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THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIER.

No man proves his faith by his works more convicingly than the volunteer soldier. Often the European conscript knows little of the cause for which his master compels him to fight, and cares less for it. Sometimes he hates it; but the volunteer soldier devotes himself to his cause because he understands and loves it. His faith is founded in intelligence. Upon its validity he stakes his life, demonstrating by his deeds his loyalty to a high purpose. When Horace Greeley asked the woman suffragist who was importuning him to take up her cause how she would defend the Nation in time of war, she replied that she would do as he did, stay at home and talk. One need not impugn the sincerity of those who express their devotion in words only, but surely their faith lacks omething of the keen reality of that which urges a man to leave his home with the interests and affections which cluster round it and risk his life on the battlefield. It is a fine thing, of course, to talk and write for noble purposes, but it is a much finer thing be willing to die for them. After all, the great test of reality is action. The loyalty which expresses itself on the battlefield is open to no impeachment. Its genuineness is beyond all cavil or question, but the loyalty which goes no farther than eloquent speeches or beautiful printed exhortations may

be genuine, and again it may not. The question is sometimes hard to decide.

When the apostle said that faith without works is dead, he touched upon a wider theme than mere eccle stastical belief in creeds and ceremo-His doctrine covers the whole fe. Vain and empty, according to his precept, is that patriotism which scharges itself in words alone and leaves no concrete handiwork to tell its tale. Shadowy as the passing cloud form is that fidelity to the deity which fails to impress itself on human life in vital deeds, but evaporates in prayers and vanishes in idle ceremo nies. Just as true religion according to the prophet consists in walking uprightly before God, being a course of conduct and not a system of belief, so patriotism must be something more than words, or it will never command full confidence. Faith which has not yet crystallized in deeds is forever open to the suspicion of insincerity. That worship of the Almighty which consists only in begging him to do for us things which we may perfectly well do for ourselves never had the admiration of the biblical writers, and falls to compel the respect of practical men. Like that still more preposterous faith which implores the deity to alter the course of the universe to gratify the whims of his puny creatures, it ends in disappointment and brings reproach upon true loyalty to the Creator. So it is with the patriotism, which is a kind of faith, when it falls short of deeds. There is one kind of patriotism which consists in getting as much as possible out of one's beloved country and giving in return as little as possible. There is another kind which uses the name of country to uphold petty schemes of personal profit. Both these varieties the father of English dictionaries stigmutized as the last refuge of scoun Shakespeare tells us truly enough that religion may be nothing nore than a cloak to serve the devil in. He might have added quite as truly that patriotism is sometimes little better than a wordy conduit to the

When a man has freely offered his life for his country, his patriotic faith can no longer be questioned. It is stamped with the seal of genuineness. The drafted soldier can scarcely deem it a reproach to himself or a deroga-tion from his great merit if one admits that the War of the Rebellion was won by the volunteers. Theorists who advocate a huge standing army in this country argue that volunteer troops are not to be depended upon in modern warfare, because it takes so long to make soldlers of them. The war would be over if we were fighting a European force, they say, before men had learned to handle their muskets. This is very plausible talk, but it is not sound. The North lost the early buttles in the Civil War, but it was not because of the inexpertness or cowardice of the raw troops. was for lack of competent command-Under great leaders all soldlers are brave and the tactics of the field are learned almost by intuition. Under half-hearted Generals such as the North sent to the front in the beginwar, bravery counts for nothing and discipline is nullified. Our troops were ready for effective campaigning long before we found officers to lead them. What we need to prepare ourselves for defense against the armies of the world is not a vast body of soldiers always under arms, but a corps of competent commanders. Had the Generals in the first two years of the Civil War been half equal to the volunteer troops, Bull Run would not have been the disaster it was, and Richmond would have fallen without summoning Grant from the West.

It is a wise policy to educate commanders in military schools, and the main part of their training should be in loyalty to the principles of American liberty. Our soldiers will educate themselves in the militia companies and especially in the freedom of the country with guns in their hands has been remarked that the young man of Kansas or Nebraska learns to plow, to make love and to shoot straight all at the same time. What better education for a soldier could be The ideal citizen is a man who

you put him, and the ideal citizen makes the capable soldier. History shows that armies drawn from the higher citizenship of any country have always defeated regular troops when have had good commanders The way to supply the best available material for our armies is to keep the bodies and the brains of the people well nourished and adequately exer-cised under wholesome conditions. When the time comes that shall se health and character sacrificed to any purpose whatever, then we shall have to resort to mercenary standing armies for our defense, and in our direst need like all other decadent nations, we shall find them useless.

THE THING TO DO.

Mr. Kellaher has made a discovery, great discovery. He announces it his letter printed today. The disovery halls from Michigan, where he has built nine good electric light plants, and he is fairly burning to go into the business in Portland. He car build and equip complete for \$1,250. 000 a power and distributing system hat will put the present concern on the rocks. Mr. Kellaher appears to think The Oregonian will doubt his statements about this new luminary in the lighting world-a fair enough assumption in the circumstanceshe refers us to various important financial houses in know all about Mr. Vaughn,

But we do not doubt them. Not at all, It is obvious to us, as it is to Mr. Kellaher, that Mr. Vaughn is the man of the hour. Just why Mr. Kellaher, or anybody, will insist that the city go into the lighting business when a lighting expert and financial wonder like Vaughn is at hand to save the day

surpasses ordinary comprehension.

Any practical scheme to get cheape. lights, better lights, and more lights The Oregonian inderses. If Mr. Mr. Vaughn, or any one, is ready with a proposal to install a competing light ng and power system in Portland, he feserves encouragement, and the city should make a contract with him if his charges are lower and his service proves to be satisfactory. The city is not justified in embarking on any hazardous experiment of municipal ownership and operation, at great cost, when there is reasonable opportunity to get efficient service through private hands. Mr. Keliaher would do it, of course; he doesn't care anything about the cost. What he is after for himself is notoriety. The taxpayer can look out for himself.

It is hardly necessary to pay seriou attention to Mr. Kellaher's statements about the growing profits of the Senttle plant. There is in Seattle a constant call for more money to put into this foolish investment. Undoubtedly effort is made there to show that it is a good thing, but the demand for more and more money from the taxpayer will finally show him where he is at. The proposal here is to start out with a fixed expense approaching \$200,000 per annum to perform a service now osting approximately \$100,000. kindly permits The Ore-Kellaher gonlan to "figure that way" if it de There is no other way to figure and reach a correct conclusion. Th fore The Oregonian prefers to figure that way.

JULIA WARD HOWE. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's serene and vigorous health at the age of 90 may perhaps prove that inexorable virtue promotes longevity. The career of this emarkable woman comes pretty near covering the entire history of the United States since it became an important Nation. Even if she has not been an essential part of great events, she has been an intelligent spectator of them for so long that one may guess the principal pang of death to her will be the falling of the curtain upon the varied interests of her life. Affection becomes an old story to a woman of her age. The ties that bind one to family and friends necessarily Ward Howe has never an atom of her keen interest in the world, and she never will as long as she draws breath.

as she draws greath, Besides her significance as a social landmark, Julia Ward Howe will be remembered as the author of at least one enduring piece of literature. Her "Battle Hymn of the Republic," while in no sense a great poem, has never-theless that element of vitality which some better verse lacks. Even the best stanza in her poem, the one beginning, 'In the Spring among the lilies," falls to satisfy a tolerably indulgent critic lince Christ was not born in the Spring -but at Christmas time-and certainy not among the lilles, but in manger. However, in taking songs into their hearts, the people easily overlook trifles of this kind and Julia Ward Howe is admitted to have the same right to change the seasons around that Shakespeare had to alter the geography of Europe and push the events of history back and forth. Her Battle Hymn is National in a much truer sense than "Our country, 'tis of thee,' and it is a better song. It contains sounder sentiment and more of it. Still, coming down to facts, we have ne National song worthy of the name

we shall have one very soon. AN ECHO PAINT AND FAR AWAY.

and at present there are no signs that

Now and again the echo of old John rown's raid at Harper's Ferry is Brown's raid sounded by enthusiasts who, like the unreasoning old agitator himself, claim more for the colored man than he himself desires more than he is able to cope with or to enjoy. At a John Brown memorial meeting at Columbus, O., lately, this echo from the past was sounded by John Brown Akron, aged 86 years, son of his father, and by W. F. Cook, of Baltimore, son of J. E. Cook, who was hanged with John Brown for treason to the commonwealth of Virginia in November.

Faint and far away is the echo of events recalled by these names. The exploding rifles of the insurgents, the quick, sharp response of the ritles of the troops sent to subjugate them; the hiss of the fierce hatreds engendered in the South by the alleged complicity Northern abolitionists in the natic's plans; the prayer of John Brown-simple, fervid, trustful-as he was led to the scaffeld; the clarion voice of Wendell Phillips by which the execution of John Brown was characterized as murder, and the high tribute that he paid to the abolitionist who in that trying time had the cour age of his convictions—these things and many more are heard in this ech of a far-away time. John Brown had his champions even in those fearsor days. Whittler sang of him, Walt Whitman bore testimony to the purity of his intentions, Wendell Phillips

and from thousands of throats welled

Brown's body lies moldering But his woul goes marching on.

The judgment of mankind, cleared of the mists of strife, assesses the old nan at his true worth; that of an impractical, unreasoning reformer, alted by a sense of right w which corned to take counsel of expedienc man of simple, chidlike faith and dauntless courage, yet within a dan-gerous man as far as his influence exended, in that he would have precipi tated a race war the horrers of which ould not be imagined and the result which could easily be foretold; a result that would have made the last estate of the black man in America infinitely worse than his first.

Echoes playing upon the reacding shores of fifty years tell faintly of these hings and many more. The latest of these was started at a meeting of the National Negro-American League at Columbus a few days ago: the John rown Memorial League took up the cho and its faint reverberations eard throughout the land, only to die away, as echoes do, in the gathering distance, awaiting occasion for resurrection.

CARICATURE. The man who objected the other day o Harry Murphy's caricatures because hey are not always pretty was like the old maid at the sewing bee, who thought Falstaff would have been a man if he had not made mproper remarks. Without his gross wit Falstaff would have been some body else. Caricature does not often alm to be pretty, though it clings to the truth and is sometimes beautiful The most famous caricature in the world. Don Quixote, is grotesque in very trait. His figure, his armor, his horse, are all hideous, but mankind has fallen in love with him in spite of his lack of prettiness, and in the long run it Mas decided that the outandish parody of a knight whom Cervantes conceived possesses im neasurable beauty... A caricature which ons not tell the fruth corresponds to spoken billingsgate. It is mere vul-gar abuse. But not all truth is fit to be uttered either vocally or in print. Hence the wise artist who satirizes his times with his drawing pencil is care-ful to select his subjects judiciously He is as anxious to avoid the netoriety

his message effective. Every form of art has its own p uliar method of seizing and holding attention. The caricuturist does not differ from other, makers of pletures o much in the principles upon which ne works as in the tricks he plays to make his work effective. No art tells the whole truth. Every story, every picture, selects something from among great multitude of facts and rejects the rest. The purpose is to make the selection telling. Raphael and the other artists of his type emphasize eauty, self-sacrifice, sublimity and the terrible passions of mankind. as ever quite so lovely as the Sistine Madonna, no man going mad was ever quite so terrible as Lear. To enforce the truth he wishes to tell the artist exaggerates, no matter whether he works with pen or pencil. The caricaturist selects the amusing for his domain and obtains his effects by oushing some characteristic trait beyond the limits of reality, just as every other artist does in different realms. If he should endow a public man whom he wishes to satirize with some entirely new feature, his ar-row would miss the mark. What he row would miss the mark, loes is to select a prominent nose or fierce set of teeth which everybody knews actually exists and magnify it. He distorts it also, but if he is a good workman he never draws it so as to make recognition difficult. All satire is cruel, but the best

good-humored. It resembles a cat though she kills it playing with it. speakable sorrow, born of a mighty Nowadays any man who comes into the public view a great deal must submit to be caricatured. come to know him better by some satiric symbol than by his own name, Mr. Roosevelt is recognized all over the world by the dreadful teeth the newspaper picture-makers have bestowed upon him, and by the big stick. The money magnate is clearly marked his immortal side whiskers and his fat lips with the big cigar which he luxuriously puffs while he devours the widow and orphans. We love pie torial political satire in this country beyond measure, but it is doubtful whether we profit by it very much. If we heeded all the lessons our cariaturists teach us, we should soon be the wisest nation that ever lived. Some caricaturists have been headed, though. Thomas Nast helped immeairably the war on Tweed, and there is little doubt that Hogarth has been one of the most effective of moral teachers. Perhaps Mark Twain, undoubtedly our greatest caricaturist, though he works with words rather than pictures, has preached the doctrine more effectively than any other man of his generation. Who shall say how much less bigoted we are today

cause of his keen exhortations disguised in humorous tales? Dickens was another caricaturist whose work produced a very marked effect upon the history of his country. English children owe to him more than could easily be computed, while he helped appreciably to get rid of imprisonment for debt and futile court procedure. For the latter purpose we need a Dickens badly in this country, inasmuch as we have inherited all the foriorn delays and subterfuges of the antiquated British law and exaggerated them beyond belief. Dickens also did noble deeds for reform in education, but here effort seems pretty nearly hopeless. Education is the one field of human endeavor from which we have definitely agreed to banish common sense forever and live wholly upon monkish tradition. In the domain of medicine Dickens had better success. Sairy Gamp, perhaps his best caricature, was the principal cause of her own extinction, though she will never be forgotten as a creation of genius any more than Pick-

It is sometimes objected to Dickens, just as our dull critic did to Harry Murphy, that his creations are grotesque. Caricature has always leved the grotesque. Now and then it has run into the monstrous. The satirio figures which the humorous workmen of the Middle Ages carped on the cathedrals they built stopped at nothing in the way of distortion. Their tasts differed from ours a good deal, for their imaginations rioted in forms of demon hobgoblins, while we are satis-fied to make monsters out of our

were the most familiar personages in the world to the per mith. All the old pagan mythology had come down to them from the dominant Roman Empire in one form and another. Christianity stigmatized the nymphs and satyrs as fiends, but It could not slay them. For the peo-ple they still lived in full activity, and we see them carved in almost every possible place on the architectural monuments of the age. Political savention of printing, since it neces-sarily deals with the local and transient; but religious carjeature had subjects of universal interest to treat, and all through the Dark Ages the irrepressible humor of the people expressed itself in Impish figwhich represent the Pope, the friar, the fate of the sinner and the rime of the heretic. Even the life of Jesus did not escape caricature, while othing seems to have been quite s unny to the medieval imagination as the story of the fall of man. Perhaps the caricaturists of that day took a saner view of this tremendous event than some of our more solemn modern teachers do.

COWLITZ RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The cordial support of the Cowlits River improvement project by Portand business men is a good example mercial interests of Portland have for waterways leading to this city. The Cowiltz River country is by rail equi-distant from Tacoma and Portland but by reason of the river affording sical transportation facilities this city has always enjoyed prac tically the entire trade of that region. and will undoubtedly continue to do The improvement project accordingly becomes in degree a matter in which this city has the same interest as the actual residents who are de eloping the rich country tributary to the stream. The depth of water asked by the business men of Kelso and vicinity is not unreasonable in view of the volume and character of the business hundled

There is no other method of trans portation on earth that in point of omy can equal the water carriers, and the sum asked by the Cowlitz pe ple for the improvement of their waterway is insignificant in compar on with the business already developed, regardless of what will be made possible by the improvement. An eight-foot channel at low water would insure a depth for a good portion of the year that would enabl moderate-sized schooners to ascend the river as far as Kelso. It would also permit passage at all seasons of large barges and river steamers, for which the four-foot channel recom mended is insufficient. Pertiand has grown big and powerful through her railroad connections and the ocean commerce handled here, but we have not yet reached, nor will we each, a stage where we can afford to ignore any requests for assistance in improving the streams which were carrying traffic to this city long be

fore the railroads came Inward and outward tonnage, in luding timber which is taken out by way of the Cowlitz River, exceeds in olume 200,000 tons per year. As the total estimate for the contemplated improvement is but \$66,000, the traffic for a single year would fully justify

VICISSITUDES OF MEMORIAL DAY. The years come and the years go,

currence of Memorial Day and the sad era in our history from which it sprang. Instituted in and by the ten der pathos of a Nation's grief wherein

A mighty mother turned in tears. The pages of her battle years. Eamenting all her fallen some

It was at first and for many years obwhich is seldom angry with the mouse, served with solemnity befitting an unstruggle in which the bravest and best of the young manhood of the Nation went down to death. The ceremonies of the day upon these early occasions were funereal in every detail, except only the act of strewing flowers upon the graves of the soldier dead. The funeral march played by the band that headed the procession to the emetery; the long roll of the muffled drum; the flag floating at halfmast with streamers of crape beneath; the sobs of women bereaved by the mischance of war; the subdued cries of wondering children; the chaplain's prayer in dreary monotone; the ad-dress or sermon in which the horrors of war stood out more preminently than the promise of resurrectionthese were the features of our earlier Memorial Days.

very presence of death and the plaint of its woe was taken up by thousands of muffled voices and borne out upon air of May. The first touch of brightness given to this somber scene was when, at the suggestion of a woman who had passed through the harrowing scenes of war by the side of her soldier husband, the graves of those who fell in battle were strewn

with flowers.

A generation has succeeded the war period, yet another generation, shod with youth, is rushing to meet the years, but a remnant, so to speak, of the generation that knew the bitterness · f civil strife survives. Can we wonder therefore—should we complain that the gloom of a public funeral has been relieved by time, the great healer and restorer? That a generation that was not in at the harvest of death has no desire to glean in its grewsome field? That very many have come to regard Memorial Day as a holiday, full of the possibilities of pleasure and practically without significance as a day of wee? Shall then gird at youth because it has no desire to dwell in a sorrowful past even on a single day? Or at life that Or at life that prefers things present to things past? Shall we not rather acquiesce in the custom that sends battle-scarred veterans to instill patriotism-themselves the object lessons—in the minds of children in sunny schoolrooms upon this occasion rather than gird at refusal of the Board of Education to fismiss them from school in order that they may join an annual funeral procession? Is it not too much to ask people to grieve for those whom they never knew, whose lives are sep-arated from theirs by nearly half a century of time and change? Is grief a thing that can be forced or can sor row for the dead become a heritage? Let us all therefore—especially all Civil War was a vivid reality, and to whom the memory of those who fell in battle is for personal reasons sacred—be tolerant of the spirit that

a simple holiday dedicated to pleasure it is neither wise nor wholeson dwell in the shadows nor profitable to return to them even for a day when the sunshing of life beckons and invites us. Let us pay tribute to the oldler dead, not in a mournful spirit, but with fervent doxology in that it was given them to die in their country's service. Let us honor them as heroes, not bewail them as martyra; and, following patriotic eulogy song, strew flowers upon their graves as upon those of our best beloved, not in token of grief that refuses even the comfort of time and faith, but of love, sympathy and hope, the three sable jewels that death cannot take from the crown of life.

SUNDAY CLOSING AT CONEY ISLAND. If the time and energy spent in do-ng foolish or harmful things could be devoted to the real betterment of the world, it would become a happier place. In some cities whenever the ry for lower taxes is raised the authorities seek to hush it by cutting the salaries of the school teachers. In New York, Mayor McCiellan has met demand for a decent Sunday in the city by threatening to close the in ocent places of amusement on Consy Things seem to be so managed y our rulers that every movement for better morals or lower taxes shall strike in some way at the health and omfort of the poor. The amusemen levices on Coney Island may be silly Most of them are undoubtedly so, bu ew or none of them are in any way injurious to morality. The worst that can be said of them is that they afford pastime without much instruction. The cut that can be said of them is that they offer hundreds of thousands of people healthy enjoyment on the only day in the week when they are free from labor. Mayor McClellan selects the destruction of all this harmless pleasure as the only feasible way to xhibit his astounding plety.

To close up Coney Island on Sun-day the Mayor of New York admits he will be forced to withdraw the po who have been employed to watch the law-breaking saloons. the closed Sunday at Coney Island will mean an open Sunday for all the diver-situated elsewhere. But, of course such a triffing circumstance as that has no influence with Mr. McClellan. Nothing seems to deprive an official of his common sense so completely as an attack of Sabbatarianism. Let the quences of his insane impulse be what they may, he rushes madly ahead intil he butts into a dead wall somewhere. Then there is a rude awaken ng and he vainty wishes he had acted with less hypocritical deference formal prejudice and more regard for humanity and reason. The dead wall not very far ahead of Mayor McCleiian is Tammany Hall, which will be sure to profit by his stupidity. What ever may be said against Tammany t cannot be accused of lacking com oon sense, while all of its opponents can. As the New York Tribune angely remarks, no government in New York or any other city, can be more than an interlude which does not give the people what they want. The reform administrations in New York, one after another, in their thin succession, have given the people "the kind of government that the city tlub wants and the kind the Chamber of Commerce wants, and the kind that the Citizens' Union Wants, and the kind that various taxpayers' organization approve, and the kind that some newspaper applauds, but they fall to look municipal questions from the point of view of the man who lives in a tenement house, whose daughters work in a factory and whose sons are learning a trade," Tammany knows what this grade of people think, and gives them what they want, continues the that reason Tammany remains the controlling power in New York.

People of the tenement grade are not influenced by theoretical considerations of what is right and wrong about Sunday observance. They understand that it is the sole day of week when they are free from toll and able to participate in outdoor amuse-ments. They feel the deprivation of these amusements as a piece of sense-less cruelty, and they will promptly vote down any administration which inflicts it upon them. The fact that the administration has an extremely virtuous man at its head who says he is eager to enforce the statutes to the letter, will not weigh an atom with them. The more intelligent among this class of voters will point to dozena of other statutes just as important as the Sunday law which the Mayor makes no effort to enforce and will insist upon knowing why he selects for his worthy zeal just that law which strikes most severely at the poor, and atrices most severely at the poor, and only that. There is no question but that the people of a city are entitled to have the kind of a government which they desire. If the majority of them wish for amusements on Sunday, it is their right to have them, and the Mayor is violating his duty, not fulfilling it, when he rakes up an obsolete statute to thwart their enjoy-

Mayer McClellan is a politician, with a politician's instincts and his spann of Sabbatarianism is merely an effort to make capital out of the latent bigotry of a section of the commu nity. Such appeals to reactionary feel ing are always ignoble and they invar lably fall of their purpose in the end, but while they are running on fallure, they sometimes do a great deal of harm. Think of the ignorance which has been fostered by closing art galleries, libraries, exhibitions and world's fairs on Sundays. Think of the vice which has thus been stimulated and the innocent delight in beauty which has been prevented. The detensible motive of such mad acts is to "honor the Sabbath." The real r is to compel people to go and listen to dull sermons. The effect is entirely different from what is aimed at, either ostensibly or actually is to drive multitudes into dens of vice to relieve themselves from the liftol erable boredom of a Sunday empty of all rational amusement or instru-This is the one sure result of a "blue Sunday." The dens of vice are never closed in a modern city. The places of innocent resort can be closed, be cause it does not pay them to defy the law. The consequence is obvious to any person who is not utterly blinded by bigotry or political ambition.

Poor old France seems to be in for a touch of the atrenuous life. Anarchists and Socialists are doing everything is master of circumstances wherever lauded him as a patriot and a martyr, statesmen. The devil and his impa regards Memorial Day in the light of in their power to aid the government light.

employes in their strike; the Bourhons rather than to woe. Let us see in this and Honapartists see in the situation change in the observances of the day a possible opening for themselves, not irreversance for the dead, not de- Meanwhile the naval investigation now cadence of patriotism, but the verdict in progress reveals a much greater de-of human nature, which declares that gree of official corruption than was expected. Bribery was carried on i the naval bureau to such an extent that the lives of those on board the submarine vessels were endangered by defective plates, and M. Thomson, ex-Minister of Marine, will be presecuted for withdrawing official reports con-cerning bribery cases. France had a number of pretty rough deals under monarchial government, but in recent years she has been making rather poor headway as a republic. Dishonesty, graft and a low order of business morality show much the same symptoms, whether they crop out under a republican or monarchial form of gov-

> Managers of the San Bernardine School have determined thoroughly to reorganize and resystematic that institution. In explanation the City Superintendent says: "We are expending vast sums of money annually to fit children for university who by nature should be in structed how to work with their handa." It is somewhat disconceriing to learn further that the teacher she is to work the proposed miracle in the San Bernardino High School has been drawn from Oregon. It was a great oversight to permit a man capable of conferring so signal a bloosing upon future generations as is im piled in the change in educational inctics suggested by the words of the superintendent above quoted to leave the state. People who know how to work with their hands, to use tools to advantage, and who, serene in the knowledge that they know how to work, are cheerful workers and earn their pay-these represent one of the most crying needs of the home, here as in San Bernardine.

The intense rivalry between the Hill and the Harriman systems for rightof-way advantage through Lole Pass calls attention to the ever-increasing tendency of railroad construction ward easy grades. Lolo Pass with all of its advantages did not appeal very strongly to the original North Pacific railroad builders two or three de The "line of least resistance received scant consideration then and only moderate attention was paid to curves and grades so long as the ige was shortened. The old order o business has changed now, and Lolo Pass and all other "passes" by which a few feet in elevation can be saved are eagerly sought for. This belated recognition of the value of low grades was responsible for construction of the North Bank Road into Portland. It is also the cause of the building of the Harriman line down the Snake River from Huntington, and later will cause change in the Southern Pacific route over the Siskiyous. The "passe in demand and will continue so. The "passes" are

After running over forty-five years without missing a single issue, the Oregon State Journal of Eugene has suspended publication. Editor and proprietor, H. R. Kincald, has made long fight, as he avers, in "contributing to the enlightenment, entertain ment and happiness of humanity,' losing money all along the way Reckoned by the standard thus set up. ho shall say that the Oregon State Journal has not been a success in the journalistic field, despite the fact that journalistic need, despite the s

Four armed men invaded a New York restaurant Friday and at the point of a gun robbed twenty cuscommitted by local hold-up men, for the bad men of the West in search of easy money in New York could get it much easier and with less risk by the gold brick or the shell game tricks. with a revolver is as harsh and unnecessary as killing mosquitoes with a sledge hammer.

Cover them over with beautiful owers, for they offered their lives for this great land of ours; cover them over and cover them deep, the grassgrown mounds where the veterans sleep. Blue bloom for the field and white for the stars, with red and whiteroses to make thirteen bars; let each grave today tell the Nation's life story, of the dead man beneath who fought for Old Glory.

Uncle Joe Jocular Cannon says that dergymen should pray for a temperaure of \$6 degrees in the shade in order to hurry the Senate to pass the tariff bill. If the prayers of the clergymen were of any great assistance in politics, it is feared that Uncle Joe might not today be holding down his old throne in the House.

"Joe Simon is not paying my election expenses," declares the weighty Kellaher. "Nor mine," saith the immarulate Albee "Nor mine," the prayerful Munly. All right, all right; let them pull three straws and the fellows who get the two shortest save their money

An up-state paper says a singer at a revival meeting "touched the hearts of the audience," "Touching" the purse is not to be overlooked as a valued aid in these affairs. There was Rev. Billy Sunday as an example once

The three reform candidates for Mayor not counting Mr. McDaniel should not despair. There is always should not despair. There is always a chance to run for something. School There is consider director, for example. Mr. Sabin is so

How will it do in case of close de cisions by the umpire for the grieved nine to invoke the referendum among is argued that the expense of these imthe bleachers? In truth, it must be admitted that

the weather the past four days has not been conductive to finest results in they are willing to pay for it. A measure under the initiative may

be adopted by a majority of the votes cast on that particular subject. Don't Just a pointer to the scientists who could get Mars by wireless. Get a line on the new comet and relay.

There is comfort in the reflection that prevailing weather will check the June rise.

There are plenty of flowers on some of the bats, if the garden supply be CITY ELECTION MEASURES etalis of Proposeed Ordinance Pro-viding for Municipal Ownership.

The proposal of bosing \$5.00,000 of \$5. year 4 per cent bonds for the purchase and installation of a municipal electric lighting system will be voted on in the June election. This measure will be subulited to a vote through the personal efforts of State Senator Dan Kellaher who prepared and caused to be circulated the necessary initiative petitions after the City Council, questioning the wisdom of such a project by the city, refused to spder it placed on the official bullet. In addition to authorizing the bond is

sue, this ordinance prevides for a com-

nission is authorized to purchase, install,

maintain and operate an electric light

and light. The commissioners designated

C. A. Bigelow. One is to serve for two

are Daniel McAllen, W. L. Morgan

plant for furnishing the city with powe

mission of three members.

years, another for four years and the third for six years, the length of their respective forms to be determined by elected every two years for a term of six years and no resident shall be sligible to lection as commissioner who has not been a resident of Portland for five years. The commission shall organize by sleetng one of its members as chairman and shall also elect a clerk and an engi who shall not be subject to the Civil Service, and who shall serve in their r live capacities during the pleasure of the commission. All vacancies occurring in the commission shall be filled by appointment by the Mayor and the appointed shall serve until the next city election Regular monthly meetings must be held by the commission of which the chairmon shall execute all written contracts and sign all orders for the payment of coney authorized thereby. All such or ders are to be countersigned by the clerk of the commission and paid by the treaserer out of the money in the Municipal Light and Power Commission fund. All moneys received and collected by the commission for the use and consumption of light and power are to be deposited with the city treasurer who shall be required to give an additional bond in such um as the commission may require.

The commission is vested with author ily to employ and discharge, subject to Civil Service rules, all employes necessary in the management of the plant: to make all necessary rules and regulations for operating the plant, to establish rates for light and power used by the city and individual consumers, to require : payment of rates and to suspend the service on nonpayment of rutes or violation of rules and to make all other necessary rules and regulations convenient for the conduct of its business.

Provision is made for the creation of a sinking fund beginning to years her The ordinance requires that on and after January 1. 19th, a sum not exceeding 2 per cent of the per value of the bond isans shall be estimated annually in fixing the light and power rates, in addition to the expense and cost of operation, to gether with interest, all of which shall be made annually to the Council before the first day of January every year This 2 per cent shall be collected, beginning in 1919, as a part of the cost of the service and shall constitute a sinking fund to be used in the redemptions of the bonds provided for in the ordinance. Quarterly, reports are required to made and published by the comshowing in detail the receipts and die bursoments, together with an inventory of the property and material in its posenselon or control pertaining to the light and power works, with the condition and esimate value thereof.

The members of the commission are an thorized to fix the compensation of all employee appointed or employed by the nmission in the management of the light and power plant, but the commit None 25 sinners also are expressly prohibited from becoming interested directly or indirecity in the performance of any contract "for the supply of labor or material to the the authority of this act, or in the cale of any article, the price or consideration of which is paid by the City Treasurer, or in the purchase of real estate or any property belonging or to be taken by the city, and no commissioner or employed under the commission shall be interested personally, as a etockholder or share older or otherwise, in any firm or corporation or in any public utility which is sought to be acquired or duplicated by

lease by or to the city." ordinance provides that, if approved by the people, it shall become effective notwithstanding any other conflicting amendment which may be adopted by the people in the same election.

Senator Kellaher is also speeder for anther of the B measures that will appear on the official ballot in the city election. If adopted this amendment will prohibit the use of any patented material or process in the improvement of streets. It reads as follows:

"The Council shall not adopt any plans, specifications or estimates for any public imprevement which shall require the exclusive use of any paterted article or process protected by any trademark or any article or process wholly controlled by any person, firm or corporation, or any combination thereof, nor use nor authorize the use of any such article or process in the improvement of any street, highway or public place in the

There is cansiderable objection to this proposed amendment on the ground that property-owners should have the privilege of selecting the character of materia with which sections of atrevts surround ing their property shall be improved. It provements is assessed against the property-owners and for that reason abould have something to say as to the kind of paving particularly as long as

A twisted auto on a dead man's chest-Ye ho! and a bottle of rum! Drink and the devil had done theh

Ye ho! and a bottle of rum! The roadhouse bar and the friend.

Ye ho! and a bottle of rum!
And at 80 miles they took the hend-Ye ho! and a bottle of rum!
A swerve that mocked their drunker

A crash and a shrick through the dark-ness thrills:
"Joy riding" is the pace that kills— To hel and a bottle of rum!
—New York World