# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1912.

WHAT ARE THE ROOSEVELT POLICIES? What are the Roosevelt policies? We know what they were a few years ago, but what are they now? have changed so much that, if they continue to change, we shall need a yearly or monthly, perhaps weekly, bulletin to keep us posted on the lat-

Four years ago we all knew what they were: Prosecution of the bad regulation of rallroads, conservation, anti-race suicide, revival of country life, the square deal. Taft has been prosecuting the trusts, regulating the railroads, conserving sources, giving the square deal though not getting it, but not worrying about the output of babies or paying close attention to the life of the farmer His conduct in neglecting these last two policies may be reprehensible, but really there were so many Roosevelt policies and he has continued the others so faithfully that he may fairly be forgiven for these minor sins of

But now we are offered a new set of Roosevelt policies and if we do not subscribe to them we are condemned to outer darkness as reactionaries. There is the recall of judges when their decisions are at variance with the Roosevelt conception of what the law ought to be; there is the recall of judicial decisions when they conflict with the Roosevelt idea of what the constitution ought to mean; there are the initiative and referendum. Dese new ideas Roesevelt says should applied to state affairs only, so what they can have to do with a Presidential campaign is not easy to comprehend. Then there is the rule of the people, as distinguished from the rule of 15,600,000 voters, whom Taft describes as a representative part the people, but whom Roosevelt describes with many furid adjectives

These are the Roosevelt policies of 1912, but who can tell what will be the Roosevelt policies of 1913 and succeeding years? Their kaleidoscopic changes keep us in one continuo thrill of suspense, hope or dread,

#### WHO BLOCKS TARIFF REVISION?

The present Democratic position on the wool tariff is as indefensible as the present duties of schedule K. Whatever excuse for the Underwood bill existed during the special session of Congress has been removed by the report of the tariff board. Any plea which might then have been made that any reduced duties were better than the rates of the Payne-Aldrich law and that therefore it was better to make a reduction slightly too great or slightly too small than to make none at all was deprived of its force as soon as the board reported. Congress from that time had accurate information on which to base its action. This report proved the Underwood bill unscientific, whether judged from the protection or revenue-only stand-To pass the same bill again was to persist stubbornly in a course proved to be wrong.

Nor can the Democrats escape by the plea that they had disapproved of the tariff board and had never given any cause to expect that they would be guided by its reports, They had agitated for the tariff board and had oted for its creation. Their whole course for several years has bound them to follow the policy to which President Taft stands committed. Their refusal to follow that policy brands them as partisan seekers of political advantage and bereft of regard for the people's interest.

The Democrats need not hope to bamboozle the voters into the belief that they will get any rollef from the exactions of the present indefensible schedule K by the passage of the Underwood bill. They know, as every man knows who has watched events for the last year, that that bill will never become law. Cince Taft vetoed it before the tariff board's report furnished material for an equitable, scientific wool tariff, how much more surely will he veto it after the board has proved it to be both inequitable and unscientific? The net result of the Democrate' action is to saddle upon the country for at least another year the exorbitant duties of the present law and to keep the wool indus try in a state of doubt and demoralization when the way lay open for them to reductions as would command the approval of the President and give different way, but carrying out the

It is the Democrats who now obstruct tariff revision. The only possible hope of securing it at this session lies in the passage of the bill reported by the Republican minority of the ways and means committee. That bill is drawn in strict conformity with | voting strength. In practice, as will tions of the tariff board. It reduces the duty on raw wool from about 58 to selecting delegates is a total failure. per cent to an average of 36.21 per cent, based on scoured wool instead ten positions as delegates to the Re- all, to borrow the Lord's own words wool in the grease. It reduces to fess than I per cent the duty on carpet wool, when actually used in making arpets by providing a rebate of 99 mocratic bill provides duties ranging from 15 to 50 per cent. The duties mool are reduced by a provision limit-ing the compensatory duty to the as expressed by its voters." actual wool contents, while the But it was the theory of the framer present law imposes duty on the of the law that the choice of the Ore The duties are thus reduced to the American and foreign cost. All the tion hopeless. jokers are cut out, including the dis- or deserted in the exercise of the dele

ward to an enormous degree the indefensible schedule K. Their bill is based on facts ascertained by the method approved by the Democrats prior to the extra session of 1911. By allowing it to become law the Demo-crats would give the consumers the relief which they profess such deep anxiety to give. By rejecting it the Democrats will prove that the only ational hope of securing tariff revision lies in the re-election of Taft and in the election, of a Congress which will work hand-in-hand with him in

#### NOTHING NEW.

The sun rises in the cast and sets in the west every day. The day follows the night and the night the day. History repeats itself. The tory of man man's life, man's love, man's mbition, man's disappointment-is the same in all ages and among all civilizations. There is nothing new. The following passage from the Life and Times of Cavour" by Wiliam Rescoe Thayer, has a peculiar pertinence in its significant relation to a momentous current event:

a momentous current event:

A great statesman in ellipse is too often either a danger to his country or a destroyer of his own fame. The world will not soon forget the sorry spectacle of the dathroned Blamarck—the Titan who had lifted the German empire out of the earth and horne it for 20 years aloft on his shoulders—spending his last years in cursing the mere man who overthree him. Very different the dignity of his great forerunar, Stein; very different the fruitul retirement of Jefferson and John Quincy Adams, and the noble disdain of Turgot, happy Mirabeau, happy First, whom premature death spared the supreme test which too offen shows patriotism to be subordinate to self-inve.

One year ago-or April 8, 1911-Theodore Roosevelt at Spokane, in his great swing around the circle, made a speech in which he made remarks that are fit to be quoted in connection with Historian Thayer's poignant comment on great statesmen in the shadow. They were:

shadow. They were:

I am not an aspirant for anything because i have had everything. I am ahead of the same. No man alive has had as good a run for his money as I have had. He cause of my life in the West, I was not only able to become President of the United States, but to do the things which in my mind made it werth while being President. When I left the Presidency I made up my mind that when the opportunity offered, after my return from Africa, I should try to viait each sention, and as nearly as possible every state in the Union, to greet the people, to endeavor to show them my belief, that the man who had been a President of the United States is forever after the above of the American people. f the United States is forever

Colonel Roosevelt thus wrote finia to his own career. But there is sequel.

HIS PUBLIC RECORD. "Why," asks a persistent critic of The Oregonian, "why does not The Oregonian try to beat Mr. Bourne-on his public record?" The intimation is, of course, that The Oregonian has invaded the forbidden field of Senator Bourne's private life in its search for material to be used against him. The Oregonian invites this captious and sneering fault-finder to scan The Oregonian's columns diligently for anything in the way of censure this paper has to say, or may have said, that has to do with Bourne's private record, or election to the Senate in 1906. The issue as to Bourne now is not the his Senatorial term began. The Ore-gonian has assumed that the people ren that they go of the state condoned them or at they shall see me." least agreed to ignore them by their election of Mr. Bourne to the Senate when they had full knowledge of all

the facts about him. But it is pitiful to say that the preselection; or if it has that Mr. Bourne is merely the president of the cotton mills and does not control their operation. It is fair, and it is even necessary, to consider the relation of any public man in his public capacity to his own private interest. Mr. Bourne as Senator, professing benevolent sentiments toward the common people and whole-hearted interest in their welfare, and Mr. Bourne, the cotton-mill owner, employing in their operation the cheapest, most miserable and most degraded labor to be found anywhere, are not separate entities. Mr. Bourne as Senator, voting for a high tariff on cotton fabrics, and Mr. Bourne as cotton-mill owner deriving a large revenue from a factory directly benefited by the tariff he as Senator upholds, are not different persons.

If Mr. Bourne as president of the cotton mills, has no voice in their oppressive policy toward labor, he ought to resign and decline to take his fat

dividends from them If the many people and the numer-ous newspapers of Oregon who think Mr. Bourne ought to be retired from office are to be confined to consideration of Mr. Bourne on his merits as Senator-and they cheerfully even enthusiastically accept the limtation-the supporters of Mr. Bourne ought also to appeal to the public on the basis of service rendered and reults accomplished, first, for the state which he represents, and second, for the political party which directly and solely brought about his election.

# FAILURE OF PROPORTIONAL PLAN

The partial disfranchising of voter in the election of delegates to the National convention as inflicted by the Oregon Presidential primary law is supposed to have been the idea of Mr. | mourn for they shall be comforted. W. S. U'Ren. It is a form of "proportional representation." In a somewhat same theory. Mr. U'Ren would apply the proportional plan in electing legislators in the proposed cabinet form of Government. "Proportional representation" in theory gives the minor-ity representation in elected councils in exact proportion to the minority's

publican National convention. Each delegates will have been instructed by per cent. The duty on carpets is cut | the preferential vote to support Taft. from 61 1/2 to 30 per cent, while the La Pollette or Receevelt as the case may be. Each delegate will make oath that he will "to the best of his cloth and other manufactures of judgment and ability faithfully carry

But it was the theory of the framers gon voters for President might find difference between his candidacy in the National conven-When released by him, Primination against carded wool in gate's "judgment," the delegate would then express his personal preference The Republicans by this bill have for President. Here was where "pro

voters were supposed to know what Roosevelt, five Taft delegates, three La Follette and two Roosevelt dele-

gates would be elected. But, alas for proportional represen-The candidates for delegates have failed with but few exceptions, to indicate their personal preferences. carrying out his policy of scientific of the eighteen candidates twelve give no intimation whatever as to whom they will support in the event Oregon's choice for President is defeated; two for Roosevelt; two indicate indecision between Roosevelt and La Follette ought to be highly satisfactory to the insurgent element which is now quarreling over the identity of the real, dyed-in-the-wool insurgent candidate.

With ten to elect and twelve out of the eighteen candidates for delegate possessing preferences unknown to the "propertional" scheme can voters the only result in disfranchisement of the

voters-nothing more. Really it was unkind of the dele-gates not to enter into the spirit of Mr. U'Ren's experiment, yet it was not a surprise. The wide-open primary has resulted in a subordination of po litical principles and party politics. Men seek office on the strength of personal popularity. There are no issues except those offered by individual reputations, characteristics or affiliation Good character and intelligence, it is true, are prime essentials but they are not the only constituent principles of fitness for office. We shall elect John Doe delegate to the National convention because he is John Doe and for no other reason. Mr. U'Ren's more elaborate scheme of proportional representation in the Legislature would work out the same way.

#### THE RISEN SAVIOR.

In the end of the Subbath as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, Mary Magdelene came to the sepulcher with Mary, the mother of Jesus, and Salome, to anoint the Savior's body with sweet spices. Weeping with helpless love at the foot of the cross they had seen him die. They tomb and now when they thought the Roman guards might have gone and the hatred of his enemies left his in the sepulcher and mingle the fragrance of precious spices with the Jesus was not there. In the gloom of dier's spear had pierced the Savior's body, clothed in a long white garment. The women were afraid, but the young man comforted them. "Fear not," he said, "for I know that ye seek Jesus which was crucified. He is not there, for he has risen, as he said," and he showed them the place where the Lord had lain,

Departing from the sepulcher "with even his public record prior to his fear and great joy," to tell the disciples women were met on the way by the events of his career in Oregon before risen Lord, who gave them a message "Go tell my brethren that they go into Gallice and there The eleven disciples went away into Galilee and there Jesus appeared to them on the mountain and gave them his preach the gospel to every creature." ent ownership by Mr. Bourne in whole | Ever since that day the followers of What he meant by "the gospel" he dld not say, nor was it necessary that he should, for they knew per fectly well. It was the story of his life and teachings, the story of his death and above all else, the wonder of his faith in the coming of the kingdom. The glory of his vision of the kingdom shed light and joy over the Savior's earthly life. In the still night watches he formed impassioned dreams of its unimagined beauty Withdrawn from the disciples to desert solitudes, he talked to them of the new time and new life.

One day as he traveled through Galilee the multitudes gathered about him so numerously that he went up into a mountain in order that his voice might reach them all and told then now human society would be ordered in the kingdom. It shall belong to the poor in spirit, he told them, meant that its rulers should be the plain people of the earth, not the ambitious, the proud, the arrogant. Lincoln caught the Savior's thought better than any other modern and pressed it in his care for the welfare of the "common man." This was the man whom Jesus loved and who, as and he taught the multitude, was to possess the kingdom. Then he went on to depict a little of its joy. They that mourn shall be comforted in the kingdom. There shall be no more needless sorrow. Untimely death, sickness that need not have been, cruelty, injustice, all the woeful cirmstances which drove Burns sing pathetically that "man was made o mourn,"-there shall be none of these things in the kingdom, for the former things will have passed away and eyes dim with weeping shall at last be dry. Blessed are they that

And blessed are the meek for when the kingdom comes they shall inherit the earth. It shall not be the cun ning then, the voracious, the predatory and heartless who will seize and enjoy the good things which the labor of mankind produces, but even the meek shall have their share. world will be so changed that virtue shall lead to happiness instead of misery. It will not be a reproach in the kingdom to call a man "innocent. nominating ballot, the plan as applied for innocence will not imply poverty and fallure. The greatest of all in There are eighteen aspirants for the the new time will be the servants of and the tone of life will be that of litelector may vote for one of the eigh- tie children. All will be peaceful, simteen and only one. The successful ple, confiding. "Suffer the little children to come unto me, for of such, said he, "is the kingdom." What need will there be of statute books and jalls when love is the fulfilling of the law, as Paul told us it should be? What need of lawyers when he that is sued for his coat makes haste to give his cloak also? What need of banks and iron safes when men have ceased to lay up treasures on earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt and think only of laying up heavenly treasures, the gold and jewels of brotherly kindness, which are incorruptible and fade not away and which

no thief can steal? In the kingdom righteousness shall

its beneficent influence. The Gregor obtain mercy, not betrayal. The pure carry the disease across the Sierras fault, but, as he wrote to Jefferson in heart shall see God, the peace were the personal preferences of the makers shall be called his children delegates. In theory it ought to result | the highest of all titles of honor, and in such a way that if fifty per cent of they which have been persecuted for the voters favored Taft, thirty per cent La Foliette and twenty per cent their own and reign with the meek and the poor in spirit. Then Jesus went on to tell the multitude what they must do to bring the kingdom to pass They must resist not evil. Smitten on the right cheek they must turn the other also. "Love your Bless them that curse you." "Love your enemies Take no thought for the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Judge not that ye be not Beware of false prophets declare themselves for Taft; two are | which come to you in sheep's clothing but inwardly they are ravening And it came to pass that when Jesus had ended these sayings the people were astonished at his doo trines, and no wonder for the like never had been heard in this world before. He spoke as never man had spoken in all history.

Like a grain fallen into the ground his teaching has slowly germinated. Sometimes it has seemed dead but the ilfe never has quite forsaken it. Secretly it has taken root and put forth branches. Even more justly we may liken it to the little leaven, as Paul does, which, only give it time enough. leaveneth the whole lump. Today we working in the world as it never has worked before. Precepts of his which men once looked at askance as counsels of impossible perfection are being preached as rules for us all to live and trade by. His ideal of human society is at last coming into its own. It is the only possible, the only suc-cessful ideal. All others fail as fast as they are tried. His alone remains imperishable. It grows, it expands, it conquers. It is permeating the whole world and subjecting all nations to the law of love.

#### THE DOWNFALL OF SOCIETY.

No doubt there are circumstances which justify the rather depressing prospects which the Rev. E. H. Bennett sees for the future of the country. With the strikes which are raging here, there and everywhere, the numerous murders which are committed and seldom punished, and the wild had followed his broken body to the language which one hears on the streets, certainly a clergyman is excus. able for thinking that the downfall of our institutions is at hand. wasted form in peace, they came with | Bennett expresses this apprehension in tireless fidelity to shed their last tears strong language. "A deluge of crime, anarchy and dissipation will sweep grance of precious spices with the over the country before half a century sweeter fragrance of their love. But has passed," he said at the ministers meeting on Monday, "unless something the sepulcher Mary, bending down to be done to check the oncoming tide of enter, saw a young man sitting on sensuality, licentiousness, appetite the right side, the side where the sol- disregard for the word of God, the disregard for the word of God, the church of God and the Sabbath of God, and before this century is passed we shall face a condition which will mean the destruction of our institu-

Thut there is a substantial basis for Mr. Bennett's fears nobody can deny. Perhaps he colors the picture a little more darkly than the facts really require, but that is a mere detail, Moral conditions are bad, and a remedy is rewhat they had seen and heard, the quired. Thus much is admitted and we shall not quarrel over the exact degree of the badness.

The remedy which Mr. Bennett proposes is interesting. He says that things will go from had to worse unless "the Bible be taught in the public schools and ministers be allowed to give moral instruction in the public message, "Go ye into all the world and schools." The first thought which occurs to one on reading this is that it former times the Bible was taught in o- in part of certain New England cot-ton mills has no proper place in any obey his command, the last one he utabout moral conditions. The speedy downfall of society has always been predicted unless each particular doctor's remedy was applied to it, but it is singular to observe how ineffectual these remedies have usually been. Poor old society goes on falling century after century, but after manages to get higher and higher.

Who will explain this mystery Ministers who talk about teaching the Bible in the public schools overlook many obvious difficulties. What ver sion of the Bible shall be selected? What shall be done with the children Bible? Have they no rights? If it is to be taught by clergymen, what deomination shall have the preference? Which creed shall be taken for the true one? These are a few of the questions which must be answered before we shall be able to teach the Bible in the public schools in peace and love. Would it not be better on the whole to seek to teach morals by some other means?

## RIDDING THE LAND OF DISEASE.

Dr. Rupert Blue will always be mown on the Pacific Coast as the man who forestalled bubonic plague in San Francisco by killing the In his new office of Surgeon-General of the United States he proposes to continue this campaign war on all rodents and insects that are great carriers of disease.

The strongest testimony to the cfficacy of Dr. Blue's methods is the contrast between the reception accorded him in San Francisco on his two visits to that city to fight the plague When he was first sent there in 1899 the people and the officials opposed his measures and only after Pardee came Governor could he secure co operation. The plague then prevailed in Chinatown, all except eight of 121 cases having been Chinamen. He made Chinatown rat-proof by cutting out all woodwork in basements and substituting concrete and by wiring all openings near the ground. killing the rats and shutting them out of the buildings he had killed plague by February, 1904. The disease broke out again in September. Then the Mayor and officials sent for him and gave him hearty cooperation. The soundness of his theory that the epidemic could be stopped only by rat-proofing the buildings was proved by the fact that Chinatown was w immune and that the plague was in other parts of the city. He ratproofed the whole city, trapped and isoned the rats and cut off their food supply by securing severe penalties against throwing garbage in leys and elsewhere. By January, 1908, the plague had again disappeared.

But two cases of bubonic plague were traced to infected ground squirrels in other parts of the state and he extended the work. As squirrels live against them, so he made a campaign in seventeen counties of California, exterminating the infected squirrels and warning people against handling or eating such animals. The danger of infection from squirrels is greater proved their readiness to revise down- portional representation" was to exert flow like rivers, the merciful shall than that from rats, for they might

nto the interior. Dr. Blue killed yellow fever in New Orleans by destroying the mor By his work in that city and San Francisco he justified this opinion he expressed in an interview in the

World's Work: World's Work:

My greatest ambition is to clean up the United States. Were every building ratproof, there would be no plagues and much less disease. I look forward to the day when the good housekeeper will feel that it is as much of a disgrace to have mosquitoes and flies in the house ag it is to have bedbugs. When that time comes, disease in the United States will be reduced upsething.

Dr. Blue is making war on all forms of epidemic disease-typhoid, tuberulosis, leprosy, pellagra, hookworm. He is studying pollution of rivers, dis posal of garbage and sewage, pure milk and all subjects bearing on the public health. He is hampered by restrictions on the Federal power, but he is working in co-operation with state and local officials with the end

in view which he thus expresses:

I should like to feel that soon the whole country will know that the greatest agents of disease in the world are rats, mice and rodents of hil description, as well as files and mosquitoes and other similar insects. My war will be upon all this tribe, and it will be unrelenting.

#### THE SOUND SHIPPING POLICY.

At last Congress is coming to its enses on our shipping policy. The see Jesus' concept of the kingdom | House committee on merchant marine has reported a bill admitting to American register foreign-built ships owned by Americans and engaged in foreign trade. The committee in its report frankly confesses the failure of the present policy of restriction, as shown by the facts that in fifty-one years the value of ships under the American flag has decreased 44 per cent, while that of ships under foreign flags has increased 1084 per cent, and that more than 91 per cent of our foreign commerce is carried in foreign ships As our shipbuilders admit that it costs 40 per cent more to build ships at home than abroad and as the mail subsidies, which have amounted to more than \$25,000,000 since 1891 have induced the building of vessels of but 105,749 gross tons, there are only two alternatives-either to grant subsidies large enough to offset the 40 per cent additional cost or to buy for eign ships.

The American people have expressed their opposition to subsidies so frequently and so positively that, aside from the merits of the question, it is impossible to secure even a small subsidy, much less one large enough to offset a 40 per cent difference in cost Then the only alternative, if we are to have a merchant marine equal to our needs, is to buy foreign ships and admit them to American register. Our experience, like that of Britain and Germany, has confirmed the truth

of the old saying: "Trade follows the flag." While the expansion of British and German foreign trade has been li close proportion to that of their merchant marine, our foreign trade has been cramped by the annual shrinkage In our merchant marine. We have learned that we cannot hold our place in the world's markets unless our goods are carried in our own ships ships owned by Americans, whether built in America or not.

This fact is borne in upon our minds at a time when two conditions imperatively demand that we act upor it and divest our minds of all idea that we can create a merchant marine by artificial means. One of these con ditions is the expansion of our industries to the point where the home market is insufficient to consume all their products and where we must overflow into foreign lands if our factories are to be kept in full operation The other condition is that we are about to complete, in the Panama Canal, the greatest aid to commerce the world has seen. Unless we wish to become the laughing-stock of the world as a nation which has spent \$400,000,000 on a canal of which we shall be the smallest users, we must buy foreign ships and sail them under our flag.

## ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON,

It is believed by many that if Albert Sydney Johnston had had an hour or two more of daylight on the day of the battle of Shiloh he would have completed his victory and forced Grant to surrender. This may be true, for to make the best of it, the Union ops were in a dangerous situation at dark on April 6 and but little more would have been required to throv them into irreparable disorder. But we may concede all this without agreeing that Johnston would have completed his victory the next morning he had not been killed on the field of Shiloh. Before the dawn of April 7 Grant had been heavily reinforced by Lew Wallace and a large contingent from Buell, so that he was able to outnumber the Confederates and, more important still, perhaps, he was ready for the combat. He had been taken by surprise on Sunday, but on Monday he was on the alert and fully intended to have resumed the battle whether Johnston survived or not. There is little doubt that Grant, when he was really exercising his faculties, was as good a general as Johnston, and inasmuch as he had the advantage of num bers and position, we cannot rationally suppose that he would have been de-

However that may be, it is admitted by all writers that Johnston's death was an immense loss to the Confeder acy. At the time of the battle of Shiloh his reputation was somewha clouded among the people of the South, but he retained the full confidence of Jefferson Davis and had he lived he would very likely have been able to retrieve the past by balking Grant's efforts to penetrate to Vicks burg and complete the opening of the Mississippi. At any rate, he was th only Southern commander in the West who had the slightest chance of win ning against Grant and Sherman. Very soon after Shiloh the timorous and indecisive Beauregard evacuated Corinth and left the way open for Grant's advance. This Johnston would not have done. He was an unfortunate man toward the close of his life, but nobody has ever accused him of hest tancy or bad judgment at a critical moment

When the plan of attacking Shiloh was under debate at Corinth, Beauregard counseled delay. ment for surprising Grant had slipped away, he argued, and, therefore, nothing should be done but to remain where they were and fortify their po sition. Johnston decided the matter by ordering an attack for the next morning. "I would do it," he said, "if morning. "I would do it," he said. "if Grant had a million men." Such was his anxiety to win a great, decisive battle and retrieve his clouded fame The cause of Johnston's unpopularity at this time was his loss of the de fensive line in Kentucky at the be ginning of the year. This was not his

Davis, in warfare the only test of merit s success and he had not been succes Thomas had won at Mill Creek against superior numbers and, owing to the wretched incapacity of Floyd and Pillow, Grant had gained a comparatively easy victory at Fort Don-

Like a good many other Confederate

elson. For all this, Johnston was blamed because he was the commander-in-chief and, therefore, technically responsible for whatever hap-

Generals, Albert Sydney Johnston was a man of lofty character who fought against the Union because he loved his state better than his country. expected at Washington when the war broke out that he would remain loyal and a high command was in readiness for him. That he would choose the Union side was all the more probable since Texas, where he resided, was not his native state. It was natural enough that Lee should set his fealty to Virginia above every other consideration because he was born there and all his family and friends were asso-clated with Virginia soil. But since Johnston was born in Kentucky and was more than 20 years old when he finally migrated to Texas, the reasons for his determined loyalty to that state were not so apparent. Still there were reasons. In the Texan war for independence. Johnston fought valiantly against Mexico, first as a voluntee and than as an officer of rank, so that his associations with the state and its people became numerous and dear. Again, in the Mexican war he commanded a regiment of Texas volunteers. We can understand, therefore, how it was that when the moment came for decisive choice, he cast in his

lot with the state where he lived.

Jefferson Davis looked upon John

ton as the most promising General of the Confederacy. The misfortune which followed upon his collision with Grant in Kentucky did not impair Davis' faith in him. He stood by his chosen commander with the same inflexible confidence which Lincoln reposed in Grant and it must be conessed that, at that time, he had far better reasons. The faith wheh in Lincoln we must ascribe to something like despair, had in Davis substantial grounds. Grant had done little or nothing for many years before the Civil War. Johnson's years were full of achievement. He had been entrusted with many perlious duties and had more than met expectations in every instance. He was particularly success ful in settling the difficulties between the Government and the Mormons in These fanatics, after from intolerable persecution in Illinois and Iowa, had irrigated the Utah desert and built prosperous homes se far away from neighbors that they supposed they never would be molest ed again. But the discovery of gold in California set the tide of emigration flowing past their doors and naturally they tried to resist it. The result was trouble, first with the ploneers and then with the Government, until some thing like open rebellion existed in Johnston was sent out to quie the disturbance and he conducted his mission with judgment so unerring and courage so adequate that peace was restored without bloodshed.

This shows the quality of the man Brave to excess in emergencies, a great master of military strategy, wise council and self-sacrificing in misfortune, he served the cause he had chosen up to the moment of his death and left it with no man to fill his place. The irrecoverable decline of the Confederate fortunes in the West dates from Johnston's death at Shiloh.

In declaring war on old bachelors the Boston women are performing an obvious but long-neglected duty. They truly say of this obnoxious creature that "he dodges, squirms and evades his duties to society." That he is incompetent to fill public office follows as a matter of course and the Boston women intend hereafter to see to it that he is kept in his proper sphere.

In addition to the many other fir qualities for which Francois Xavier Matthieu has been rewarded with 94 happy years of life is his apprech tion of women. He has believed in woman's suffrage for 70 years, he says, ever since he came to Oregon A faith which can persist so long in such a man must have pretty solid foundations.

"Results not words" appears on the ballot after the name of Calvin U. Gantenbein, candidate for Congress. Some of his opponents in the race could honestly use the same motto. by applying it backwards,

Even if Suspect Roberts proves to be the wanton auto murderer he needn't fear speedy retribution. In-deed, even if convicted, he might get about again in a year or so as an "honor man."

According to press dispatches trains and ships are awaiting to transport immense armies to Texas or some place or other. These dispatches would be more easily credited if we had an army to transport

Down in Utah smallpox patients will n) longer be kept in quarantine, Since the Government has effectually done away with polygamy possibly the Mormons don't care much what happens

If charges of exceeding the speed limit are pressed against that rallroad company the prosecuting officer might do well to insist on a judge and jury that has not patronized the line

headline. But a sense of disappointment follows when we read that it's the bank clearings and not the ball team. Newspapermen treat Congress as a

"Portland Leads the Const" reads :

really a shame that those Washington correspondents have a sense of humor It's a sad season for candidates They are terribly interested in their campaign while the public is equally

joke, complains Senator Heyburn, It's

obsorbed in ball scores. The name of Major Quevedo in the press reports from Mexican battles comes semething as a shock,

thought they were all Generals. Even if it does rain today gratitude will be felt by at least a portion of the

faminine populace. Oregon will be spleled to a finish

during the fortnight. It would seem that Easter has gone

to the ladies' heads.

## Scraps and Jingles

Leone Cass Bac.

Motto for yesterday, "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow ye may dye," Every little Easter has eggs-cite-

"Actress says she wants to ride it an airship," yells a headline-rising to the occasion as it were.

Read of a wine called the "Early Pearl" Suppose It's of the vintage Cleopatra.

My Dream.

Unto the beights to climb,

ment all its own.

A step-another, Day by day, And when I've gained the top To wear upon my brow
Bright leaves of bay,
And yet hold fast the bitter-sweet
I've gathered on my way.

Rose Bloch Bauer believes in heredity to such an extent that one of her pupils whose pa is a grocer is watched very closely when she gets to wenles:

My One Wish.

I do not envy others' fame,
For clothes I do not pine.
I do not want to change my name. And if circumstances do combine To any fate I'll quick resign And easy make the best of that, All I ask, oh, brightest shine. Is an electric-lighted hat.

Some souls crave paintings, others aim To collect jewels superfine, Rarest rugs or volumes old, Music to others is divine. But I don't care, I still stand pat. The only thing on earth I want

Is an electric-lighted bat. Tramp showed up at an advertised nusicale because the advertisements said that the music was intoxicating

Local judge says that marriage stands for much. How much? And of what?

I've got a scheme: When lovers write And tell me that "love grows apace." I save the slushy, mushy lines
And file them in a nice safe place.
I cultivate their ardent slop
And beg for more with smiling grace.

On beaux I lay no silent spell, But let them pen me all their fears, catalogue the tender lines, Their rhapsodies of love and tears, like new stuff, and up-to-date—

The erotic style of modern years. And lest one note should go astray I make two copies of each one, And neatly file them all away, (I'm making hay while shines the

sun), No matter who writes rot to me. I cull and prune and cast out none

Elenvoi. Hear then ye mutts who write me note:
About the "little love god blind,"
Write often and in mushlest vein,
For I've a publisher in mind.

"I wouldn't wed the best man living," eried a girl and her suiter said he didn't call that any obstacle to her marriage with him.

It's a wise man who sends a woman 22 rosebuds on her 41st hirthday.

Miss Calamity Step-and-fetch-it, the cultured, etc., lady poet from Kansas, writes of her aspirations in a litry way. She calls this ballad Terrible Ambitious.

I have a series in my head, Of stories thrilling to the core: Some are of the tear-soaked kind Some your peace will quick restore, ne will bring your smiles galore, So though my mood is dull or bright, day I sit and think up A lot of things on which to write.

Oft my female spirit unconvince Bows right at Ma Nature's door, The muses tie me up with rope
And poetry's vials into me pour.
To grand realms up high I sear. And when I reach a disay height almost sing my head off. Thinking various things to write.

make countless poems in my head And love tales by the score.

And plays, ob, my! I've wrote a bunch

And music comedies 3 or 4.

It's queer my brain ain't quite out wore But my future's awful bright, lecause I've got stored up in me Loads of things on which to write.

Note-Not one joke about szekcloth and ashes, the devil br the Easter hat mars this column today.

#### Four of a Kind By Dean Collins.

It was before election day. We stood beside the polished bar. And he desired a silver fisz, And I desired a black cigar; Each looked at each with longing eye. And each one murmured: "Who will

We pondered o'er the problem deep And thought upon the rolling dice: We thought of matching coins to see Which one was stuck to pay the

price; And finally he looked at me And said "I have a bright idee."

He in his pocket plunged his hand. Where he had hundred cards or so, Given by gentle candidates, With friendly tip: "Vote thus, you

He held up five in manner bland, And said: "Go on and bet your hand." I in my pocket plunged my hand Where I had cards the same as he, And in the draw perceived I held Two coroners and sheriffs three;

I gave a low, triumphant cough, And said: "Bet on! The root is off." Vain were the hopes I entertained That he was stuck for the eigar He smiled a broad, triumphant smil

And laid four judges on the bar. Twas thus a goodly use we found For cards the candidates pass rour -Portland, April 6.

Flowers to Send, if Any.

at last.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"So poor dear old Uncle William is ad!" cried the nlece-in-law, weeping gracefully Yes, the fine old scout has passed in

When do they read the will?" "When do they read the will?"
"Why, not until after the funeral, of course. Why do you ask?"
"Because I think that's a silly custom. The will should be read before the funeral.

"But why?"
"So the rela "So the relatives can tell what sort of flowers to send, if any."

## Call for Mr. Van Winkle!

New York Satire. Rip Van Winkle sat up and yawned. "What the deuce did you fellows wake me for, anyhow?" he demanded. We want you on the Jury."