when the woman would leave and learned that she would go on the same train with himself. "She will wear a heavy veil," the clerk informed him, "so you can watch which car she goes into watched, all right, and took another car but has been wondering how he and the passengers on the car with her escaped contracting the disease. The woman rode all the way from the eastern border of the state to Portland with only a heavy vell to keep smallpox germs from spread

E XTRACTION of pitch, tar, resin, oil and turpentine from the stumps of refuse materials of lumber camps to an enterprise undertaken over in Washington, and if it proves successful there will quite likely be taken up in Oregon. The promoters of the project assert that at an expense of \$12 these products can be extracted from fir wood to the value of \$33.20 per cord. While the figures look pretty large, if the project should prove to be practicable it will be a wealthproducer even on much smaller net results. Its value to the timber industry would be great for the reason that it would furnish a means of consuming the materials that now lie upon the ground become dry and furnish fuel for forest

vey an idea of the difficulties encountered by some wellborers operating near La ever struck. They can make much faster progress through solid rock than through reached yet. The indications are that represented by the words "initiative and | when when they get through this stratum perhaps the results will repay the difficult