# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1907.

## ENIGMAS OF LIFE,

Often have we felt regret to find Schopenhauer such a pessimist as he is. True, he is not the most hopeless pessimist of all the world; for old Koheleth, of the Book of Ecclesiastes, is that man. But Schopenhauer isn't a bad second; besides, he wrote a much greater volume of powerful stuff designed to show that this is the vorst of all possible worlds, than any other man ever produced. All such efforts as Hobbes' Liberty and Neces-Voltaire's Candide and Mill's Es says on Religion, are cheerful stuff, compared with the atrabilearious outof Schopenhauer. He tells truthtruth hideous and terrible-so frankly that one is forced to laugh at the com

ady and mockery of human life. He tells us, in substance, a lot of things like these, that rub hard and make us mighty uneasy; till we are forced to take refuge in our sense of humor, and jest with fate how we can, translation perhaps isn't very good, but it is the best available, to-

"Unless suffering is the direct and will support him. immediate object of our life, our exnust entirely fall of its aim. It is absurd to look on the enoramount of pain that abounds everywhere in the world, and originates in needs and necessities inseparable from life itself, as serving no purpose at all and the result of mere chance. Each separate misfortune, as it comes, seems, no doubt, to be comething exceptional; but misfortune in general

There is no greater absurdity than that propounded by certain systems of philosophy, in declaring evil to be negative in its character. Evil is just what is positive; it makes its own existence felt. It is the good which is negative; it is the minus quantity; the asure never measures equally with the pain. Yet it has been said that the pleasure in this world outweighs the pain. If one wishes to see shortly whether this statement is true, let him compare the feelings of two animals, one of which is eating the other.

In early youth, as we conter our coming life, we are like children a theater before the curtain is raised, sitting there in high spirits and cagerly waiting for the play to open. It is a blessing that we do not really know what is going to happen. Could we foresce it, there are times when children might seem like innocent pris mers, condemned not to death, but to life, and yet all unconscious what their sentence means. Nevertheless, everyone desires to reach old age; in other words, a state of life of which it may be said, 'It is bad roday, and it will be worse tomorrow; and so on till the worst of all.' So, if you try to imagine as nearly as you can what an unt of misery, pain and suffering of every kind the sun shines upon it its course, you will admit that it would be much better if on the earth, a little as on the moon, the sun were able to call forth the phenomena of and if here, as there, the surface were still in a crystalline state,

two men who were friends in their youth meet again when they are old, after having been separated for a lifetime, the chief feeling they will ave at sight of each other will be one of complete disappointment at life as a whole; because their thoughts will be carried back to that earlier time then life seemed fair as it lay spread out before them in the rosy light of lawn, promised so much and then per-formed so little. This feeling will so impletely predominate over them that hey will not even consider it necesde it will be silently assumed, and orm the groundwork of all they have

talk about In a world where all is unstable, and nought can endure, but is swept nward at once in the hurrying whirl-not of change; where a man, if he is reconstruction. The finances of the of keep erect at all, must always be city, it seems, were not disturbed by the recent catastrophe. No bank was such a world happiness is inconceiv- embarrassed, no firm suspended, says Up to within a year or two our Amer- contented. Nearly all isolated com-

able. In the first place a man never is Mr. Phelan. Of course funds must happy, but spends his whole life in come from the East for rebuilding, striving after something he thinks will but loans are abundant and on easy make him so; he seldom or never attains his goal, and when he does it is only to be disappointed; he is ship-wrecked in the end or comes into har-bor with masts and rigging gone. And never snything more than a present a fine testimonial to the resisting power movement, always vanishing; and now it is over.

"Human life must be some kind of mistake. The truth of this will be suf-ficiently obvious if we only remember that man is a compound of needs and necessities hard to satisfy; and even when they are satisfied all he obtains is a state of painlessness, where nothing remains to him but abandonment So much for Schopenhauer. Now let

Possession, why more tasteless than pursuit

Why is a wish far dearer than a crown That wish accomplished, why the grave of

Beyond our plans of empire and renown, Lies all that man with ardor should pursu And He who made him bent him to the right.

Of course the enigmas of life are in soluble. Yet it is better, perhaps, to et our optimists than our pessimist

### "THE INTERESTS" AND NATIONAL AU THORITY.

Regulation by Congress of inter-state nerce, with control through Federal courts of the great corporations may be expected to effect in its ultinates practical obliteration of state ines, in all matters except those of local police, and municipal administration. Here is a speaker, (Mr. Levy Mayer), at the banquet of the Naional Wholesale Grocers' Association at Chicago, saying:

There are now in this country something like 2,000,000 freight cars, owned by 100 ratiroads and handling 1,000,000,000 ehipents each year, each having its separate e territories through which the railroad the territories through which the railroad pass, there are 138 Federal Justices, mor than 100 judges of the highest state court and 3000 judges of the lower courts of recor who dally are making conflicting railroad di cisions, pending upon inconsistent local an tate laws.

The speaker denied that it was question of centralization of governnent, or that state rights, mostly poatic fiction, should be considered. "In rade and commerce," he said, "these ines are arbitrary, imaginary, and should not exist. They must be wiped out or complications will arise worse han the blotting out of mere politica theory which has no place in the trade and commerce of the Nation."

This undoubtedly is the tendency. It s irresistible, through necessity. ower of the National Government is alone adequate to cope with the prob ems that the vast material growth of the country has presented, Or ganized wealth-organized for booty seeks shelter under state authority comparatively easy to control; and in National authority the people find the only remedy. Under this authority the magnates of the greatest of the trusts are now being brought, and for the first time, to book. Demo cratic statesmen of the type of Mr. Bryan are wholly unable to meet the requirements of such a situation, be cause their education in and devotion to the state rights school as against National sovereignty. "Centralization" to them, is still a bugbear. Every authoritative Democratic utterance is still as of yore, for state rights, and therefore for a state-rights campaign in 1968 No Democratic administration, then could be expected to take up President Roosevelt's work of bringing "the interests" under control, and continue it, with enlarging powers, under Na-tional authority. The Democratic nomination will probably fall to Mr. Bryan, and "the interests," generally,

The celebration of the Fourth of July romises to be more general than usual American Eagle, historical bird, will next Thursday flap his wings and mind. erable pretensions, not only through-out Oregon, but the Pacific Northwest. From the country side far and near farmers and their families are pre paring for a "good time" on our great National Day; the small boy is eagerly anticipating the joys incident to the possession of the toy pistol and the giant firecracker. Doctors are looking up the latest medical authorities upon the treatment of tetanus; mothers ar running sewing machines and pushing the festive sadiron overtime in order that their children may "look as well as anybodys" when out in parade and fathers are busy with the vex-

atious problem of ways and means. All of this and much more in conne tion with the "celebration" is assessed as patriotism. Much of it may, however, be accredited to a prosperity that furnishes the thews and sinews of such pleasures as depend for their exist-ence upon having plenty of money to spend. There is, it may be added, the usual talk of a sane Fourth of July, even while preparations are in progress for making the day one of noise and excitement; of beating about until worn out physically and irritated mentally, of firing firecrackers in the mere delight of seeing a flash, hearing a spiteful fizz and smelling a disagree-able odor. Still, if the people enjoy these things, he is churl, indeed, who would deprive them of such enjoyment Not willing to be classed in this category, The Oregonian will turn on the lights as usual on the evening of the great day, chronicle the events of noise and parade and oration here and elsewhere, and record with proper show of sympathy and expression of regret the fatalities due to tetanus, superinduced by the treachery of that innocent little adjunct of juvenile patriotic fervor-the toy pistol. On with the dance; let joy be unconfined.

# SAN FRANCISCO

In the current number of the Inde-sendent, James D. Phelan, formerly templated improvements, he mentions a water supply to be brought from the It is interesting to learn that the prosperity in Mexico, why should it de savings banks of San Francisco are stroy prosperity in the United States?

now loaning money at 5 per cent for The Mexican Government not only

terms. The restoration of the wrecked office buildings, which is nearly com plete, has been effected at about 50 per cent of their original cost. This then it is all one whether he has been seems astonishing when one remem-happy or miserable; for his life was bers what they went through. It is

of the modern steel frame Mr. Phelan compares the present up rising in San Francisco against graft to the vigilance committees of early days. "In 1902," he says, "when the Ruef-Schmitz combination made chandise of public rights it might have been forecast that the time would soon arrive when patience would cease o be a virtue and the old San Franisco spirit would be again aroused. Mr. Phelan believes that "the victory us find what a solemn English poet of good citizenship is complete" and has to say about these enigmas of that "San Francisco will rise from the fire not only a greater city, but a bet ter city and a model to American cities of good construction and good government." May his prediction come true. Most of our cities need such a

### FONDNESS FOR LAWSUITS.

Human nature is much the same in all times and places. It is manifest everywhere in the litigious spirit of There are people who simply like to "go to law." The conte The contentious upon, turns to litigation. Trifles will answer the purpose, as well as matters of real importance. Usually better; for where matters of real importance are subjects of difference, the parties comonly prefer settlement through nego tiation, to resort to legal process.

Adventurers of various sorts have had "schemes" that have faller through, are very sure to bring suit against somebody, for satisfaction and edress. Of course they can't celve the failure to be their own fault most cases there was little or noth ing behind the undertaking in the first place, which was the natural, if not in avitable cause of the failure

Persons enter into kinds of busines of which they have no adequate know! edge. For lack of that knowledge, dis agreements ensue, losses, failure finally, winding up with appeal to law. The courts are crowded with such cases. Probably there will be no relief from the annoyance and burden through the progress of knowledge, which may keep individuals out of situations into which they ought never have entered.

A source of litigation even more fruitful one, indeed, that flows with perennial stream, is the contention of eighbors with each other about small nothings, over which there ought never to have been disagreement at all; if difference, it should have been met and could easily have been met, in a spirit of accommodation, and settled without difficulty or delay. Yet neighbors frequently exhaust each other by course to law in cases of this description adding moreover to the labors of the courts and to the burdens of the taxpayers. A large body of our people are s.ill as fond of appealing to law as the Athenians were in the time of Aristophanes, who satirizes this disposition and its consequences. n several of his great comedies. his time the litigious spirit ran into nearly all affairs of business and life; and his exposure of its methods udicrous in the extreme. To our time the dramatic form does not appeal with as much force as it once did; but if we had a dramatist who could such work as has come down to us in "The Wasps" and "The Birds," ce bining singularity and force of descrip tion with a practical universality application, he would have a fine field in our country for the exercise of his genius-even though regard for dramatic form is not what it used to

"The grasshoppers," says Aristophanes, sing one month or two upon the branches, while the Athenians are always singing, during their whole life, does indeed repeat another, in many ways. The fondness of large numbers of our people for appeal to the this year. From all indications the gious bar is perhaps an ineradicable disposition and tendency of the human

THE MEXICAN WAY, The Mexicans are Dagos, or, more properly, Greasers. They have not the glory of belonging to the great Anglo-Saxon race which in our generation has produced a Tillman and a Thomas Dixon, Jr., which has fought the Boer war and extinguished the beginnings of free government in the Philippines, They have no Declaration of Independence, and only a feeble imitation of a constitution. A Nation without a paper constitution is, we all know, little more than a collection of slaves. The Mexicans are in fact degenerate Latins, when they are not Indians. According to all the rules of propriety they ought to be engaged in a perennial revolution. But they are not. It is shocking to think how heedless they are of the conduct which everybody expects of a Latin Nation. They have a stable Government, They have no trust problem. They know how to control their copporations without puting timorous capital to flight. even enjoy prosperity, a heavenly boon which many Americans believe o be a gift vouchsafed only to the land of liberty and the Dingley tariff. About controlling corporations we night learn something from the hum ble Mexicans, if we were not too proud. Our noble Anglo-Saxon line occasionally puffs up our spirits to the disadvantage of our pocketbooks. Es pecially could the disgracious Greasers each us how to control our railroads were we disposed to sit at their somewhat uncleanly feet and learn. They could tell us all about the regulation of rates, the valuation of corporate property, the publicity of accounts the suppression of fraudulent stock issues and all the rest of the problem; for they did it all and did it with brilliant success while we were in the timid fringes of our first experiments beauty of it is that they regulated their railroads with a hand of steel without checking investment or destroying credit. The men who now shrick so Mayor of San Francisco, gives an en-couraging account of the recuperation of regulation, which our Congress has of San Francisco. Among other con- imposed, has ruined credit and is about to bring a panic upon us, have been for years investing money by the hun-Sierras and pumping plants around the dred million in Mexican roads under strict regulation of rallroads advanced

> controls the rallroads of that country but it has come to own most of them The ownership is only of recent date.

ican magnates were gobbling them up. combining them, forming syndicates and parceling out the country among themselves much as they do at home. But they were not giving rebates to the Beef Trust or to Standard Oil, nor were they occupied with corrupt poli-tics. The reason for their abstention from these agreeable and profitable recreations was simple. They did not dare to take a hand. Mr. Charles Edward Russell reminds us in the Cosmo politan for July of some of the regula tions which have restrained them, one thing, no railroad could be For or operated in Mexico without a concession from the Federal Governme These concessions were limited to 99 years, and when they expired all the railroad reverted to the Nation clear of debt. The equipment was to be paid for, but not the franchise or real prop Each company had to dep with the Government a fund amounting to some three hundred dollars per mile of track, which was forfeited in case it was caught evading the law. All grants and charters were subject to amendment or repeal at any time, and all the corporations could be dissolved whenever good reason for it ap-Concessions could not transferred without consent of the vernment, and the road was for feited if the service lapsed or became badly defective.

In addition to all this the Govern-

ent kept numerous inspectors in the field to make sure that the companies obeyed the laws, and the salaries of the inspectors were paid by the cor porations, not by the public. policy differed radically from our way the Beef Trust. Government spection is the most valuable of all advertisements for that persecuted mar-tyr. It is worth millions of dollars a year to the combination; but the people pay for it. Thus hampered and harassed ould naturally suppose that railroad construction must have lan-guished in Mexico. Frightened capital must have spread its quivering pinions and betaken itself to some mor favored realm where the law would cease from troubling and the magnates might weave their schemes in peace Hew could railroads flourish in a land where rebates were severely penalized. where the Government fixed the rates at so much a mile without mitigation or exception, where watered stock was unknown? They did flourish, however and it was American capital, that be ing so timorous in the presence of the law, which fertilized and nourished them. During three decades of this tyrannical and destructive populism the railroad mileage of Mexico multiplied twenty times over. capital invested ran up to about a billion dollars, Mr. Harriman, Mr. Gould, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Mergan and most of our other persecuted and terrified magnates took a hand in financing them. They even concocted a neat little plan to parcel out Mexico among themselves, as they have the United States, and plunder the por lation indefinitely without discord, as they do at home

Then the Government stepped in Mexico does not enjoy the blessing of a system of courts which can veto the acts of the other governmental departments. The courts there can neither enact nor nullify legislation The Executive and Legislative departments can move freely for the public welfare. Soeing what our beneficent trust magnates were about, President Diaz, who is one of the greatest men of this or any other age, quietly dered his agents to buy up a majority of the stock in the principal Mexican roads for the public. They did their work effectually without arguments injunctions or corruption. When the showdown came the people of Mexico had control of their railroads and our benevolent autocrats had no resour but to fold their wings and quietly steal away. But we need not mour either for the magnates or for ourselves. Driven out of uncivilized Mexico, they are free to give their undivided attention to us, and we may therefore expect a perfect shower of upon lawsuits." One age in our world blessings in the course of the next few years.

#### GREEDY, LIKE THE BAILROADS. Many persons, who condemn

Southern Pacific and Oregon & Cali-fornia railroad for greedy refusal to sell granted lands at \$2.50 an acre are quite as greedy themselves. They aim to seize valuable lands from the rallroads and to put into their own pockets the difference between the \$2.50 an acre parice and the actual value. Such persons, in many cases, do not plan the development of the lands and their uses for upbuilding the country though that is the one argument for wresting the tracts from the railroads. They purpose to grab the timber and sit dows on it for higher values or sell it to others, who, more likely than not, would gather it into big syndicates, and leave Western Oregon no better off than before the railroads were forced to disgorge.

Such persons as these should not be aided by the Government, in the liti-gation soon to begin against the railroads. There is a better end to serve than that of land-grabbers. Here is a very important interest for the public. That interest should, and probably will, prevent individuals from using the authority of the United States to promote their schemes. Here, also, is sound public reason for having the land grip of the rallroads attacked by the Government, instead of by individ-

ual seekers of the lands. There seems good ground for expecting an active effort, on the part of the Government, to right a grievous wrong done the people of Western Oregon for more than 30 years, by the railroads repudiating the terms under which Congress placed in their hands great areas of the public domain, to be sold to actual settlers. Mr. B. D. Townsend United States Attorney, has been sent here by the Department of Justice, to make the preliminary advances toward a suit against the railroad. Mr. Townsend is making a thorough examina-tion of the matter and in due time, doubtless, will put into the hands of the Attorney General the information and the recommendations which the

people of this state very much desire, Contracts having been let for the onstruction of the last unit of the railroad to Klamath Falls, the people of that prosperous region will feel that they are almost in touch with the out side world. Before the snow files this Fall the trains will be running into the county seat and Klamath Falls will figure conspicuously on the rail-road map of the world. But not too ich must be expected of the road. It will be a great convenience, it will en-courage settlement and it will open wider markets. But it is doubtful whether it will make the people already there more wealthy or more

munities, like the Klamath and Lake country, the Tillamook country and the Coos Bay country, are remarkably wealthy, as shown by bank accounts The people find a way to market their products and they have few opportu nities to spend their money. They con-stitute little empires by themselves, and, dealing with each other, keep their money at home. But no wants to live always in isolation Money is worth no more than what it will buy, and if residents of Klamath find a few years hence that they have in the banks less money per capita they can get some satisfaction out of the reflection that they spent the money for things that make life more enjoyable

Holiver Megorden, who committed one of the most cold-blooded and brutal deeds recorded in the criminal an nals of the state, paid the penalty of his crime in the prison-yard at Salem last Friday. Megorden was a rancher of Malheur county, and in a fit of rage shot and killed his wife on their lonranch in the presence of their chil dren, some months ago. stances preceding and following the murder were shocking in the extreme notwithstanding which the children who witnessed the tragedy, joined in a plea that the father's life might be spared on the hypothesis that their nother would wish this if she were here, thus unconsciously testifying the gentle and forgiving nature of the mother so cruelly slain. Usually one of the most trying duties of the State Executive is to deny the plea for clemency, urged in the case of a con demned murderer, by members of his family. We may well suppose that Governor Chamberlain did not waste much sympathy upon the criminal in this case, nor question for a moment the righteousness of the verdict by under the law he was demned to die,

It is indeed true that the old-time general labor contractor, The Devil, finds work in plenty for idle hands. Last week in a St. Helena store, a mis chievous boy slashed several ekirts and This is not malice; it is simply misdirected energy. A hea thy, hungry lad has a safety valve that Now that is bound to let off steam. school is out, he must do something Work hard enough to he just under his capacity, is best for him. ever was killed by work in vacation time. He is not like a horse, that will drop dead in the harness; rather he resembles the mule, which its limit and goes it. Let the young fellow get a job, and let him handle the money; there will not be an abundance of it, but what there is he will be proud of earning. Then if he wants to buy something for "Ma" or to treat "Dad" to sodawater, encour age him. At the same time show him the pitfalls. Training by the father beats prevention by the Juvenile Court Give the boy a show

It seems a pity that the police should have discovered the retreat of Alma Church, since each incident of her life while consorting with degraded Chinese is more disgraceful than the other and the whole forms a chapter which turns sympathy into disgust shames pity into shuddering silence there is nothing left . in Clearly this puling, cringing, creature but seclusion haunted by feaand rendered intolerable by physical suffering. It may be hoped that she will find such seclusion very soon and be buried therein, since no good can her life while an inmate of a Chines brothel, and as to her "rescue" in any sense deserving the name or the effort that it implies-that is simply out of the question. The way of this transgressor is hard, but her transgression was great.

"If all Oregon growers could let their yards lie idle one year during low prices," remarks the Eugene Register, they would create a product that would repay them for their trouble in increased price of hops and at the same time give the land a rest," This is sound advice, and by the same token if all the workers in the land could lie idle one year what same token if all the workers in a flower demand there would be for products the next few months!

Minneapolis Tribune, "will be divided into railroad provinces like Great Britain, each served by its allotted monopoly." That has been done already in the Pacific Northwest. There are two monopolies here, each with its allotted territory; large portions of which, however, are not served. But notices are posted everywhere about the preserves, warning others to "keep out.

"Better Fruit," a monthly publication at Hood River, by E. H. Shepard, is one of the instrumentalities through which Hood River fruit and the vast capabilities of Hood River Valley for extension of fruitgrowing, are being made known. It is well written and handsomely liustrated.

Multitudes of men wherever the English language is spoken will have tears of gratitude for Francis Murphy who by persuasion, induced them to give up strong drink. His was a simple od, old as the world, but effective.

The drug trust seems to have over looked a point when it did not advance the price of arnica, witch hazel and absorbent cotton in anticipation of the big demand next Thursday.

Fully cognizant of the odium that attaches to suspected plagiarism, The Oregonian remarks that the Summer climate of Western Oregon is incomparably the finest in the world.

Now that Portland Barbers have got

an increased wage, will the bosses recoup themselves by raising the price

of a shave to two-bits?

Come to think about it, the whisky man is the one merchant who hasn't advanced the price of his commodity in the era of good times.

Taft intends to etick as a candidate He wouldn't be out making speeches everywhere, if such was not his in-

Despite his winning the Irish Derby. it is doubtful whether Tammany's ex-boss will ever be dubbed Sir Richard.

Wonder if John D. won't order

# COMMENT ON CURRENT STATE TOPICS

Should There Be Dissenting Opinious in a Supreme Court-Eola's Former Greatness-New Plan for Direction of State Experiment Stationtifying Country School Grounds -Broncho Busting at a Pourth of July -Bill Anderson's "Minors"-Wild Blackberries Picutiful

has ever been made in behalf of the public welfare is that the members of the Supreme Court shall file dissenting opinions frequently enough to disbelief that they agree not to differ, Garfield Grange, located some where in the eastern part of Clackamas County stands sponser for the new idea jurisprudence, and has set forth its ideas in a set of resolutions which we are informed were adopted by unani mous vote. Since Garfield Grange is far the busy world that gets into the ourts, and still farther from the stare apital, it is a safe guess that some attorney prepared the resolutions and in duced a member of the Grange to se cure their adoption. A growd of farmers would scarcely have known whether nembers of the court frequently dissent or not. If they did know, they would hardly care enough to get up long reso utions and adopt them. The resolution ecite that no dissenting opinion has been observed for a number of years, that it is impossible that wise men can always honestly agree upon all questions of equity and law, that it is not a crime honest men to disagree upon any question of law or fact, and that a vig prous dissent from any member of the algher court would increase respect for the independence of the Judges. Wherefore, the Grange resolved that "a good dissenting opinion, in our judgment, is ery often necessary to show that hon est, learned men can honestly disagree that the public welfare is being considered, that private interests have no say ial private strings on our court, and that the stand-in policy of 'you tickle me and I tickle you' of the late lamented Legislature is not the practice of our court of last resort." While it is not true that there have been no dissenting opinions t is true there have been very few. It es not follow, however, that the Judges have always agreed, or that they have agreed not to file dissenting opinions. De eated attorneys in a case generally fee that there should have been a dissenting pinion, for they cannot see how all three Judges could go wrong on the same question,

known as the Deserted Village of bregon. While not efflighty vacated by its inhabitants, this hamlet on the banks of the Willamette has so far departed from its early life of vigor and bustle that its name is now a synonym for deadence. The name is scarcely mentioned except in derision. Once the town as pired to be the capital of the state; now t has even lost the distinction of being postoffice, the rural delivery system naving wiped it off the postal map. Breeze Gibson, the ploneer bashefor farm. who has gained something more than local fame by reason of his seeing art n nature (he having cut all sorts of antmals out of the sides of stumps and trees) has given a brief history of Eola horses. This was easy and safe town, reciting some facts of which he claims to be the sole possessor. He declares, as many others have before him, that Eola once lacked but one vote of be coming the capital of the state. That an honor has been denied, and no one has yet arlsen to point out the record it may be true, for it has been often asserted. That, however, is merely an inident in Mr. Gibson's story. He says that 'way back in the '40s his uncle, J. B. V. Butler, was a Portiff groceryman, and at that time Eola was known as Cincinnati, the name probably having seen applied by former residents of Ohio, Cincinnati must then have been a much more promising town than Portland, for it is related that Mr. Butler left Portland and moved to the thriving town in could have an increased trade, having a was along about 1850. In regard to the shanging of the name of the town, Mr. Gibson says the facts are these:

COLA, Polk County, has long beer

Gibson says the facts are these:

It was about the year, or in the early '90s, when a great amount of Interest slong musical lines was manifested in the Folk County neighborhood. Musical societies and singing schools were organized and many teachers of music arose in the land, including Tom Pearce, the father of Lot Lebarce and George J. Pearce, of Salem. In conformily with this forward movement in civilization, the inhabitants began to search about for a more classical name to designate a neighborhood of such unusual culture. It was thus that the present name was derived from the Acollan harp, an ancient instrument which took its little from Acolus, the God of the Wind.

A T a time when the movement is popular in cities of movement is popular in cities of T a time when the "cleaning up Oregon, it might be worth while to start a similar movement in the country y inducing school children to beautify school grounds and keep them in order City school grounds generally are so small in area and barren of vegetation that there is little opportunity to do more than keep the premises free from debris. Country school yards are, or should be, of sufficient size to permit systematic improvements. Back in Massachussets it is the practice to interest the children in competition efforts in keeping up public school property, prizes being given to the schools making the best showing. each county in Oregon were to start a hunt recently and bagged five of the nimcontest of this kind by providing a bie creatures in one day. They hunted on cup of honor to be awarded to the horseback and were aided by hounds. The session of the school district having the best school grounds in the county there would undoubtedly be a very marked improvement. It would take some districts a number of years to get the schoolgrounds into even a respectable condition, but with particular attention called to this feature scarcely any could continue a policy of neglect. Furniture scratched and deeply cut by pocketknives, walls marked by the always-ready leadpencil and fences broken by careless play, have always been characteristic of public schools. The reason is that the children feel no personal interest or concern and the teacher cannot prevent such mischief, however vigilant she may be. The only method of ouring the evil is by appealing to pride of the children and causing them to take a personal interest in the good appearance of the school property When there is a strong sentiment among the pupils against injury to buildings and furniture, and an equally strong desire to make the grounds more attractive, scarcely any child will run counter to the prevailing spirit of the school. The public schools of Oregon will not now be in session until Fall. If in the meantime a plan should be devised which would Chancellor Day to hurl a bolt at the encourage the children to make a spe-tyraniw of the United States Courts? cial effort at improvement of school

NE of the strangest demands that | property, valuable results would be at tained not only on schoolgrounds and at the present time, but also on home grounds and as long as the children re tain any of the habits of order and cleaniness learned by them at school

> N making the president of the Oregon Agricultural College also Dictor of the Agricultural Experiment Station, the Board of Regents of that institution has placed the whole work ing machinery of the school under one management. Heretofore one of the professors has been Director of the Experiment Station. In that capacity Withycombe had charge of the college farm and the dairy herd, and conducted the farmers' institutes. He mapped out the programme for the farmers' institutes, selected the speakers and controlled the general policy of these meetings. Under a recent order of the Board of Regents, who assumes his duties July 1, the new president is director of the experiment station and will be the controlling factor in shaping the policy of the department. He will have supervision of the institute work. This does not necessarily mean that there will be a change of general policy or that new men will be assigned to this work, but there is a possibility of such a change. Dr. Withycombe 41d not find his position a very advantageus one, and, in fact, he may attribute his defeat for the governorship to the fact that he had charge of the farmers' institutes. A short time before he be came a candidate for Governor an anropriation was made for the expenses of farmers' institutes and it was his buty to arrange for the institutes and take charge of them. His enemies charged that he used the institutes as a means of promoting his candidacy and there is no doubt that this charge cost him many votes. Had the president of the college been director of the Experiment Station, and thereby exercised general control the institutes, there would have been no opportunity to make this charge and Dr. Withycombe would have been many votes better off. At least, this is the way some political workers sized up the situation. If Dr. Withycombe runs for the governorship again he will not have this handleap

DENDLETON is to have an exhibition of broncho-busting as a feature of its Fourth of July celebration. but the horses are to be genuine wild horses and there will be no fake about the busting. According to reports published in Pendleton papers, some of the exhibitions that have been given in the past were no more nor less than exhibitions of cruelty to animals. The riders took old and well-broken horses and by vigorous use of the spurs made them "buck" after the fashion of wild the riders, but it was torture for the horses and served no other purpose than to amuse the crowd. all the horses used will be fresh from the plains. They must be broken someone whit to their suffering. They will go through the usual of the ballot deciding Eola's fate. But without the stimulating influence of the steel and will make the rider earn his money. Knowing that there is no deception in the feats of horsemanship and that the horses are not needless punishment, the visitors will get more enjoyment out of witnessing the plunging of animals in their effort to rid themselves of rider and saddle.

U TTER inability to keep minors out of his place of business is the plaintive Polk County "because he thought he wail sent up by "Old Bill Anderson," a calcon keeper at the Canital Ciry, who That has been in the business there si oneer days. Old Bill has complained to the press of Salem regarding three 'youngsters" in particular, who, he says, have been offending for many years. They are Johnny Baker, aged 91; Benjamin Hayden, aged 89, and John Minto, aged 87. All active and energetic fellows for their years, and all fairly well known in the Northwest. By counting the years they lack of reaching a century in age. Anderson figures them out to be minors.

> THIS is said to be an exceptionally good year for wild blackbarries-the best fruit that grows in Western Oregon, with the possible exception of wild straw-berries. The berries find ready sale at 30 cents per gellon, and, as pickers can gather four or five gallons a day in an average patch, there is good wages in enthering this uncultivated crop. One Corvallis girl is reported to have picked five galions in two hours, but there was probably an error either in the quanlity picked or the number of people who did the picking.

> POX hunting is great sport in England and in parts of the United States, but is probably not so exciting as coyons hunting in Douglas County, Or. According to the Umpqua News, three Roseburg business men-A. C. Marsters, Scott Henry and W. I. Emery-engaged in a coyote chase occurred in Happy Valley, where the coyotes have been too plentiful of late to make sheep-owning farmers happy

FIGURES of speech usually add force and vividness to language, provided they are skillfully used. Sometimes, however, the figures are so absurd as to divert attention from the subject matter to the incongruity of the language. Such an instance is seen in the advertisement of an Eastern Oregon merchant, who proclaims that he has been letting the people know about his shoes for Summer wear. and they have been coming in like hot cakes. It would be interesting to see how people act when they come in like hot

Holland and Her Lace.

N. Hudson Moore in St. Nicholas.

There has never been a time since the beginning of the fifteenth century when Holland has not depended on the wages of her lacemakers, and she does so still. There is hardly a town, east or west, where it is not made, and in West Flanders alone are 400 schools today where the making of lace is taught to 20,000 children. There are, besides, the beguingges, as they are called. These are institutions presided over by a Catholic sisterhood. The inmates support themselves, and give a certain number of hours' work each day for the support of selves, and give a certain number hours work each day for the support the sisterb There are thousands of workers in these