The Oregonian

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THE REYNOLDS CASE.

The defense of Reynolds for shoot ing his wife's paramour involved no appeal to the "higher law," concerning which so much pernicious nonsense has been heard lately. It does not strain the facts of the case much to say that Reynolds killed Herbert to prevent the commission of a crime. This is a very different matter from a homicide to averge a crime. law tolerates a great deal in defense of home and family; but it justly condemns the same acts when committed in revenge. Reynolds' defense was based upon well known principles of There was no resort whatan individual may take the punishment of his wrongs into Judge Gantenbein, in his charge to the jury, drew with admirable clearness the distinction which we are making here, and it is matter for congratulation that he did so, for there is always danger that from a case of this ! ind the imbecile and the fanatic may draw some apology for that precious "higher law" of which they are so fond.

This distinction appeals, of course to everybody of fair intelligence. The difference between prevention and vengeance is not one that requires much acuteness to a prehend. But in his charge, Judge Gantenbein drew another distinction which the jury may possibly have understood, but, if they did, they disregarded it completely. It was a purely technical point, and was doubtless good law; but it was not good sense. The judge charged the jury that the law permitted Reynolds to shoot Herbert to prevent the commission of a felony in Reynolds' house; but if Herbert was not about to commit a felony in Reynolds' house but was going somewhere else to do so, then the act of shooting was not justifiable homicide, but murder. This amounts to saying that a man has a perfect right to shoot to prevent his wife's adultery under his own roof. but not to prevent it under somebody else's roof. The distinction is perfectly clear, and we suppose perfectly legal, but it is one of those technicalities which try the patience of the layman and which juries, in their quest for ustice rather than logic, do well to disregard. The purpuse of the shooting was the essence of the matter. The place where it was done is of little moment in the forum of common sense, however heavily it weigh in the estimation of the technical lawyer. Nor is it of the slightest consequence wheher Mrs. Reynolds and Herbert were about to consummate their felony under her husband's roof or on their way to some other place to do it. The evidence shows plainly enough that they were going elsewhere. Technically therefore, the verdict is refective; but this was one of the numerous happy cases where juries rise above the nic ties of legality and ac omplish roughand-ready jutice. The saving merit acter. of the common mind to those exquisite refinements of logic which seem so all-important to lawyers.

to prevent the consummation of a ago. felony under his roof. have been accomplished so easily or erated a long time before admitting that it is quite the same thing morally case "r" in the calendar, and even in the older sections of the country is

for a man to shoot his guilty wife as her no more juilty lover. All through this case, and every other of the same sort, there runs a quiet assumption that the woman is an innocent victim; she has been tempted by insidious arts; she has been betrayed. The man a designing scoundrel; she sinned only through weakness, and it usually appears in the court of the trial that her weakness differed very little from one of the more amiable

virtues. It may be a cruel thing to say, but it is true, nevertheless, that in almost every instance of this sort of crime the guilty man would not have made advances without unmistakable encour agement from the woman. In the Reynolds case it is difficult to discern that one of the participants was any more a tempter or a victim than the There were allurements on both sides; the letters from both were about equally ardent; to all appearances one did quite as much betraying as the other. And it is generally so. We shall never reach much definite betterment in these matters until we are willing to face the cold truth. Women who lead lives of semi-idleness, spending their time in an environment of gossip, intrigue and ambiguous adventure; writing such "poetry" as the evidence shows Mrs. Revnolds to have written, or dabbling in other so-called "arts" just enough to brin, them into c tact with "artists" I've Terbert-such women may never come to harm, but it is by special mercy of Providence if they scape. The remedy for this sort of thing is good, old-fashioned, work. A woman with a thriving family of half a dozen children and a ise to take care of is not in the slightest danger from villains like Herbert if she attends to her duties Mrs. Reynolds is said to have repented of her misconduct. hope the report is true. But repentance is often nothing more than a discreet name for the discomfort th t ensues upon detection. The best ray for her to prove her change of heart is to illustrate it by a change of life. Her salvation will be but a dubious, unstable affair until she interests herself, soul and body, in some useful occupation;

HUGHES OR ROOSEVELT?

all the rest of us.

and the same is true in its degree for

It is interesting to observe that the New York World is making strong protests against "the machine scheme to get rid of Governor Hughes by kicking him into the Presidency." take Charles E. Hughes away from the Governorship when he has hardly begun his work would be little less than a political crime," remarks the The World's logic, of course is that it is vastly more important that New York have a good Governor than that the Nation have a good President. But let that pass. There is an easy way out of New

York's di'emma, and it gives us pl asure to point it out to our Democratic New York contemporary. Let the World give up Governor Hughes to the country at large and take back Mr. Roosevelt for Governor. We have the World's word for it that the Roosevelt gubernatorial administration in New York marked a long step toward the restoration of popular government. Had he been re-elected," says the World, "as he wished to be, instead of drafted Platt's purposes, he would have continued to raise the state against corporations and corruption, doing immeasureably more good and preventing immeasureably more harm than either of his immediate successors'

It is not of record that the World ever to the anarchistic doctrine that either of Governor Roosevelt or Governor Hughes. But it is not too late inference acknowledges. Mr. Roose velt has declined a third term for the Presidency, but he never declined a second term as Governor of New York. Let the World start a Roosevelt movement in New York, and we are sure that it will do much to reconcile the Republicans of New York to the probable or possible loss Hughes.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS

Among the resolutions passed by the forty-first annual encampment. G. A. R., I tely held at Saratoga, was one asking Congress to enact a m ure increasing the pensions of soldiers' widows to \$12 a month. If such an increase were made and limited to war widows, that is, to widows who were the wives of soldiers during the war, it would be just and commendable. Widows of this class are well advanced in years. The hardships incident to the war ressed upon them heavily at home-more heavily, indeed, in many instances than upon their husbands in the field. Their part in the war mas strenuous, and if, through the mischance of battle, or disease, they became widows and thereafter bore the burden and heat of the day alone, they deserve of the Nation such aid as will contribute materially to their comfort in their declining years. There is no question about this injustice, none in ethics, and there should be none in fact. The case would, however, be vastly different if made to apply to young perhaps, since the close of the war, and who with an eye upon the old soldier's pension consented to marry him regardless of his age and decreptitude. Such widows are not entitled to pensions. Let them go to work if they are without means, as thousands of widows who married from more honorable motives have done.

Development Leagues, Commercial Clubs, Tom Richardsons and others are doing great work for Oregon, but it must, perforce, be general in char-Each city and town must stand in the jury stem is the obtuseness like the tub. The community that has a specialty gets there just as does the man who takes Pudd'nhead Wilson's advice to pet all the eggs into one bas-What would have been the jury's ket and watch the basket. When verdict had Reynolds shot his wife Hood River is mentioned one naturally instead of Herbert prevent the thinks of apples and E. H. Shephard threatened adultery? In the eye of or E. L. Smith. Salem is not known the law her guilt was precisely the alone as the abiding place of lunatics same : that of her paramour, and and c-iminals; there are H. S. Gile and had Reynolds killed her instead of the prune or Louis Lachmund and the him he could have advanced exactly hop; just so the Lasselles and Albany the same legal justification. The and prunes. Roller flour put Pendlehomicide would have been committed ton and Mr. Byars on the map years So, too, are Grants Pass, grapes t it is safe and Mr. Carson indelibly linked in the to say that his acquittal would not minds of newspaper readers. The name "Holstein" brings up Mr. Frakes and quickly. The jury would have delib- Scappoose. Shoalwater Bay and oysters are associated with the lower-

hundred miles to 'e south it is Ashthe tuft on the tall of the Bull of Bashan if he saw it, yet those who use them know that the biggest teasel farm in the United States is on the

banks of the Molalla, in Oregon. There is not a city, town or hamlet within the borders of the state that cannot make : name for itself if just one man will take the initiative. may be a product of the air, the earth or the waters thereof. The raw material is there and all it needs is development. Let "Old Man" Bennett stay on the firing line until the Irrigon cantaloupe is better known than the Rocky Ford product. It can be done, just as easily as Mr. Dorris is putting the world wise to Eugene and asparagus. The Beaverton onion, the Barlow tomato, the White Salmon celery are possibilities. These are but a few suggestions for thought the comfing Winter days. It will not take much to make a start. The that escapes the hog grows into a mighty tree. Next year should see a few Oregon slogans that will make the world take notice.

BIENNIAL TROUBLE AT SALEM.

"The trouble with Oregon is too much legislation, rather than not This, from the Corvallis Republican, more properly means that Oregon has too much lawmaking on trifling subjects and too little on big matters. If the next Oregon Legislature could be confined to six subjects and be obliged to cover them thor oughly, this state could get along without another lawmaking body for ten years, and perhaps longer. The Corvallis paper continues:

vallis paper continues:

Some soft-headed members of the Legislature, who do not know enough to pound sand, are continually introducing bills in legislative bedies, and many of them have no merit whatever, and would be more of a detriment than a good to any state in which they might become laws. The very poorest official timber in a district is often sent to the Legislature, and the habit is certainly one that should be overcome. The very brainlest and best educated, as well as those who are the most successful in business, should go to our Legislatures. Let us keep this fact in mind.

It makes not much difference how many bills are introduced; that is not the root of the trouble, since few of the bills become laws and little stir re sults, whether they become laws or The real source of the trouble is disregard, by members of the Legisla ture, of the big needs of the people of Oregon. This disregard is due primarily to the character of the lawmakers, but immediately to the blandishments of "interests." The blandishments cover a wide range of fa vors, from cash, which is probably seldom used and then only in relatively small quantities, to "influence" and "help" and "recognition" of varying sorts. These latter favors give terests" big influence in the Capitol.

Many men, who would scorn cash bribes, think it right and proper to accept these 'ivors in return for their Legislative votes. As a matter of fact, this is just what many a young man seeks a seat in the Legislature for. He lopes and expects to smooth his way in the future in the direction of important interests, which need into the Vice-Presidency to suit friends at Salem. Numerous examples of this sort could be cited in Multnomah County of men who voted in their public capacity out of consideration for their own private advan-

tage. At the last Legislative session, several popular measures falled through to prohibit trusts, another was to reg- dicted panic does not appear. ulate water franchises. Still others were bills having the following To tax timber on cruisings of owners; to compel sale of Coos Bay wagon road lands at \$2.50 an agre, the price limit of the grant; to tax franchises of public service corporations on capitalized net earnings; to repeal Gas Company; to require food pack ages branded as to full weight and measure; to collect taxes on idle landgrant areas that have not paid taxes in last six years; to limit all franchises in future to 25 years; and to tax property in classes of subjects so as to im pose special taxes on special kinds of property that now pay not enough taxes.

Now, who will say that these bills should not have been introduced? Who will say that the total of bills in the Legislature would have comported better with the interests of Oregon, had these several measures not been brought into the Legislature?

It is no use, of course, to complain about these flascoes in the Legislature they have always happened and will always continue, since serfish men go to the Legislature, both as lawmakers and as lobbyists. The only way to lessen the abuse is to look sharply to the character of the candidates for the Legislature. This has been attempted heretofore, but the character of the candidates was known or'r after they came back from Salem.

New members of the Legislature will be nominated next April and elected in June. They are pluming themselves already. Some of the as pirants voted wrong on popular bills widows of all soldiers, women born, last Winter. In seeking re-election they will pose quite differently than they acted in the Legislature.

BACK TO THE FARM.

The drift of population from the ountry to the city has been noted and deplored for some years. Farmers' boys, attracted by the wages and amusements of the liy, forsook the plow and the hoe for clerkships and factories. The hired man-always a poor substitute for the man whose interests are bound up in the soil-either followed the boys to the city or worked on in a half-hearted way that told pitifully in the appearance and the output of the farm. Now, however, we are told, a reaction has set in. Agricultural Colleges and farmers' institutes have lifted agriculture into the line of the professions and improved machinery has so lessened the drudgery of farm work that the farm is coming again into favor. The boy, casting about him for a vocation in the pursuit of which he will be able to be his own man, industrially speaking.t, although he may be able to hand! more money for a few years in the city than in the country, the ultimate outlook for independence is far better on the farm than in the fac-

Owing to this change in sentiment and because agricultural colleges are training boys to farm intelligently and providently, the ownership of farms will be forthcoming.

"Old Yamhill" is becoming known as changin; hands, the new proprietors the home of Millard Lownsdale and being vigorous young men with a techtop-notch fruit. Away over on the nical knowledge of farming and a fund it that has been withdrawn until the other side of the state the cabalistic of energy whereby they can make this wave pessimism has spent its force 'K. S. & D." mean the settlement knowledge of practical value. These called Arcadia and orchards, and four new farmers are in many instances sons or grandsons of the boys who land and peaches. Not one man in a fled the country, its loneliness and the thousand would know a teasel from drudgery of old-time farming methods, and went to the city seeking change, amusement and fortune. Love for the country, its pure air and peaceful environment, may have been a heritage to which they are returning. Be this as it may, they will not find farming at the stage at which their fathers left it, nor the farm a synonym of the loneliness from which their fathers fled. The trolley cars and the rural free mail delivery have done away with the latter condition, while new methods and improved machinery have taken the place of the old, bringing the promise of more abundant harvests.

This is the picture that optimists and advocates of the "simple life" are painting, and it must be said that the picture is not wholly an imaginary Else would the work of the agricultural colleges have been in vain;

NO COLOR LINE IN THE ARMY.

The one institution in this country that takes no note whatever of the color line is the War Department of the Government. Relative to a protest made by citizens of Oswego and Watertown against the assignment of the Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored) to Fort Ontario and Madison Barracks, New York, Acting Secretary of War General Oliver replied: "The Twenty-fourth Regiment is simply the Twenty-fourth Regiment, U. S. A. We take no cognizance of the fact that the inlisted men are negroes. It receives its orders and does its tour of duty the same as any other regiment, adding: Same as any other regiment, adding:

Our experience has been that the colored regiments cause no trouble at the fosts where they are stationed if they are tatriy treated. We have found that as a rule they are better disciplined than the white regiments; whenever on duty they have shown great bravery. The Twenty-fourth Regiment, in the regular course of assignments, is to go to the New York posts. That is all there is to the matter, and they will remain at these stations during the regular tour of duty.

Before this statement made with he firmness and dignity that chararterize, and must characterize the decisions of the War Department, those who seek to draw the color linso as to shut out soldiers who wear the uniform of Army from certain posts should stand abashed. They will, with their prejudices, certainly have to take refuge in silence. This is the firs time since their organization that any one of the four colored regiments has been stationed at posts east of the Mississippi. This has not been, as explained by General Oliver, because the War Department has discriminated against them; it has simply been a misfortune -if it can be so called-incident to fact has given rise to a feeling that the East was purposely favored in this respect and that a preference in the matter, if made known, would be duly honored. If so, the positive and ing cheerful. dignified response of General Oliver will be a deserved rebuke to an unwarranted self-conceit. It is, moreover, a deserved tribute to the colored troops and the status that they have established for discipline and bravery in the service.

PROSPERITY WILL NOT DOWN.

Days have drifted into weeks and eeks have drifted into months, since the high financiers of the East began predicting distrel; for the country uness there should be abandonment of the Government's policy of bringing to book some of the chief offenders contributed much to the election just such influences. One was a bill against the laws. And yet the preure than it was six months ago, and on every hand appear evidences of continued prosperity. Paul Morton. whose prominence in the financial world entitles his opinions to special consideration, has just returned from Europe, and is quoted in a New York perpetual franchises of the Portland dispatch in Friday's Oregonian as fol-

dicate that there is trouble ahead, either for us or for European countries. As long as the crops continue to be good America is bound to be prosperous, and by that I do not mean that Wall street must necessarily prosper. When there are blg crops sarily prosper. When there are big crops to be moved the railroads must do west, and if here and there some railroad man says he will do this or that, it doesn't mean anything. There are forces back of him which will force expansion of facilities, if there is any demand for them.

Out here in the Far West we may be nclined to question Mr. Morton's statement that the pessimistic railroad men will be forced to an "expansion of facilities if there is any demand for them," for evidences of the demand are too plain to be mistaken; but there no ... stioning the soundness of his logic regarding the perpetuity of prosperity so long as crops remain good The situation abroad is apparently not greatly different from that at home The peculiar system of finance followed by some of our Wall-Street railroad ...en has naturally brought American railroad securities into a kind of disrepute across the water, where a higher degree of honesty and fair dealing is insisted on than on this side of the ocean. Having become alarmed over disclosure of some of the methods followed in American railroading, this foreign capital sought investment in other lines than American railroads. The same was true in this country, and that it was a lack of confidence rather than a lack of money which troubled Wall Street was quite plainly apparent a few days ago when the city of New York was offered more than \$200,000,000 for municipal bonds bearing 4 1/2 per cent interest.

A few days before a \$75,000,000 bond issue of the Union Pacific, which, with the discount at which the bonds were offered, made the rate of interest practically the same as that paid by the city of New York, was thrown back on the hands of the underwriting syndicate with less than one-twentieth of the lot sold. The fate of the Union Pacific bonds might well be said to indicate a great scarcity of money but the fallacy of this theory is shown a few days later, when a loan of nearly three times the amount is promptly snapped up.

Locally the requirements for moving the largest wheat crop on record, together with legitimate demands for noney for other industrial enterprises, have made a seeming scarcity of money along the Coast. But if anyone with an unquestionably safe and well-secured preposition is anxious to demonstrate that money is not actually scarce, but is at work or in seclusion let him offer 10 per cent to 15 per cent interest for almost any amount and it

The money of this country is quite may talk about it day by day

actively engaged at the present time, but there is a considerable amount of Evidence that some of it is already coming out o' hiding is now noticeable, and by the time we finish marketing the most valuable crop of agricultural products ever produced in the United States, reserves wir accumulate much faster and any pessimist who attempts to indulge in gloomy predictions will meet with nothing but welldeserved derision.

The name "Bull Run," as applied to the stream from which Portland's incomparable water supply is drawn, away up in the sunny defiles of the Cascade Mountains, is not particularly euphonious. Nobody ever pretended that it was, or that it applied with any sort of significance to the magnificent mountain stream. Familiarity with the name has, however, planed over defects, and the water supply of Portland 's known and extolled as "Bull Run water" throughout the ength and breadth of the land. being true, the attempt to change the name of Bull Run River and Lake to ome euphonious title is ill-advised. Simply stated, the time for such a change has passed. It should have done when Portland first acquired the right to tap the stream.

Oklahoma will have the unique disinction of having a larger population at the time of its admission into the Union than any other of the admitted states. According to the census just completed, the new state will start in with a total population of 1,408,732, distributed as follows: Indian Territory, 718,765; Oklahoma Territory, 689,967. This makes the few thousands with which Nevada sneaked in or bluffed into the Union pitiful indeed.

Assuming that the weather today will duplicate last week's charm, no Portlander who loves flowers should neglect what may be the last favor-able opportunity of seeing the Fall bloom in the City Park at its very best. The bright-hued beds were never more beautiful than now. where in Portland is there such a generous and well arranged display as in this public playgroun?

Japan will annex Corea. The world now sees Japan's thin pretexts in Corea. Japan went to war to preserve the independence of Corea and save that land from the clutches of Russia. So it said. Then it said Corea welcomed the Japanese protectorate Now, of course, it will say Corea welcomes Japanese sovereignty.

Over in Harney County an editor refuses to be discouraged by Harriman's delay. He thinks delay in the the service. It is possible that this end will bring two railroads at once, since should Harriman "postpone operations too long, Mr. Hill may take notion t enter the territory. There's a whole lot of comfort in be-

> The Lusitania in her phenomenal trip across the Atl ntic burned about 1000 tons of coal a day. The big coalbin, together with other expenses incldent to the run from Liverpool to New York, aggregated about \$25,000.

That \$29,000,000 fine against the

lawbreaking Standard Oil wouldn't ook so very big if the lawbreakn; Southern Pacific should lose \$ 0.000 .-000 or \$100,000,000 worth of railroad land out here in Oregon. Luther Burbank boasts of raising

seems, in fac to be farther in the fu- them at \$8 a box? Oregon may be town temporarily-perhaps during the a little shy on science, but look at the financial results. We are told that an Englishman nay now marry his deceased wife's

sister over in Britain, but we doubt it. We also doubt that a man can marry his widow's sister. Think about it, you Britishers. Judge McBride says he will impose he \$500 fine limit on the next person

convicted of gambling in his court.

Luckily for the gentlemen's game in

this city. Portland is not in Judge Mc Bride's district. The Initiative One Hundred would have popularized themselves in the suburbs if they had resolved in favor of early construction of the second

Few philanthropic objects appeal more strongly to local charity than the Portland Open-Air Sanitarium. It is intensely practical in saving human life.

Bull Run pipe line.

Henry H. Rogers might have saved simself much mental stress if he had, like Mr. Lowit, opened an account with Cashier Morris' institution.

If the men who wrecked the Portland Savings Bank had been thrust into prison, the Oregon Trust Bank

The Columbia River is to have an other salmon hatchery. What! Another of those things to take salmon away from the fisherles?

The men who persistently boom Roosevelt for third terr seem to be nature fakers, so far · Roosevelt's nature is concerned. Success of one Democrati Johnson

in Ohio may figure in 'ie political fortunes of another Democratic Johnson in Minnesota. Last week's sworn testimony furishes Ida Tarbell enough matter for

another series of articles on her fa-

vorite topic. Wouldn't the Initiative One Hundred have been more practical if they had demanded more Full Run water?

The man who persuaded the telegraphers to strike must have been the longest 'eased liar in the world.

Bad weather looked in at the State Fair, but saw it couldn't spoil the show and quit. Parhaps Mr. Lowit also will wish to

explain the Golden Eagle overdraft. Will Bull Run water by any other name be more pure than now?

Who hunts the pole and comes away

COMMENT ON VARIED OREGON TOPICS

Why Marry a Chinaman!-Keeping the Preacher Alive-Dubious Thanks. The Little Red Hen-Yambill County Falls Behind-Young Hopefuls-Big Ones, Including Grafters.

Why Marry a Chinaman?

IRLS don't need to marry Chinacome up into this section and make wants known and they will be gobbled up as quickly as a lone grasshopper among a flock of turkeys. This bid for feminine favor was called forth by the recent marriage of a Cottage Grove girl to a Chinese of Van-

couver, Wash. "The boys up that way

must be jo-dandies," continues the ed-

itor, "to let a Chinaman get away with

We are glad to know that the Lake County boys could outdo a Chinaman In bidding for a girl. Boys, here's con-

Keeping the Preacher Alive.

HERE IS the way they keep the preacher alive up in Monument, Grant County:

Charles A. Coe and wife have been solicit-ing for the preacher and have met with success. They visited 16 persons, and only two refused to give something. Can this precarious mode of existence be thinning out the ranks of the

preachers? The other day we read of one who quit the ministry for life insurance-the kind where the insured pay premiums and get policies instead of prayers. Can this be the reason, again, that Satan is said to be a preacher now and then, or that vaudeville must spread from the stage to the pulpit?

After all, these questions are trifling compared with the one that has been in our minds all this time: Who were the two that refused to give for the Monument preacher?

Fuel Famine.

T MAY be of interest to know that Portland is not alone in the fuel famine class. Corvallis residents read in the Republican of that town:

Many people who were depending on huy-ing slabwood for winter use will be disap-pointed to know that there will be no more wood of this kind cut at the Corvaills saw-mill this winter. The mill has been closed, probably until Spring, on account of the scarcity of cars for shipping the product to market, and also because there is enough sawed lumber on hand to supply the local demand during the winter. emand during the winter.

Up in Grant County, in the midst of timber plenty, the residents fear fuel famine "because there is no wood for sale nor anyone to cut wood," says the Monument Enterprise. The only supply at hand is in the forest reserve, but, says the Enterprise, "there is considerable amount of red tape to be spun before this privilege can be secured. If the Government is as slow attending to the settler's application for firewood as to his other applications, there is danger that some may freeze and a great many pay

But not as much red tape, we imagine as if the timber were owned by a railroad or a baron or a syndicate. Then there Not far away in Forest Grove we behold the marvel of the citizens welcoming a fuel trust. "Walter Rosewurm informs the Times," says that paper, "that he intends opening up a woodyard in the near future. This would be a good thing, we believe, as it is sometimes very incon venient to get wood, especially for the newcomers, as there has been no place in the city where fuel has been kept for

Yet, perhaps the Forest Grove editor is right, and the foes of the trust in Portseventy-three varieties of apples on land are wrong. The Portland trust one tree, but did he ever sell any of might prove its worth by moving out of

first cold snap. Meanwhile it seems to be up to consum-

ers to live in the kitchen this Winter. Don't Expect Too Much.

NEWBERG has the latest railroad ex-citement. "A crew of Southern Pacific surveyors were in town Tuesday," says the Graphic, "setting stakes for the side track at the big cannery building, which will be 800 feet in length and open at both ends."

But Newberg should not become unduly excited. The surveyors may go away and never come back, as they have been do ing all over Eastern Oregon. By the way, surveyors and civil engineers should not be trusted too far in other directions.

"Three men, claiming to be civil engleers," says the Joseph Herald (Wallows County, also waiting for a railroad), camped here from Saturday until Mon lay. We are informed they torgot to pay their stable bill and also for an iron shoe borrowed of one of J. A. Denny's clerks."

Dubious Thanks. NE cating apples came to the edi-

tor of the Silver Lake Leader (Lake County) from W. H. McCall, an admirer in Paisiey, whereat the editor to prove his "enjoyment" and "pleasure" said that did Mr. McCall know how much the fruit was appreciated "he would be convinced that it was more pleased to give than it was to receive."

The Little Red Hen.

N the second reader we used to study the tale of the Little Red Hen, who found a grain of wheat, and could induce neither the goose nor the duck the mouse nor the rat, to plant, reap and take it to mill. So each time the Little Red Hen said, "I will then." But when it came time to eat, the lazy ones were eager. Whereupon:

That was white and light and sweet;
And when it was done she smiled and said:
"We'll see who is willing to eat.
Now who will est this bread?" she cried.
"I will!" the goose and the duck replied.
"I will!" said the mouse and the rat.
"No doubt," said the hen. "If you get it, and then

then
(How the lazy rogues longed for the treat)
She called to her chicks—she was mother of And that was the end of the wheat.

Does this tale fit the wood famine that is coming this Winter and the food famine? There have been many Summer butterflies and grasshoppers who fitted and sang while the ants toiled and put in fuel and food. "Not I," said each of the "rogues" in the Portland Plaza, and along the brakebeam route, whereupon the tollers, like the Little Red Hen, had to say, "I will then." If we are to believe Jim Tompkins, of Mount Hood's snowy heights who sees an ill omen in the thick bark of trees and the heavy feeding of the bears, it will be a hard Winter for the shirkers, who let the fruit drop from the trees and forget that the sun will take his heat away to Africa and South America this Winter. And as the most step off the train."

| industrious worker this Summer seems to have been the fuel trust, we may expect its comforts to be considerable. men. says the Sliver Lake Leader expect its comforts to be considerable.

(Lake County). "Just let them This is turning the Little Red Hen story in an unintentional direction, but, after all, the old maxim, "Them as has gits," somehow is always verified,

Young Hopefuls.

ITTLE MARION, 452 years old, and her mother, were very busy one day preparing the noonday meal for the head of the house. Suddenly the child startled her mother by asking:

"Where does God live?" "In Heaven," ansewered the mother. "Does he live all alone?"

"Then who gets him his lunch?"

On another occasion, the grocer delivered a box of large ripe pears on the back porch. Marion made them a visit and shortly afterward it was discovered that a small bite was missing from "ch" pear on the top of the box.

"I wonder who did this?" asked the nother of the cook.

"There was a little black dog round iere a short time ago," answered the

Marion said never a word and seemed pleased that suspicion was turned in another direction. But after studying the matter a short time she was seen to examine herself in the mirror. Then she went to ber mother with the question: "Am I a little black dog?"

Horrid Editor.

W HAT kind of editor would call "central" an "old helio girt?" Yet that what the scribe of the Forest Grove Times has done:

Phreda Loving is acting as switch girl t Gales Creek while the old hello girl takes few weeks of recreation in the Hillside opyards. Whenever that horrid man rings up hereafter the line should be "busy now.

editor. Big Ones, Including Grafters.

Oh, we can see what's coming to that

B ANK wreckers are not the biggest things in Oregon, by a long shot,

or were all the marvels at the State Fair last week. Here are some prodigies not yet boomed in the measure of their Rhubarh leaf, 40 inches wide-Mrs. P. H.

mith, Joseph, Wallowa County. Watermelon, 37 pounds—A. H. Grant, Beet, nine pounds in weight and 24 inches

Beet, line points in weight and 24 inches neircumference—John Flick, Huntington.
Cucumber, 16 inches long and 12½ inches neircumference—H. C. Powell, Albany.
Cucumber, four pounds 14 cunces in weight 11 inches long, 13½ inches around—
2. J. Hayes, Hood River.
Oats, three acres land, 288 bushels—Sam Warfield, Alsea.

Warfield, Alsea.
Osts, two acres land, 200 bushels, 20 pounds seed planted—Harry McNab, Eighn.
Turnip, 30 inches around—C. C. Hawkins, Baker City.

Now doesn't the above collection show Oregon is "going some?" We shall not mention some other "big ones" that Oregon can hardly be proud of-its liars and grafters, quack doctors and shyster lawvers, office-seekers and pursuing editors. It will be some comfort to sorrowing depositors of the burst bank and the broken Golden Eagle in Portland to know there are genuine marvels in Oregon, so modest that their horn has never before been tooted. By the way, isn't it about time to put the lid on horns and 4 per cent snake signs and slick promoters who haven't any money of their own to do business on but ours?

Yambill Falls Behind.

used to be Yamhill the world, but not now.

"Our population has decreased 80 per cent in the last week," says the Wilson's Mill correspondent of the Dayton Optimist. Queer news in a newspaper of that name, isn't it? Fred Binney and family, Joe Baxter, Henry Freshour, John Rowley's family, Guy Carter's wife and Charles Saunders, all have gone, says the cheerful Optimist.

But in Washington County, just over the Yambill line, what a difference! "Girl born to the wife of Clifford Dixon, near Forest Grove, September 8; girl to the wife of James Patton, September 9; girl to the wife of Earl Hall, of Scoggni Valley, September 10." All this was the work, of course of Dr. C. L. Large, attending. "Parties desiring the attendance of Dr. Large in this class of cases," says the notice, "will greatly oblige him by engaging his services two or three

months prior to the expected event." Thus doth Washington forge ahead of Yamhiil. Now let us hear from the champion condensed milk baby. Yamhill, you will have to be up and doing, Your couples are not the best pleased in the land because it is a boy or a girl. You won't have enough signers for those referendum petitions, by and by, unless

Politics in Dull Season.

IGHTNING struck several places in Central Oregon, after the visit of the politicians in Klamath and Deschutes. "A stack of hay," says the Klamath Falls Herald, "belonging to B. Aberbloos, of Langell Valley, was destroyed by fire and 60 tons were lost. The men were scarcely 150 yards away when a bolt of lightning struck the derrick and set the succk on fire." Lightning played the same prank on Tumalo River, Crook County, in the timber, and did a lot of damage.

This news may be a source of woe to the politicians, who have been hoping lightning would strike their quarter, when they should be present. If the visit of the politicians did tempt the lightning. the people of Klamath and Deschutes may have suffered a grievance, in loss of crops through lightning and rain. It would seem to be clearly up to the politicians to make explanations and offer regrets.

Changing the subject, the Corvallis Gazette tells us that "in the matter of an adding machine, petitioned for by all the county officers, the court instructed the County Clerk to make the purchase." This will make life easier for the county employes. The adding machine will save them a lot of labor and perhaps enable them to close their offices earlier in the

Recently, the Roseburg papers recorded that for the job of forest ranger at \$75 a month, there were 24 applicants. The men can earn that same money as workers anywhere. But it doesn't have the charm that office has. "If the disappointed candidates will come up to London," says the Times, "they can get \$250 a day, or more, and board, half a minute after they