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POLITICAL RANCOR IN FORMER TIMES. Though defamation of eminent men, by partisan spit and rancor, in our time, has frequently been very common, it has seldom reached during recent years the malignant fury that characterized it very commonly in earlier days. It may surprise those who haven't read the history of Washington's Administration closely and in detail to be told that our first of Presidents—first also of men and of patri-ots—was reviled and defamed more terribly than any other man who ever has occupied that position, or any other in our country,-with the pos-sible exception of President Lincoln,

The second volume of McMaster's cat "History of the People of the United States" contains perhaps the best collected account of these attacks on Washington. The citizen of our own day, who hasn't had the curiosity to look up the record, might be inof enemies, detractors and calumniators filled the publications of their day with invective and denunciation of the man who in a higher sense than any other in all history was the Father of His Country; -- for Washington was the one man who achieved the independence of this country of ours and preserved it. But for him the Revolution would have failed; but for him anarchy would have followed the Revcittion, and then some kind of mon-archical or oligarchical government. During the war he was beset by a abal in the army, consisting of plotters and adventurers, who, themselves vithout military ability or constancy in the cause, schemed to undermine and overthrow him. The heads of this cabal in the army were Lee, Conway, Gates and Mifflin; -Lee, after the lapse of more than one hundred years, proven by papers in his own handwriting, discovered in England, a traitor negotiating with the British Ministry for betrayal of the colonies; Gates, inefficient and useless in the army, but porsessed of inordinate van-Conway, a despicable conspirator, who wrote anonymous letters to prominent men in and out of Congress, alleging Washington's responsibility for recent military disasters, believed even to have forged Washington's name to papers designed to further the plans of the conspirators, and a little later driven from the army; Mifflin, more stupid than malignant, yet at one time desiring to place Lee at the head of the army, and at another time to advance Gates to that position. These men and the supporters of their fac-tion had much influence at one time and another in Congress. The attacks conspirators on Washi: ton were incessant and venomous to the last degree. He never could know the extent of the conspiracy, nor assure himself against betrayal of his operaand of the army, even at the most critical times. There was an example of it in the conduct of Lee at Monmouth, where there was deliberate attempt to betray the army and to sacrifice the cause. These wretches, through their agents, noured forth a constant stream of abuse upon the obfect of their hatred. By these conspirators Washington's motives and patriotism were as incessently im-

treachery on one side and in the face of a powerful enemy on the other. After the war political and party de-2 From the beginning of Washington's first term as President to the end of his life he was assailed bitterly by politicians; his motives and his acts were subjected to every species of attack: was asserted continually that he plotting with others to betray the liberties of his country, establish an aristocracy and convert the government into a monarchy; that he was a protector of rascals and scoundrels in office, and even was guilty of peculation The principal begetter of these accusations was Jefferson; was usually adroit and secret in his proceedings, and only a part of his work came to the surface in his own time. He asserted that the Govern ment under Washington was "galloping into a monarchy," and affected to believe that the zeal, the patriotism, the eminent public services of Washington and the men whom he had gathered round him, were but a cloak to cover up horrid plots dangerous to the liberties of the people. Jefferson was incessant in the prompting of the more open assailants. Freneau's Gazette was the principal organ through which these attacks were delivered, for a time; afterwards Bache's Aurora. Jefferson; as Secretary of State, kept Freneau in official position in his de partment, and Freneau in his old age leclared that Jefferson himself wrote dictated the most virulent of the articles that the paper had published. Bache's Aurora said: "If ever a nation was debauched by a man, the American nation has been debauched by Washington. If ever a nation was deceived by a man, the American na-tion has been deceived by Washington. Let his conduct, then, be an example to future ages; let the history of the Federal Government instruct mankind that the mask of patriotism may be worn to conceal the foulest designs against the liberties of the people

pugned as his abilities were depreci-

other man whom our history has pro-

duced could have sustained himself

and his cause amid such dangers from

It is not probable that any

Men in Congress made similar attacks. Among the most factions of these was William Glies, of Virginia. He urged the House to censure President, in particular for his foreign policy; he did not believe the Administration had been firm and wise; he felt no regret at Washington's retirewelfare of the country. The Aurora his personality most of the elements

newspaper, March 6, 1797, the day after Washington's retirement from the

idency, said: "Lord, lettest now thy servant depart in neace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." was the plous ejaculation of a plous man who beheld a flood of happiness rushing in upon mankind. If ever there was a time that would license the reitoration of the ejaculation, that time is now arrived, for the man who is the source of all the misfortune of our country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow-clitzens, and is no longer possessed of power to multiply evils upon the United States. Every heart, in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people, ought to heat high with exultation that the name of Washington ceases from this day to give currency to political iniquity and to legalize corruption. mine eves have seen thy

Similar extracts, containing accusations against Washington and the men whom he had gathered ar und him, might be multiplied without end. Washington leaned on Hamilton more than on all others; and Hamilton was declared to be a negro (he was born in the West Indies), and a traitor, who designed a separate monarchy for the United States, and, falling in that, a eunion with the British crown.

It is needless to review in any detail the fiercely defamatory matter uttered against Lincoln, down to the day of his death. Multitudes still living have distinct recollection of it. The present day offers bad ex: iples of defam-atory accusation against men in high place, but nothing perhaps quite so violent as those which may be recov-ered from study of the records of for-

SENATE IS "EASY"-HOUSE "HARD." It may be feared that the appropri-ations granted by the Senate may not in all cases be conceded and confirmed by the House. We speak now of the appropriations for Oregon and Washington for rivers and harbors, which

have passed the Senate. The Senate doesn't act in a spirit of candor about local appropriations. Whatever may be asked it usually will grant-in most cases not expecting the appropriations to be approved by the House, but relying on the House to reject them, or to pare them down. Such is the situation as to the appropriations in the river and harbor bill

for Oregon and Washington. All who have had experience with legislation at Washington know this is true. These local bills can be got through the Senate easily; first, be-cause the Senate doesn't want to bother; second (yet this is the chief point of the matter) because the Senate expects the House to take the responsibility and trim everything down. On the part of the Senate the action is evasive and uncandid. On the part is evasive and uncandid. On the part less open apology. Current Literature of the House where the fight is to in commenting on Dr. Gordon's book, to distribute them, there is contact with actual conditions, hence it is more difficult far to get local bills through the House than through the In fact, it Isn't difficult at all Senate. to get bills or amendments of this kind through the Senate. But when it comes to getting them through the House-"Hie labor, hoc opus est"as the great classic poet said, when talking of the difficulty of the ascent from Hades.

What will go through the Senate without question-matters of this kind -It will require a hard fight to carry through the House. The Senate, in-deed, expects the House to reject most or all of them, certainly to cut them They go through the Senate easily for this reason.

So, if Oregon and Washington don't get all the appropriations allowed by the Senate in the river and harbor bill, there can be no ccasion for sur-prise, on the part of those who know,

PLUMBERS AND LAWYERS.

Plumbers, whose alleged trust has been assailed in the local courts, seem no trust or hold-up exists. But none of them offers the one essential proof —that of reasonable prices for plumbing. Instead, they all stand together same as ever, to collect the huge prices that make nightmare for every person who builds a house or puts up a skyscraper.

vincing sign than by "fighting" the present case in court, though of course they have been summened to the house of justice and needs must answer. Substantial reduction of charges and curtailment of graft would make much difference that a jury could see the square deal without the harangue The over-burdened public is waiting expectantly for the jobbers, who sell the goods at wholesale, the bosses who sell them at retail and the journeymen who sell "time," to do some gracious act l sides hiring lawyers. However much the plumbers may suffer at the hand. the thrifty lawyers, that will not lighten the burdens of the builders. So that the public views, with extreme solicitude, the co-operative effort of the plumbers and the lawyers.

PRELIMINARIES TO 1912

The Chicago Tribune has made a poll of the Democratic editors of the country to learn what their Presiden tial preferences are. Out of the 1415 who responded only 418, far less than one-third of the whole, are for Bryan. Harmon's popularity falls short of the peerless leader's by no more than four editors. He had 414 votes. A curious point in the poll is the popularity of Roosevelt among the Democrats. It turns out that 159 of their newspapers want him for the next President. This is more than one-third of the number for either Bryan or Harmon. In fact, there is a significant lack of unanimity in the sentiment of the answers to the Tribune's question The Democrati are no more united on men than they are on principles. The party has at present no leader and no platform. comes as near being chaos and nothing else as a party can without losing its very name. The New York Time commenting on the result of th une's poll, remarks that the tariff will be the issue in the next campaign and that the country will not trust the Republicans to revise it because they broken the promises they made In 1908.

Governor Harmon, thinks the tariff will be the predomi nant issue, and his opinion is impor-tant. The fact that he stands next to Bryan both among Eastern and Western Democrats Indicates that he may probably play a decisive part in framing his party's next platform. Judge Gaynor outs no figure as yet. Only thirty-nine papers in the entire country made him their first choice But he is a growing man. Every day he does something which gains new respect for him and increases his fol owing. It would be unsafe to assert that he will not head the next National He combines in

which will insure tremendous popularity when he becomes better known. It may be admitted that tariff revision will be the principal issue in the next Presidential campaign. Mistakenly or

vise the tariff. The discontent which apparent everywhere in the country is not with the Republican party, but with certain Republican leaders, Probably a majority of those who sincerely demand tariff revision downward are oyal Republicans and their wish is to obtain their purpose by changing leaders within their own party rather than by going over to the Democrats, The Democratic party does not enjoy the confidence of the country and does not deserve it. In more than one crisis the leaders, such as they are, have betrayed the public to the socalled "interests," and the feeling is prevalent that they would do the same thing systematically if they controlled the National Government. next Congress may be Democratic, but if it is, the reason will be, not that the people like or trust that party, but because they have not as yet any other sufficient recourse. In districts where Republican candidates appear whom the voters believe they can trust to carry out the promises of the platform of 1908 there will be little or no ger of Democratic victories. The keynote of the coming campaign will be not merely tariff reform, but political The voters are moved by a predominant moral passion which all hands will profit by recognizing and bowing to.

AN INTERESTING BOOK, THIS. Few recent books have interested the churches more than Charles A. Gordon's "Religion and Miracle," which seeks to prove that the Christian faith does not depend upon miracles for its validity. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in commending the work in The Outlook, remarks that Jesus refused more than once to base his authority on his miracles. His mighty works were simply evidence of his power and kindliness, not of his divine mission.

In our day among people of enlightenment the miracles not only do not strengthen the appeal of Christianity, but they actually weaken it. They form a burden to the faith instead of wings by which it soars. They are something to be accounted for, excused, hustled aside with more or hold down appropriations, or at least, reminds the reader that he is a responsible pastor and not a mere innovator whose words carry no weight. His pulpit is in one of the historic Congregational churches of Boston, His purpose seems to be to free the Christian religion from that connection with miracles which is likely to become more and more of a burden to it with the development of intelligence.

To paraphrase Dr. Gordon's own language, he has no interest in destroying any person's belief in miracles. He is only concerned to show that, where the belief in miracles has actually been destroyed. Christianity still remains in all its essence. "The future of religion is not to be identified with the future of miracle." This appears a much safer as well as a more rational position than that of the rash theologians who proclaim that a person who rejects the miracles must necessarily reject the whole mission of Jesus. Dr. Lyman Abbott goes so far as to say that "if it could be proved that Jesus Christ did not arise from the dead, the proof would take no intelligent disciples from the Christian church." This is a desirous of convincing the public that statement, but perhaps, if not true just yet, it will be in a few years. Of course much depends on what one means b≠ "intelligent."

A matron dwelling in the country asks some interesting questions of The Oregonian in regard to the proper treatment of her hired man. Her husband is away from home much of the time, and therefore the management of the farm naturally falls upon her Being unaccustomed to such business, is perplexed by a number of un certainties. For example, should th hired man do the chores on Sunday, or should he lie abed while she does them herself? On week days should the chores come in as part of his regular ten hours' work, or should be de finishes? If the hired man does not work out a full month, ought his pay for the fractional part to be computed on the basis of 26 days or of 20? Important as the particular points restill more important because they are significant of the relation in which this woman stands to her hired belo this relation is very much like that of other people in the same situa. that our correspondent's questions are

In the good old pioneer days there was a community of interest between the hired help on the farm and his r. His home was with the He dined at the same table employer. with the proprietor and his wife. In the evening he shared in the conversa. tion which intervened between supper and bedtime. On Sundays the farmer and his hired man did the chores be ween them and then rode to meeting together in the family wagon. The re ployer was idville and democratic. In due time he often married one of the daughters of the household and suc seeded to a portion of the inheritance which he had helped to till in the days of his youthful poverty.

It might have been better for the country if the circumstances of those petuated everywhere, but they not be. The pride of prosperity gradually invaded the farm as well as the town and the ideal relation between the husbandman and his help disap The hired man no longer dines with the family, but devours his food in a shed or at best in the kitchen. At nightfall, instead of sitting round the glowing hearth to con-verse on intelligent themes with his employer, he too often slinks away to the saloon, if there happens to be one in the neighborhood, or seeks his pallet to lose his sordid memories in sleep. No more does he hope to marr the farmer's daughter. She movshe distinguishes between him and the gentleness of her heart and not be cause she recognizes him as a fellow

Taking these unhappy changes into

some of our agitators call the "class struggle" should show itself on the farm quite as plainly as in the cities. Presidential campaign. Mistakensy or not, the country does not like the Payne-Aldrich bill, and nothing can as he possibly can for the pay he receives. The farmer on the other hand to wring from him the last ever make it popular.

But that is a very different thing seeks to wring from him the last from admitting that the people are atom of toll that his tired muscles will be is a piece of machinery to yield. He is a piece of machinery to be used to its utmost capacity. When the cogs are broken and the joints creak irreparably, God only what is to become of him. The farmer does not and moreover he does

These facts are not stated in order to cast odium on either party. Sad as they are they are an inevitable outcome of the advancement of civilization. body is to blame for them. Nobody can help them. Social evolution is just now passing through a phase where the old family aspect of servitude has van-ished and nothing better has as yet appeared to take its place. The con sequence is a squalld chaos which makes the heart of the philanthropis bleed but for which his brain seeks valuly for a remedy. Nobody will hire out to work on a farm any more if he can find any other employment and on the other hand the farmer's boys, harried to death by the prospect unremitting toil, flee to the towns. portionately every year. Prices and discontent stalks through the land, The inefficiency of American agri-culture is to be attributed more to the scarcity of help than to any lack of in telligence among the farmers and the scarcity of farm help. like that of domestic servants, must be attributed to the social degradation of the calling as to the material hardships which the degradation naturally en

From these premises we may not perhaps answer our correspondent's questions without much difficulty. Of ourse, the hired man ought to do the chores on Sunday. Whether he will or not depends on his employer's termination. All that he can shirk he will shirk. On week days the chores ought to form part of the regular day's work. If they consume extra time the hired man ought to receive extra pay for doing them. The employer should no more ask him to work without pay than he should expect pay without work. For a fractional part of a month the hired man ought to be paid on the basis of 20 days to the month since even when he is not actively at work he is supposed to be on call for emergencies, such as the Sunday and the milking on the Fourth of July in the morning.

HOOD RIVER'S CURFEW

The reason for which Hood Rive has repealed its curfew ordinance is curious. The city seems to have but one policeman for night service, and, inasmuch as he is busy at 9 o'clock receiving hobos at the train and despatching them on their way to the vast and empty vold, he has no time to attend to errant children. Hence the little ones will hereafter parade the streets until midnight, if they are so disposed, and sleep in the apple-houses

or even in the orchards, A town which can afford to employ only a single policeman finds itself in numerous embarrassing dilemmas as a matter of course, but rarely is it necessary to choose between the hobos and the children as it seems to be in this instance. To keep the place clear of hobos is a duty which the officials cannot neglect. To provide for the welfare of the children is a duty which appears that they may neglect un der sufficient pressure. The employnent of a second policeman would cost more, one may suppose, than the morals of the city's children worth.

But perhaps the city fathers of Hood River have come to the conclusion that the curfew ordinance did not ap preclably benefit the morals of the children. If it did not, we can hardly blame them for repealing it, but for the information of the public they grounds for their action instead of imaginary ones. Speaking generally, any municipal regulation which seeks to relieve parents of responsibility for their children's conduct is not to be commended. It may be assumed fairly mough that the proper persons to keep young children off the streets at light are their fathers and mothers

rather than policemen.

There are serious objections to permitting the young to become too fa-millar with the officers of the law. A certain indifference to the disgraze of arrest is likely to result from assoiations of this sort. A curfew ordinance might possibly convert a merely unruly boy into a criminal under so onditions. Perhaps after all Hood River knows what it is about; but it is disappointing that it does not say so

OUR DANGEROUS NAVY.

Another fatality has been added to the long list which has made the American navy a poor plac American navy a poor place to look for good life insurance risks. This latest disaster, in which one man was scalded to death and two others seriously injured, occurred on the cruiser Maryland. The accident, as usual, was caused by defective boiler-tubes These disasters, in which defective bollers have nearly always been re sponsible, are so frequent that it would seem appropriate that a search ing investigation be made with a view to fixing the responsibility for them. Boilers in a Government vessel are seldom, if ever, subjected to a more in merchant marine craft in regular service, but taking the relative ber of craft in the navy and in the merchant marine, the percenage of disasters of this kind in the latter is

so small as to be hardly noticeable This indicates clearly that the Government insists on a more rigid system of inspection, construction and operation of boilers in the merchant marine service than in the navy. The sltuation calls for reform either in the construction department or in the engineering department on board the would appear that some branches of the navy department may be suffering from the same complaint that is no ticeable in other branches of the Government; that is, too much red tape, and not enough horse-sense or me

There is always a reason for boilertube explosions. If the bollers are in charge of high-class engineers, it is asters occur with such frequency. Up to date our new navy has killed mor than it has killed enemies in battle

account it naturally follows that what quently in time of peace, they will be of cancer. Our main reliance for aid much more frequent and deadly time of war.

> NEW BRANCH OF FARMING A Walla Walla dispatch announces

that members of the Farmers' Union have decided to build a large mill at or near Walla Walla for the purpose of getting more money out of their wheat than they are able to get under existing circumstances. Thus far the Farmers' Union has had plain salling in all of its enterprises. World-wide conditions since the union was first organized have been such that higher prices for wheat and other farm products were inevitable. For this reason there may have been a tendency to credit to the Farmers' Union some of the advantages in price which were really due to other influences. Flour milling is a business separate and dis inct from graingrowing. Since the world began there has been an allotted place in the great industrial plan for farmers and millers as well as large number of other tradesmen and

manufacturers. The best results for the individual or for society have not followed the occasional attempts to consolidate too many of these callings under one management. For this reason farmers who are to make milling a branch of the agricultural industry may disappointed with the results. The flour milling capacity of Oregon and Washington is about twice as large as the demand for the output. This naturally creates strong competition, and it is doubtful if there is another localty in the United States where flour is nanufactured on a smaller margin of profit than in the Pacific Northwest These are the conditions the farmer must meet with their mill. The experiment will be watched with inter est. It is not a new one.

CURING CANCERS.

Some time ago the Pennsylvania Medical Society appointed a cancer commission to investigate the ravage of that terrible disease and report upon possible methods of abating them. The report has now been pub-lished and readers who wish for the full text may find it in the Philadelphia North American of April 2. is one of those admirable scientific utterances, peculiar to the modern medical world, which seek to benefit humanity by preventing rather than curing disease. Were the doctors as selfish as men in general seem to be they would certainly not try in this way to injure their own business. The report of the cancer commission is but one among many similar efforts to enlighten the public as to its health, no matter what the effect may be on the income of physicians. Progress seems to be steady in the direction of getting the better of disease by attacking it in the early stages or preventing it altogether, and we may the day when the principal business of the doctors will be to advise us how to retain our health while we still have it has been lost by ignorance or care

The Pennsylvania Medical Society has no new cancer cure to offer. The reliance of the report is entirely upon surgery. It even goes the length of warning people against quack remedies of various sorts, especially the ontemptible "X-Ray" cures which are so much advertised and so utterly worthless. All proposals to cure can-cers by means of lotions, plasters, magic incantations and the exercise of faith are set down as humbugs. In the present condition of science the only safe reliance is the surgeon's knife but it appears that this is by no mean to be despised or feared. By timely action it is asserted that four-fifths of the lives now lost from cancer can be saved. Timely action is the essen tial point in the matter. ginning few cancers are dangerous Not many of them are situated in parts of the body inaccessible to the surgeon, and, if completely removed by the knife before they have had time to distribute their wandering germs to the vital organs, the patient need not fear that they will return. The report contains some instruc

tive notes upon the origin of cancers.

Without speculating upon the difficult question whether or not they are due a parasite, it takes the safe ground that a cancer is liable to appear in any part of the body where there is re-peated irritation. A broken tooth which lacerates the tongue may cause a cancer. The use of a clay pipe which sticks to the lip in smoking may have the same consequence. This is one of the principal dangers from the cigarette habit. Cigarettes are pernicious enough in themselves but when we take into account the fact that by long use the habit smoking them may develop a cancer on the lip they become doubly obnox ious. If one must smoke cigarettes or perish of ungratified desire, should by all means use the kind which are provided with some sort of tip which will not cling to the lip and acerate the membrane. Warts moles, in whatever part of the body they may be situated, are said by the Pennsylvania physicians to be predisposed to become cancerous. As long as they show no irritation all is well, but let the clothing or any other cause set up an ulceration and they immedistely become dangerous.

It is a duty which every person owe to himself and to those who depend upon him to watch for the symptoms of cancer so that he may resort to a competent surgeon in time to have the disease safely and completely moved if it appears. The malady increasing rapidly. Already, it is reported, there are parts of the country where it is more fatal than tuberculosis, and its share of the annual har vest of death grows greater constantly. During the year ending last September, 30,000 persons perished of cancer in the United States. This number exceeds by 10,000 the victims of that disease in 1901. It follows that the cancer death rate is accelerated more than five per cent a year, and the reader must bear in mind that this is a geometric ratio. The victims aclate precisely like compound in

The Pennsylvania Medical Society makes no recommendations as to diet or habits of life which might be supand fatal malady. The truth is that most of the alleged facts of this sort are superstitious. It is said by many persons, for example, that tomatoes predispose one to the attack of can-Others say that the trouble b ed by eating meat, but there is no scientific foundation for any such They belong to the wide realm of fancy. It must still be confessed by the physicians that If these accidents happen so fre- know neither the cause nor the cure before

when once attacked by it must be upon the surgeon's knife. Fortunately this is safe in eight cases out o ten. Cancer is not necessarily a dan-gerous disorder. It only becomes dangerous by neglect. When it has so destroyed the tissues that an artery is opened, of course there is no more hope. When its germs have been car-ried by the blood to vital parts of the body, life is again to be despaired of But taken in the early stages, as it may be in almost every instance, can cer admits of easy and permanent cure.

The communicability of tuberculosis has often been attested by the fading from this disease of one mem ber after another of the some family This fact has given rise to the still largely prevalent idea that the disease is hereditary, when in fact it is merely communicable, the seed in such instances falling upon receptive soil. A pitiful example of this fact was lately disclosed in Portland through the ministrations of the Visiting Nurses' Association. Five cases were found in one family: f these the father and mother had passed to incurable stage and the three children are suffering from the malady in its incipient stages. These people have presumably, lived in the same room reathed the same air, slept, perhaps two in a bed, eaten from the sam table of food prepared by the mother and, all unconscious of the danger of infection, have communicated the disease to one another by the close con tact of their daily lives. This situa tion, in view of the effort that he been made to disseminate knowledge upon this subject, is astonishing. shows how much yet remains to be masses upon the nature, prevention and treatment of consumption.

The new site secured by the School Board for the Lincoln High School i admirable one for the purpes After the mistake made in the location of the Washington High School build-ing—a mistake that is apparent to any one who approaches the building from whatever direction—the School Board and citizens generally are to be co gratulated upon securing a location for the new Lincoln High School that is at once sightly and well suited to the purpose. To do the School Board Justice, it was not in favor of building the Washington building on its preent site. But the district owned the lot, which, from its close preximity to the Hawthorne School, was not sale able property, and many taxpayers is a spasm of economy vigorous tested against the expenditure money for a more suitable location. stone and cement took shape that the unsultability of the site was fully manifest. Experience is a teacher, but those who learn in her school have a graduate knowledge of the subjects taken.

A patron of the Washington High School protests against a levy now be ing made upon the students of that school to pay the expenses of bringing a Salem High School baseball team to Portland to play the Washington High School team. The protest is based in justice and prudence. These games between teams belonging to schools outside of the city should be discouraged, if not interdicted. The best place in the world for high school boys over night is at home. The rea-sons for this are so obvious that it is unnecessary to reepst them. Intercollegiate games are distracting enough and in many ways objectionable; inter-high school games, except as they are played between students of the high schools of the same city, may easily become pernicious. It is not wise to encourage them.

Employment of women as stenograin the offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been stopped by order of the directors. The order will not disturb women already in the serv This class of employes, it is unde stood, have been remarkably faithful and efficient in the several lines of work designated, but by reasons of the limitations of their sex they rise in the ranks. And as the higher officials of the railway companies are drawn from the ranks of experienced subordinate priers, it is manifestly judicious to keep these ranks full of available material. The order is an arbitrary one, but not more se than are the demands of business generally.

The old adage that "the fool and his money are soon parted" does not always hold good. The modern game for separating the fool from his money, as played by Mr. Maybray and a number of others, discloses the fact that there is nothing very "soon" about the performance. When the about the performance. modern bunco man takes the trouble to carry a victim all the way from New York to Florida in a special car the parting of that particular fool and his money is attended by so many complications and incidents that, compared with the old gold-brick game in which the Indian handled the gold, it is like a race between a thoroughbro and a plow horse.

The money that Gifford Pinchot is spending in Europe would plant many square miles of land in the United States that needs reforestation. Yet Pinchot's fad is conservation

George Gould will give his daughter a \$500,000 mansion. He expects the son-in-law to put up the money to No wonder Count Boni was not eligible.

departed star giory sent from l'altiess space to make so-called experts on planet earth think they know just Legend and superstition call for sunny weather on the second Sunday

A comet is an illusory ghost of some

after clear Easter. Now we shall ree ngalu. If Roosevelt made Tillman sick that last time. Tillman ought to know at last that Rorsevelt is a pretty big

man. Meanwhile the coal of Alaska is safely conserved—just as it has been for the last ten million years.

gazers excuse for staying out the night

TOPICAL VERSE

Through Thick and Thin. You who whisper that you love me, Pause a moment: tell me this: Will you, think you, still dream of me? Will you crave of me a kles,

When I'm pelther trig nor ha Will you love me just the same

Will you still keep up your ardor When I am of ample girth? Won't your heart for me grow harder When my footsteps shake the earth?

Do you think you'll love me duly When I grow so large as that?
Tell me, darling; tell me truly,
Will you love me when I'm fat?

New York Telegram.

In Bwana Tumbo's Story.

We got the painful facts, And all the details gory Resulting from his acts.
He tells us how he sighted
And what he aimed to hit.
And when the ball alighted, Just what became

"What time I killed a lion,"
Says Bwans at his best,
"I firmly glued my eye on
The middle of his chest.
The ball—a 46 roote!
Impinged upon his hip
and ranged into the caudal
Appendage near the tip."

in Bwana Tumbo's story
We hear the bullet thud,
And what is even more, we
Can smell the fumes of blood.
He's very frank about it,
And leaves the reader no
Alternative to doubt it
Was even thus and so.

'I came upon a kudu " "I came upon a kudu,"
Says Bwana in a place,
"And doing what but few do,
I shot him in the face."
The bullet smashed his gizzard
In forty thousand bits.
And strewed from A to Izzard
His obfuscated wits."

In Bwana Tumbo's story
There is no tempered word
Or show of allegory
Concerning what occurred.
It's all set down precisely.
As it appeared to him. And nothing is said nicely That truth to tell was grim.

"I hit him in the shoulder."

Says Bwana in his style, "He shut up like a folder, And perished with a smile. It was the Holland slew him-The steel-nosed 42—
And it made a hole clear through him
That I tossed my helmet through."
—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Final War.

Oh, East and West shall know not rest and the seas shall run blood-red When the flerce war dogs of the world break loose from the thrall of their resting bed,

There's a sign in the North and a sign in the South that blood shall flow no more
But the signs of the stars say too, that
Mars must have his glut of war.

O God! what a hell the signs foretell of the flual clash of the Powers. When the great steel ships which their sons have built shall go to their

testing hours; Then blood in the North and blood in the South and blood in the West will flow,
And the old white priest of the hoary
East shall reap blood as his wos.

We have set our seal on the might of steel, and the steel some test must find,

find.

Ere we cast away the grim old dream and know that our eyes were blind.

There is but one door that leads to the light and Mars knows that right

He will give the word when his wrath is attreed which will loose his hounds of hell.

Then East and West shall know not re and the flags shall dip in the red.
And the enven seas shall open wide to
engulf the Nations' dead,
And the stars shall smoke and the sun
grow dark till the mighty carnage
cease.

cease. Then over the world shall be unfurled the one white fing of Peace.

-Boston Transcript.

Resolutions.

I ain't a'goin' to git mad when the gra-With a bill that looks as if Pd furnished gas fer half the town. won't fume an' flare an' throw a fit.

an' tear my hair an' cuss.

When the stovepipe comes a-rumb
down an' makes an awful muss. Or if when I have gone to bed,

The telephone should ring,
An' to my bare an' tender feet I'd quickly
have to spring
To find there's nothin' doin', An' they've rung me by mistake, I'll simply swaller down my rage An' bear the cold an' shake.

An' all the other cares of life I'm goin' to ignore. There ain't no pesterin' troubles Goin' to burt me any more; For I've made my resolutions That I'm goin' to keep or bust, An' Pm never kom Or git mad until I must I'm never goin' to worry -Indianapolis News

The Spendthrift Muses. slaved along for several years

And made a little money.

He had a host of woes and fears,
But saved a little money;
He never had the time to spend
An evening with some cheerful friend. He kept on tolling to the end And saved a little money,

He died last week, and folks now say He saved a little money; Nobody mourns although he may Have saved a little money;
I hope that when I come to die
Folks will not score me where I He,
Therefore, old scout, I shall not try To save a little money.

—St. Louis Star.

Seedtime and Harvest,

I've got a new seed catalogue. All full of pictures bright No flower bed or garden patch Was ever such a sight. They make me want to seize my rpade And dig from morn till night; I like my new seed catalogue, "Tis such a wondrous sight.

The roses are as big as plates. The onions are the same;
To lug the watermelors round
Would make a fellow lame.
The beans are 14 inches long.

Cucumbers 23; O, what a mess of giant stuff, Within my book I see!

I'll plant a bed of everything. And then I'll watch them'g Mr. Heney also goes abroad. Things are been rather tame america since T. R. went away.

An early morning comet gives say

And then I'll watch them grows and study every row.

And if I got a Summer squash as big as buff a crown.

Fit be the worder of the year to the polarban town.

In this suburban town Boston Herald.