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FORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1908

### PROPERTY AND RIGHTS.

Your socialist and your single-taxer are really the same citizen-though they (or he) may not be aware of it. Both live on theory, and had theory, which produces an acrid flatulence of eructation; like Job's adviser, who was likened by the old sage to the man who had filled his belly with the

cast wind. Mr. Thomas Sladden, in a letter printed in The Oregonian yesterday, took the pains to say that, as a socialist, he was indifferent to single tax and to all forms of taxation, because everything, under the present system, is taken out of labor anyhow, and the method doesn't matter. Perhaps it is the profound conviction of the socialists that labor-by which they mean wage labor-has to pay everything, that causes them to spend their time mostly in Idle chatter, rather than in labor. But the single-taxer and the socialist are virtually on the same ground. They both want to strip ownrs of property of their po Mr. Sladden in his letter of vesterday said: "Without the institution of private property, taxes would be an absurdity and government inconceiv-Who needs a government must necessarily pay the expense of that government Governments are instituted in the interest of property and property alone." Here is the extreme error; and it is error of the kind that is positively immoral. It is im-moral because it proclaims an utterly false view of the chief ends and aims of government and reduces all thought about the proper functions of the state to mean, sordid and mercenary moves, and to merely material ends.. For it is not true that "governments are instituted in the interest of prop-erty and property alone." They are stituted as much in the interest of the rights of person as of property, even more; for personal rights are dearer always than property rights -esteemed, so both by the citizen and by his government. All the machinery of law is supported by property, yet most of it is employed in protection of personal rights. It is government that protects the citizen from insult, assault and murder; it protects him in his reputation and in the inviolability of his family life; it educates the whole mass of the young, of successive generations; it maintains regu-lations for protection of the public and of private health, and watches while you sleep, as well to protect your person as your property; it enforces regulation for support of public and private morals, and keeps poorhouses as retreats for socialists and singletaxers, who have wasted their lives on agitation of silly theories and have nothing to support them in old age. It does all these things because it recognizes a moral obligation to do them. and it levies taxes on property-not on the persons of socialists and singletaxers, or of others-to get means to do them. Of course, it must support the rights of property, too, or it would have nothing to draw on for its benevolent, moral and educational purposes or for support of justice between man and man. It holds rights of person always superior to those of property, where the two come in conflict; and it will not permit men to defend their own property, except under closest restructions and limitations, lest they abuse the persons of others; and of such cases the jury must judge. Government, then, is not instituted and maintained in the interest of property Protection of property is but one of the incidents of its duty, and it spends far more money and effort to protect, to help and to educate the to make roads, streets and

ton outrage, conserve the general health and morals, and a th isand other things for convenience and comfort and safety of persons, whether owners of property or not, than it spends merely to protect property it-self. But your hobbyist or utopist never sees all parts of any subject. His thought is fixed on his own particular hobby-horsical notion. He cannot see human life steadily, nor see it whole Everyone knows that large part of the expenses of our courts are caused by people contesting against each oth-er, in petty quarrels, for their personal rights. Few of these people are taxpayers. Yet they are allowed day in court, at the expense of others They are a tedious people. Is gov-ernment, compelled to bear the ex-

penne of their petty squabbles, "instituted for property alone?" But the rights of person and the rights of property touch at innumer

able points-except in case of our agitators, who "haven't a bean," be cause they prefer agitation and spout-ing and noise and sedition to the labor ecessary for accumulation of property. They are the Catalinarians described by Sallust, who were "eager for the property of others, having squandered their own." They are the wolves of the forest or plain, howling

in pursuit of the travelers, and as im-placable. It would be a pity if human society had no means of defense against them; but it has. Not only so, out it will defend and protect them in all their personal rights, and in their rights of property, too, if they should ever have property needing defense. But then they would cease to be hu-man wolves. It is only the paucity of he numbers of these people that induces or permits society to give them marter.

Our new system, our new legisla on, or so-called new system, gives hem encouragement and opportunity and for this reason, among others, it is a great mistake. All radical departfrom the landmarks of old experience is therefore to be dreaded. We fully believe, therefore, that the time will come when the good sense of he people of Oregon, in city and counwill see the necessity of re-estab ishing the old constitutional barriers. which now are wholly down. An intlative statute may now do anything.

There is need of surer defense, as our athers thought, when they were making constitutions.

### THE CLIMAX OF PERJURY.

Registration is closed in Multnomah. with a total of 33,139 electors. Of these 25,730 are registered as Repubicans, 5590 as Democrats, and 1810 as miscellaneous or unattached voters. But who supposes this is a true tatement? Who believes that the Democrats will cast only 5590 votes in Multnomah, and Republicans the great umber of 25,730? To be specific, who magines that Cake's plurality over Chamberlain in Multnomah will be 20,140, or that Ellis, the Republican

candidate for Representative in Con-gress, will get 20,140 over Jeffreys, his Democratic opponent? The proportion of the registration

n other counties is similar, though not quite so marked in differences. Is t a true registration? Why, then, is hamberlain a candidate, contesting for the popular vote, and expecting to obtain a plurality? Just because it is known that the

registration is a colossal lie, a perjured lie, invited by a primary law conceived in folly and used by electors for deeption, and for fraudulent partisan ends.

It is abetted by men of both parties marks the greatest dishonesty of politics, under present leadership, and of legislation under "the new system." The system makes a jest, a farce, a lie, of the highest duty of citizenship. All acts that follow the dishonesty of registration like this will take th like color of dishonesty from it. Use of the suffrage is the basis of government and of legislation. When the beginning is palpable fraud and ac knowledged perjury, what is the fruit expected to be?

newspaper proprietors, there is no home. They have the opportunity to advance the reasons which will induce bathe and come out strong and clean? men to make investments in their sev-eral localities. What a great advan-tage it would be to all the cities and towns of Oregon if real estate dealers were so organized that no dealer would have a selfish interest to serve

by "knocking" any piece of property or discouraging any wise investment. In one of his irritating discourses Bernard Shaw tries to maintain the proposition that the human race has

made no substantial progress since the beginning of history. The reader who can follow him without letting his anger overcome his reason has to ad-mit that the perverse Irishman makes out something of a case. He cites our much-vaunted improvements to bar of criticism one after the other. accuses them of being mere fraudulent pretenses which in no way increase human happiness, and scornfully demns them. Boast as we will, ralls, what have we done toward the solution of the problems of life, the real ones? Have we not poverty, drunkenness, disease, the social evil, revenge, hatred, war, misery and death, fust as they had It all in the plains of Babylon thousands of years

ago? We have changed the aspect of the world, but we have not improved it, he thinks, Of course there is a great deal to say on the other side, but Bernard Shaw omits it because he has a thesis to support. His thesis is that mankind is oo feeble mentally, morally and physically to wrestle with the difficulties of the world. On all sides, he says, in every struggle with fundamental probems, we have been defeated and always shall be defeated until through

the action of heredity we have pro-duced a stronger race. That this race coming he seems to believe firmly and he has even gone so far as to give i' a name. He calls it Superman. When the Superman arrives the prob-lems which have baffled us will all be solved. There will be no more pov-erty, no more disease, no more suffer-

ing. The ills we have had so long we shall have no longer. Time will lose its whips and scorns. The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely, will be escaped wiMnout using a bare bodkin and we shall no more chained to the evils of life by the fear

of something after death, be evils will have vanished and life will be one unbroken joy. novelty in Shaw's There is some novelty in Shaw's remedy for earthly ills, but none whatever in his belief that man is unequal his problems. This conviction inherent in all religions. From the owest fetich worship to the purest

Christianity it is insisted upon and reiterated. Permeating them all and providing a reason for their existence we find the same proposition that man cannot perform his tasks and fulfill his duties without supernatural help. Shaw teaches that the supernatural will ultimately rescue the race from its weakness and make it capable of helping itself. Religious teachers tell us that we must always seek the higher aid through prayer, or something equivalent to it. That this superior source of strength is available in one way or another has always formed an article in every creed.

has been the mainstay of every faith. Most religions have been founded by men who claimed the faculty of reaching the supernatural and applying its stores of energy to human affairs. In other words, they could work miracles, or pretend that they could. As time passes the power to work miracles, whether real or fancied,

monies, and when now and then a This is "the new system" that was

Still the belief that it can

chances of making a profit on a sale. Of course those who declare that it a decided advance will have been made. With the exception of the dences that they are not mistaken but the eviseem to accumulate rather rapclass of people in a position to do idly, while there is an increasing mass more toward building up a com-munity than the real estate dealers. They come most frequently into immediate contact with men who are contemplating making this state their out to be the "healing flood" wherein

> boycott the commencement festivities because about fifty of their number have been suspended in the last few weeks. They want it understood that they will either rule or ruin, or both. If they can't have their own way, they

won't play. They have decided upon principles of conduct which they think ought to govern men in their relations with each other, and they propose to adhere to them. Authority is something to which they will not submit Rather than acquiesce in the wishes of those who have been selected to govern the affairs of the university, they will depart from the institution out their diplomas and begin their careers in the world at large with a

spirit of absolute independence. One cannot help but wonder whether they will carry their ideas of individual liberty with them when they enter business or the professions. As employes of large business concerns, will they refuse to obey instructions and finally quit unless the head of the establishment gives in to their every whim? As members of the bar, will they refuse to recognize the au-thority of the court if a rule shall be declared that no attorney shall appear in the courtroom in an intoxicated condition? As members of political parties, and of conventions, will they defy the majority and walk out if they can't have their own way? These practical questions that naturally arise in view of the attitude the seniors at Stanford have assumed near the close college days. hope they will reconsider and act wisely.

### THE SETTLER NOT TO BLAME.

It is easy at this distance to criticist the action of the pioneers of the Middle West and Northwest for methods which they used in subduing the forest to wander. ands of the Nation-methods that, in the light of the present and its needs and with an eye to the future and its still greater needs, produced a grievous waste of our timber resources. When, however, the hardy ploneers of the great West, moving slowly across the Alleghanies, penetrated the primeval wilderness, known as the Northwest Territory, they halted for better protection against the rigors of Winter and the miasms of the sodden prairies, that were little better than great steaming, undrained swamps, in the belts of wood land along the streams and began making clearings for their homes. It was necessary for them to employ the most expeditious means to get rid of the timber that interfered with agriculture.

Mills there were none; markets there were none; and between the purpose of the sturdy settler to make a living for his family from the soil and all eager to help. the achievement of that purpose stood the forest primeval. The settlers' weapons were the ax, the saw and fire. These he used with vigor and determination, hard pressed by the needs of the present. He did not expect, and could not be expected, to take into consideration the needs of a century later. Nature was at his very doors meeting, as is her wont, his endeavor with obstacles, and yielded grudgingly her right of domain.

Coal mines had not been opened up in the great West at that time, and the settler must have fuel; fields, cleared at a cost of labor almost incredible to the people of this generation, must be fenced; houses and barns and sheepfolds must be built out of material close at hand and laboriously fashmiracles, whether real of fancied, seems to die out in most religious bod-seems to die out in most religious bod-les. It is replaced by forms and cere-monies, and when now and then a ity.

benefit of the information gained. As a class, nurses are intensely in earnest in their work. Though constantly asgreatest possible duty to posterity in sociating with and laboring for people opening up the wilderness and provid-ing, in the meantime, food and clothwhose ills and infirmities render trying to the patience, nurses are al ways cheerful and ready to answer every call. Neither the unjustified possible under the conditions which surrounded them. When the Ameri-can settler felled the forest he probacomplaints of the ungrateful nor the cruel criticisms of the thoughtless les sen their zeal in alleviating the pain or ministering to the wants of the unbly did not consider the question timber supply for a second or third generation. Why should he be exfortunate who come under their care. With compassion scarcely anywhere pected to do so, since the preservation of the seeds of posterity by feeding else to be found, they do what they can to relieve the sufferings of those

and clothing and sheltering his chilwhose own vicious lives have brought n loathsome disease. Happily their dren occupied his time, thought and efforts are frequently rewarded by ap-preclation and their lives made more pleasant by words of acknowledgment endeavor? Let any one disposed to blame the first settlers of the Middle ed to West for extravagance in dealing with the abounding resources of Nature and gratitude. Theirs is a work unselfishness and benevolence, and If, that region in the early years of the nineteenth contury read that portion of the history of Abraham Lincolp in their annual conference, they have found pleasant respite from the arduompiled by John Hay and John Nic ous toll of daily tasks and the greeable scenes of the hospital and lay that deals with the conditions sursickroom, they have received a well-earned rest and recreation. ounding the boyhood of Lincoln before he passes judgment.

The story of another mother-in-law THE ARMORY APPROPRIATION, -that strange, unreasonable creature In defence of the Armory appropriwho is not fond of a son-in-law that ation which is threatened by a referis an habitual drunkard and cruelly endum, an argument is advanced neglects and mistreats his wife, her daughter-has been told in a Seattle which merits attention. What are the young men in our towns to do for court by an abused son-in-law. places of amusement, it is asked, now wife's application for a divorce, tkat the saloons are being closed all ported by the charge of habitual drunkenness, cruel treatment and fallover the state? They will not go to church, and even if they did, it is ure to provide, was answered by her model spouse by calling his wife's uestionable whether they would be much amused. The armories, if they mother a virago and her sister an incould be built, would provide innocent termeddler in his domestic affairs. resorts for young men, and at the The plain duty of these women was, of ame time give them the benefit of course, to encourage this exemplary military discipline and instruction. husband in getting drunk and abusing his wife. Will the mother-in-law The grangers argue against the ar-mories on the ground that the militia never learn to approve the actions of benefits the corporations more than anybody else, while the corporations the man who so far forgets all obligations of manhood and marriage shirk their taxes whenever they can ows as to starve, neglect and abuse throwing the burden on the farmers his wife-her daughter? It seems Why should the farmers of the state not.

pay for armories to train troops to help the corporations? they ask For years and years, The Oregonian One must admit that the argument put up the argument for the Republi-can party. It might as well have piped to the frogs in a pond. Because there s somewhat delicately balanced. Without trying to decide it we may venture to set before the reader a few facts culled from the wide and flowery field were no Republicans, or very few. Not only did appeal-come to nothing, but of experience, a field where people who love argument sometimes neglect

the more earnest the appeal, the more In a little town not many active and vigorous the work of the knife-wielders. Brethren, have it all miles from Portland there were four saloons, all well patronized. Some your own way. You enjoy the work of evisceration (Anglice, gut-cutting), kindly people in that town bethought You know nothing of the history of themselves how they might entice the parties, of the historic course of poli-tics, or of the fundamental differences young men away from the saloons There was a church where the gospel between parties; and you don't care. Some day there will be another Civil or what passes for it, was preached every Sunday. There was also a Sun-War. Then we shall have politics that day school, but these means of grace did not seem to be very efficient. Finally the kindly people set on foot a will arrest your attention. Meantime, you are simple enough to think that me party or one policy is as good as scheme to build a gymnasium and another. clubroom. They did not go to the

state for an appropriation. They did not go begging to the benevolent. They formed a stock company and sold King Manuel of Portugal followed ong the line of least resistance in shares. The people of the town bought dealing with the regicides who placed the shares as an investment, and him early on the throne. The conspirators who killed his father and brother fore long there was money enough on buy a site and erect a are men of rank and influence in the ing. Every young man in the neigh- realm, and already the young King is borhood was interested. They were practically at their mercy. It remains for Manuel to make peace, if he can, with this turbulent element. This, of To furnish the gymnasium and club course, he cannot do by prosecuting room our enthusiasts gave a minstrel the leaders. Hence the prosecutions have been dropped, the young King show, followed soon after by a scenic display which they called a "vudvil." The funds were forthcoming.

thus seeking, through the adroit ways They of diplomacy, to strengthen the allebought a plano, some decks of cards, trapezes and the like, and the trick giance of the people of the ancient was done. This humble enterprise is dynasty. This decision not to prosemore popular among the young men cute the slayers of his father of that town than all the saloons togarded as a fair specimen of diplomacy in a situation whe gether. Sunday mornings and after-noons, if it is pleasant, they play basewhere little

ball, but if it rains they stretch their muscles on the trapezes. They play It will be understood, of course, that all talk of "no party" and of cards with none to molest them. They delight their souls with the harmonies non-partisanship," in the election of of the self-playing plano. And all these delectable things they have pro-And all Senator, is nonsense. Mr. Cake, If elected, will be a Republican Senator; vided for themselves without aid from Mr. Chamberlain, if elected, will be a the state and without soliciting char-Democratic Senator. It cannot be What man has done man can do.

## SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE Every time a family skeleton is dragged from the closet stock in the crematorium takes a jump.

A shoe dealer may benestly claim that his sole purpose in life is to please his customers. . . . . .

What has become of the old-familoned mother who used to get out the "big spoon" and dose the kids with sulphur and molasses every Spring?

People who never have their suits pressed may always be sure of wearing the latest wrinkle.

The wheat crop seems to need saving often as the periodical religious con as of vert. . . .

At the recent "Governors' conference At the Pecent Governors conference at the White House it is not rescorded just what the chief executive of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina, but it was probably something concerning the conservation of the water supply.

Life is slate upon which our follies are written. From time to time we rub the sponge of repentence over it is order to begin our follies anew. Sometimes an action may be both politic and sincerely gracious, as is evi-denced by the election of Judge Will-iams to the Chicago convention.

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### The Movin' Man.

ke Johnson had a loving wife, A light brown, colored belle, Ike John

Who had one purpose in her life; To be what she called "swell."

To be what she called "swell." She tried in vain for many years To lead Darktown's smart set. And when each time she failed, her tears Betrayed her deep regret. And then she'd say, "We'll move away."

"Order the wagon and we'll move agin, We'll change our neighborhood. Dey don' know a lady in his heah street Ah'm sho' misunderstood.

If we lived a little bit fuhdah uptown None of dem niggers 'ud dare throw

down. Ah jes' won't live roun' such folks as dat, Ah'm goin' to look foh another flat, So order de wagon an' we'll move agin."

Then Ike would wall, to no avail: 'Ah'm tired a bein' the movin' man; Thred of livin' in a furniture van. How long yo goin' to keep a changin' yoh home? If yo don't get settled, I'm going to roam.

Everybody's makin' spoht of me, Everytime dey see me dey shout with giee, 'Look at de swell coon; àin't he gran'? Dere goes lke Johnson, the movin' man.'"

### Boys Who "Made Good."

It is reported in the dispatches that Dr. William A. Quale, of Chicago, is to be one of the new bishops of the Methodist Church. A story goes with this announcement—one of those thrilling romances of the rise of the lowly which fill the annals of cycryday lowly which fill the annals of everyday American life.

Some 20 years ago, when we were all that much younger, "Billy" Quale was a tall, rawboned, lanky youth, a stu-dent at a Methodist freshwater col-lege "working his way through." He was adolescent, a rangy, awkward here adolescent, a rangy, awkward boy whose distinguishing features were prominent joints, a shock of tow hair and a plentitude of freckles. The boys, the smooth, college cut-ups, used to say of him that his feet didn't "track." They made considerable game of him, and smiled condescendingly when he and smilled condescendingly when hs was mencioned. "Billy" Quale wore "jeans." the gray variety which seem to have now disappeared. His "pants" were of the "high-water" variety, and the girls were disposed to laugh at him. All of which seemed to trouble him not at all. He went on sawing wood and miking cows and turning his big, red, chapped hands to what-ever there was to do that might make it possible for him to learn things. In the times between he studied his books hard and burned his smoky kerosene lamp far into the night. The next day lamp far into the night. The next day he was always strictly "on the job" at recitations and made the fancy lads feel foolish when it came to a "quiz." He had, withal, a delightful sense of humor, the world seemed a good sort of place to him, and his philosophy was of the smiller sort

he chose the ministry and shaped his course toward the time when he should be ordained to preach the Methodist faith, with a leaning toward archigion of happy optimism rather than a prependerance of "hell fire." They "tried him on the dog" fre-quently, sending him to the nearby country neighborhoods to deliver ser-mens in schoolhouses and at cross-road humbles." churches. A few who heard him understood the rare quality of his mind and soul. He was over the heads of many of them who expected the regu-lar thing in rural exhortation line. Gradually he attracted the attention of these mice armendeted the heattention of esponsible to a large degree for that "aft instruction." Tacoma and Seattle are quarreling bout which place is the better from which to see the fleet. Both are qually bad. The only real satisfaccame to be noticed and discussed by those who knew the kidney of a big man. When he graduated he was given an obscure pastorate and reformed his little church. He preached them a gospel free from sulphur fumes and threats of parboiling. He made them to laugh and ery. He taught them that sympathy and charliy and brotherly love was the true religion. He di-vorced them from their allegiance to the ancient hogy-God who seemed alvorced them from their allegiance to the ancient bogy-God who seemed al-ways terrible in wrath. The young man, big physically and mentally; big in his sympathies and in his faith, led his people nearer the Nazarene and the God that is good. The work he did as a country preacher bore fruit and many were made better thereby. He was not long relegated to crying in the wilderness, however. The church leaders heard of him and he was called to the 'presidency of his alma mater. There his usefulness wrought greater works. He wrote books, traveled abroad and lectured on pertinent things where a few thoughtful were Your socialist or single-taxer isn't things where a few thoughtful were gathered together. The largest church in Kunsas City called him from the college, and he was there the strongest man among the pulpiteers, as he had been in his smaller capaci-tion Salem and The Dalles will both have therry fairs this Summer. Let us hope that growers from The Dalles will carry off most of the Salem prizes and ties.

# **TOUNG MEN'S FOLLY.** Seniors at Stanford have decided to

nforce honesty in political affairs clents he is derided. and in party conduct. It begins its record for enforcement of purity, in party government and legislation with mountainous lie, supported by universal perjury. "A lie, an odious, damned lie! Upon my soul a lie; a wicked lie!"

Emilia's fierce words in "Othello" are not unfit for the characterization. The like of this is what we get by following the anostles of the new reform. Pure legislation will flow from this fountain of perjury, when men gather grapes from thorns and figs from thistles.

### GETTING REALTY MEN TOGETHER

In several citles of this state real state dealers have recently held meetthings, though they may frequently be ngs and formed local organizations mistaken. As we remarked with a view to promoting harmonious nost denominations have by this time definitely abandoned the claim that relations among the men engaged in this occupation. The movement is one they can work miracles, except in thethat should succeed, though it must be ory. admitted that from the manner in done was never more vigorous than which their business is conducted it it is now, When President Garfield was slowly must be difficult to get real estate men together in a permanent organization. dying of his mortal wound somebody The grocers have their regular customers, the physicians their estabworld should unite in prayer for his lished practice, and the lawyers their recovery. The proposal was rejected regular clients. They can organize for the common good without danger as blasphemous; but we have never been able to see why it was so. of their peaceful relations suffering can we understand why Huxley's chal-from the frictions of business. Even lenge to the religious world to try to the ministers, who have their various move a balance arm by prayer should and divergent methods of getting some have been rejected. Theoretically the people to heaven and shutting the churches still claim powers of this doors against others, are able to main- kind, and the refusal to submit them tain their ministerial union and dis-cuss subjects of common interest. But what of timidity. But if the churches the real estate business, as it has al-ways been conducted, seems to have work miracles, other people are not. involved a practice of "knocking" that There are dozens of flourishing but unis not conducive to good fellowship. orthodox sects which declare that they The man who wants to buy generally possess it and exercise it every day makes his wants known to many real They may be prejudiced witnesses estate dealers, looks at what they have perhaps, but Professor William James to offer, and learns their prices. Quite of Harvard University, is certainly unnaturally, in the hope of getting one biased. This distinguished scholar piece of property at a lower figure, gives us to understand that his obquotes another dealer's price on servations have distinctly tended to other property, thus paving the way confirm the belief that something very for the "knocking" which is designed much like miracles happens with fair to discourage the purchase of the farm frequency. or the city lot which a rival has for In his opinion there is a reservoir It doesn't take long for that sort of energy lying not very far beneath of thing to lead to hard feelings, re- our routine life, an oceanic supply of taliation and injury, not only to the strength, health and volition, upon dealers themselves, but to the com- which we might draw at will if munity. would but learn how to do it.

Though they may not be entirely Christian Scientists and some other accessful, efforts having for their obdenominations aver that they ject the organization of real estate learned how. If this theory is true, it dealers should have a beneficial influ- may turn out that we can solve the that the forests of Illinois and Ohio, ence. If such an organization can be founded upon a plan which will enable one dealer to speak favorably of any Why should we not all become Superproperty his rivals have for sale with- men by availing themselves of this su

sources of Nature as the wilderness Sometimes he supplied. called a maniac. Very seldom is he

treated with respect. So far as one It was thus that fine groves of walnut and hickory fell before the ax. can observe today, the Catholic Church were whipsawed into clapboards for cabins, and schoolhouses built of logs the only branch of Christianity which still asserts the power to work miracles, but few unprejudiced stu of the same now invaluable timber; the great fireplaces were fed all Windents of history would venture to deny positively that this power has been ac ter long with logs riven for that purpose with maul and wedge tive in many times and places since numan affairs began to be recorded. even grain and generous girth, the like of which is no longer to be found-Either many witnesses were grossly while the immense surplus that could not be used and must be got rid of, If deceived or the primitive Christians possessed it and used it commonly. the settler would have corn and pork Of course we may say flatly that verybody who recites the alleged facts and potatoes for family use, was piled es, but that is a very unsatisfactory in great heaps and burned on the forway of disposing of these questions. est floor. People do not often lle about

we

The

have

Naturally the descendants of these loneers, looking back in imagination at huge bonfires of walnut and hickory and sugar maple and elm and oak timber-not brush, but trees-deplore the palpable wastefulness of the forest wealth that was the country's endowment from Nature, and, with a feeling of exasperation, wonder at the shortsightedness of their ancestors.

But in point of fact was not this waste of forest wealth a necessity? There were no loggers or lumbermen, mills or markets, in the great West in those days. The advance guard of civilization was afoot in the forests, ax Nor and flint and tinder in hand, blazing the way for the demand that is now here, and, finding that the supply has en exhausted, charges wanton fulness upon the first proprietors of the land. In the light of the present it is easy to substantiate this charge. But what sturdy man among us, who were he projected with his family into a forest wilderness and left to wrest his livelihood from the soil, would fail to make present use of his surroundings without regard to the needs of a future generation? The ploneer cannot fairly be said to have made a mistake when he took the shortest

indeed the only means of making the forest land habitable. If he would raise corn and hay and cattle and hogs, the trees on his land must first be disposed of. These trees were cumberers of the soll merely-

Though there have been no public re-ports of the papers read and the disspecimens, centuries old, of the finest commercial timber of the future. He ussions had at this meeting, it is safe to say that the gathering has been a got them out of his way and is not to profitable one to those who partici-pated in it, and valuable to the large blame for it. The greed of the lumberman who came after him is another number of sufferers who will unknow tory, Not necessity, but avarice, urged ingly be benefited by the results of the

the

war.

this later wastrel on. And it was before this avarice and its mighty equip conference. The nurses will return to their work better prepared for the imment in men, methods and implements portant work in which they are engaged. Most of those in attendance at Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, fell as before whirlwind and fire.

It is scarcely fair to say of the plo

don't you care? You will, however, Possibly the state-built armory will have one or the other: and there is no solve the question; but the community need of equivocation about it. ought to do something to that end.

Several weeks ago it was reported WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR. from Washington that on one occasion when Senator Bourne entered the Mrs. Emily Woodley, the last sur-President's office Mr. Roosevelt laughvivor of a band of thirty-five young omen of Philadelphia who enlisted as ingly slapped him on the arm and said to a circle of friends, "This is the greatest Taft booster." And out nurses in the Civil War, died May 15, at the age of 73 years. A recital of the incidents of her life following her here in Oregon there are many who enlistment in the Hospital Corps, at are of the opinion that Bourne was asible to a large degree for that the age of 26 years, is of interest to everyone whose memory runs back to Taft instruction.

the events of that heroic era in the Nation's history. It recalls the visit of the venerable Julia Ward Howe to about which place is the better from which to see the fleet. Both are equally bad. The only real satisfacthe encamped Army of the Potomac, which produced the "Battle Hymn of tory places from which to get a real view of a real fleet on a real ocean the Republic"; of the bitter fight with unsanitary conditions in Washington spitals, that was waged by Louis are at Yaquina Bay or Tillamook Head or North Head. M. Alcott, from which she temporarily

scaped with her life, but which resulted in her death while yet in the

"Strange to say," remarks the prime of her intellectual powers; of Johnston (Pa.) Democrat, in discussthe plodding, sturdy, helpful ministraing the Oregon amendment. single plutocrat in the world is advo-cating the single tax." Strange, intions to the sick and wounded that took Walt Whitman to many a battlefield; and of the heroic self-sacrifice ieed. Strange to say, also, not a single plutocrat in the world is advocating in life and death of the grand army of their associates in emergency tents, murder,

hospitals and on open fields, where fell siain and wounded of the great

willing to work and create anything for himself; he wants what others have gained by their labor, or inher-Few of this grand phalanx of practical patriots and humanitarians reited from the labor of their ancestors. He is one who has yearnings for dimain to retell the story of war from the standpoint of individual suffering and heroism. The reason is simple. vision, not for addition or multiplica-The tax upon the strength and energy tion.

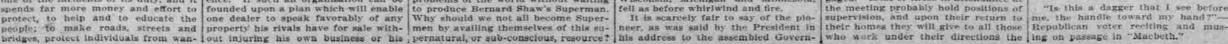
of a hospital nurse in time of war uses up in a few years the vitality that would otherwise have carried its pos-sessor to old age. Where one has lived, like Emily Woodley, seventythree years, a hundred passed on, like growers from Salem win Miss Alcott, in the prime of life.

With much less ostentation than We should think that the colored voters would be greatly shocked by usually attends congresses of National the assumption that Foraker can deorganizations, the Nurses' Associated Alumnae has held its annual session at liver, or sell them, to Taft. No one ever bought or sold a colored voter.

> Possibly that interesting declaration n the official Rose Festival poem that our roses are "everywhere" and are also rare may have been meant to cover present contingencies,

laces when they go to The Dalles.

Will these single-taxers please forward with a memorandum of the lands they own, if they own anything except the brass in their faces?



The world needs such men and goes

tes. The world needs such men and goed is search of them, so h due time is so that the object of the search of the was dratted by the chief Methodist is been a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of the by right. His im-go and that of the by right is the im-search of the by right is the search of the method is the search of the bishop of the greatest American by bong odds the biggest from the states have summoned to the search of the mighty in recent years. And the search of these boosts and girls "lived whethod is and made fun of his clothes in the the other boost and girls "lived whether is not first of the search of the mighty in recent years. And the search of the search of the search of the big search of the the search of the s

San Francisco and has adjourned.

