# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1907.

HERMANN VINDICATED AT LAST.

Mr. Hermann is acquitted, evidently because the Government could not show that his alleged relations with persons defrauding the Government of the puble lands had brought to him unlawful pecuniary benefits. That Mr. Hermann destroyed letterbooks containing sem! official documents, in order that they might not fall into the hands of a hostile successor, is evident; that men, within his circle of friends, received from him "tips" in advance of creation reserves, and made use of the information for their own profit, substantiated by the evidence; but that Hermann received any of those profits sold his official services to the land thieves is not borne out

Hermann's acquittal is likely to be the "vindication" which he has been seeking since in 1903 he came back to after being forced out of the Land Office and was elected to the of Representative in Congress for the First District. There are other indictments hanging over him, for which he is to be tried in Portland, for alleged complicity in Blue Mountain But in view of the ac opittal in Washington, he will probably be vindicated of the other indictments; at least such is the appearance of things and the reasonable conclusion from the failure of the Government to make a convincing case against him in Washington. The Blue Mountain evidence was used against Herhann in Washington, but it was not convincing and will have to be bolstered up if the ecution is to accomplish anything

tent of sharing the salaries of stenogatamps; he opened positions for mem-bers of his family in the Government service; he favored his friends with secret information from within the General Land Office, which they used for their own profit; he evidently knew of fraudulent land transactions, but followed the custom of the time and his own habit to keep himself out of en-anglement with them; and (what is to his credit and what acquitted him in the mind of the jury) he did not share

from a very difficult and trying predicament. He has many friends in Oregon and they will renew their greetings. It is to be expected that their number will regain more of the old legion of the palmy days than it held before the verdict. It is to be expected, perhaps, into vogue again and that the grand-father stories will be heard as before Ere long we may hear of his working for a third term for Ronsevelt, provided, of course, there should be an unmis-

takable demand for it. For Mr. Hermann is not vindictive. He knows when and how to lay aside bitterness. He held on to the office of Representative until after his efficiency for Oregon was gone, but he needed the salary and the Government probably owed him something for treating him the way it did. The people may forget their lame representation in Washington, in the last two years. And there are offices to be filled in Oregon, many of them, all the way from United States Senator and Governor down to Collector of Customs of Yaquina. So here's hoping for good luck to Binger

HOW THE HORSE HAS "PASSED." A St. Paul dispatch to the Bostor Transcript says that one of the most noticeable features in the progress of Western industry is the scarcity of draft horses and men in the West. Good draft horses which eight years ago were worth only \$40 are now selling from \$200 to \$300 each; a good span is worth \$500. These horses are in demand in the lumber woods and on railway construction, but not enough can be had. A man with a good team commands wages of \$9 a day hauling lumber and logs. Wages were never before so high or the prices of horses

so great as now. A few years ago, it will be remem-bered, the "passing of the borse" as the result of applied electricity was freely

for canned meats or were allowed to starve to death on the bleak sage plains. But the horse refused to pass. Electrical energy failed to drive him American livestock industry. And still two are told that the demand for good deaft horses is far in excess of the supply. All of which shows that the foolish to indulge in prophecy or to had committed a criminal act. oury any American industry until it is

TAFT AT CINCINNATIO There is no polities in Mr. Taft's speech before the Western Federation of Yale Clubs at Cincinnati. That is, no apparent politics. But things are not always what they seem. Yale men

ere numerous in Ohio, as they are in every other part of the country where he blood of New England prevails, and heir influence in the battle whose openng roar we just now begin to hear will not be slight. It is well and wise for the peripatetic Secretary of War to reall to their recollection at this junc ture that he is himself a Yale man with he welfare of his precious to his soul.

Mr. Taft indicates in his speech that ne is proud of Yale and assigns excelent reasons for his pride. On the other and, the venerable university which bestowed upon the world a Depew, and which has been refreshed with the lessed dew of a Rockefeller milli

has undertaken to do he has done well. In an age of compliance he has never complied. In an epoch of low political morals he has kept the faith of Washugton undefiled. On the Federal bench Mr. Taft made decisions which in the leaver light of this decade he would not be likely to repeat. Were he judge now it is quite likely that he would overrule himself.

The advance in the rights and immunities of labor is indicated by noth-ing more conclusively than by the im-possibility of a repetition of the antilabor rulings of Taft and Jenkins made several years ago. That they were mistakes is now admitted by everybody. But who has not made mistakes? It is impolitic and unjust for union labor to herish perpetual resentment. Like other men they should look to the future rather than the past and ask of a man, not "What has he done?" but "What is he likely to do?" If Mr. Taft should rise to be President of the United States, there is not the slightest question but that he would strive for qual fustice to all men. Union labor yould receive better treatment from him than from any imaginable tool of the corporations whom opposition to Taft may place in the White House.

Human affairs are not directed by resentment. Revenge plays but a small art in successful policy. Discreet forgetfulness more often wins political battles than a too persistent memory. Mr. Taft has broadened mentally as vell as physically while he has b erving his country, and those who dedre the advancement of the common welfare without regard to class or station have no truer friend than he

HOW ONE CHURCH BECAME RICH. Trinity Church has long been known to be one of the heaviest owners of real in New York City, but until recently there has been no information whatever as to the actual value of its property. Even now there is nothing hat shows its value further than the announcement that its annual income from real property is \$775,000. This evenue is from property not directly sed for church, school or hospital pur The Trinity Church corporation maintains eight chapels, twelve parish of Franc schools and a hospital and contributes marched churches, hospitals and missions. Twenty-four clergymen are employed. The contributions, amounting to \$80,000, ish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, an iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, and iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, and iron cage, who was slowly publish work, amounting to nearly \$72,000, and iron cage, who was slowly publish work, and iron cage, who was slowly published to the parish amount in the figure \$72,000 and \$7 mething like half a million a year to producing capital of the church.

Trinity's property was originally re-eived as a grant from Queen Anne in 1705. Much of the property has been given to churches or sold, but some of it remains and is rented to tenants who erected buildings upon it. While the church has retained ownership of the property and has profited by the in-crease in value, it has not withheld it from useful occupation. Trinity Church did with some of its property what this paper has suggested Portland school district should do with public school sites which cease to be desirable for public school purposes by reason of the shifting of the residence district. Property of that kind in a growing city may be rented for a term of years, and in time it will become a valuable revenue producer.

# HARD TO PLEASE.

It seems impossible for a newspaper, in publishing the news of a trial like that of Binger Hermann, to please all persons interested. The reason is that personal bias or opinion of interested Individuals sees only one array of evi-dence and resents what is intended for an impartial recital.

Both friends and foes of Hermann have expressed dissatisfaction with the newspaper effort to steer impartially between their contentions. For example, Will G. Steel, witness against Hermann, on returning from the trial in Washington, nearly two months ago, remarked in a Portland evening news-

paper:

The accounts published by The Oregonian The accounts published by The Oregonian regarding the Hermann trial are very much colored in Hermann's favor. I do not know whether the coloring is put in at this end or by order from here, or whether it is dono by the Washington correspondent, but it is colored. Prom the accounts reaching Portland and published in that paper it would appear that Hermann was getting the best of the argument in his trial, when the reverse is the case. It is my continon thus he verse is the case. It is my opinion that he will be convicted, as the evidence is against him, and has been throughout the trial.

Mr. Steel, possessed of his idea that Hermann was guilty and would be con-victed, wanted the news accounts to depart from the version of the trial that now is seen to have been justified. and to represent Hermann's defense as hopeless. In the fixedness of his idea and his unwillingness to admit error, he aspersed the honesty of the

On the other side, friends of Hor-

This divergent attitude of Hermann's friends and foes is a fair sample of many with which a newspaper is forced contend. The conflict is incessant and publishers hardly expect ever to be free from it. The cause is self-interest of individuals who see only their own version of things. There is a class of newspapers like persons, who have biased versions in contests where they or their promoters have persona interest. But they are always found out by the public and their veracity as vendors of news is not credited for any length of time or distance

### DEBS

The man who says that Mr. Debs has said a few things that are foolish, nothing more, must have overlooked much that Mr. Debs has said and done. Is a cartoon, alleged to have been "drawn from life," picturing the President as a hideous black pirate with the blood of his victims dripping from his hands, nothing more than foolish? When Mr. Debs publishes a picture representing the little daughter of Haywood pleading before the President for the life of her father and the President with clenched fists and terrible anger on his face replying "I'll hang your papa and you also if the mineowners ask it," is that merely foolish? Those pictures, though seen by many men who are not misled by them, go chiefly into the hands men who do not read or reason, but the look at the pictures and form their opinions therefrom, R. A. Harris, whose letter was published Saturday, criticises the acts of President Rooserelt in a reasonable manner, as he has a right to do, but Mr. Debs, whom Mr. Harris defends, grossly misrepresents the President of the United States in a manner calculated to incite violence overturn government and promote the spirit of anarchy.

JOHN CALVIN.

John Calvin's four hundredth birthday being now only two years distant, preparations are making to celebrate by erecting his statue in Geneva, here he did his work. Calvin was eminent in at least four fields. He was one of the two or three first theologians of the world; his ideas of church govnment have held their own against the centralizing tendencies of Catholicism and in many places uprooted them; he was an educator of the highest rank and a man of letters whose French was the best written before Rabelais and whose Latin was unrivaled since Ter-tullian. Calvin was born in Pleardy, in France, eight years before Martin Luther posted his 95 theses on the door at Wittenberg. When Luther burned the Pope's bull of excommunication in 1520 Calvin was of about the same age Jesus when he debated with the doctors in the Temple. At that time the great French reformer was already endowed with the revenues of a uracy and on the highway to the Cathlic priesthood; but by the time he was 0 years old both his father and himself had decided that the law offered a

better field for his abilities. Luther's defense of his theses had message. At any rate, almost as soon as he began to study law he began to mation and not long afterward incited one of his friends to advocate them publicly in Paris. For this bold they were both banished and the King than the old in every respect-i of France, to fumigate his capital, priests bearing holy relics. Six times The new books were impro an Iron cage, who was slowly pumped should not have the best? Is it was plunged for the last time into the be given away in endowments, or added fire and permitted to die. Very likely there was much regret among the saintly men engaged in this lovely per-formance that Calvin was not in one of the cages, but he had made his es-cape. A short time after this experience, when he was 27 years old, John Calvin published his "Institutes of The-ology," a book which changed the

ourse of human history. The reformation was already fernenting in Geneva but it had not triumphed there. Two parties struggled for the control of the city, one devoted to the new doctrines, the other reto the new doctrines, the other re-actionary. The preacher Farel, a friend of Calvin, led the progressives and at his invitation the exile, in 1536, began to preach in Geneva. But he did not remain long. The reactionaries, or Libertines, as they are politely desigfounded a church in Strasburg, where he applied his theory of church govern-ment in practice. Here Calvin dwelt and preached what he called the gospel until he was 52 years old; then he was recalled to the city by the beautiful lake overlooked by a snow mountain almost as baid and awful as his own theology, and there he lived until the day of his death. Calvin's position in Geneva is easily understood by Americans. He held no office except that of eacher in his church, but for all that he ruled the city absolutely. He was a ess like Pericles in Athens or Ab Ruef in San Francisco; but instead of using his power to build a Parthenon or graft upon franchise grabbers he graft ground his subjects under the milistone

of theological tyranny. Calvin believed in the separation of church and state; but to make a place in the world for his theory to live he had to extirpate the last shred of opposition in Geneva. Never was a piece of work done more thoroughly. Geneva became veritably a city of God and the God who ruled it through Calvin was incarnate cruelty. He fought the enemies of the reformation with blood and iron, but they were the only weapons that could have won his battle. His theory of democracy in the church united the distracted bands of reformbroke the rule of the ancient church

written in advance of the exit of this disputed evidence of the case, such as It inspired the soldiers of Cromwell and disputed evidence of the case, such as it inspired the soldiers of Cromwell and faithful servitor of man. Prices his manifestly friendly relations with heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of the case, such as it inspired the soldiers of Cromwell and faithful servitor of man. Prices his manifestly friendly relations with heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of the case, such as it inspired the soldiers of Cromwell and servitor the New Eng-transport of the case, such as it inspired the soldiers of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of the case, such as it inspired the soldiers of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and heartened the pilgrims in the New Eng-transport of Cromwell and Science content that The Oregonian should politics from Calvin. The iron-souled show the lack of evidence to prove that boxs of Geneva was the father of de-Hermann had shared the profits of mocracy. The tyrant who put men to land thieves. They wanted their own death for an idle jest and burned Serversion put on facts that were urged vetus at the stake for an error in the ology set us all free from the chains of superstitution and annihilated the

divine right of kings.

If Calvin had listened to Servetus young tree of democracy would have withered and died. The flower of libflames. We of today dwell in the peace that Calvin won for us. We lead our easy lives in a world that he made safe and sane. Shall we execrate his memory because he fought with the only weapons that were fitted for the war fare he had to wage?

CHANGING SCHOOL BOOKS. The Oregonian offers a plausible argu-ment to show that there has been a great saving made by the Textbook Commission in It will take considerable argument to the man who pays the book bills the considerable argument to the man who pays the book bills the cow away from \$2 to \$6 worth of book cry child he has every six years, or evenem at the price offered for accord-ban in any payment of the contract of ooks in exchange for new ones, is a "eaving o him. He may be made to believe there i saving somewhere, but you can't make his elieve that he has been involved in the "sav-

ng."-Lakeview Examiner. This complaint is frequently heard rom persons who have not opportunity or disposition to examine the subject impartially. As a man's children grov up, and pass out of their successiv school books, leaving them neglected about the house, he naturally gets an dea of waste at the expense of his cketbook. Likewise, when books are changed and he is compelled to buy ones for his children, he thinks there is worse waste.

But it depends wholly on circum stances whether change of books makes waste. In this state six years ago when books were changed the new urned in as part of the purchase price of new ones, the exchange value ranging from one-third to one-half of the new price. In this way the cost of new books was considerably diminished. And while, in a number of cases, the changes cost money which parents books had been retained, still there are a great many more parents who have saved by the changes in the last six years than those who have lost by

them. The records show that in the period July 8, 1901, and January 1, 1907, the total sales of books for the primary and grammar grades in Orego amounted to \$472,487, this sum being text, multiplied by the number of each book sold. As a matter of fact, the total sum paid was somewhat less than \$472,487, on account of the refund alowed in exchanging old books for new. Most of the exchanging was done in the first two years.

The same number of books as have been sold since 1901, if they had been the texts used prior to that time, would have cost \$109,000 more than \$472,487. the reason being that the retail prices in the old book list were higher. It will be seen that the state as a who has saved money by the change. This means that most parents have saved money. And while there are undoubtedly parents who paid out more money for purchase of the new texts, the then been thundering through Chris- greater interest of the greater number tendom for ten years, and there can be should rule in this matter in computilitie doubt that Calvin had heard the ing the profit and loss. Would it save money to the parents of the state as whole, for most of them to keep on paypreach the doctrines of the young refor- ing the higher prices of the old books in order that a fewer number might use up the old book already purchased?

Besides, the new books are bette method of instruction, in binding, in bareheaded in procession illustration and print, and in inforlargely to the support of twenty-six through the streets behind a band of tion. The old books were outdated. the procession paused, each time at an altar. Ecside each altar burned a fire as in tools and furniture. Who will say and above each fire swung a heretic in that the school children of Oregon father who begrudges the expenditure of one or two dollars for schoolbook for his child and then wastes more he church pays in taxes sizion, the base and the holy relies the heretic than that, perhaps several times over, for tobacco or beer or other useless whim?

It will not be inferred from this that changes every six years will save money. That depends on whether new prices can be obtained lower than the That is a matter for the State Textbook Commission to investigate, Doubtless it will be one of the main considerations in deciding the commis-

# CONSUMING SMOKE.

The ordinary smoke which issues from chimneys and pollutes the air is largely composed of water vapor and carbon. It is the carbon which makes the smoke black and which is deposited ou objects in the form of sout Frederick Treves, a London physician, who is at the head of the movement nated in history, drove him out and he to compel users of coal to adopt some device to consume the carbon, or soot in the smoke, says that the lungs of Londoners are many throughout with coal dust from chim neys. According to him, this substance not only makes people liable to disease, but actually causes it.

It is well known that the London fogs, which are for the most part London smoke, are very detrimental to buildings and works of art. If they could be mitigated it would make the city not only more agreeable, but also more healthful, and it would also en hance the value of property. What is true of London is true of many cities in this country, perhaps of all, though in less degree. We have no city where the air is as foul with soot as in Lon-for very spite. don, but Chicago and Pittsburg are not far behind the British metropolis in this particular.

Devices have been invented which nake the consumption of smoke practically complete. To apply them to furnaces entalls some expense, but this is compensated by the saving in fuel. farther than when a large fraction is the newcomer in Madrid.

poured out into the air as soot. But the great merit of smoke con-sumption lies in the enhancement of ers in Germany, the low countries and the beauty, healthfulness and comfort him, but he ough community. By an easy transition it is much more desirable under clear became democracy in the state. It skies than under a pall of smoke and dirt. It is also safer. One of the most in Scotland and wrested Northern lamentable of the ways in which man Britain from the French alliance. has thwarted the evident purposes of it nerved the fleets of Elizabeth in the mann, sure that he was innocent and death struggle with the Armada. It atmosphere it took our cities many that he was above all reproach, repredicted. Many obituary notices were sented portrayal of the plain and un- struggle with Spain and the inquisition, and take measures to obtain it. How or perhaps he will only think so.

ong will it be before we secure the equal blessing of pure air?

There is a large measure of thoughtessness in the cuthusiasm that urges : owd forward in the attempt to the words of the President of the United States, to the menace of the lives those in front of them. A herd frightened buffalo in its mad gallop from supposed danger in the rear obey; an instinct scarcely more unreasoning of human beings actuated by selfishness pleading for mercy at the stake he and seeking a point of supposed vantwould have destroyed himself and the age. American manhood never appears in a more uncomplimentary light when, regardless of the weak, it erty is rooted in granite. It has been to place itself in the front rank in a watered with blood and nourished in crowd. President Roosevelt, shouting ing care of women and children represented the spirit of the manhood that he invoked at its best. Called to itself, the throng halted for a time, but again surged forward, when a detachment of soldiers came to the succor threatened people. The spectacle repre-sented a lack of self-control that is at the bottom of most of the troubles of individuals, but that all Governments are prompt to rebuke.

While Editor McManus, of the Pilot Rock Record, was lying in jail at Pendleton awaiting trial on the charge of nurder, he wrote editorials for aper as usual, though sometimes upon topics different from those to which he generally gave attention. His misfortune was due to drink, so perhaps it was with this in mind that he wrote, upon the discharge of one of the prisners, "In the Umatilla County tatl. from which Mr. Barnhart takes his leave, there remain 14 inmates, 13 of whom charge King Alcohol with their downfall. There is no exaggeration in the statement that nine out of every ten persons imprisoned in the Umatilla County jail every year are victims of grone drink" One might expect the Pilot Rock Record to become a problbition paper

Woodrow Wilson criticizes the Presient for his "leval advocacy of tradesplanning a special day for demonstrations against the President. But Roose velt isn't wildly asking, "Where do stand?" as Mr. Harriman did. Roos velt stands for a square deal, no morand no less, for organized labor and organized capital. Wilson says that what we want is not a square deal but no deal at all-old-fashioned equity and harmony of condition. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Harriman can quite agree on that. No deal at all-fust the same old kind f equity by means of which Alton deals can be made. Possibly Harriman permitted to continue as the dealer.

East.

Two New York ministers have gotter nto trouble with their churches because they went into the disorderly part of town to study sociological prob-They forgot the instruction of St. Paul. "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatso ever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, it here be any virtue and if there be any praise, think on these." There are sociological problems outside of the

"After an evening of riotous proceed ngs the House of Representatives of the Minnesota legislature closed its work last night. The Senate turned back the clock and worked on until long after midnight." This from the Pionee tate supposedly as civilized as Minne Whoever heard of such proceedsota. ngs in Oregon?

Before Honore Jaxon wrote his leter to the President he should have mployed a few press agents to inform he public that he was one of the rough would have given a to what he had to say. However, he must be given credit for writing a much too small as the Umatilia County forceful letter.

A five-acre farm is proportionately as much too small as the Umatilia County farms are too large. The East Ore-

A North Dakota assessor wanted to ssess a farm at \$7000 and the protesting owner exclaimed, "Why, I would sell it to you for that," whereupon the assessor wrote out a check for the amount. Needless to say, the farmer acked down. When the assesse comes, values are different from what they are at other times.

The widow of the victim of a St Louis automobile accident was per-mitted to attend the trial of the owner of the machine. That was presumably the exercise of undue influence upon the jury and the courts may be expected to grant a new trial if the first

If automobiles supersede the camel on the desert, circus proprietors should e able to add these ungainly animals to their menageries at greatly reduced prices. Where's the small boy whe wouldn't rather see a camel than an automobile?

The barbers who ask a \$1 raise in wages because of the ten-cent raise in the price of hair cuts ought to have the sympathy of patrons. The man who pays the extra ten cents would like to see it go as far as possible.

The Oregon dentists will meet next

week. Perhaps to discuss the old joke about the "new painless method." It becomes serious when it passes from the patients to the rent bills. The policemen are ordered to stor talking politics. As if any of them would do such a thing. It ought to

make them mad enough to talk politics All this agitation over a possible water famine in New York City is use less. If the supply in tife reservoirs should be exhausted Wall Street could

As a watched pot never boils and an Where there is nothing wasted in expected event never happens, these smoke, a ton of coal naturally goes parables may explain the non-arrival of

be tapped.

Judge Hebbard, of San Francisco, wishes to jail Heney. We don't blame him, but he ought to have got the drop They are too late in trying to jail

Heney. They ought to have done it before he broke loose. The damage is

Mr. Hermann will now have more friends than before he was acquitted.

# SYMPOSIUM OF CURRENT STATE TOPICS

Enough for a Small Farm-Better Transportation in the Klamath Country-Troubles About Local Trains-Timber Stumpage Becoming More Valuable-Wild Blackberries and a Golden Wedding

A T THE same time that Portishe, Scattle and Tacoma are importing asphaltum and similar materials for paving. Eastern cities such as New are laying wooden blocks for paving and Crater Lake. The boat will reach a are abandoning the asphalt. Commentng upon this apparently anomalous ference on the paving question, the West Coast Lumberman says that some day lesson of wooden paving which the older cities of this country and Europe have already learned, and millions of feet of the timber now left in stumps will be used for paving. It does seem strange that New York should use wooden blocks, while Oregon, the home of great lumbering enterprises, should discard the wood and import asphalt. Eastern cities have found asphalt unsatisfactory because holes break in it and the patches do not form good joints, thus causing renewal of the breaks in the payement. that miles of wooden pavement in New York are giving the best of satisfation, though the blocks are only three and onehalf inches in length. They are dipped in creosote before being laid, and after carrying heavy traffic for years are said to be in splendid ondition. But this difference between the East and the Coast on the subject wooden paving may quite likely have a clear explanation. The East must contend with frost. In the Winter intense cold contracts the surface of the ground, causing cracks from an inch to two or three inches acress. Asphalt not proof against such a strain as that, and a crack once formed starts the wearing of a hole. On the other hand, the Coast country has its long dry season in Summer and long wet season in Winter, which changes tend to the breaking up of block pavements. If a block sent could be laid so as to give good drainage and to avoid the occasional defective block which starts a break, the wooden pavement would undoubtedly be as satisfactory on the Coast as in the

FIVE-ACRE farms pay well on paper but most men who try them find them too small to pay well in actual, practical agriculture. A Benton County man has proposed to cut up his farm of several hundred acres into five-acre tracts, but, unless experience in Benton differs materially from that of other regions, it will be found that larger tracts are needed. Except in the case of a very few crops, such as celery, strawberries and perhaps one or two more, five acres will not suffice to keep a family. If one were to figure what can be produced on five acres, and what it will bring in the market, both ends could be made to meet at the close of the year; but practice presents a few problems which the theorist does not take into consideration In the first place, some of the land must be taken for farm buildings, and, if the barn is to be a respectable distance from the house, the space for buildings will not be small. The home must have a generous front yard, and space must be left for a family garden. If the family keeps a cow, there should be a small pasture or a field for crops which will supply the cow with green feed. There must be a small family orchard and room for chicken yards. When all these Press is astounding news concerning a deductions have been made, the five-acre tract will have been reduced at least one half, leaving a pretty small tract for revenue production. A Danish colony has recently purchased several farms near Junction City with a view to dividing them up into 50 small farms; but they figure at least 25 acres to each and ready participants in Riel's Rebelsome purposes a smaller tract will do. gonian finds that nine farmers in that county own 43,000 acres of wheat land, or about 4800 acres each. If each of the be land enough in each division to support a family. But five acres, even under intensive farming, is too little.

MARMERS in the irrigation district around La Grande are raising a protest because the city people use the irrigation canal for sewerage purposes. And the same difficulty arises, or is likely to be presented, in every irrigation country, Farmers in many instances would find it onvenient to use the water of the canals for domestic purposes, or to dig wells near enough to the canals so that they would get seepage water purified by pass-ing through the soil. In such cases they quite naturally object to the use of the canals and ditches for sewerage purposes. But inhabitants of an irrigation region very frequently have no other water pipes. Under such circumstances the the Ananias Club." septic tank will furnish a solution for a difficult problem, and give satisfaction to all concerned. The sewerage of a house-hold can be turned into a septic tank where the impurities are all consumed and the overflow rendered harmless and tiative and without waiting for the inoffensive. There are now in use in cumbersome proceedings of a City Oregon hundreds of septic tanks and they are all giving satisfaction except the few which have been improperly conhave it ready for application. It has structed, or which, though properly con- already been tried on the streets surstructed, have not worked well because rounding the Court-House square and flooded with water. For some four last season the experiment proved quite flooded with water. years the Chemawa Indian School, which satisfactory. The olled street was dust-has 600 inmates, has disposed of all its less all Summer and needed no sprinksewerage by use of a septic tank and the ling, but sprinkled streets were dusty plan has given entire satisfaction. Any within an hour after sprinkling with town or rural community situated away water. At first there is quite a strong from a stream, as Chemawa is, can solve odor of oil, but after a week or two its sewerage problem in the same way. and at no greater expense than would be is said, the odor of oil is preferable to necessary for the installation of an or- the dustdinary sewerage system.

Klamath, the first trip having been made and the trip is a tedious and disagree-able one, especially in the dusty season of Summer. Shallow water has always. been the chief obstacle to navigation, but recently a boat has been constructed that can get over the shallow places, even with a load of passengers and freight. Navigation on the lake has not been so difficult, but Fort Klamath is six or eight miles up Wood River from the North end of the Lake, and it is this part of the course that has heretofore given

T THE same time that Portland, | practically a day, while the boat will cover the distance in about half a day Klamath people expect this water transportation service to make the Klamath Minneapolis, and Detroit, Mich. | route a popular one for tourists going to point about 29 miles from Crater Lake

> NOCULATION of the soil for the purpose of preparing it for the production of clover or alfalfa is not such a difficult or mysterious proceeding as to call for the possession of scientifically prepared materials or special knowledge of chemistry. It is an aid of which any farmer may take advantage at very little cost. While the Department of Agriculture at Washington has been sending out in small bottles a seeding of bacteria from which the farmer may produce placing the seed in material in which the bacteria will multiply, it is not necessary for the farmer to procure his seed in that way. He can take a few bushels of from a field in which clover or alfalfa has made a good growth and sow this soll over his fields as he would grass Thus will be supplied the bacteria which will make conditions more favorable for the starting of a crop of clover on ground that has never been used for that purpose.

WHEN a railroad undertakes the establishment of a local service for the convenience of its passengers it must expect to have many requests for an extension of the service. The O. R. & N., for example, has a local service as far Pendleton some time ago asked that the local be run to that point and now Baker City Insists that the train must go as far as the mining metropo And it probably will. Several years ago the Southern Pacific established a local train between Salem and Portland. In a year or two it was run out to Albany, later to Eugene, and now it comes into Portland every day from as far south as Cottage Grove. Without the local to lighten the load for the overland, the road could scarcely handle the business With the overland late more than half service without the local. And the inhabitants of the O. R. & N. territory feel that they are similarly situated.

S IGNS of Summer in Oregon are con-temporary with signs of Spring in the East. While they are still having blizzards in the Middle States, Oregon is beginning haying. According to the Central Point Herald the song of the mowing machine has been heard in that vicinity the past week, and the first load of new alfalfa hay has been hauled to town. Sam Murray, of Bear Creek farm, is the farmer who hauled the hay. According to the same authority, J. H. Gay, a Central Point lumberman. was hoeing his potato patch last Thursday and accidentally dug out a hill, disclosing spuds as large as hen's eggs, He planted his garden in February. But Easterners will not believe such stories, even if they are furnished with the names and addresses of the men who produced the crops.

THAT timber stumpage for lumber-ing purposes will advance from its present value of about \$3 per thousand to \$10 or even more, is the opinion of a cruiser who has been interviewed recently by the Albany Herald, Supply and demand, he thinks, will bring about the change. That heavy capitalists expect a very considerable advance in timber values may be judged from the fact that the Weyerhausers have some \$15,000,000 invested in timber land and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul has The knowledge that he was a small enough, on an average, though for set aside about the same amount for the purchase of that class of propert along the line of its proposed exten much too small as the Umatilla County sion to the Coast. The railroad, of farms are too large. The East Ore-course, sees two opportunities ahead. It will profit by the advance in values and will also get the lumber traffic just as it wants it.

> MRS. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of North Yambili, has a can of wild blackberries which she put up 31 years ago Shortly before their marriage she and Mr. Williams picked the blackberries and canned them in anticipation of their approaching wedding. All the berries were eaten but one can, and it is the intention to keep this 19 ; cars and the berries served at the celebration of the golden wedding. "They expeet to live that long if only for the purpose of eating the berries gathered so long ago on the sun-kissed hills of Old Yambill," says the Hillsboro Argus. "Who is there so gross as to say that sentiment is dead and gone in this commercial age? Bring him here and courses into which to turn their waste we will give him full membership in

O ILING the streets of Salem is a project to be undertaken by Mayor Rogers, of that city, upon his own ini-

KLAMATH people are now rejoicing Big egg controversies in the Willamvice between Klamath Falls and Fort lamette-Valley apple question. Several poultrymen have reported their finds the past week. These two points are of remarkably large eggs, but thus far about forty miles apart by wagon road, the record seems to be held by T. M. Jones, of Salem, who has a hen's egg that measures 814 by 714 inches and weighs 4% ounces. But probably some one will go him a little better.

> The Empty Lamp. Indianapolis News.
> Oil will east a half cent more?
> Haven't we heard that before:
> Such a brounde to a bore.
> Though one hales to say it.
> What we'd really like to know
> (For, of course, they'll make it go)
> Is how we'll e'er get the dough
> That we'll need to pay it.