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TAPT THE REAL PROGRESSIVE.

When a politician falls to find matter for criticism in the acts or words of an opponent and is driven to misrepresentation in order to make a case against him, he is indirectly giving that concent a strong indersement. being so, the statement of Medill Mc-Cormick, financial backer of the La Follette boom, of his reasons for supporting La Pollette and opposing Taft natitutes a strong argument for Taft. Throughout, he either misrepresents or suppresses truth favorable to Taft.

The President is condemned for signing the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and for praising Aldrich, one of its sponsors. His reasons for signing it are ignored—namely, that it provided the increased revenue which was at the time absolutely necessary, that it imposed the corporation tax by which a real beginning was made at supervision of corporations, and that it created a Tariff Board as the means of custing into limbo the old, discredited methods of tariff-making. The power of creating the Tariff Board he extort. ed from Congress when the insurmpions of the measure, had failed, and he stretched that power to the utmost in order to throw light on the dark places of the tariff. He was the father of the policy of revision by schedules, which breaks the phalanx protected interests. This policy was taken up with rapture by insur gents and Democrats, and as quickly forsaken by them in their eagerness to score a political point on the President. His audscity in using the Tariff Board to the utmost and his firmness in vetoing the poppun tariff bills of the extra session show him to be a man of courage enough to maintain his po-

Mr. McCormick implies that the President praised Senator Aldrich for work on the tariff, when in fact that praise was bestowed for the Senator's work for currency and banking reform. His National reserve plan has won him as much praise from the fair-minded men of the Nation as his tariff bill won him condemnation. Having prepared his plan, aided by the other members of the Monetary Commission. Aldrich went to the people with it, heard their criticisms, modified and perfected it to meet those criticisms, and has gone before the people with it. His plan has won the approval of bankers, business men and of rates was not to be considered. sconomists of all parties. The Boston Transcript truly says:

It is the belief of men who sincerely desire currency referm that regulars, pro-gressives and Democrats alike will make the missake of their political tives if thay do not speedily enact the Monetary Com-mission plan or something characters. mission plan, or something closely approxi-mating it, into law. Further delay will be at the expense of the country, not of the originators of the plan.

An attempt is made to raise the ghost of the Rallinger-Pinchot controversy in face of the facts that Ballin ger's assailants in Congress were glad to drop it and that the exposure of the Controller Bay scandal has turned Pinchot's own engines of warfare on himself. As to the Administration rallroad bill

of 1910, Mr. McCormick makes much of the fallure to invite Senator Cummins to any but the first of the executive conferences at which it was drawn and of the fact that railroad presidents were consulted. He dwells on the facthat the bill legalized pooling and controlling ownership of one line by an-He ignores the repeated urgines of that most eminent progres sive, Theodore Roosevelt, that pooling be legalized. He overlooks the fact that as finally drafted the bill pleased the railroad presidents as little as it pleased the insurgents. The insurgents in Congress changed the bill in Congress by eliminating every provision favorable to the railroads and Hagenbarth, of Idaho, in an article in making more drastic all provisions for their regulation. At the same time the insurgents showed their narrow sectionalism by inserting a long-andshort-haul clause which struck a blow at the seaboard states and opened the way to long litigation. The President signed the bill as a step forward, though not embodying all the provisions he sought, but for this he gets

In discussing the trusts, Mr. McCor. mick accuses the President of opposing the legitimate demands of the people and of inability to "understand the needs of the times and the aspirations of the American public. He erroneously says the President "prounces the miasmic Sherman law adequate legislation for industrial needing no supplementary legislation. The President holds that the Sherman law should stand as the basis of all trust legislation. He has dirt, or just as it is shorn from the recommended that it be supplemented sheep. The average shrinkage due to Federal incorporation law, by which all corporations doing interstate business should be required to secure holds, should be granted by an administrative body. This body should ascertain that the organization and purposes of each corporation conform with the law and should there-after keep it within the law and instiutions for violation of the Mr. McCormick thus stands convicted of a deliberate or careless mis-

statement of fact. As an alternative to Mr. Taft's plan best Senator La Follette has to offer is a law defining what a corporation is allowed to do, but leaving unperpetuate the present condition, un- is 20 cents per scoured pound der which corporations are allowed to gress, the only means of putting them cumbrous machinery of the courts, which is not adapted to the purpose. The La Follette plan would only ag-

gravate the present evil of uncertainty, of which the corporations complain. The Taft plan would substitute a system by which the corporations coul start on the right track under execuby watchful officials, and be punished promptly if they willfully left it. Any man of common sense can see

is the really progressive plan.

The President has proved himself to be the real progressive by his policies concerning the tariff, monetary reform, conservation, railroad regulation and the trusts. The self-styled progressives have the name without the things it signifies.

PROTECTING THEIR HONOR? An attorney before the State Bar Association charged that another attorney had defrauded a servant girl out of her earnings, driving her to suicide. Another attorney, it was suicide. charged, had defrauded a number of laborers, who had the misfortune to be his clients, out of a large sum of But the bar association, representing the lawyers of Oregon, took no action, preferring to leave the disciplining and punishing of the accused practitioners "to the courts."

There are other cases of recent no-toriety which the State Bar Association might have investigated, if it had tion might have investigation not. It been so minded; but it was not. It was not worth while, perhaps. What is everybody's business is nobody's business. Besides,

who cared? The public frequently hears from lawyers complaint at the jeers, jibes and jests that are commonly cast at the profession by the newspapers and other critics, designed to bring them into disrepute and to heap upon them undeserved indignity. But if the lawyers of Oregon are not themselves zealous to protect the honor of a great profession, no others will be.

COMING INTO OUR OWN

So far as can be ascertained from the brief reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision Portland and other Northwest coast cities have won an important victory in the matter of distributive rates.

In a measure the reductions ordered offset the blow given the coast cities by the commission's decisions in the Spokane and allied cases. The latter, however, involve a precedent and in this they are perhaps the more important. The distributive rate reduc tion is based solely on the unreasoness of the rates now in effect, and it will have a direct bearing on the extent of Portland's distributive field. The rates involved are those which permit Portland jobbers to, or pre vent them from supplying merchants in interior localities in competition with the jobbers of the large inland

The Spokane case covered through rates from Eastern points and as one important particular involved the cost of laying down in Portland and other coast cities goods brought West to be distributed by jobbers. The absorbing issue in the latter decision was the apparent attempt to recognize water competition as a basis for other rates not in the least affected by water competition. In the decision it was sought to measure the difference be tween rates influenced by water competition and rates not so governed, by using a flat and never varying per-centage. Coast cities might have a lower rate than inland cities but only in a specified ratio. Reasonableness in times of competitive stress caused by water carriers' activity the railroads reduced through rates, intermediate rates must come down accordingly even though water competition combined with the west-to-east rail-haul did not tend to affect the flow of commerce in any particular.

Happily this extraordinary ruling has been held up by injunction and will go to the United States Supreme Court for final determination as to its reasonableness. In the meantime we are forearmed by the distributive rate reduction, in large part at least, against the injustice of the Spokane ruling if it be finally upheld. In short, Portland's position as a distributive center seems to be now guaranteed and, in the event of a more favorable decision in the Spokane case, to be promised a marked growth and advancement.

PLIMPLAMMING THE WOOLGROWERS How the grower has been filmflammed into the belief that he is protected 11 cents a pound on wool; how the consumer has been deceived into the conviction that the grower is protected to that extent, and how the wool "the goat" in tariff agitation-

the National Woolgrower. We have had numerous exposures of figure-juggling in the drafting of the wool schedule by the adept tariff-

makers, but these exposures have been made from the standpoint of the consumer. We learn from Mr. Hagenbarth that it is the grower at whose expense the figures have been juggled. We have been led to believe that the grower was protected by a duty of 11' cents. As a matter of fact, the duty amounts to only \$16 cents on Americreases the market price of the product by only \$14 cents.

It all comes out in the wash, or, in this instance, in the scouring. The price paid by the Boston buyer based on scoured wool, though the wool he buys is "in the grease." That is, he buys wool full of grease and scouring American Merino wool is 69 per cent, leaving 31 per cent scoured protection to 3% cents per pound, as that is the ratio of the duty applicable to scoured wool. The shrinkage of competing Australian wool is only 49 per cent. Hence the duty shrinks to

W cents.

How inadequately this duty protects the American grower can be c from a comparison of the cost of production in this and the principal for eign woolgrowing countries. The low-est cost of producing wool in America is \$9.3 cents per scoured pound. This is in New Mexico, but the average for this country is given by Mr. Hagendefined as incapable of definition, barth as 51.1 cents per scoured pound. maximum is attained in New Zealand, go ahead and take chances of being and the figures range down to 18 cents within the law. If they should trans- for Australia, 14 cents for Uruguay and 13 cents for Argentina. With this on the right track is the slow and great difference in cost of production under a system where he pays pro tected tariff prices on all he and his

when he has only 5 % cents per pound actual protection.

clearly in the forthcoming report of the Tariff Board on the wool sched-ule on which President Taft will base The his recommendation of revision. board is a non-partisan body and as a tensions it is significant. unanimous report from it is prom ised, it may safely be trusted to report all the facts impartially and to show how the woolgrowers have been covered with obloquy for being given pro-tection they do not get. There will be sound reason for the passage only of a revision bill which accords with the board's findings. Attempt to pass any other bill would be useless, and it would be mere political buncombe. The President stated on several occasions in his recent tour that he would veto any tariff bill affecting industries which had not been investigated by The plain inference is Board. that he will veto any bills which are not in harmony with the findings of the Board. There is small chance that a bill could be passed over a veto. Even if the Democratic-Insurgent alliance held together it could not muster the votes in the Senate, once ucceeded in the House

There may be hope, then, that the woolgrowers will be set right in the eyes of the public and will be given the measure of protection to which they are entitled under the principles laid down in the Republican platform.

AFTER ALL IT IS ANCIENT.

at any rate but preclous few of them. other day The Oregonian suggested that it would be a good plan for milkmen to extend the project of their inspired brother who had undertaken to deliver fresh eggs along his route. Why should they not all deliver eggs. fresh ones of course, and cabbages, potatoes and poultry as well!

The Oregonian had in mind the good old ways of the ancient stage. drivers who used to do all the errands needed by the people along their routes for insignificant fees to the great convenience of everybody, it did not imagine that the plan of miscellaneous deliveries by milkmen in actual operation anywhere. But it is. We learn from the Evening Standard, of New Bedford, Mass. that "from time immemorial the milkman of New Bedford has delivered butter, poultry and vegetables eggs. to his customers" and that he is doing it now. This is cheering. If it can be done in New Bedford it can be done in Portland.

Of course there would be some impediments. Some obstacles must be overcome, but what good scheme is free from difficulties? We suppose that most of our dairies are conducted on a large scale and that those who own them have no time to spend raising vegetables and poultry. If they delivered these commodities their routes they must first be obtained from other sources. Here is where the necessity for co-operation

omes apparent. Were the industry of food produc tion properly organized the grower of vegetables would combine with the dairyman to pay the expenses of delivery. Although two independent proprietors might be represented there would be but a single delivery wagon and the customers who were served regularly with milk would be served at the same time with other table neces

sities produced on the farm. The Oregonian can only reiterate its remark that our devices for distributing products are "absurdly expensive and futile."

HAMLIN GARLAND AND THE MEDIUMS. plussed to read some remarks of Ham-Garland, besides his accomplishments as an author, is known to have been interested in the subject of supernatural communications for many years particular value. It cannot be said of him that he has been lax in looking into the matter, for, as everybody will remember, he has enjoyed seances with all the celebrated mediums and has written many articles about them. He was intimate with Professor Will? iam James. In fact, James told Mr. it comes to about the same thing. He Garland of his intention to communicate with the friends he had left be hind if it were possible. Professor Hyslop now declares that he has received the promised message, but Mr. Garland intimates that he will not believe it unless the evidence is excep tionally strong. To justify his skeptipublic has been invelgled into making clam he says that, diligently as he has sought for messages from the spirit all these things are explained by F. J. world himself, he "never in all his life is some rhetorical joy obtainable from has received one which he was coninced was from the dead."

More discouragingly still he adds that "I have never known of any one's receiving a message from the dead of the authenticity of which I could be convinced. Somewhere in the proof advanced there is always a loophole that will admit the perfectly logical bellef that the message is from a living mind." Mr. Garland seems inclined to explain many supposed spirit communications by telepathy or some An experience can wool and 5% cents on imported he had with the shade of the late Ed-wool. In other words, the duty in- ward Alexander McDowell, the celebrated musician, gives him an opportunity to state his theory lucidly. The composer was a dear friend of Garland, and while the novelist was still mourning his death he attended a is listening to sophistry. seance where he received a few scraps of what appeared to be music purporting to come from McDowell. Aftertransfer from one firm to another small work which McDowell had left unpublished. After a good deal of trouble Garland made out part of the music which had come to him through the medium, but it was nothing like anything McDowell had ever written The novelist concluded that the medium must have obtained it telepathically from his sitter's mind. This was made likely by the fact that Garland had been studying the weird music of some of the Indian tribes and was thinking a great deal about it at that The illusoriness of the whole time. affair was made more impressive when it was found that McDowell had left no manuscript with the firms to which

he had sent Garland. Of course negative results of this character are far from being decisive. Mr. Garland may have been disap-pointed a thousand times in his experiments without proving the impossibil ity of communications from the other world. But when a man investigates a subject with an open mind for many years and iights upon nothing but disemployes consume, the American appointment, as Mr. Garland has done, worships any and every hero. But

we cannot complain if he grows a little less hopeful than he was at the out-The novelist says, despondently, that he never has found a medium who could "tell my name under test con-ditions." This is apparently a trifling fact, but to those who have fre-quented mediums and know their pre-

Another interesting experience which Mr. Garland relates was associated with the spirit of Walt Whitman. the poet. He had been lecturing on Whitman in California and in an hour of leisure visited a "psychic" who gave from "the good gray poet." To make the message more impressive the me dium assumed Whitman's air and manner, effecting what Garland calls "a perfect impersonation"; but he adds in a melancholy vein that "the might have come from the any one." Indeed, he really spirit of any one." lieves that it came from the medium herself, who obtained her materials by telepathy from Garland's own mind, exactly as things happened in the Mc-Dowell affair. Garland's extreme skepticism

regarding the spirit world will give something of a shock to the thousands of people who have been in the habit of classing him among the faithful. We fear that many of them will call him an apostate, but for our part we admire his courage in saying what he truly thinks, even if it turns out that he is worse mistaken now than he was formerly. Shakespeare was enough of a student of human nature to have noticed that "the herestes which men There is nothing new under the sun. do leave are hated worst of those they Certainly there are no new ideas or did deceive." No doubt Mr. Garland looks back with some traces of regret upon the golden hours he has wasted attending seances and wishes he had spent them contriving plots for novels, but the venerable past is past. A man can't grind with the water that has flowed out through the talirace. The best Mr. Garland can do is to resolve that in future he will put his time to

better use, if he can find a better, We do not feel perfectly sure that he What nobler work can a man do than to investigate the truth? Even if his conclusions are negative he ought not to mourn. His successors in this obscure field may be more fortunate. If there are spirits it stands to reason that some way will be found to communicate with them unless the Almighty has fixed "his canon" against it as Hamlet thought he had against selfslaughter. Formerly it was assumed that all investigation into the secrets of the universe was forbidden by supernatural flat, but men have outgrown that belief and we cannot suppose that intelligent investigators will permit a mere superstition to check their labors in this field.

LINCOLN'S TEMPERAMENT. The Oregonian prints today an en tertaining letter from a man who takes exception to our remarks about Lincoln's temperament. We said on this page the other day that Lincoln was "judicious" rather than "judiand added a few observations cial," which we modestly supposed might help to make the distinction between the two words clear. In the course of our remarks we happened to say that it would be praise for a judge to say that he "had a judicial temperament, while for a statesman it would be more like disparagement. The point tried to make was that a statesman's credit lies in swift decision and energetic action, while a judge is supposed o weigh opposing arguments without reference to the whirl of the universe and to give his final judgment purely on abstract considerations, regardless of consequences. A statesman, unless he is insane, keeps his eye fixed on consequences. To Illustrate our point we cited the decision of Judge Taney Ardent believers in the reality of in the Dred Scott case and compared spirit phenomena" will be a little non- it with Lincoln's judicious handling of lin Garland's which are quoted in the formed his decision purely upon ab-Sunday Times for November 19. Mr. stract arguments and paid not the slightest attention to what might flow from it, while Lincoln withheld the Emancipation Proclamation, though he knew that it was right from the be but if we may trust what he says in ginning, until it was good military the Times he has received none of any strategy and good politics to publish it. Our correspondent tries hard to give

himself the appearance of differing with us about these matters, but we cannot see that he succeeds. His language varies somewhat from ours and is no doubt a great deal more elegant elaborates very much as we would the reasons why Lincoln delayed to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Our point was that he did the very thing which our critic takes so much pains to prove that he did. Again, he employs a paragraph to repeat in language unnecessarily bitter the very same observation which we made about Judge Taney. No doubt there posing as the violent opponent pinions with which one really agrees. but we think the exercise can be car ried too far for moral profit. To emphasize the difficulty which our correspondent has in finding colorable ground for his contentiousness we will invite the patient reader to peruse this citation: "It is the highest praise for a man of judicial temperament, or a judge, to say that his mind oscillates between the views of opposing coun-

Our critic is not satisfied with this He amends it as follows: "The judicial mind listens readily to reason because that is what constitutes the judicial But he goes on to intemperament." sist that to hear the views of opposing counsel is not listening to reason. cial mind," he says, "does not oscillate gives him a nightmare. like a pendulum between one sophising to come from McDowell. After-ward he obtained two more bars of the music and was directed by the spirit to We wish the in all cases, but we are inclined to believe that sometimes the judicial mind is swayed by sophistry; but, however that may be, we cannot persuade our selves that the lawyers are quite so ba as our correspondent would make them out. Surely their opposing views

are sometimes reasonable on After some reflection we have made up our minds that our critic is afflicted with two complaints which are fairly common in this vain world. The first of them is opinion worship. The second is here worship. that he worships any and all opinions But when he has selected one and dignified it with his approval he does r want anybody else to hold or defend it. From the date of its adoption it be longs to him exclusively. If other people must concern themselves with it he prefers to see them oppose it since he can then with a good conscience smite and spare not while it naturally embarrasses him a little to rebuke everybody who agrees with him. Nor do we mean that our critic

there are some whom he does worship, peace. Even the cause of reformed and to them he ascribes all the perfections of which imagination can conceive. He is not content, for example, that Lincoln should be a statesman of the first rank, a master of English prose style and an incomparable friend of humanity. He must be everything left for education, to rival the fine else, a great judge, a great general and a great poet as well. It is this sort of indiscriminate adulation which It is this makes praise a mockery and reduces all eminence to the same level.

Because we ventured to contrast Linoln's wise management of the emancipation problem with Taney's reckless disregard of reason and justice in the Dred Scott decision our correspondent hints that we "attempted to disparage What answer is worthy of Lincoln." such nonsense? It is not disparagement, but the best of praise, to discern a man's true merits and set them forth for readers to see clearly. There is a species of laudation which rushes about like a whirlwind, mingling everything in a wild chaos and filling the eyes with dust. There is another kind which, like the serene sunshine, discloses facts as they are and invites admiration only where it is due. Lincoin deserved praise on more grounds than almost any other man who ever lived, but still there were some qualities which he did not possess and some great gifts which other men have exercised were denied to him. It is better to praise such a man for what he was then for what he was not.

There are some adjectives in the dictionary which cannot properly be ap-plied even to Lincoln, and "judicial" is one of them. We do not mean to glorify Buchanan when we say that he acted "judicially" at the outbreak of On the contrary, it is in this connection a word of disparagement, and so it would be for Lincoln, Would anybody be bold enough to say that Buchanan acted judiciously in the same emergency, or that Lincoln did

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The New York World makes an in teresting review of the Presidential nomination campaigns of the past fifty years, for the purpose of showing what might have happened if there had been in all the states a Presidential prefer-ence primary. The conclusion of the World is that, while the conventions of the two great parties have in the main followed the popular desires of the party masses, both parties would nevertheless have lost their greatest figures. Lincoln would not have been nominated for President, but Seward. Bryan would not have been nominated in 1896, but some other better known than the comparatively obscure Nebraskan. Blaine would have nominated by the Republicans in 1876 and probably in 1880; while Tilden, and not Hancock, would have been the popular choice in 1880 as Tilden was in 1876.

It is impossible to say what the course of history in the United States would have been without the mighty influence of Lincoln or the magic eloquence and powerful leadership of Bryan. What would have been the ome of the Civil War if Seward had been President? Would he have been re-elected in 1864? If not, who? seward, for example, was not disposed to yield to the demands of England in the Trent affair. In that incident alone is illustrated the mighty gulf between a Lincoln Administration and

a (possible) Seward Administration. Any Democrat would probably have been beaten in 1896; so that Bryan's rise in his party has been of minor importance compared with Lincoln's in the Nation. But who will deny the vast consequences that have flowed from the teachings of Bryan?

IDEALISTIC MILLIONAIRES. The sickly McLean baby which is member of that nation, who is apt to heir to a fortune of \$200,000,000 will take its good points as a matter of possess more effective power when it reaches years of discretion than al- its faults. Hence this estimate of most any monarch who ever lived. Of American people by Abbe Felix Klein, course it will not command armies like Tamerlane nor collect great book, "America of Tomorrow," is of armadas like Philip of Spain, but it value: will be able to do what neither armies nor fleets have ever done. Tamerlane was nothing but a destroyer. He left no trace of himself in the world cept the heaps of skulls which he piled up here and there. Philip was always hampered by the lack of money and in the end his projects came to noththan our homely phrases, but, after all, | ing because he could not finance them adequately. Ever since civilization began money has been the greatest force in the world next to intelligence. Sometimes it has even proved the master of intelligence and become su-

preme over everything. The late Governor Johnson of Minnesota was of the opinion that no human being ought to be permitted to amass more than a million dollars. He believed that the power over our destinies which was inevitably involved in great fortunes ought to be strictly limited as we limit the authority of public officials. There was a time in the history of the world when thoughtful men were afraid of giving power to anybody. The framers of our Constitution were governed by this feeling and exerted themselves the best they could to hedge every official in by checks and balances so that howeve evil his intentions might be he could not do much harm. But modern thought does not concede that there is anything to dread in mere power It has found a better remedy for the ossible evils it might cause than to impose negative restrictions. remedy is the fixation of responsibility No student of social questions in our day is frightened at power but the absence of definite responsibility always There is some reason for thinking

that our American millionaires with all their sins have felt more sense of responsibility for the last twenty-five years than our public officials. While politics has been in a large part a scramble for spoils without much attention to principle and with a cynical disregard of ethics, the millionaires have been showing by their conduct that they looked upon their money as a trust fund for the use of which their consciences, or some other authority, was holding them responsible. course there have been many lamenta. ble exceptions to this rule. shall Field fortune was left for strictly private and selfish purposes. In other words it was left for the perpetuation of a dynasty and the children who are to inherit it have been educated in Europe in the conventional dynastic manner. Unless appearances are deceptive the same might be said of the fortune which will go to the McLean baby, but the rule is far otherwise The greater number of our conspic ous millionaires have been devoting their money to the advancement of civilization. Rockefeller has given enormous sums for the higher education. Carnegie has done as much both for education and for international

spelling has not been forgotten by these determined idealists. The late Mr. Pulitzer showed by his will that he was as much of an idealist as either Carnegie or Rockefeller. has tried in fact, besides all that he purposes of the founder of the Nobel fund.

Mr. Pulitzer has offered a prize of \$1000 annually for "the novel which shall best present the wholeso mosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood." Again he has founded a prize of \$1000 for the best new American play, given in New York, "which shall best present the educational value and power of the stage by raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good man-ners." Mr. Pulitzer has offered several other prizes on similar terms, all designed to raise the level of civiliza tion, to retain what is good and incite men to make improvements. This is idealism of the best kind. In fact the lack of idealism which has often been made a reproach to our various governing bodies is in some measure compensated by the efforts of our millionaires. It is said that the National Government cares little for science and nothing for art while to education it doles out a meager sum which calls for blushes rather than praise. But the educational donations from private sources now clustered around Washington cannot fall far short of \$100,000,000

Sordid as our municipal governments have been in all parts of the country private benefactions have often supplied their deficiencies and corrected their standards. The Mudtown Council might spend its funds in varied and intricate graft, but the eminent Mr. Plutus, who was born in Mudtown, saw to it that the village had a fountain, a library and at least the semblance of paved streets. All All over the United States the beginnings of municipal art and honesty have come from the millionaires as much as from any other source. We do not cite these facts to excuse the dangerous amassing of property in a few hands. This is an evil which society will find a way to correct, but even in its worst estate, as we have seen it during the last quarter of a century, it has substantial compensations.

Members of the January graduat ing class of the Lewis and Clark High chool of Spokane have come to a very sensible conclusion in regard to dresser for the occasion. They have chosen simple white gowns, at a cost not more than \$10 each, have eschewed ornaments for the occasion, and decided to wear their hair in simple, schoolgirl braids. There is a fitness in this that cannot fail to strike a chord of popular approval. Why should girls educated at the public expense array themselves elegantly and expensively for graduation? The public schools are the most democratic of all our institutions. Their functions from start to finish are, or should be, plainly, simministered. The garishness and display of the "finishing school" are most unseemly. Simplicity and equality in outward trappings signify common sense, and a just appreciation of the advantages of free education. These schools are for the rich and the poo alike, and any attempt of pupils the former class to dress those of the latter down at public graduation ex-ercises should be frowned upon by those in authority.

As a person standing some distance from a great painting has a better general view of it than one who stands so near that he can only see it in detail, so a foreign observer can form a better estimate of a nation than can a course and to fasten his eyes only on Is in a more than normal plight, a French priest and scholar, in his

value:

To realize what the Star-Spangled Banner means to Americans, one must have lived with them intimately, and, if f may say so, thrilled with their emotions. Whether they beast of the Declaration of Independence or whether directly or in the person of their fathers—they have found in the United States, the country of their choice, the one that realized their ambitious dreams or which received them in their distress and raised them from the misery they had endured elsewhere—however it may be, they love their country and its institutions with a passion and a pride in which reason, institution and will seem to have condensed their strength.

California has an everywhere muchneeded and exceedingly just statute in what is known as the "lazy father" law. This law provides that a hus-band or father who fails to provide for his family shall, upon conviction, be made to work for the county for a wage of \$1.50 a day, the money to be used for the maintenance of his fam-This is as it should be. It is high time that civilized communities took cognizance of irresponsible parentage as an economic evil of perniclous growth and far-reaching magnitude. It is the part of prudence to place a check upon it by putting "lazy fathers" to work and applying their earnings to the care of their families.

James J. Hill and William Hapley form an unrivaled team as boosters Central and Eastern Each is a leader in the development of the West in his own way. words at the Land Show will draw thousands to our virgin land.

The agent of a river boat says delay causes his passengers to grumble. As an open draw means delay to forty ople to one on the boat, the authorities should by all means conciliate the passenger.

Gipsy Smith might consider it an improper subject of discussion today. nevertheless the housewife who pays more than 25 cents for Thanksgiving turkey will be paying too much.

More than forty years ago Bret Harte declared "the heathen Chinee peculiar," and local experience shows that Ah Sin's countrymen are keeping up to the standard

The bank at Bend has gone about it right in buying a carload of brood sows and selling them to farmers. Thus the gospel that D. O. Lively has been preaching goes into effect.

The man who weeps on the stand when his wife is suing for divorce would wallow in brine on her grave and get another in three months.

English suffragettes purpose to show how they can cook and raise babies to silence male ridicule.

Watch Russia get into the game when Italy blockades the Dardanelles. Fish,"

Scraps and Jingles

Leone Cam Bacr.

Read where the Sultan of Turkey is called "The Shadow." I bet there are loads of little Turks who don't want to be called "The Valley of the Shadow." Directions-Some folks pronounce valet-valley.

Fortunately we don't all have to be ' squiped with thanks before Thursday.

What is "drunk and disorderly" at Third and Burnside is "artistic distemper" on Portland Heights. The period in the average woman's life when she thinks most of dress, is

from the cradle to the grave. Line in marine story suggests that the hero must have been somewhat of an acrobat: "Having lighted his pipe he sat down on his chest.'

Apropos of the recent Horse Show, one of the entries, "Jack Coffman on 'Chocolate Chips,' " suggests these also: Governor West on "Never-die," Mayor Rushlight on "Flumb Blossom," John F. Logan on "Habeas Corpus," D. O. Lively on "Hambone," Sig Sichel on "Bull Durham," George Baker on the Mayor, "Council the First," C. C. Chapman on "Welcome," Theodore Kruse on "Skipaway," B. Neustadter on "Boss of the Road," B. S. Josselyn on "All's Fare."

Woman asked the clerk if he had invisible face powder and then asked

Anyway, when these hig buttons are no longer the style they may be used satisfactorily for saucepan covers.

Portland lad told the barber he wanted his hair cut just like pa's, and not to forget to leave a little round hole up at the top where the head comes through.

Being fashionable is a terrible strain. 've got a brand new this season's hat, but can't afford this season's hair to go with it.

In New Haven, Conn., a riot broke out in a theater and the stagehands turned the hose on the stampeding audience. Bet they would have quieted down quicker if the chorus had come out with the hose.

Miss Calamity Step-and-Fetch-it, the ultured, etc., lady writer from Kansas, s a born poet, and just can't keep from bursting forth in song. She has sent us a copy of a cute little thing she wrote as a "testimonial," to be printed beneath her photograph in a patent medicine circular. She calls it, Cat Out of the Bag, or the Hair Out of

Dear Friends-Aches for years had racked me And a hard cold convulsed my chest. Some days my head swum awful, And at nights I couldn't get no rest,

ply and economically ordered and ad- Had stitches in my sides-and dyspepsia.
What I endured is really unknown, And the rheumatism in my feet Often made me pause and groan I bought all the things I ever heard of.

Newspaper prescriptions I tried in vain. When maw read in "The Heart and Hand" Of a grand remedy that cured all pain, So I sent and got eight dozen bottles

enclosed a guarantee to banish And all the aches my body was helress Twas called "Professor Blikem's Sky Blue Pills.' my pulse is on time, my face is clean

They

As you would ever care to perceive, And my appetite is like a epicure's. I can eat all that's set before me,

And all the functions of my body or frame So that is why I send this message

to thee,
Of how and why I am allright. Some folk talk as if the nose were

the only part of speech. Paper says "James Spud trips light Santastic at age of 96." Must have been some potatoes when he was-say 21.

Men artists, it seems from the divorce ecords, never have model wives. Ever notice that vegetarians never

wear mutton-chop whiskers?

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, Nov. 26, 1861. The Overland Press, published at Olympia, is advocating the division of Washington Territory at the Cascade Range. We understand that a paper, closing

business in this city on Thanksgiving day, has been signed by some 50 of our principal business men. General Tilton, of Olympia, in the

Overland Press, challenges Murphy, of the Standard, to a "juel." Murphy won't the Standard to a Just. Murphy won't fight because, he says, he might kill the General, which is bad, or get killed himself, which is worse. The General threatens to use a horsewhip. This is a game which two can play at.

The Vancouver Chronicle says that some eight members of the territorial Legislature will go no farther than Vancouver to perform their legislative duties the coming Winter. We shall

Lightning's Effect on Concrete, Indianapolis News.

The effect of lightning on concrete,

which has long been a matter of dis-pute, has been observed by a leading member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, who has a reinforced water tank on his country es-This was struck by which caused no injury, but change the texture of the concrete in places from granular to vitreous. The tank was heavily reinforced.

> World's Largest Birds' Nests. Forest Life.

In Australia are found the largest birds' nests in the world. They are birds' nests in the world. They are built by the jungle fowl in great mounds, and their height averages 15 feet. They are formed of twigs and sticks like other nests, but they weigh

Colored Photo Work in Woods Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Howard A. Colby, of Plainfield,

N. J., is one of the first women to usa-colored photography in the Mains She has photographed a pair woods. of wild moose. They are fine pictures showing the cow and bull moose and one of the bull slone.

Harper's Weekly. "You will excuse me, madam," said little Binks to the fair lady at the reception, "but really I didn't catch your name.

"How funny," said the lady. "It's