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Learn to look for the light. Positively refuse to harbor shadows and blots, and the deformed, the disfigured, the discordant. Hold to those things that give pleasure, that are helpful and inspiring, and you will change your whole way of looking at things, will transform your character in a very short time.-Orison Swett Marden.

AN EPOCH MAKING DECISION

THE REFUSAL OF the interstate commerce commission to auis the most important order ever has prevented it. made by that tribunal. It is the longest step for control of railroads yet taken in this country.

The railroads sought an advance of an average of 16 per cent in the rates on 180 articles. They claimed that the cost of everything is higher and that increased business caused an arithmetical increase in transportation cost. The latter was an ased to by the commission, would jus- passed by the other. tify still further rate increases, and limit to which rates might not go.

by purchasers, and that the public owed it to the roads to permit this improvement in credit so there could be extensions of lines and improvements of the properties.

The answer of the commission is a lines are very much increased.

attempts were first made to create a bonding act. tribunal that should have authority over transportation. The effort was lation is doubt. Nothing is certain. fought from the first, and for more The helterskelter fight in the legisthan 20 years was successfully re- lature over these bills, their passage sisted so far as an effective control as last hour legislation and the athistory of the struggle is universally familiar. duce all manner of changes and pro-This latest decision is evidence of a grams in them have resulted in confinal approach toward effective reg- fusion worse confounded. The text ulation and a coming solution of one of one so-called bill provides that of the biggest problems in national the state engineer shall fix grades life.

vances on the contentions of the com- the highway commissioner. panies would have established maxims that, in all likelihood, would have undermined the usefulness if lative futility seldom duplicated. it had not actually destroyed the commission. The struggle was a important legislation before the sesover an issue of gigantic moment to resources are unfolding. People the lines on one side and the public from distant states are coming by on the other. The decision marks thousands to see if they want to an epoch in the history of transportation in the nation.

A PROMISE FULFILLED

NDER HIS campaign pledges, no other course than a veto was open to Governor West on the second choice bill. It proposed a radical change in the primary law. It provided a way by which the anti-assembly majority in Oregon could be compelled to nominate an assemblyite governor. It was proposed as a harmonizer, but in Republican Idaho last November it yielded a Democratic governor. It subverts a fundamental in the primary law, and provides that for the present simple method there shall be substituted a complicated and cumbersome system. It compels men to vote for candidates holding views diametrically opposed to their own and may make votes so cast a means of nominating such objectionable candidate. It forces the voter to vote for such a candidate under penalty of having his ballot thrown out for non compliance, a feature in direct conflict with the Oregon con- ple of legislative futility. stitution.

It is a most sweeping change in the Oregon primary, and if he had HE LETTER OF Mrs. Blank of 783 votes in its favor to 23,811 votes not vetoed it, Governor West would have violated his campaign pledges. "I will fight to a finish any attempt" by the legislature to tamper with the and an acre of ground whose work in Between 1851 and 1855 not only direct primary, he said in his declar- solving the high cost of living has Maine but all the other New Engation of candidacy. He reiterated attracted much attention. Her re- land states adopted prohibition, but the Mississippi river and the historic the promise from every platform in ply to those who have chosen to dif- all the other states repealed the law the campaign. Anything else but a fer with her will be acknowledged as after a longer or shorter, but what veto, would have been a complete giving her by far the best of the was considered in all cases, an un- be completely drowned out with not a repudiation of his promises.

Not only did Mr. West make such promises, but so did Mr. Bow- long been an observer of intensive law again in 1874, but it was reerman. He made them in a public farming on small tracts. She in pealed in both states the next year, statement, made them on the plat- sists that better, less expensive and and since then local option has preform, and made them in his cam- easier living is attainable by locat- vailed in both. Vermont and New paign literature. There was thus ing on an acre of ground and get- Hampshire substituted local option public pledge by both candidates ting all possible out of the soil. any radical change in the primary stances published about heavy do the same. .

ing Governor West for his veto of these instances every year, and notes in large numbers in Oregon in con- shops of the very heart of the grain the second choice bill. Did it want that products so grown are in most sequence of the colonist rates will him to break his pledge? Did it cases clear gain because the work write thousands of letters to relasshape. Two gangs of men are throwing want him to perjure himself?

THE JOURNAL the people of Oregon to look to it for advice as to what changes the the people of Oregon to look to it profit, but adds to the comfort and primary law may require. It has and ridicule. Because we have the the family."

> The Oregonian tried to kill the dibly. It was godfather and wet nurse for the assembly. It fon- storm clouds and sunshine. dled and coddled the assembly, declared that the assembly and would "put the knife and the knife primary law.

Yet, it tells us that the primary should be changed by adoption of the second choice hocus pocus. It wanted the assembly yesterday, but 46 TARIFF REFORM" is wants the second choice today. Does the Ethiopian change its skin? Does the leopard change its spots?

The people repudiated the assembly. They beat the assembly candidate. They demanded that there be no change in the popular laws. They thorize an advance of railroad elected West because they thought rates is an epochal decision. It he would prevent a change, and he

POPGUN STATESMANSHIP

HERE IS DOUBT as to what is the text of certain road bills that passed the legislature, did not mean for them dearer bread. There is doubt as to whether the senate concurred in house tounding proposition that, if assent- passed by one body were accepted and

There is doubt as to the constituthat in the end would prescribe no tionality of the highway commission act as passed. The title is believed A further reason urged for the ad- to be defective. There is doubt as vance was that the increase would to the effectiveness of the county make raffroad securities more sought prisoners act as finally passed. It is believed that habeas corpus pro- free, and Liverpool prices set the ceedings would prevent use of the market price for all." In the good prisoners if attempt to work them were made under the new law.

There is doubt about some of the provisions of the bonding act. There paid the tax. Now enters Mr. Taft, refusal to authorize the advances, is nothing but doubt in the state aid reciprocity with Canada in his hand, though admitting that on a few of bill. It does not provide to whom and free trade in wheat between the the roads, increases might be justi- the money shall be paid, nor by flable. The tribunal points out that whom it shall be accepted, nor how regardless of the contention of the the remainder of the fund, if any, roads relative to increased cost of shall be disposed of. And it has a operation, the net earnings of the defect that makes it unconstitutional It was away back in the 80's that shall be read in conjunction with the No wonder that the Liberal ministry

Everything about the road legis-A decision authorizing the ad-leged bill requires it to be done by

It is a legislative product to amaze the gods. It is a sample of legis-

The road measures were the most last stand by the combined roads sion. The state is expanding. Its live in Oregon. The state is in the process of expansion into a greater commonwealth. A crying need is better roads, and the whole people of the state were clamoring for better roads. The legislature was looked yet may find it difficult to find work, to for a good roads system, and the although plenty of it is around him legislature by providing such a system had an unparalleled opportunity capped could discover at once. to render invaluable service to the

But instead, 725 peanut bills were in their consideration. Big legislagame laws and other trivial matters. Over 200 of these were rushed through in the last 48 hours of the session and the result is road bills and bungled that it is scarcely known | ment. whether they are road bills or a study in "How old is Ann?"

The governor has very properly vetoed them all. It is the price we pay for having 725 bills introduced for passage in 40 days. It is a sam-

GET AN ACRE OF GROUND

She is the woman with a cow ful. argument.

vields of products from small tracts. Yet, here is the Oregonian assail- The Journal prints hundreds of involved is side issue, requiring but tives and acquaintances back east,

happiness.

In Mrs. Blank's family are seven played horse with the direct primary persons. The products taken from from the beginning. Its attacks the acre farm make all the differupon it have been incessant and ma- ence between plenty and want, belignant. It has never lost an op- tween constant worry about making welcome. portunity to assail it with invective both ends meet and comfort and a surplus. Compare a family on a direct primary and other popular producing acre yielding fruit, vegforms, it calls Oregon "the fool of etables and chickens and perhaps keeping a cow with one that occuples a flat in the congested quarters rect primary with the assembly. It of the city and must buy everything. the campaign for the assem- and the difference is like that between January and June, between

Mrs. Blank says in conclusion: Every dollar invested in a good, productive place around Portland or to the hilt" to Republicans who took any other coast city is two in your Statement One of the primary law. own pocket—the only way of eating By its record of hatred, malignity your candy and keeping it, too. A and abuse of popular government, it cow will furnish half your living, an is the last authority in Oregon to go acre the other half, and a man's daily to for advice as to changes in the wages can be used for other purposes."

TARIFF REFORM

the English slogan of the Conservative or House of Lords party. It is the nickname, or rather pet name, bestowed by Joseph Chamberlain on that party which he invented to remodel the revenue system of England by taxing the entry into Great Britain of all kinds of material, save only raw materials material, save only raw materials also been liberally treated. There is for manufacture. Food stuffs were no more excuse for holding up the U. not to be exempt though taxed at of O. appropriation than for holding up low rates. The whole power of the Tory party was devoted in the last campaign to proving to the working classes of England that dearer wheat

The same party is what is sometimes called the Jingo party, or that amendments. There is doubt as to of Imperial Preference. Here was whether road bills amended and one of the levers by which higher prices might be lifted off the food of the British poor. Grain raised in and shipped from British colonies should enter British ports duty free -that from elsewhere should bear the burden.

At present Canadian wheat and American grown wheat enter duty time coming, when the Tories ruled, Canada should get the privilege of free import while American farmers two countries. Then Imperial Preference vanishes into thin air-since if the worst comes and the Tories rule, American farmers will be saved the duty by their wheat also being because of a requirement that it passed through Canada to Liverpool. should blandly welcome the new treaty, not only as helping the Canadian farmer, but as exploding an unexpected bomb under both Imperial Preference and tariff reform.

MAN OUT OF WORK

MAN WHO SIGNS himself "A Hungry Mechanic," writes to The Journal that notwith- to the public weal. standing his ability to work, on state aid roads, and another al- and his willingness to work at anything, he can find no work. He is the new law is liable to arrest. If his story is the truth and all the truth, his is an exceptional case, yet not an extremely rare one. There are men, not a few, who are unfortunately so constituted that they have little initiative; once down, they lack the grit to pick themselves up and push in somewhere. They are perhaps too sensitive, or lack ordinary "nerve." They are deficient in the elementary grade of moral courage. Such a man may indeed be able and willing to work. that a coarser man not thus handi-

This lack of ability to perceive not a fault, and it is such men that introduced, and the time was spent need such aid as is practicable. It is to supply assistance freely to all tion was lost sight of in popgun unemployed that the municipal emofficials and new deputies, changing is reported to have been of much service in bringing together men who want workers and men who so maimed, marred, hacked, battered necessarily be long without employ-

PROHIBITION IN MAINE

to be resubmitted to the people of Maine, the original and most persistent prohibition state. bition was indorsed by a vote of 70,-St. Johns in yesterday's Jour- against. But the result of the forthnal can be read with profit, coming voting is considered doubt-

She is not a mere theorist but has Rhode Island enacted a prohibition

t has no standing that would lead clee. It is not only a process of sion at the outset of their residence considered a good one by some of the In the east the egg dealers did the gon

here. The people of Oregon cannot change the climate or the state's other natural features, and these will recommend themselves more and more on acquaintance, but we can do much to make the new arrivals

Letters From the People

Abuse of the Referendum. Weston, Or., Feb. 23.—To the Editor A whole day passed without Dorothy of The Journal.—At Cottage Grove, in Arnold being found in some new place. Lane county, a referendum movement has been started against the University new of Oregon at Eugene, also in Lane county. Eugene opposed the efforts of Cottage Grove to create the county of Nesmith and land a county-seat, and the referendum is to be invoked by way of retaliation.

Herein the state will be given another illustration of the abuse of a popular privilege accorded the voters of Oregon. Intended primarly as a means of public protection against unwise legislation the referendum has degenerated into a weapon of revenge for the disappointed and the spiteful. It has already worked much mischlef. It has been wrongfully used against the general appropriation bill, and has failed; and now it is proposed to use this club against the university, despite the fact that the insti-

The university was treated with unusual generosity by the late legislature, the University of Oregon is to rank with similar institutions in other states it is entitled to generous treat-And why single it out for special attack unless it be, indeed, to satisfy a grudge?

The Oregon Agricultural college has the O. A. C. appropriation. In truth, there can be no grounds for attacking either in the mind of any man who has an ounce of state pride and wants to see Oregon grow out of the picayunish policy toward its schools that has

The Eastern Oregon hospital at Pendleton was granted \$200,000 by the people and receives in addition \$350,000 from the legislature. Why not "referend" this institution?

The Monmouth normal will receive about \$36,000 annually by special tax, voted by the people, and gets \$50,000 in addition from the legislature for a girls' dormitory. Its president receives \$3600 annually, even before the school is reopened. The Weston normal, now defunct, got along with a girls' mitory costing about \$5000, and \$1800 a year was the most its president ever received. Moreover, its president was just as able and deserving an educator as J. H. Ackerman. And this sole state school in eastern Oregon received but \$12,500 annually for maintenance, Why not "referend" the Monmouth normal? Why not "referend" the state fair, the district fairs, the experiment stations, and the hundred and one things for which the legislature poured out money with lavish hand at the most expensive session ever held?

And why should the several institu-tions at Salem be overlooked? That burg "sits tight" on everything it gets and grunts for more, and squeals its disapproval when any state money slips larger majority against the normals than any other county in the state. Perhaps the referendum might teach it useful lesson

But no. It's time to give the referendum a rest, and this disgruntled charge decided the fate of the French at Cottage Grove should be in North America. frowned upon in every other section of the state. Too much money has been as that of the Plains of Abraham, broke rose the British cheer, mixed with the public are taxed immense sums, for all granted by the legislature, perhaps; in clouds and threatening rain. Wolfe's fierce yell of the Highland slogan. Some that Wall street milks out of the rail-But it is not lost to Oregon. dollar of it will be expended within the limits of the commonwealth, and a The Plains of Abraham were so called good share of it, we trust, will redound from Abraham Martin, a pilot known

If taxpayers would stop to analyze the situation, they would find that they of the colony. are paying but little, in any event, for the support of state government and without food or shelter, and under state institutions. The state levy is a very slight burden compared to the levies in the several counties, school districts and municipalities for local CLARK WOOD. purposes.

Nuisance of Needless Noises. From the Astorian.

There may have been a time when the clangor of the public bell was welcome as an incentive to high duties ahead of one, (but we doubt even that) and there is always the poetic charm of the melodious, but very distant, bell, in the hills and valleys lit by the rising or the setting sun, etc., etc.; and these things may figure yet for all we know, But as principle of human action and

necessity, we decry the bell, along with

the whistle, as a detriment to the peace of mankind wheresoever they are used, especially in oitles; the solitary bell or the lone whistle in localities sparsely get and settled, where distance qualified and softens and chastens their raucous and push into a place is a weakness tones, there may be toleration in the mimified infliction; but the town and city bell and whistle, in their multifarious and scheduled uproar, there is nothing but wanton adherence to tradition and selfish indifference to the The English advanced but a few rods bills raising salaries, creating new ployment bureau was established. It nervous agonies of the sick all about. We believe the day will soon be here when the good sense and spirit of justice will silence the things and thus make contribution to the common peace want work, and it would seem that and welfare; when even the sound of the "Hungry Mechanic" should not the fire bell will be no longer heard; when the telephone call in house and office will be made with light instead of sound; when all needless public noises will be reduced to the least mur mur of sound and that so musically sweet as to make it a comfort in place of a horror, and may kindly fate speed HE QUESTION of prohibition is the day. In this day of fixed schedules; when everything is done to the unvary ing dictum of the clock, to which the merchant, factor, proprietor, foreman superintendent and all in authority, sub-The question has not been voted on scribe, and operate by, there is no necesthere before since 1884, when prohi- sity for the extraneous summons of bell

Twenty Millions for a Power Dam Not far from the spot where Jim Bludsoe ran the Prairie Bell aground and "held her nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot was ashore," a mile wide dam is being built which will completely change the contour and topography of land thereabouts. Incidentally a steamboat canal, nine miles long, years ago at a cost of \$8,000,000, is to satisfactory trial. Massachusetts and stick or a stone left to show where it once made possible the passage of the treacherous Des Moines rapids, savs ar article in the Technical World Magazine The sons of the men who damned the Mississippi a generation ago are now busily engaged in damming it. work will occupy two years more, but already a thousand men are working, for prohibition about seven years beaver like, to throw across the mighty that the legislature should not make Her letter alludes to many in- ago, and there is prospect Maine will river a structure of cement and stone which shall hold the rushing waters in check and subscryiently render up to its master 250,000 horsepower with The people who will soon arrive to run the factories, mills and work-Already on both sides of the Mississippi, the dam has begun to assume out abutments and creeping toward each The Oregonian is the sworn and a few hours of time, here and there and it is important that these new- other across a watery path. Twenty own foe of the direct primary, and being largely recreative exer- comers receive a favorable imprest two gangs meet, but the investment is exhausted,

COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

SMALL CHANGE

Hobson is a near-lunatic, but there Summer is coming of is no fly inspector. er is coming on so

The blue of Alice is out of date; the

As Easter approaches, the feminine But if the Haytians are lelling one gn other off, why should they be fo

other off, strained? The veto ax did a great deal of work but it will be rested up all right two years hence.

J. P. Morgan gets credit or the blame of being at the nead of every big trust, whether he is or not.

Dr. Smith Hollins McKim is a lucky man; he not only gets \$7500 a year from his former wife but is rid of her. Perhaps after wading through mud for two years more some people nov posed to good roads will be in fav-

The Mexican insurrectos can muster considerable of an army in the aggre-gate as long as they can procure some

Thousands of people rejoice to hear that Joaquin Miller is improving, and hope he will be cpared for many years of enjoyable life. The milliners' conventions manage to

get about as much space as a divorce suit of a millionaire's wife, or the revo-lution in Mexico. It was time to check the district fair appropriations, because they were be-coming too numerous and were made the

oming too humbers it is in the search of logrolling. Carnegie advises young men to begin as he did, at the bottom. Most of them will, without advice. But not many of them will have great riches thrust upon

them by the government. It is argued that a voter's second choice for an office is likely to be a better man to nominate and elect than his first choice. In some instances a third or still more remote choice might

be better still.

By the time the two new super-Dread-naughts are built, two or more battle-ships built but recently and never used will be ready for the boneyard. But building new and ever bigger battle-ships "makes business."

Now give to newcomers the sincerely glad hand, a right friendly grasp and a heart deep smile; go welcome new neighbors in this goodly land, and the ghost of nostalgia help to beguile. Go visit and carry them neighborly cheer and help make them quickly feel at home; that there's much to gain and little to fear, and no better place, where'er they might roam.

OREGON SIDELIGHTS

More team weighing 3175 pounds sold

Bandon people are working for a fruit and vegetable cannery. Snow is five or six feet deep in the Coast range beyond Yamhill. Springfield will probably do considerable hard surface paving this year.

Eastern Oregon has been well sup-plied with moisture, and a big wheat crop is expected. Advance demand for Columbia river

chinook and steelhead salmon is greater than ever before. Nearly \$80,000 was spent in and around Canby in building and improvements last year, and this record may be beaten this year.

Letters of inquiry are arriving at the office of the manager of the Eugene Commercial club in larger numbers than ever before and he expects a big immi-gration to Eugene and Lane county this spring and summer.

When the new cement sarage is completed, Corvallis will be well on the way as one of the best automobile towns on the coast. Besides 50 private cars, there will be three garages, each owning several autos, says the G.-T.

Salem Statesman. The unruly Siletz Indians should be put in the peniten-tiary, where they belong; and so should the saloon keepers and bootleggers who have been selling them whiskey. And the latter for terms twice as long as the Indians:

There is a general merchandise store at Worden, Klamath county, writes a resident; a postoffice has been established, and it is a good location for a hotel or boarding house, also a blacksmith shop and a butchershop. There is a good school, and more dwelling houses are needed.

Echo Echoes: The happiest man in our town and for miles around is your humble servant. No, it is not an increase in our family, nor a visit from our mother-in-law, but a man who was a year in arrears came into our office Tuesday and paid that, and one year in advance. We could shout for ioy.

The Oregon Electric with a little push can cut off rivals in reaching that mag-nificent timber belt east of Woodburn says the Independent. The extension of the road to this city would kill off that proposition of extending the Salem, Falls City & Western road from Salem

Last year the Coos county fruit in-spector estimated the neglected and nonmerchantable fruit as follows: Ap-ples, 540 tons; pears, 170 tons; plums, 130 tons. This fruit, which to all intents and purposes was practically wasted, would have been bought by a cannery at a price that would have been remunerative to the farmers,

SEVEN FAMOUS CHARGES

The Louisbourg Grenadiers at Quebec

The famous charge of the Louisbourg | The simultaneous explosion was afteraway from the capital. Marion cast a Grenadiers on the Heights of Abraham in 1759 was the turning point in the war between the English and the French for the possession of Canada with Wolfe, the English general, the victor. This

> The day of the battle, known to us Every he should be overwhelmed by a combined attack, retreat would be hopeless. as Maitre Abraham, who had owned a piece of land there in the early times

At the place that Wolfe chose for his battlefield the plateau was less than a mile wide. The English army consisted of six battalions and the detached grenadiers of Louisbourg. Montcalm was the French commander, and his forces consisted of four battalions, comprising in all a little less than 3000 men. To these were added the garrison at Louis-bourg, consisting of 1100 men.

The night before the battle Montcalm took no sleep, but walked the field that adjoined his headquarters until early in the morning. When daylight came he was very much amazed when he saw the great force which Wolfe had drawn up in line of battle before him. calm became excited when the assistance he desired failed to arrive. He was for attacking at once. He has been blamed not only for fighting too soon, but for fighting at all. In this he could not choose. Fight he must, for Wolfe was now in a position to cut off all his supplies. His men were full of ardor, and he was resolved to attack

before their ardor cooled. His conduct was in striking contrast to that of Wolfe, who was cool, collected and everywhere. It was 10 o'clock in the morning when the two armies were lined up ready for the encounter. In a few moments they were in motion. and then stood still. When the French advanced to within 40 paces the word official. of command rang out, and a crash of musketry answered all along the line.

shrawdest financiers of the country.

be 4700 feet long. It will extend from a point a little north of the center of the town of Hamilton, Ill., due westward across the river, to a point near Keokuk, where the power house, 1400 feet long, will link shore with shore, The mammoth dam will be of solid concrete 35 feet wide on the bottom and about 30 feet high. The upper stream face will be vertical with a rounded top in a curve connecting with the bottom so that the water coming over will not fall, but slide down the face and be given a horizontal direction at the bottom of the river. The whole height is 37 feet, the dam being locked into the rock bottom seven feet deep, to prevent any water getting underneath. the power house there is already considerable depression in the rock, but the plan is to deepen and widen this depression, so as to get rid of the water quickly as it passes under the power house and through the wheels.

Stuck With_Cold Storage Eggs. From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. No one can tell to what extent the

abuse of the cold storage system has been responsible for the enhanced cost of living, instead of being a beneficent aid toward keeping prices at a uniform and fair level. Local experience here has shown in at least one instance how extraordinary prices were demanded and received for fowl during the holiday season, through keeping the supply offered for sale down to the lowest possible point, while thousands of fowls which came into the market were sent into cold storage. Of course, after the holiday season was over the vast supply in cold storage deprived producers of any further market here until the supply on hand was

wards said, by French officials, to have sounded like a cannon shot.

When the smoke arose a miserable sight was revealed; the ground, was the Wall street pocket must be! cumbered with dead and wounded, the pushed forth with the bay onet; some advanced firing. The clansmen drew their broadswords and dashed on, keen and swift as bloodhounds. It was at the left of the fighting ar

mies that Wolfe led the charge, at the head of the Louisbourg grenadiers, which settled for all the decision of the battle. A shot shattered his wrist. wrapped his handkerchief around it and kept on. Another shot struck him, and still advanced, when a third lodged in his breast. He staggered and sat on the ground. Several officers ran to his assistance. He begged them to lay him down. They did so, and asked if A dollar down, a dollar a week, him down. They did so, and asked if he would have a surgeon. "There's no need," he answered. "It's

all over with me." A moment after one of them cried out: "They run: see how they run!" "Who run?" Wolfe demanded, like man roused from sleep.

"The enemy, sir, Egad, they give way everywhere!" "Go, one of you, to Colonel Burton," zeturned the dying man, "tell him to march Webb's regiment down the Charles river to cut off their retreat from the bridge."

Then, turning on his side, he murmured, "Now, God be praised, I will die in peace!" And in a few moments his gallant soul had fled. Thus expired the commander of the English who led one of the most famous charges on the American conti-

nent. In the retreat Montoalm, on horseback, was shot through the body, and died soon after entering the St. Louis "Never was rout more complete than that of our army," says a French

Next week-Seven Famous Duels.

same thing during the summer and fall The dam, including abutments, will of last year, keeping up the price of eggs in the market by sending millions to cold storage. The average consumer the country over will feel some little the Iowa shore, under the bluffs at glow of satisfaction to learn that the dealers who did this are now facing a heavy loss. The comparatively open winter upset their calculations. hens kept on laying and fresh eggs reached the eastern markets in such eight feet wide, the lower side ending quantities that there was little demand for cold storage eggs. Where cold storage eggs a few weeks ago sold at 26 cents a dozen in the markets of Chicago and New York, the price has broken until they do not command one half that price and are in very limited demand at that. Geate activity among the health of-

ficials of the cities which try to inforce pure food laws makes it dangerous to hold eggs too long in cold storage. The supply is likely to be condemned at any time; hence the necessity of getting rid of those on hand.

March. Bud o' the larch, blue o' the sky, Storm winds of March, roistering by; Call of a bird, somewhere o'erhead, Green branches stirred, soft petals

spread. Song in my breast, eager and fair. Hope at its crest, spring's in the air.

Sky like an arch, clouds misty white, Sunshine of March, golden and bright; Flowers on the lea, enstward and west, Whisper to me, earth's at its best. Joy in my soul, why should I care. Certain the goal, spring's in the air. Breath 'o the larch, sweet o' the pine, Green fields o' March, alders in line;

Green fields o' March, alders in line;
Patter of feet, squirrels at play.
Bird songs that greet, happy and gay.
Bilss in my heart, life is so fair,
Praises upstart, spring's in the air.
—Lalia Mitchell in March Columbian.

Railroad Extravagance and Cost of Living

By Cleveland Moffett in Hampton's Magazine

The really important point in the

present railroad warfare over rates," says Mr. Moffett, is that it has a distinct bearing on the cost of living. It concerns all of us, everywhere. A man need not pay ten dollars for grand opera seats, nor five dollars for a modest meal in a fashionable restaurant, he can do without these things; but he cannot do without railroads. As a passenger he must pay his fare, as a shipper he must pay the freight, and as a consumer he must pay the freight which the shipper pays. We all of us pay exactly what the railroads ask. Therefore we are all of us deeply and properly concerned in knowing whether our railroads are asking too much, whether they are managed prudently and efficlently, or wastefully and inefficiently. It is our business to know these things.

Louis D. Brandeis, championing the whole ninety odd millions of us, debefore the interstate commerce commission that American railroads, through mismanagement, incompe tency, graft and general inefficiency at present waste or, at least, might save (which is the same thing) a million dollars a day, over three hundred million dollars a year.

"Under Wall street rule our railroads have practically lost their autonomy, our railroad presidents and managers are no longer big, free-handed men as of old, but have become servants, all too docile, of the magnates. The magnates are interested in railroads not to make them efficient economical carriers of freight and passengers, but to use them as assets in their exciting but expensive games of high finance. Brandels pointed out to me that two of the worst and most wastefully managed railroads that come into New York city are under the absolute control of a great banker whose name makes Wall street tremble.

"When it comes to the purchase of steel and iron Mr. Brandels declares that the sinister influence of Wall street costs our railroads tens of millions s year. See how beautifully it works! Wall street controls the great steel trust and could, if not pleased, force it to sell its rails and other American products to American railroads at a fair price, say at the same price that it makes for the same rails to foreign railroads. But why do that when, by holding up steel and iron at exorbitant rates. Wall street can milk the roads of millions?

If one asks why our railroads do not

combine together and force lower prices from the steel companies, as they could easily do, the answer is again-Wall Look over the directors of the great steel corporations and you will find that forty of them are also directors in no less than fifty-two railroads, including the most important systems. The fact is, Wall street, controlling both buyer and seller, manipulates the prices and purchases of steel and iron to suit its own pocket. And when one

remembers that one-third of all the ton-

nage of all the steel mills in the coun-

try is represented by railroad pur-chases, one sees how very well suited

advancing masses stopped short and prices as they are told by Wall street turned into a frantic mob, shouting, to fix them, and the railroads pay withcursing, gesticulating. The order was out protest what Wall street tells them given to charge. Then over the field to pay. Thus the stockholders and the oads by juggling saies and purchase of iron and steel is remilked out of the general public in raised rates and lessened dividends.

Tanglefoot . By Miles Overholt

EASY TERMS. Lend me your ears for a monent or two, List to my tale that is morbid and blue, Sit by my side while I weep on your

That is the text of my song, b when the tears gently course down my cheek, Sob

And help make the melody strong. Young was I, friend, yes, and happy and gay, Budding and shy as the flowers of May, Ab, but I fell when I bargained to buy

Goods by the week-yea, that's why A dollar down, a dollar a week.
Terms built to suit any purse,
Ah, but the weather is dreary and

So is the text of my verse Days passed along and the weeks hurried by, Months turned to years and dark was the sky, Still from afar came a voice, mild and

meek:
"One dollar down and a dollar a week."

A dollar down, a dollar a week,
Paupers take up the refrain,
Bringing a rose to the pale, wasted But hoping brings auguish and pain,

Years upon years hurtled by with a The goods that I bought were worn out in the crush. Still I must ante, come gladness or strife

dollar a week for the rest of my life.

A dollar down, a dollar a week,

That is the text of my verse,

On to the graveyard I walk with a

Just in advance of the hearse,

FORTY YEARS LATER.
Hark! Just at midnight the old town clock's boom.
And a white, rattled shape seems to rise from a tomb.
With a dollar in hand, and with clatter and creak

It goes forth to settle that dollar a week,
A dollar down, a dollar a week,
Think what a dollar can do!
Buy up the world, sir, then you and And It's on to the bughouse for

Man's Influence

(Contributed to The Journal by Walt Mason, the famous Kansaa poet. His prose-poems are a regular feature of this column in The Dally Journal). One man who is dismal and grim

as a shroud, with grief that's abyamal, disheartens the crowd. I know of a dealer in rickles and tin; who hates a glad spiel or the sight of a grin. He prances the floor on, and scowls at his clerks, and seems to be sore on the contwisted works. He thinks that good humor is foolish and vain, and carries a tumor instead of a brain. His clerks wouldn't care if they saw him no more; and some day the sheriff will close up his store. His patrons grow weary of such a sour dorg; they find things less dreary around at the morgue. I know of a grafter in rate and jute hair, whose jubilant laughter resounds in his lair. His mirth is outrageous, but serving good ends, for it is contagious, and brings him in friends. The salesmen who tinker around in his store all say he's a clinker—what man could ask more? I say that your scowling costs than a grin; and grouching and growling are stupid as sin.

Prospect is good for a first class crop of wool this spring in eastern Ore-Copyright, 1910, by George Matthew Adams, Ones Man