## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, FEB. 6, 1910.

SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S STAND. It is interesting to observe that Sen ator Chamberlain, of Oregon, not only

does not approve the Pinchot-Glavis of conservation, but that the Taft-Ballinger method is too conservative for him. In his remarks Springfield, Mass., on Friday night Mr. Chamberlain said an edifying thing, which will bear repetition from The Oregonian of yesterday

It is true that our distinguished President seems to have modified his views somewhat to suit those of some of our ultra-conservative friends in Congress. It seems to me that if he had gone out with a scalping-halfe or a big silch to compet those conservatives, or I might say those opponents of progress, to his way of thinking, it would have been better for him and for the country.

Senator Chamberlain knows what the sentiment of Oregon and of other undeveloped states is, on this subject certainly. They who hold the "ultra conservative views of conservation," entertained by the Pinchot-Glavis group, are "opponents of progress' and even President Taft and Secretary Ballinger are conceding too much to these theorists and doctrinaires, who know little or nothing about the real conditions and needs of development in the sparsely settled states; wherein, initiative enterprise is now to be obstructed, growth will be arrested, or at least greatly retarded.

Convinced that it has been, from the first, pursuing the right course on this subject, The Oregonian is glad to learn that the views of Senator Chamberlain are in accord with \ta own Obstruction of the development of our resources by making conditions and imposing restrictions heretofore unknown can have none other than an injurious if not paralyzing effect upon the growth and progress of our newer states. When the matter shall reach the Senate we shall hope and expect Senator Chamberlain to let the country hear from him on this subject, one of first importance to our undeveloped states. There will be a fine opportunity to remind the older states how they have prospered and how great they have become, under a poiicy that is now stigmatized by then rizers as "robbery," when we come to apply it to the needs of our situation in this yet undeveloped country.

Here we have waited three genera tions for the capitalistic effort neces sary for transformation of a vast region from the solltude of nature to a seat of general industry and prosperous population. Our rem the older centers has held the growth back; but railroad speed has overcome distance and time, and we are in the world, at last. But just so soon as capital begins to flow in and enterprise starts upon the opportunities offered here, comes an edict that the policy is to be changed; govern-ment will not allow, as formerly, the sale of lands that carry timber and coal and water powers and ores; there the past, are to hear no sounds save their own dashings. We are virtually to preserve the solitude, and call it "The Romans" said the old Briton, speaking through the imagination of Tacitus, "make a solitude and call it peace." With us "conser-

It may be that the older and more owerful states have so far forgotte the history of the policy that has made them great that their Repreaentatives in Congress will now insist on depriving us of the Far West of the benefits that would come to our states through its continuance. Such choice names as "robbers," "pirates," "freebooters," are applied to us by citizens of states which have grown into enormous wealth, population and prosperity, through this same policy of onable freedom in development of flatural resources; which, however, is in homes where abstinence from meat found when we begin any real use of is compulsory because of the prevailit, to merit execration as schemes to ing high prices. lunder of the wealth of the people of the United States."

PIANOS AND THE SUBSIDY.

The National Association of Planc Dealers of America, which met in Boson a few days ago, passed a resolu tion calling on Congress to pass the Coffin, of New York, president of the 'Musical Industry Merchant Marine League," which is one of the new ones, ssured his hearers that "the piane trade feels that it and others will be greatly benefited by the provisions of the measure." The ship-subsidy forces are so well organized and are circulating such an enormous amount of that it is not surprising to find a sentiment favoring the colossal graft in such places as Winfield, Kan., or other interior points where the question is not thoroughly understood. In the case of the plane dealers, however, it is not at all clear why they should expose their ignorance by indorsing the statement that the plane trade would be "greatly benefited" by pass age of a subsidy bill

Any of these plane, dealers can se cure unlimited freight space for any part of the world at rates so low that no American ship can meet them-at least the subsidy-seekers say American ship cannot meet the rates of the foreigner. It is unnec however, to go so far away as Boston to find examples of misleading shipsubsidy sophistry. The San Francisco Chronicle, printed in a port where for the past three years there has been a surplus of idle tonnage of nearly every country on earth, in making a plea for the ship subsidy says:

The main beneficiaries will be the pro-ucers of the marketable products in all arts of the country. The benefit of the hipbuilding industry will be an incident,

but it is difficult to see why that industry should not get whatever benefit naturally follows from an enterprise intended to benefit the producers of exportable goods and the consumers of such as are imported in all parts of the country.

The only reason why the "producers of marketable products" as well as the consumers of goods imported are not using American tonnage for handling their business today is that the for-eigners are carrying it so cheaply that the American shipowner is forced out of the market. In other words, freights are too low, for the American producer and consumer are not paying enough freight to enable the American ship to enter the field. Yet we are asked to believe that these producers and consumers will be the beneficiaries" of a system which is intended solely and exclusively to increase the cost of carrying our imports and exports. The only logical excuse that can be offered for the proposed change is that we are getting ur products to and from the world's must increase that cost by taxing our

ort an unprofitable one In event of the subsidy bill failing to pass, the plano dealers might get rid of the money they seem desirous of paying out for higher freight rates by reducing the price of their music boxes. In these days of complaint at the high cost of living it is strange to read these arguments indeed against the low cost at which our products are being carried to the world's markets.

SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

Oregon undoubtedly will favor amendment of the Constitution of the United States so as to provide for election of Senators by direct vote of the people. This state already has gone on the record by petition for convention to propose such amendment. Almost two-thirds of the states-the number necessary—have adopted the petition. It is believed the necessary two-thirds will ere long join in the application

Whether the act of any Legislature on such resolution would lapse, if the required number were not secured simultaneously, or within reasonable time, may not be clear. But Oregon might do well at the next session of the Legislature to adopt the resolu-

tion again. One result would follow in Oregon the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of the states. It would clear away "Statement One" boshs about its pledges; also all bosh about the obligation of members the Legislature to obey "the popular in election of Senators. is probable our "Statement One" peo ple, and forcers of members of the Legislature to "obey" plurality vote, will now oppose amendment of the Constitution of the United States on this subject-preferring the hook-andcrook method now in use wherein they have or suppose they have a striking advantage. So soon as the Constitution shall authorize election by direct vote of the people of each state, party action will come fully into play; and such despicable juggles as those which have been going on in Oregon during years past will be no more

A TEST THAT IS NOT A TEST.

At the two dormitories of the University of Washington an experiment is to be made with a vegetarian diet for one week. If it proves satisfactory, it is said, meat will be perma-nently dropped from the students' bil of fare, or the quantity served will

be greatly reduced. It does not require a prophet to see that the experiment will be unsatisfactory. In the first place abstinence from meat by young men who have been meat-eaters from their cradles will bring them to the table at the end of a week with wolfish appetites. The trial period is so short that it will only whet their appetites. The results of a three months' trial might prove satisis to be "conservation of resources"; factory and make them vegetarians, extend to the enterprise of the Portuse of the prodigality of nature is to but a shorter period would be scarcely land Livestock and Fair Association a en, and our streams, as in a test at all. Dietary specialists, such as advocates of uncooked or pre digested foods, a purely vegetable dlet, etc., generally refuse to take cases for the treatment of chronic allments by dieting for a less period than three months, arguing that it requires that length of time to adjust he appetite and for the reconstruction of the tissues to the new regime.

This seems reasonable, any of the contentions of food specialists and body reconstructionists may be so considered. However this may be certainly does not require a savant to decide that a few days' abstinence from meat will not test the individual's ability to repress a longing for the fiesh pots. The experiment at the fiesh pots. The experiment at the University of Washington, however, will be watched with some interest. Publication of the menu during the trial week might be of value

BETTER FARMING NEEDED. Professor C. B. Buffum, specialist in the science of plant-breeding and advanced agriculture, predicts publing of the present production of farm staples within a few years. an interview at Chicago, he said: "We have already practically doubled the yield of corn by selection and breeding, but we need not stop with corn, we can deal with all other crops in a similar way. The reason that this has not been done earlier is plant-breeding has been utilized heretofore mainly for the production of curiosities." There still remains in this country in an uncultivated state an immense area of rich farming land that will steadily add to the output of farm staples; but even greater possibilities for an increase production lie along the lines referred by Professor Buffum.

There was neither wizardry, magic even luck involved in the process by which two bushels of corn were grown where but one had grown be ore. The result was obtained by the process of carefully selecting the best corn obtainable for seed and exercising the maximum of care in planting it and cultivating it. Naturlly a knowledge of the soll and the treatment to be given it were essential points in securing the results, but n these days of the agricultural col ge and the demonstration train, with soll and plant experts ever ready and villing to shed the light of modern farming, there is not much excuse for gnorance. The tremendous eco hange that can be wrought by better farming can be understood by conidering the one item of wheat.

Home consumption of this premier

there is an increased yield, it is a question of but'a very few years until we shall be obliged to import wheat from abroad. Yet nearly all of the wheat of the United States is raised on the most fertile wheat land that can be found anywhere in the world, and still the average falls below 15 bushels per acre, compared with the 30-bushel to 33-bushel average shown in England, France and Germany. It cannot be said that the higher prices usually paid the foreign wheat-grower warrant the special care which he gives the soil, price paid the American farmer for the past two years has been so near the same as pald the foreigner that the export business has almost ceased. It is thus apparent that, with the same care shown by the foreigner, it would be possible to double the wheat yield of the United States.

Last year we produced approximately 700,000,000 bushels, which was from 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 more than was needed for home consump By doubling this yield would be available for export an imnense surplus, the distribution which would add enormous sums to our permanent wealth. why our farmers have falled to secure the maximum possible yield from their farms has been the lack of incentive which is now being supplied by high prices. With the population of the world increasing so rapidly there is not much likelihood of a recession from these prices, and it will become imperative that the soil of our wheat farms be worked up to the limit of its capacity.

FOR A BIG EXPOSITION.

If the preliminary enthusiasm displayed over this season's livestock show is a criterion, Portland will next Fall give the finest exposition of its kind that has been held in the Pacific Northwest. The livestock show, which was a logical result of the remarkable success that attended the display made at the Lewis and Clark Exposi tion, has never yet received from the Portland people the support to which it was entitled. This poor encourage ment was in large part due to the in adequate car service, a fault which can be remedled; but, in attracting exhibits of fine stock from all over the Pacific Northwest and from many points east of the Rocky Mountains, the fair has always been a great suc

The selection of this city by th great packing interests of the United States as the headquarters for their Pacific Coast operations has placed Portland on the map as one of the big livestock centers, and the attendant prestige is of inestimable value to the city. Bad management and the costly mistakes which are seldom avoided in any new enterprise have made the work of getting this fair on a permanent basis rather expensive for a few public-spirited Portlanders, but there is no disposition on their part to relinquish the burden. This year, with even half the support the project merits from the people of Portland, the fair will prove a big success. While not necessary to the success of the fair, it would add to the interest aroused if an exhibit of the goods manufactured in this city were to form a feature of the exposi-Some of the manufacturers are said to be in favor of this amalgamation of interests in order to get full benefit of the attendance that would be brought out by the livestock fair as well as by the manufacturers'

exhibit. This is a feature which would also appeal with force to the visitors from points beyond the state line. More than twenty-five years ago, when Portland was but little past the village stage, the Mechanics' Fair, at which was exhibited the comparatively few products which then bore the stamp of "home manufacture," attracted large crowds from all parts of the Pacific Northwest. If Portland will now extend to the enterprise of the Portproportionate degree of the support given by the old Portland to the Machanics' Fair, the coming September should see even the Lewis and Clark Fair attendance records broken.

A notable example of the crusade for the most part slient, but determined and persistent-that is being made in the responsible business vorld against drunkenness is found in the new clause in the constitution | teenth century, United Mineworkers of America in ession at Indianapolis. It provides for the dismissal of any officer of that organization, or delegate to any of its

conventions, who becomes intoxicated

It would be werse than useless to deliver a stereotyped temperance lea ture to any aggregation composed of the rank and file of this body. Even the lurid pictures of the stomach and other viscera of the drunkard, brought out in several tones of crimson, shaded to purple, with which Dr. J. W. Watts, of Yambill, the sonorous apostle of prohibition, was wont in years past to illustrate his nasal bellowings, would be laughed to scorn by the tipsy miner who regards the right to get drunk as inalienable. But when the command o abstain is given indirectly, as contingent upon the privilege of holding or otherwise representing his organization, or of holding any posiof emolument and trust in a corporation, the man with the exaggerated idea of his right to get drunk, neglect his duty and jeopardize life and property takes counsel of expediency and reduces his consumption of

Selfishness finds expression in selfndulgence in the case of the man who drinks to excess regardless of his duty o family, society and the interests of his employer. The family, being helpless, has protested in vain against the wrong thus inflicted upon it; society bears or shifts the burden imposed as it must or can, being also without power that the man who drinks to intoxication respects. But when the employing force, backed in its purpose by the responsible element in indus-trial organizations, issues an order to discharge and discredit any man who becomes drunk while on duty, the right of the individual is merged into the right of the superior force to protect itself against the less and reproach that attaches to drunken employes or representatives.

The man so far gone in drunkenness as to fall to meet the requirements of sobrlety in business is practically worthless to the employing force and is cast aside; while the tippler who cereal is overtaking the native supply has not yet become a toper takes all sides to the sweep of winds which better off are we for trying to make at such an alarming rate that, unless warning of expediency and learns have gained impetus over thousands of purselves believe what we know is not

self-control. We are told that the delegates to the miners' convention "were highly amused" by the arguwhich the demand for dismissal of men who became drunk while on duty was supported, but they answered it, nevertheless, by practical ly a unanimous vote in its favor and greeted the announcement of its adop-tion with a "laughing cheer." It is thus that in making a merit of

of humor and prudence that they had not before been suspected of po It is only the man who has lost self-respect, who feels no pride in horfors bestowed by his associates; and only he who is utterly devoid of personal and family responsibility is impervious to the argument upor which depends his earning power or opportunity. Men of these types have been dropped by the score from the payrolls of the great railway, business and manufacturing corporations 'n recent years, for the simple reason that they are untrustworthy; men of stronger mental and moral force have from expediency learned the great lesson of temperance in order to escape a

Self-protection, the first law of Nature, is behind and stands sponsor for this decree. It has been brought about by the exigencies of businesswithout clamor or argument, beyond the simple statement that it is neces sary. The example at Indianapolis is the latest evidence of its perspicacity and power; its acceptance by a body en representing miners laughing cheer" is the latest and one of the most striking exhibitions of its progress.

THE SOUTH POLE.

The languid interest of civilized man in the Antarctic regions will be stimulated somewhat by Commander Peary's announcement of a new at tempt to explore them. Lieutenant Shackleton also intends to make another voyage, according to the reports, so that perhaps our knowledge of conditions near the South Pole is in a way to be greatly extended. Antarctic exploration has always lacked the commercial stimulus which gave the original impulse to the earch for the northwest passage There was no southwest passage to seek for. Both the southern conti-nents taper off to points at the extreme south, and it is no great feat to sail round them. The Carthaginians robably rounded the Cape of Good Hope many centuries ago. The pass age at Cape Horn is more or less perllous. The everlasting fogs at Tierra del Fuego make the Strait of Magellan a dismal locality, but the actual difficulty of sailing from the Atlantic to the Pacific at the extremity of South America is not excessive. routes of commerce at their farthest outhern limit run many north of the ice cap which surrounds the South Pole, so that commerce has supplied but a faint impulse to the exploration of that most dismal region

of the world. Many voyagers have sailed thithe for purely scientific reasons, and much valuable work of exploration has been done, beginning perhaps with bold Frenchman, Bouvet, ending for the present with the fine labors of Shackleton, but the annals of the Antarctic regions present ac romantic adventures like those of the unfortunate Greeley expedition, and no tragic episodes like the loss of Sir John Franklin. The expedition of Captain Wilkes from the United States about 1840 was ill-contrived and his men were exasperatingly insubordinate, but, after all, his woes were petty and his reward enduring, while the contributions which he made to science were acknowledged all over the world.

It is easy to forget how much the loss of Sir John Franklin perpetuated interest in the northern regions. Without the motive of search for his re mains it is not likely that Arctic exploration would have been nearly so active in the last century as it was. It would have languished almost certainly when the long-sought northwest passage was found to be impractica ble, had it not been for disaster after disaster which kept human curiosi" on the alert and supplied heroic adventurers with the direct and noble purpose of rescuing their predecessors We must not forget that the search for the North Pole as an immediate object is very recent. It only grev out of the northwest passage expeditions toward the close of the nine

As for the South Pole, it seems far off and unrelated to human affairs It might almost as well be on another planet for all the practical concern we have with it. Interest in the disma area which surrounds It is purely scientific and artificial. Nothing exists there to excite the imagination of ommon men. An uninterrupted ex panse of snow and ice varied by mountains which present nothing but mor snow and ice soon wearies the attention even in the most animated de-scriptions. Moreover, the South Pole is singularly inaccessible. At the extreme north-there is an open sea, or what passes for one, while the southern tip of the earth is land. Joneney, ing to the north the sailor can creep almost by sleight of hand along the western coast of Greenland, inching northward under the kindly shelter of glacial isles until he is within a few degrees of the Pole, which, as Peary has shown, it is possible to reach by a botd dash.

At the south this cannot be done Hundreds of miles from the Pole the traveler meets the frightful ice barrier which borders the entire Antarccontinent and affords no opening to the Interior. Between the ring of ebergs which perpetually guards the inhospitable shore and the frozen land there is a lane of open water, but it never leads into inland sounds. explorer must abandon his vessels at the beginning of his task and resort toilsome travel over the snow. Nothing has ever grown there, and the feeble power of the sun is insufficient to produce a drop of water. Even in Summer the snow drifts in the wind

in fine, piercing needles, In the Antarctic continent the cold is more severe than it is in the far Several reasons for this are given by the learned. The most in teresting is the fact that the southern hemisphere has its Winter when th earth is at aphellon, or farthest from the sun. This naturally intensifies the cold. On the other hand, though It is Summer there when the earth is nearest the sun, nothing is gained by it because the bordering oceans con-tinually wash the shores with icy waters. It is curious, too, to notice that the Antarctic continent is exposed on

of windbreaks, like our Coast mountains and the Andes of South America. The land seems to rise steadily toward the interior instead of lurking behind

sheltering ranges. Owing to causes of this nature, the cold near the South Pole is terrific at all times. The truth is that there 's probably little to find if it were reached, and that little must be sought through incredible suffering and peril. Still the impulse of mankind to know whatever is knowable will not permit dventurous explorers to rest until they have seen it. No doubt, too, they haunted by an unacknowledged hope that it may turn out more interesting than they expect. Perhaps the Garden of Eden was situated at the which Gabriel locked when he drove our parents out still stands there. Perhans the branches of the tree of dge can be seen peeping over the walls.

LOWERING THE COST OF LIVING. The suggestion made recently by a cor-espondent, himself a merchant, in regard

to saving in the cost of living by or-

dering grocers' supplies in bulk sufficient to last for several days, and doing away with deliveries twice a day, or oftener, is in line with the view frequently expressed by The Oregonian. is no excuse of greater reight than sheer thoughtles the part of housewives (which is, in fact, no excuse at all) for purchasing standard groceries by the handful. All "dry" food supplies, such as sugar, tea, beans, rice, spices and canned goods, can as well be ordered for monthly as for daily delivery. me vegetables and fruits can als be purchased in moderate supply tolls, for example, may be saved in buying potatoes by the sack and apples by the box-that of the added cost and always possible short weight that comes from the favorite order of 'twenty-five cents' worth," and the cost of delivering these things in small parcels over that of delivery in greater bulk. Of course it needs no argument to prove the truth of statements so simple and obvious as these. They are accepted without dissent by all intelligent buyers, who, however, go on in the old way with a grievance firmly lodged against high prices.

To render such suggestions effec-

tive it will be necessary for housekeepers to act in some sort of unison in the matter. One woman or half a dozen women or forty women, acting each upon her own volition, could not change the fixed order of things, which requires grocers to keep a fly ing brigade in the field filling rush orders from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. The utility department of the Woman's Club (II there is such a department) would find in working up a movement in accordance with this suggestion full scope for the energies of its members. Clubwomen dearly love to organize-are devoted indeed to organization. Why not organize here to me practical purpose? Why not in augurate a movement upon the basic principle of economy in the purchase and delivery of groters' supplies, asking housewives throughout the city to join it by simply agreeing to purchase standard foods in bulk sufficient for family needs for a week; to attend personally to their daily marketing at the butcher's, baker's and grocer's, and carry home such small purchases as can easily be tucked into a light market basket? Or if for any good and sufficient reason-of which there are many-a housekeeper cannot attend to the marketing person ally, to "bunch" her orders so that a delivery twice a week, or at most every alternate day, will adequately supply her needs?

Sir Richard Burton's "Kasidah, which has been republished by T. B. Mosher, of Portland, Me., is like a gust of north wind from the middle of the nineteenth century.

"Kasidah" reminds one somewhat both of Tennyson and of FitzGerald. There are passages in the poem which might have been lifted almost bodily from the "Rubaiyat." This is an example: "Retorts the Tartar, 'Shall I lend mine only ready money now, for vain, usurious then like thine? Avaunt, a triple idiot thou." This is clearly Omar's "Take the cash and let the credit go" diluted and not at all improved. In general if Burton did rrow from FltzGerald he has no Shakespeare's sufficient apology that he bettered whatever he stole. rule he has weakened the ideas of his model, while his language never comes within hailing distance of the exquisite beauty which FitzGerald rarely misses. Lady Burton says, however, in a preface to the "Kasidah" that Burton wrote it years before he had read the "Rubalyat," and this is not incredible. The resemblances, though marked, are superficial. The general tone of the two poems is entirely different. Omar is an agnostic but a jubilant one, who finds full compensation for what he doesn't know in what he can get through his senses Life is a jolly thing to him, even if it does end at the grave, and over the fancles of the theologians which he rends he has no tears to shed.

Burton, on the other hand, is a veri table fountain of tears. The "Kasidah" is almost as weakly melancholy as "In Memoriam," to which it owes vastly more than it apparently does to Omar. The intellectual scheme of the poem might have been borrowed entire from Tennyson, with one notable exception. There is the same in ment over the terrible consequence of evolution, the same timidity in a universe bereft of its theological delta the same lack of faith in the will live which is at the bottom of things But while Tennyson was convir that life was dust and ashes without his theological deity. Burton, on the other hand, finds some semblance of comfort in old-fashioned stolcism

Both poets cling to the hope, albei faintly, that there may be a future life after all, but doubt of it brows Tennyson into exclamatory agonies while Burton it excites a sturdy determina tion to get along bravely in any case. "Pluck the old woman from thy breast, be stout in woe, be stark in weal," he cries valiantly. And again: "Glancing down the range of years fear not thy future self to see; resigned to life, resigned to death, as though the choice were naught to thee." This is not very alluring poe-It possesses only the faintest vestige of lyric enchantment, but it is the courageous old philosophy of Marcus Aurelius and it braces one's nerves to After all what good does do to whine, and in the long run what

miles of sea. It is completely devoid true? This is Burton's legacy to the vorld and it is not bad for those who nave nothing better.

The "Kastdah" is a more whole

some poem in its entirety than in detail. Here and there one comes upon a passage which is half idiotic in its fatulty. Take for instance the verses in the fourth canto where he lament over the banishment of the Greece by Christianity. The Nazarene came, he moans, and seized upon the seat of Pan. "His saddening creed of herited sin spilt o'er the world its cold grey spell: In every vista showed 3 grave, and neath the grave the glare of hell, Till all life's poetry to prose, Romance to dull fades," and so on. Now nothing is more certain than that the "dull grey of so-called Christianity not the slightest connection with the teaching of the Nazarene, who much more like Omar himself than like a medieval monk. The genuine Christianity of the middle ages, which showed itself at its best in chivalry, did not blot the poetry from life by any means. It was the very essence of romance. Moreover, it is extremely of romance. Moreover, it is extremely doubtful if the reality which Burton hates so bitterly is a dull thing. It is likely enough that when we once mus ter up the courage to face it man-fully we shall find it incomparably more alluring and more tenderly beautiful than our dearest Illusions ever

It is strange that a man who, like Burton, was essentially fortitudinous and a lover of the true should have spent his time wailing over a false and hollow idol like Romanticism in the wisest of us the fool lurks half Without the clown perhaps our tragedy of life would be unbear-

A Washington correspondent once asserted that Kate Chase Sprague, at me time a leader in Governmental society circles at the National capital was a woman of the most perfect self-control, one who never by word, gesture or glance indicated any annoy ance in public. As an example o As an example of, this perfect self-control it was related that at a state dinner on one occasion Senator Sprague, whose bibulous propensities were known, after babbling inanely for some time, rolled helplessly from his seat. "Senator Sprague is ill," said my lady, calmly, having beckoned a servant; "call a carriage." upon she arose with stately dignity and without a shadow except of well feigned concern accompanied the "sick man" to their home. Now if Mrs. Winters, wife of the Dayton, Ohio, millionaire, had been that sort of a woman she' would not have so abashed her husband by interposing remonstrance to his consumption of high-balls at social functions, and the poor man would not now be chasing rom Texas to Dakota and back again to Ohio in quest of a court that would grant him a divorce from his too solicitous spouse on the ground of Some women have so little regard for the feelings of their hus-bands! Poor Mr. Winters! And there is a pretty stenographer in the offing, too, but still no divorce in sight.

Restoration of the interior of the old McLoughlin home at Oregon City will be undertaken by the McLoughin Club the coming Spring. work will be interesting from a remi discent standpoint. menced none too soon for the accom plishment of the purpose indicated, since it will require the personal supervision of some of those who were familiar with the old home in the lifetime of its august master. passing years have reduced this number to a very few, and these are no longer young. The effort is a gracious one and will doubtless receive such assistance as is possible from those who are competent to furnish it.

The objection that is made to asembly or convention, that "there are a great many Republicans who do t want a few to dictate nominations them" is fust the condition that th epresentative system, working through assembly, designs to avoid. When nany candidates are seeking the same office, and one gets a petty plurality the nomination is "dictated by a few" and then the majority is likely to opposite party. Here is just the condition that the managers of the minority party in Oregon desire. It is the basis of their fight against assembly.

Let citizens who are so fearful about assembly or convention calm themselves. They needn't vote the ticket offered by the assembly for the primary unless they wish to; and there is the general election to follow, in which every man may vote how he pleases. Where is the reason for indignation or ground for alarm?

The wife who got divorce because ner husband spat tobacco juice at her neglected one important duty before turning him loose. She ought to have given him a good washing down with the hose.

Let us hope that Brother Brougher in his salutatory sermon today at Los Angeles will not repeat the offense committed here six years ago when he called Portland the Sodom of America.

At the meeting of the Republican state central committee next Saturday, Oregon's crystallizing sentiment in favor of the assembly plan will find emphatic voice.

The Kentucky, which was bound this way for the Alaska traffic, sank in the safest spot in the sea-off Cape Hatteras. Probably a lucky wreck.

They say that Binger, if acquitted, will run for Representative in Con-But hasn't he signified that he would like to be Senator? With the erection of Yeon's 15-story

native. Either lower steps or change in the fashion of nether garments for

the canyonizing of Alder street will

Saving of the crew of the lost steamer Kentucky adds another victory over death to Marconi's enviable

The big track meet announced for June is certain to bring to Portland a large number of fast young men.

The Bay City is getting back to Poodie Dog days.

## LINES FROM THE "KASIDAH"

Extracts From Burton's Poem, Just Published, but Benring a Striking Resemblance to the Rubniyat, Though Written Before FitzGer-ald's Translation of the Latter,

"Eat, drink, and sport; the rest of life's not worth a filip, King;
King;
Methinks the saying saith too much:
the awine would say the selfsame

-footed beasts that browse through life, by Death to serve as soil design'd. to Earth whereof they be and there the proper pleasures

But you of finer, nobler stuff, ye, whom to Higher leads the High. What binds your hearts in common bond with creatures of the stall and sty?

How Life is dim, unreal, vain, like scenes that round the drunkard "Being" meaneth not to be; ce and hear, smell, taste and

A drop in Ocean's boundless tide, unfathom'd waste of agony; Where millions live their horrid lives by making other millions die.

How with a heart that would through love, to Universal Love aspire.
Man woos infernal chance to smite, as
Min'arets draw the Thunder-

wall, to crumble at a touch of Earth on Earth from Shinar-plain the heights of Heaven fain would climb.

How short this Life, how long withal how false its weal, how true its woos.

This fever-fit with paroxysms to mark its opening and its close.

Ah! gay the day with shine of sun, and bright the breeze, and blithe the throng Met on the River-bank to play, when I was young, when I was young

Such general joy could never fade; and yet the chilling whisper came One face had paled, one form had failed; had fled the bank, had swum the stream.

Still revellers danced, and sang, and trod the hither bank of Time's deep tide, Still one by one they left and fared to the far misty thither side. And now the last bath slipt away you

drear Death-desert to explore.

And now one Pligrim worn and lorn still lingers on the lonely shore. Perchance the law some Giver bath: Let be! let be! what canst thou know? myriad races came and went; this

nx hath seen them come and go. Haply the Law that rules the world allows to man the widest range.

And haply Fate's Theist-word, subject to human chance and change.

may find a future Life, a nobler copy of our own,
Where every riddle shall be rec'd,
where every knowledge shall be

Where 'twill be man's to see the whole what on Earth he sees in part;
Where change shall ne'er surcharge
the thought; nor hope defer'd
shall hurt the heart.

But!—faded flow'er and fallen leaf no more shall deck the parent tree; And man once dropt by Tree of Life what hope of other life has he?

The shatter'd bowl shall know renair the riven lute shall sound

But who shall mend the clay of man, the stolen breath to man restore? The shiver'd clock again shall strike; the broken reed shall pipe again; the broken reed shall pipe again; But we, we die, and Death is one, the

doom of brutes, the doom of men. ye Good Boys, go seek for Heav'n, come pay the priest that holds the key;" spake, and speaks, and ave shall

speak the last to enter Heaven,-Are these the words for men to hear? yet such the Church's general Heav'enword Psalms and

Hymns among. What? Faith a merit and a cialm, when with the brain 'tis born and bred? Go, fool, thy foolish way and dip in holy water buried dead!

See not that something in Mankind that rouses hate or scorn or strife. Better the worm of Izrail than Death

that walks in form of Survey thy kind as One whose wants in the great Human Whole unite; The Homo rising high from earth to seek the Heav'ens of Life-in-

And Hold Humanity one man, whose Still strains and strives to gain the goal, where agonies shall cease to be.

Oklahoma Indians to Get a Newspaper.

Muskogee, Okla., dispatch.
An Indian newspaper is to be establish here this month. Chiefs of the five civilized tribes and other Influential

civilized tribes and other influential Indians are backing the movement. The paper will be edited by Augustus W. Ivey, of Stiliwell, a Cherokee, and will appear weekly. It will be known as the "Degwanns Ahoneeta," which means "Farm and Fireside." Every department of the paper will be printed in some Indian language. The Cherokee, Croek, Choctaw, Semirole and Chickasaw tongues will be represented. That portion of the paper intended for Chorokees will be printed in Cherokee will be printed in Cherokee characters. The Cherokees are said to be the only Indian tribe whose language has been developed to a point where its own characters can be used. The news of the other tribes will be printed in their various languages, but in the English aiphabet.

Prohibition in Engene. Eugene Register

John Bradley, arraigned before Judge Bryson yesterday on a drunk and disorderly charge, was given a "floater" with the alternative of going to jail if he hung around. He "floated." The judge has adopted a most effective policy in regard to itinerant drunks. If he jails the "jagged" they lie out the term and when liberated usually proceed to "tank" up again, and are thus a perpetual annoyance and expense to a perpetual annoyance and expense to the city. It is the wisest course to pass the bibulous ones along to the next "neighbor." Chief Farrington says that the current month has been a record-breaker in the number of drunk and disorderly cases thus far handled