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People seldom improve when they have no other model than themselves to copy after.—Goldsmith.

THE STATE PRESS AND STATEMENT NO. 1.

STEADFASTLY and fearlessly the state newspapers with a few exceptions, are fighting manfully for the preservation of Statement No. 1.

LONGER LIFE.

THE Lenten season, now drawing toward a close, is a good time for introspection, not only for the millions of communicants of the two great churches, which observe it, but even for others, because the sayings of life common to all, if not its activities in any appreciable degree, are somewhat suppressed or moderated.

Aside from religious or even moral reflections, a proper occasional serious thought is how best, without going to extremes or adopting any absurd or uncomfortable fad, to prolong life and enjoy health.

Many scientists and physicians are saying that the average man by taking a little heed as he goes along, from youth forward, could live much longer than he does now, to 100 years, perhaps.

fully not to worry much, and to do right. He should live a good deal in the open air and eat plain, pure foods.

And would not this be in the nature of service of God? We say he is the giver of life, and therewith he gave us a great variety of good and pleasant things to use, to enjoy.

A COLOSSAL FOLLY. ONE hundred and fifty millions a year for the army and \$250,000,000 a year for the navy, was the solemn warning uttered on the floor of the senate by Senator Hale Tuesday, as the ultimate colossal expenditure into which our military establishment is fast carrying us.

Why we are hurrying along, headlong and headstrong, to convert ourselves into an armed camp, nobody knows. They tell us we might be attacked, but where is the foe? Japan has been held up as about to invade us, sack our cities, kill our people, and force us to pay a colossal war indemnity, but that myth has been unmasked.

Nobody is going to attack us. No nation would dare attack us, not even had we but a fraction of the immense military and naval establishment that we are now adorned with. All nations remember the deadly potentiality of that citizen soldiery that has always defended us so dauntlessly whenever horrid war has been our portion.

It is not the wish of the great commonality that it shall be so. It is so, in spite of them. An explanation is that generals and admirals at Washington thirst for military glory.

THE McCALL BILL SHOULD PASS. IT WILL be unfortunate for the country if the majority in congress persists in its present refusal to pass the McCall bill for publicity of campaign funds.

Refusal to provide for publicity is distinctly reprehensible, and is a bad omen. A slush fund is not an essential to a fair election and a free count. On the contrary, use of money in large sums is an unfailing sign of unfairness, somehow or otherwise.

or larger army. This is offered in the McCall bill for campaign publicity, and to refuse to pass it is to plead guilty to an unholy purpose.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

THERE is confined in the La Grande city jail, according to the Observer, a girl under 18 years old, charged with roaming the streets at night, and with other disorderly conduct.

What is a girl like me to do? Tell me that. If I wanted to straighten up and go to work, I would like to know who would give me a chance.

And we mean a chance not in some Magdalen home, some semi-public institution. This may help; such establishments are worthy and necessary; but a chance in a clean, comfortable private home, where such a girl will be treated kindly, and in no way reminded of her sins; made to feel that they are forgiven, after the example of the master, that she has yet a right to comfort and pure happiness and friends, and after awhile honorable wifehood and motherhood.

THE homes that will take such a girl in and give her a chance are, we fear, very few, whereas they should be many. Poor, soiled, bruised, helpless, hopeless wail, yet but a child in years; is her fault so very grievous, after all? Have not many who would not take her in and give her a chance done far worse, considering their station, surroundings and opportunities? Christ said he came to seek and save the lost; how many professing to be his followers, are doing this? Give such poor girls, if there be a possibility of rescue, a "chance."

CHILD LABOR.

THERE are few people, we imagine, outside of congress and the immediate beneficiaries of child labor, that are not in heartfelt sympathy with the efforts of the president and others in behalf of a federal child labor law.

We hear it said so often that the children of today are the men and women of tomorrow, on whom the country must depend, for weal or woe, that we scarcely heed it more than any other platitude, but it involves this corollary of tremendous importance: The character of tomorrow's men and women, and to a considerable extent the destiny of our country, and perhaps appreciably the future history of the world, depend on how the children of today are treated.

Admit that the states should attend to this matter of child labor, as most of them do, and as we think all of them will ere long; yet there is the District of Columbia and the territories—not relatively very important, perhaps—but the great government of the United States, even if its especial reserved territory were only one square mile, with a population of only 1,000, should set a high example of doing right by the children of this generation in this matter.

The government pays more attention to animals and plants than to the country's children. This would be all right if all parents could and would do their duty by their children, but not all, by many, will do this, and there are always unprincipled and avaricious men who seek to profit by children's labor; so it becomes a high duty of the government to regulate child labor.

by contact or personal observation, but many reliable witnesses have told us through newspapers and magazines of the weakened tots in the southern cotton mills, the little breaker boys in Pennsylvania and others—children in size only, little mirthless, hopeless creatures already grown old, and who can never have a full, fair adult life or childhood to look back upon.

We believe that the bill of Senator Beveridge, or something like it, is right, and if it is not constitutional, it ought to be. But it has been fought, of course, by the combined sweatshops of New York and Chicago, the glass factories of Illinois and West Virginia, the cotton mills of Georgia, the coal mine owners of Pennsylvania, and allied interests, and in their behalf members of congress say it is unconstitutional.

Portland's commercial bodies have always been foremost in every movement for the development of the state and for the improvement of its transportation facilities. The manufacturers, jobbers, bankers and merchants of the city are influential members of these organizations and their views are therefore entitled to the consideration of all who are concerned in the commercial upbuilding of the state.

British Columbia looks far ahead, as this foolish country has not done, in the matter of its great timber wealth. It has placed 150,000,000 acres of forest land in reserves, and has leased all the rest; it leases and does not sell its timber land. Not only will the province take care of its timber as regards proper permits for its use; it proposes to make the most it can out of the lumber trade itself. Hence it does not permit the export of logs out on provincial land.

A bill in congress proposes to close the soldiers' homes and pension all their inmates at the rate of \$1 a day. This would cost about \$17,500,000 a year, minus the value of the property of the homes. The pension would doubtless be raised to \$2 a day in a year or two, making an addition to the pension budget of \$35,000,000 a year, bringing it up to \$52,000,000 a year. Yet there is considerable to be said in favor of this bill, as residence in a "home," under some restraint, is a sort of bondage for the infirm old soldiers. Yet many of them could not or would not live, elsewhere, on \$1 or even \$2 a day.

Because the law requiring the "Clover Leaf" railroad to furnish the same accommodations to Jim Crow car passengers as to others who paid the same fare was to be enforced, the road, instead of supplying these cars with soap and towels, deprived the white passengers of these aids to comfort and cleanliness in travel.

There is one good thing about Congressman Ellis; he never does enough of anything, even if he were disposed to do something bad, to attract any notice, much less to require any explanation.

Still it looks more and more like Taft, but if Taft should fall it looks more and more like Roosevelt. There is yet a possibility that our Senator Bourne has been a true prophet.

Taft very high not only as a statesman but as a man and citizen; says in effect that he is not ambitious for himself but for the good of others; that he seeks constantly to benefit the people rather than to adhere to particular ideas, policies or measures; that he is a man of great moral courage; and finally that he has "a great mind and a great soul in a little too laudatory, but we confess with great admiration and respect for Big Bill Taft."

No name will appear on the ballot as a Democratic candidate for United States senator, but there will be a blank space in which Democrats, or others, can write in whatever name they choose. Governor Chamberlain in response to a general sentiment among Democrats, has consented to be a candidate, and there is no other Democratic aspirant.

It doesn't matter very much whether the Oregon Agricultural college be called an industrial school, a science school, or a farm school; the people of the state are more interested in what that institution is doing for the state. A large majority of the people are not very well informed as to the real work it is doing, and it is the purpose of this article to draw the curtain aside a little so that they may get a clearer view of its work.

To dignify labor has been the business of education since the schoolmaster was born in life, and that does not mean any particular kind of labor. Ancient peoples considered it disgraceful to labor. Some have objected to this day that a law of labor, but as people become civilized they get away from that idea.

The Oregon Agricultural college is an industrial school. The modern farmer is a practical industrial school with experience as a teacher, and experience is always a dear teacher. The modern farmer should have a knowledge of mechanics. A well-equipped farm will have its workshop, with some carpentering and blacksmithing tools. Many rainy days are so profitable account in the workshop.

Industrial Institutions. The Oregon Agricultural college is an industrial school. The modern farmer is a practical industrial school with experience as a teacher, and experience is always a dear teacher.

When the agricultural colleges were established the specialist or expert had not made his appearance. One man usually called an agriculturist surveyed the whole field of agriculture, and when called upon to give advice he was expected to know how deep potatoes should be planted, how and when to prune trees, how to conserve manure as well as fertility in the soil and how to feed dairy and beef cattle, etc. Unless he could answer a hundred questions in all branched agriculture there are to all the various branches of agriculture he was very likely to lose the respect of his constituents and agricultural education was soon a failure.

Farmer Doesn't Care. The farmer doesn't care very much now what the dairyman says, but the difference between a Baldwin apple and a pear, or whether the horticulturist is able to separate the sheep from the goats, but the dairyman if he does not know more about some things in the feeding of the dairy cow and the manufacture of butter and cheese than the best dairy farmer in the country knows, and he will hold the horticulturist in contempt. The second is that a dozen different men covering the same field, each having a separate line or separate problems to work out.

Opening a Railroad in China. Publicity Bureau of the A. B. C. F. M. Even in the United States the opening of a new railroad is an event of considerable importance. In China it marks an epoch. However short the line its significance is great. The ceremonies connected with the recent opening of the San Ning railroad in south China were brimful of novelty and suggestiveness.

The venerable Dr. Lyman Abbott, in a recent number of the Outlook, has an article on Secretary Taft that should please that statesman and his friends. Dr. Abbott rates Mr.

they can vote for him by writing his name in the proper space. Though his name does not appear, he is a candidate. Write it George E. Chamberlain.

The library committee of the house of representatives has agreed to report favorably a measure appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of monuments along the Oregon trail, recently traversed by Ezra Meeker with an ox team. The bill is not likely to pass, yet the government could well afford to supplement the sturdy and patriotic old pioneer's work by this action.

Again it is promised that work on the Tillamook road will be resumed soon. It may be true; if not this

time, it will be some time, when our Wall street overlord gets good and ready.

It is announced that Judge Gray's boom "has been launched." In historic Brandywine creek, perhaps That would be large enough for it.

Mr. Heney is going to deliver a public address in Salem today, but nobody will mistake it for a divine service.

St. Johns will find that city docks are more profitable as well as more reputable than a lot of saloons.

And now Oregon is happy in having both Fulton and Heney within its borders at once.

So the employers' liability bill got through, after all. Give congress one credit mark.

FEATURES OF WORK AT OREGON'S PROGRESSIVE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE



is an original investigator with the ability and facilities for delving into special problems beyond the reach of the farmer.

Professor Pernot will explain that the farmer before he can raise enough food to sustain a slice must possess several other kinds of "little germs," bacteria he calls them, each individual capable of producing over ten million descendants every 24 hours. Not a bushel of grain nor a ton of clover can be grown without the aid of bacteria. If you look skeptical he will show you, with the aid of a powerful microscope, that the small invisible things called bacteria have as much to do with the business of the farmer as the large animals.

Life of Bacteria. But while some bacteria spend their lives in the soil and stand between humanity and human activities there are other kinds of other races, so to speak, engaged in different occupations in the interest of humanity. The professor will explain to you with the help of the microscope that without the aid of bacteria the farmer and his churn, for instance, might sit up all night and the next day and the next day never "get" butter. It is the bacteria swarming by the millions in the cream that make the butter in the churn. There are different kinds of these bacteria; they are not all helpful. While some produce the flavor that sells butter at 40 cents a pound, others are a terror to the consumer. It is bacteria that make good butter; it is bacteria in the milk unfortunately that cause typhoid fever and other magnum diseases in bacteriology. It is the wireless thing in agriculture, and it is not at all unlikely that we may wake up some morning to discover that some agricultural college specialist has rounded up different kinds of bacteria and branded them, and the farmer will know that by hitching up to his cultivator a few billions of his animals with another brand he will be getting returns from his farm unheard of in the past.

There were shouts of rejoicing as the route crowds gathered to see this wonderful curiosity of human skill and engineering. Flags and banners, including account books and stripes, added brilliancy to the scene.

There is one good thing about Congressman Ellis; he never does enough of anything, even if he were disposed to do something bad, to attract any notice, much less to require any explanation.

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