THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1906.

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1996

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AND SOCIAL- Mr. Toose took exception, and Mr. Gill son

ISM. In a sense, municipal ownership and operation of public utilities looks like a step towards Socialism. Stills it would the original statements are incorrect, they must be corrected by The Oregonian in its own may, or there may be admitted to im by its own authorities. For Socialism, in its essence, or quintessence, means and intends, the transformation of private and competing capitals, employed in production and distribution, into a united collective capital under direction is the size of private capital submits. If you will permit me, I will en of the state. In place of private capital and competition, we should have a state-regulated organization of the la-bor of the country into a social labor article and the Salem article, about which system, equipped out of collective capi-tal in the hands and under the direc-tion of the work. The system of the tion of the state. The state would have superintendence and direction of all shall get some responsible person to productions, it would collect, warehouse and transport all products, and finally mould distribute them to individuals in that event, no charge whatever would distribute them to individuals in proportion to their registered account. of social labor, and according to a valu-

This is the theory of Socialism. It cannot be supposed it ever will be reduced to practice in this country; hardly in any other. Socialism, so defined, does not mean that property is robbery, at least in the ordinary sense of the phrase. Nor does it mean a periodical distribution of private property. though presently, under Socialism.

organs. This interests The Oregonian fachionable dre greatly; therefore it inquires of Mr. Schubel as to the name or names of | taries at the shrine of dress belong althe particular corporation or corpora- most exclusively to the class known as tions that control it?

MR. TOOZE'S FIFTY DOLLAR CHECK The Oregonian finds in the Browns-ville Times and various other William-

ette Valley papers a news item entitled "Tooze Men AreConfident-Said to Have a Strong Lead in Southern Oregon." pur porting to be a "dispatch published in The Oregonian March 4, 1906," under Woodburn date line. It was not a dispatch published in The Oregonian March 4, or any other date; it was a communication addressed to the editor of The Oregonian and printed over the signature of R. M. Hicks, Republican chairman of Woodburn Precinct. The Oregonian feels justified in stating briefly the facts about this little episode, because it is illustrative of meth ods often pursued to make it responsible for, or lend its authority to, expressions and sentiments which it has never uttered. About February 28, the editor of The Oregonian received a letter from Mr. Tooze, inclosing an article which he desired run as news without signature, or other distinctive Mr. Tooze complained that marks. he had not been fairly treated in an article by The Oregonian's Salem cor respondent, whom he described as an active supporter of Mr. Hawley's campaign, or in another article from the Albany correspondent, whom he placed in the Huston camp. With Mr. Tooze's letter was a check for \$50, to "cover future advertising"; and it was also said by him that he would cheerfully pay any charges that The Oregonian might make for the article he desired

printed as news. The Oregonian regrets that it did not keep Mr. Tooze's etter, else it would be printed in full. The following reply was returned to him:

We return herewith your check for \$50 the news article from our correspondent. Mr GHI, which you request be inserted as news in The Gregonian. It is impossible for us accept this \$50, obviously intended to be p ment for this communication, in its prebe pas

The Oregonian is analous that your candi dacy for Congress, so far as its columns are concerned, shall be placed ou precisely the same basis as Mr. Huston's and Mr. Hawley's. It has accepted no pay from either of these gentlemen for any purpose whatsoever, and it will take pay from no candidate except for matter inserted as advertising and under

by the public to be advertising. Some time since The Origonian printed from its Salem correspondent an article to which beautifully.

columns the statement of any person concern who desires to call attention to their ina

curacy, Thère has been at no time from any co diducies of Mr. Toose's opponents, unless yo person to sign be made, because none should be made, ... Mr. Toore may with safety leave to this office the task of editing this article so

ation of commodities exactly corre-sponding to their cost of production. This is the theory of Socialism. It First Congressional District.

The objection The Oregonian had to accepting and publishing as its own the Woodburn article was that it was clearly a partisan view of the Congressional situation in the First District, since it contained statements like this: "The Hawley forces in this (Marion County) sho disintegration." "Voters all over the district are turning to the support of Tooze because he is fought by the Salem school land ring." "Neither Huston nor Hawley has ever been actively identified with the Republican party until they became candidates for Congress." However, when the article was returned to The Oregonian with the signature of Mr. Hicks appended, it was printed, so that full justice, or more, might be done to Mr. Tooze, Now, it appears in various newspapers like the Brownsville Times, Silvertonian Appeal, Umpqua Valley News, Southern Oregonian, and Salem Capital Journal, all friendly to Mr. Toore, credited to The Oregonian, and in the form in which The Oregonian distinctly declined to permit it to be published in its own columns. In one of these papers, the Appeal, it is given directly as the editorial expression of The Oregonian, without the Woodburn date

fashionable dressmaking and dressing. There is no doubt of that. But the vothe idle rich, who, while they are paying worship at this court. with its extremes and extravagances, are in no greater mischief than that which centers in a prodigality of time and money and a frittering of their own energiessins that they would commit in some

other way if not in this. Every woman owes it to herself, h family and her friends to dress neatly, becomingly and well, in the hest sense of the last term. The mechanic's wife may do this, and still keep within her husband's means and adorn her station in life. The schoolteacher-and name is legion-may do it-does do it-and is recognized as a woman of intelligence, attractiveness and discern nent. The farmer's wife -the drudge of the entire sisterhood of vomen-may make herself neat and attractive in her clean afternoon gown

of callco or gingham, and, if she does not do so, may well be subjected to censure. It is one thing to be careless and un tidy in dress, quite another to make all other thoughts and duties subservient to it. We have the extreme in the one case in the collarless, down-atthe-heel slattern who thinks it wholly unnecessary to "dress up" for the pleasure of her husband and children and for the credit of her home; the other extreme is found in the woman who makes dress and display the chief objects of her existence, repudiating motherhood, because it interferes with this ambition, and who spends all of what she calls her spare time with dressmakers, milliners and beauty doctors.

Between these two extremes stands the grand army of intelligent, cultivated, conscientious, industrious American women; women who respect and cure for their bodies as they discharge every other duty of life, with painstaking and intelligence; who are mod est, unassuming, and in the best sense attractive. In laughing at and cen-

suring the fads and fancies, the folly and extravagance of the few, as represented by idle rich women, let us no forget to pay tribute to the worth and common sense of the many who form the rank and file of American womanhood on the great plane of middle life, who eschew the follies and extremes of fashion, but who number among their virtues the ability to dress neatly, suitably and attractively, and therefore

WATERWAYS REGULATE RATES.

Congressman Joseph E. Ransdell, of Louisiana, at a banquet given by a commercial organization in New York a few nights ago, advocated development of the waterways of the country as the best means of regulating railroad rates. He said that water transportation cost only one-third to onefifth as much as rall, and that "wherever we have rivers, canals and lakes with good navigation, freights are cheap, and there is no demand for rate legislation." This is a truthful statement, the importance of which can best be appreciated in communities favored with water transportation. The economic advantages of a water highway. open to all who care to make use of it. are only partially understood by many writers who have essayed to discuss regulation of rall rates. An illustration of this was noticed recently when

a writer in a prominent magazine, in an endeavor to point out inequalities in railroad rates, cited the fact that Portland and the Puget Sound cities enjoyed a lower rate from Eastern points than Spokane, which was 409 miles nearer to those points.

This, of course, from a distance tariff standpoint, was an inequality, but it will receive a larger share of the busiwas one that was beyond the power of pess than has fal the railroads to equalize, for the sins ple reason that Portland and other Const cities enjoyed the advantage of water transportation from the Atlantic seaboard, and the water carrier and not the railroad, established the rate. This rate was, of course, lower than the rall rate, and, in order to handle any business in certain commodities, the railroads were forced to meet it regardless of the protest of Spokane and other inland cities. This is a condition that maintains wherever rail and water carriage come into competition, and it is always the water route that establishes the rate. Development of the waterways of a country has reached its highest state of perfection in France and Germany, where there are thousands of miles of canals, and freights are remarkably low, in comparison

pumpkins for Autumn. If the farmer a dairyman and has skim milk as a possible waste product, hogs should by all means be kept to prevent the waste By producing on his own farm all the feed the hogs will eat, the farmer can produce pork at the lowest cost and maintain the fertility of his soll by returning to his fields all waste materials. If dairying is a means of preserving fertility, hog-raising, as an ed-

junct of dairying, is a further advance in the same direction. Beyond ques-tion, livestock husbandry is the resource of the Williamette Valley for the preservation of soil fertility. It would seem that, while rejuvenating their fields by raising cattle, sheep and hogs. Oregon farmers should be able to make a good profit for themselves and lessen the quantity of products imported from the East.

John Alexander Dowle, who has squeezed more money out of the creduus public than any other religious faddist or fakir who has ever illumined the pages of religious history, is broke in a foreign land. A draft made by him on the Zion City bank has been re turned bearing the familiar stamp. "Not paid for want of funds." Dowie has been described as a man of many parts, and his latest entry into the pubprints corroborates the description. The statement is made that he has spent \$5000 since his arrival in Jamaica a few weeks ago. This sum would entitle him to classification among the "high rollers," and with Deacon Granger at home doling out small amounts "as could be spared." he becomes what is known in the West as a "remittance man." A high-rolling remittance man is hardly a safe person to send out into

the world, rounding up religious converts, and Deacon Granger would bet ter have the old man sent home before he gets into vaudeville or adopts some other picturesque method of disgracing the Zion family.

It is an unexplainable form of idiocy which finds expression in fake messages purporting to come from lost vessels The latest of these hoaxes had its origin not far from Half Moon bay on the California coast. In a bottle picked up on the beach was the following mes "The British ship Drumcraig. sage: Captain McCallum, sinking at sea, north latitude 43, west longitude 127, W. Bales, able seaman." The missing Drumeralg was a bark, and not a "ship." Able seamen are not always blessed with a high grade of intelligence, but the greenest hand that ever went into a forecastle would find no necessity in a moment of great peril to specify that a ship going down in 43 north and 127 west was sinking "at sea." The entire construction of the message shows the earmarks of an ignorant land lubber, whose peculiar ideas of humor will hardly be appreciated by the families of the men on board the missing Drumcraig.

Quartermaster-General Humphrey assures Senator Fulton that in the matter of supplies for the Philippines, the Government seeks only "economy and efficiency." All that Portland seeks in the matter is an opportunity to do business on business principles. Private firms doing business with the Fur East can and do buy lumber, grain, and other commodities cheaper in Portland than in any other market on the Pacific Coast. They also experience no difficulty whatever in chartering steamships or sailing vessels to corry this freight across the Pacific at rates as low as are obtainable from any other port. A fair field and no favors is all that Portland has ever asked in connection with the Government busi-When this is granted, Portland Dess.

this way in the

THE SILVER LINING. By A. H. Ballard. The Plutocrat.

You are rolling in the luxury Of much ill-gotten gains: You are striving hard as hard can be To swell your vast domains; suppose you caught that habit from

You perambulate the avenues With high and haughty mien: You estimate Gentiles and Jews

your Pa.

is a remedy for the exactions of the mas trust, and authority in law to force the Ryan-Belmont traction monopoly to carry out its obligations to the peo-A nulsance to be seen-But you did not catch that habit from your Pa.

You bribe, you scheme, you steal, you lie With airy nonchalance; You rob, and lift your plous eye Whene'er you get the chance:-'spect you caught that habit from your

Pa A franchise grab, a watered stock,

A property to wreck. Owners of estates to mock-These are at your beck:

believe you caught that habit from your Pa.

Railroads, corporate scrip and lands Yield you a princely life: Not yours they are, but in your hands;

God knows your mental strife !know you caught that habit from you

Weigh down the plate on Sunday morn With your fat wad of bills:

Tis all you have: your conscience torn

Some people caught no habits from you Pa.

Your money and your sleek, smug stealth May not avail alway;

would not take ten times your wealth To be you on the Judgment Day :--Shame! that you caught such habits from your Pa.

You'll find that honesty, kindliness and energy count for much, after all.

Clinch your teeth and face the battle.

A woman's face is the root of all evil.

It is unsafe to insult or injure anyone. In a day your positions may be reversed. . . .

A man of wide intellect and comprehenston would fail down in despair at the appalling amount of trouble and disappointment in this world, if the whirilgig of time did not hourly present an infini tude of ever-changing possibilities. Hope hope, there is always the best of reasons for magnificent hope. That saves us, and is the only thing that does save us.

"Never start anything you can't finish." Yes, and don't start too many things even if you think you can finish them. Do one thing and stick to it. Minner made a success of merely marrying because he didn't do anything else. If you are a maker of gas, don't try to run newspapers at the same time.

Broadway boils your blood, blisters your feet and blinds your eyes; but most people in America prefer these sensations n that particular place to life anywhere else. You pays your money and you takes your choice, and it takes a pot of and gave them separate territories of money, too,

. . . Definitions.

(Tips on the Race of Life.)

AFFINITY-A man who has got money nough to make it worth while, FINISH-When a man gets married. hat's his finish.

STAGE-A place of exhibition where called the Consolidated Company, now owns all of the companies and manages somen and men display and try to marthem as a unit and presents a monopoly ket their charms FORGIVENESS-When a friend realize

that you are no good and is reconciled

ANGER-Another name for getting

FRANCHISES AND THE PEOPLE | VOICE OF THE COUNTRY PRESS

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ns of the

nopoly

New York Press, March 5.

New York Press, March 5. Before the People's Forum in New Rochelle yesterday William J. Gaynor, Justice of the Supreme Court, Appel-late Division, of the Second Depart-ment, delivered a remarkable address

on the failure of the Government in the

porations. He intimated broadly that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company could be made to do its duty or loss its franchises. He said outright, that there

the physical, spiritual and moral health and growth of its members, ac-

or mental or both.

abuses are stopped.

take

"Gas companies and railroad com-

cept on the theory that they are en-

along pretty well with them. But stat-utes were passed enabling one corpora-tion to own the stock of other corpora-

tions, and in that way one company.

city to deal with

Nation, state and city to enforce laws for the people as against the

Good Sense of a Yakima Horse.

North Yakima (Wash.) Republic. We saw a man beating, a horse with a shovel this morning. The horse had much sense to retallate

Crops

Albany Democrat. T. T. Geer attending Professor Withy-combe's farmers' institutes and talking crops is pretty good, and Geer is the inches the talks

Doing Something for the Public.

St. Helens Mist. The Oregonian is getting gloriourly even, and incidentally accomplishing a great deal for the masses who have been The Justice, in depicting Rockefeller as a fugitive from a subpena server, said Rockefeller and his kind are the real anarchists and if not checked will ridden nearly to death by the Portland franchise grabbers. destroy our Government. The address in part is as follows: "The prime object of government is

Outgrowing the Gumboot Age.

to promote distributive justice to all. If government fails in this it fails at the all essential point. The biunt say-The Dalles Chronicle. The Dailes Chronicle. Pendleton is another town that is grow-ing tired of living in the gumboot age and proposes to have some good, solid and substantial street improvement. The practice of putting a sand poultice on a ing of Cromwell is as true now as when he uttered it. If there be any one that red It: 'If there be any one that makes many poor to make a few rich, that suits not a commonwealth.' Prosperity is the nighest production of use-ful or agreeable commodities the comsoft spot in the road every Spring never has been and never will be satisfactory. munity is capable of, consistent with

Ought to Have Done It Privately.

companied by a just distribution among the producers of the total product. This Albany Democrat. Albany Democrat. The Democrats did not dodge the pri-mary law in their Portland convention. They simply recommended certain men for different positions, in view of the fact that some of the positions are going begging for candidates. In the opinion of the Democrat, though, it would have been better not to have even recom-mended a ticket, but to have made ar-rangements privately to secure candidates does not mean share and share allke. but according to the fair productive ca-pacity of each, whether it be physical or mental or both. "No matter how great the total pro-duct may be, if there be not a just di-vision of, it among the producers...if you have not that distributive justice which I have mentioned...then you have not prosperity, but the reverse. rangements privately to secure candidates for those offices without candidates. It is probably all the same in the long run. The aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many is not prosperity. but it would have obviated all charges of inconsistency in connection with the support of the direct primary law. If laws and conditions are such as to enable a few to get an undue propor-tion of the total product of industry, a larger proportion than they earn, that

Crows in Mortal Combat.

New York Herald.

is a government not of justice, but of injustice, and there is no excuse for its Two dozen or more persons, including several well-dressed women, watched a battle to a finish between two crows near continuance and it cannot in the nature of things long endure with an in-telligent and educated people, but only with an ignorant people. The intelli-gent people of this country are finally the obelisk, in Central Park, New York, on a recent Sunday afternoon. The fight ended only at the death of one of the making up their minds that they will feathered pugilists, and held the spectano longer suffer such a condition to be created or fostered by the abuse of the public franchises of the country, under ors intensely interested to the finish.

The birds flew together into the park which our public-service corporations exist, and they are prepared to elect Legislatures and courts and public effiand without any preliminaries faced each other like trained gamecocks. The fray began immediately. There were no rounds, and for fully 20 minutes the concials who will even resume such franchises, take them back, unless such test was one that would have satisfied a

With wonderful tenacity and pugnacity and amid a constant flutter of wings and much shrill cawing, the crows pegged and panies and the like are not more pritore at each other with their powerful facturing wall paper or carpet of clothes. On the contrary, they have been given a public franchise to do a In 15 minutes one bird lost its eye and almost half of its feathers, but not for an instant did it give ground or public duty or service, and for that weaken its attack. Five minutes afterose the Government's power to the property of individuals for ward its antagonist delivered a vicious thrust in the remaining eye. The stab apparently reached the brain, for the public purposes has been conferred on them by government. That great power could not be conferred on them exblinded bird toppled over and turned its feet skyward.

Then the victorious crow, which had not come out of the fight unscathed, flutgaged in governmental service, Hav-ing in mind that that is the status of your gas companies, just look at what they have done. Have they acted the subordinate and useful part of gov-ernment agencies or have they been al-lowed to do as they please? "Government created from time to tered around its dead opponent for about a minute, cawing loudly the while. It then flew to the obelisk, winged around it several times, and alighted on the very pinnacle of the huge stone. From its lofty perch it looked toward the body of time about 20 such gas companies in what was the old City of New York. while foe for a few seconds, then emitted three long, melancholy caws and turned and flew away, passing over the districts to supply. The city conferred on them franchises to use the streets in order to do their service. They were Museum building.

Rocketeller Upbraided in Court.

the offspring of government. The city dealt and bargained with each one sep-arately in its separate district and got Butte News. Listen to what Supreme Court Justice Gaynor, of New York, has to say of John Rockefeller, the champion subpens dodger: What would a decent man here in this

mmunity do if he heard an officer was

looking for him to subpens him to court to testify? Would he hide in his house

and have his wife and children and serv-

ants lie and say they did not know where he was? Would he hie into some other

there would be very little private property. Nor does it mean that private property is to be confiscated, and no compensation made to the owners. though it does mean that all such compensation must take the form of consumable goods, and therefore be ter-It would, however, produce minable. radical changes in the whole structure of society, and become the greatest leveling process the world has ever It is scarcely necessary to known. think of the possibilities of it, on this basis. Nor is it necessary to think or conclude that municipal or state ownership of public utilities, though it has socialistic aspect, would land us as a people or nation in such conclusions.

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It was noted the other day that Joseph Medill Patterson resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago because, in his opinion, inauguration of municipal ownership of public utilities, towards which progress is now making in that city, would be no cure for the file under which the Nation suffers. Hence he declared himself a Socialist-his idea of Socialism being that "the ownership from which money (or profit) springs should be vested in the whole community." Further, to explain himself, he gave the orthodox definition of Socialism, namely, "the common ownership of all the means of production and distribution."

We have recalled what Mr. Patterson said, for the purpose of pointing out the difference-may, the contrast-between public ownership of public utilities, such as water, gas and electric supply, telephone service, street rallways, and even docks and levces, from the so-called scientific creed of Socialism and its ultimate purposes. For, while municipal or state ownership of public utilities does wear the appearunce of a step towards Socialism, it is a very distinct matter-practicable, to an extent. In operation now in Portland as to water supply, and probably to be carried much further. Schools, bridges, ferries, libraries, etc., of the city, being supported by direct taxation-not whol ly by those who use them-fall under another description.

The question of municipal ownership is sure to become irrepressible in Portland, as elsewhere. The beginning was made in the water supply. If we take another step, as public ownership of gas plant or telephone, that step will surely lead to all that should logically What to do and how to do it is the question-especially since seems impossible to stand still. It is, owever, important to note the limitations of the subject, and to mark the essential differences between public wnership of public utilities and the creed and ultimates of Socialism.

In an andress on the direct primary law at Canby recently, Mr. C. Schubel declared that the "newspapers oppose to Statement No. 1 were under corpora tion control." The Oregonian is not ed to Statement No. 1 but it is used to Statement No. 1 but it is used to any interpretation thereof seeks to limit the proper and law-functions of the Legislature. Yet biless Mr. Schubel meant to include Oregonian in his list of corporation

tine. The Oregonian sets this matter right because it desires the votors of the First District to know that it is not supporting Mr. Toose for the Congressional nomination; nor is it opposing him. Nor is it supporting or opposing any other candidate. Nor can its support be procured by \$50 checks, or any other improper consideration whatever. It will leave to the newspapers which have thus endeavored to place The Oregonian in a false position to make such explanations as they can as to their motives for garbling an article from these columns.

DRESS, ITS FOLLIES AND VIRTUES.

A Dressmakers' Association is one of the evolvements of modern business methods. While this is true, the proceedings of a dressmakers' convention can scarcely, under prevailing ideas of modes and devotion to fads, of "figures" and the habiliments necessary to bring out their fine points on parade, be less than silly, spectacular, vapid and sensational. Hence the public was in a measure prepared for the exhibition of folly, of garment-worship and of more or less immodest posing and speech that has characterized the proceedings of the National Protective Dressmakers' Association last week, in session at Chicago.

It is probable, however, that the actions and speech of even the frivolous members of this body have been overdrawn by the reporters who were detailed to give to the press an account of the proceedings of this convention, and who, being refused admittance, were forced to substitute for facts which they could not get, fiction that would pass muster as news. We may, would pass muster as news. We may, therefore, take with more than a grain of allowance the statement that there were "fearful and wonderful doings" behind the closed doors of the conven-tion hall; that tired, perspiring, living models fairly wept when they had to shed the gaudy trappings in which they posed, and that," a women built on the general lines of a beerkeg was, in the procence of the audience, hammered, iteration and back hand be a result

with those where rail carriage alone must be depended on. The producers of the United States annually pay to the railroad companies hundreds of millions for transportation

of freight, and yet extreme difficulty is always experienced in securing river and harbor appropriations for worthy projects, the completion of which would result in an enormous saving in freight charges. The indifference with which these demands for funds for river and harbor work have been met is reflected in the statement by Mr. Ransdell that, of the total appropriations for all purposes made by Congress in the past ten years, rivers and harbors have received but three per cent, while for Army, Navy and pension purposes forty per cent has been appropriated. If the present agitation over rate regulation will succeed in bringing out the facts regarding the value as commercial highways of our neglected waterways

much will have been accomplished even should we fail in securing full and complete correction of the evils at tendant on the rate question.

The people of the Pacific Northwest, and especially those in the Columbia Basin, have a particular interest just at this time in wishing Congress to have a perfect understanding of the value of waterways as rate regulators. We have just secured from the Senate a promise for a much-needed appropria-tion for the Columbia River, and the

House. If the rest of the members viewed river and harbor improvements from the same business-like standpoint as that chosen by Mr. Ransdell, there would be no question as to the fate of the fetty relief bill in the House. There is so much at stake, however

and the amount asked is so small, that it seems hardly possible that the House will fail to agree with the Senate regarding it.

William Schulmerich, the Washington County dairyman, asserted at the farmers' institute at Salem Friday that Oregon farmers can produce pork at a cost of three cents a pound, and with pork selling in Portland at nine cents a pound he thinks this a promising industry in which to engage. He is a be

ited and laced into a really wer in fields of clover for Spring There is folly enough in the realm feeding, rape for Summer feeding, and

post

Argentine wheat shipments last week reached the enormous total of 5,128,000 bushels, compared with 2,563,000 bushels from the United States. If the American Society of Equity, which has decided to hold wheat for \$1 per bushel, is in a hurry to see the market touch that magic figure, it had better buy up the Argentine crop and hold it off the market. It is a matter of extreme indifference to the foreign consumer what figure the American Society of Equity places on the cereal so long as th Argentine continues to supply the demand at prices several cents per bushel under the American markets. Wheat has declined seven cents per bushe since the society issued its manifestonot on account of the manifesto, but because there was more wheat for sale in the world's markets than was re-

quired to meet the demands.

One of the speakers at the farmers institute at Salem Saturday said that many residents of New York have nuch more money than brains, and as evidence of the truth of the statement told how an Oregon farmer shipped apples to New York so carefully packed that they were delivered to the consumer without a bruise upon them, and not a worm inside. The millionaire entertainers were glad to pay such a high price that the Oregon producer netted \$7.20 a box for his 150 boxes of apples. Oregon apple-growers should proceed to demonstrate that they have much more brains than money by trying to get a part of the wealth of Fifth avenue by selling apples to the people

who have more money than brains. The Oregonian has done the gas company a great service. It has "knocked" the price of gas (after May 1) to a fig-

ure at which the public can afford t use it, in increasing quantities and with steadily increasing profits to the gas company. And the public will be a beneficiary, too. The Oregonian has always been the great mainstay of the business of Portland.

A Seattle man, sent to the County Jail to sober up, insisted on remaining when his term had expired, and had to be kicked out. Poor chap! It was probably the only place he had ever found where his creditors couldn't get at him.

The touch of Winter was given, perhaps, just to remind us of one of the things the starving millions of Japan are up against.

Collins, the San Francisco lawyer,

Who would have thought, away back in 1894, that they would be offering usands for a franchise down Front

worsted in any transaction,

EMOTION-What you feel when the money is coming in-all other feelings are weak imitations of this basic emotion FRANCHISE - Something Portland

gives and other citics sell. PLUTOCRATIC-Tendency to grabfranchises and watered corporations preferred; possessions of widows and or-

phana second choice. ALLIANCE-When two thieves are working on the same job.

AMEN-What we say when our guests enart. DOLLAROCRACY-A new name coined

take the place of America. TRUE-Something no one ever plished. FEMALE-A branch of the human spe

ies banded together to capture man. Their chief weapons are dress and lying.

THINGS DOING IN THE COUNTRY

That's What We Say

Hilkerts Corr. Forest Grove News That mule team must be pretty good iders, as the boys are seen riding on the Thatcher road quite often of late. Hat

Why Herman Stays.

Highlands Corr. Sheridan Sun

I' is a mistake about Herman Hill going way. He is one of those wise young away. men that knows when a girls looks at and smiles it is best not to go. He is a mindreader.

It's Up to You, Girls.

Highlands Corr. Sheridan Sun.

Harley Welson is working on the old home place at Ira Stephens' making fence and cutting his next Winter's wood. Now, girls, look out, some of you will have to my yes or no this Fall, for Harley have to have a cook.

Conductor Mulligan's Kind Advice. St. Johns Review,

She was a pretty little woman from the interior of the state, and she boarded Conductor Mulligan's car to come to St. Johns to visit her sister-in-law. She had but little knowledge of the trolley system, and viewed everything along the route with intense interest. "If I should put my foot on that rail." said she, point-ing to the nearest bit of track. "would I get a shock?" Mulligan smiled. "Not unles you put your other foot on the over-head wire!" replied the suave conductor. The dear woman almost fainted.

Behind the Times

Lippincott's, Lucile was making her first visit in the

"What's that?" she cried, as she saw "We call them lightning bugs. Didn't you ever see any before?" "No; the bugs in our town sin't lit

In the Kiss Line.

W. H. Frost in Lippincott's is there danger of contagion in a kiss Asked a young and very charming J son Miss. aid the Baltimore Md.: "If you wish Troy N. C., If there's applying contagions in a k

"The city becomes the victim of its own offspring; they combine and defy her and rob her and her people. That we call partnership or combination of several similar corporations. We cry out against trusts, but the legislators, whom we elect, busy themselves pass-ing laws to enable trusts to be formed: and then they pass laws to curb trusts and then anti-trast laws; in fact, they nometimes pass both kinds of laws in the same session. Could anything be more ludicrous? The people are taken for mere fools by their chosen repre-sentatives. All of the trusts are formed under statutes enabling one corpora-tion to own the shares of other cor-porations. In that way any number of corporations may be brought under the control of one corporation, and there is your trust, and thus we have a gas "A big company like the Consolidat-

A big company is prone to forget the obli-gations of the several companies it controls to government and to the peo-ple, who created them and endowed them for a public service. The law is that the city or an individual is only

obliged to pay a gas company a fair price. That can be ascertained only by examining its books to find the cost of production.

"But, forgetting that gas companies are not private and independent manufacturing or trading companies, but on the contrary, public service corpora-tions, a big gas trust tells the city that the cost of manufacture of gas is its private matter, and none of the city's business, mark you; and I notice that the city the other day began a sult against the Consolidated Company to ascertain such cost. And we still have some people among us who have not yet get through their heads that a public-service corporation is in a different position toward the public and government than an ordinary private manufacturing company or a private individual in business.

"A private business may make all it can; it has competitors, and govern-ment has nothing to do with it. But a public-service corporation should no be allowed to make out of the publi he allowed to make out of the public more than a fair return upon its actual necessary investment, and I believe it is such a fair return. How many times that are the public paying to the gas companies of the City of New York?

companies of the City of New York? You can imagine when you are in-formed that the capitalization of the companies controlled by the Consoli-dated Company is upward of \$90.030.030 of stock and \$100.000.300 of bonds, and that the capitalization of the Consoli-dated Company is \$100.000.300. The gas companies of Brooklyn are organized in the same way. Is it any wonder hun-dreds of thousands of people say that the same way. Is it any wonder hun-dreds of thousands of people say that these companies, having been created and gives franchises to do a govern-ment service, have been turned from the daty of serving the government and the people at a fair price into agen-cies to extor; from the city and the people housy to pay interest and divi-dends on an exceptions and hogus cap-italization, and thereby earlich a few at the expense of the many, which the great mind of and asture of Cromwell are did not become a commonwealth f

sreat mind of become a com

Some Dangers of Smoking.

The Lancet. The cigarette smoker who "swallows he smoke." as it is often said, deilberately exposes himself to the risk of un takably polsonous symptoms, as are man-frested in palpitation of the heart, dyspep-tic disturbances, impairment of vision, headache, breathlessness, malaise and so

state, or go aboard his yacht, if he had one, and put to sea and escape, or would he come forward like a decent man and say: 'I am here.' And if he lied or sneaked away would he not be condemned by the community as dishonest, dishon-orable and disrespectable? Would any one offer him his hand on his return?

"And if a man with an overgrown for-tune made out of the abuse of public franchises does nothing, is he a decent mem-ber of society? Is he fit to mingle with

honest people? "No amount of church or Sunday school teaching can make a character decent of respectable.

As an arraignment of vicious citizenship and cowardice, nothing is to be added to these remarkable words of Justice Gay-DOT.

Vancouver Speaks for Itself.

Vancouver (Wash.) Columbian. Vancouver (Wash.) Columbian. The Oregonian calls attention to the fact that delay on the part of the Port of Portland in allowing the north-bank road to bridge the Williamstte may cause the road to ship next year's crop to Seattle. This would be due to the fact that the road would be complete to Vancouver be-fore the bridge was built. Well, what of it? Portland was a city and had its it? Portland was a city and had its first families and mossbacks when Se-attle was an Indian village on the tide-flats. Of course, Vancouver has a good harbor and could handle all the wheat through warehouses built here, but we are so small that The Oregonian cannot bae us to awake the old conservatives of Portland, who "did first rate, thank you, before they had railways and can still live if the north-bank road never comes." The Oregonian has reckoued wrong again. It will take more than the mere mention of the name Seattle to

NEWSPAPER WAIFS

awaken those sleepers,

mere mention of the name Seattle to

Weary One (jovially)-"Fine morning judgel

The Judge (genially)-"Tes, indeed-tes and costs."-Cleveland Leader.

Ugly Coster-"'Oo are yer starin' at !" The other-"I ain't good at natural 'istory." -Punch.

-Pusen. Connoisseur-"Ah! This is a copy of a Titian. Tou will parton me. I am sure, if I say that it is an imperfect one."

Artist-"Certainly. As a conscientious painter. I had to copy all the imperfections of the original, you know."-Chicago Triune.

Blobbs-"Ro you save up \$10 to that for sume teller, ch? What did she tell you?" Slobbs-"She said I was too easy?"-Phile. -Philadelphia Record.

"You say she is a habitual bargain hunt-er?" "Inbitual! Why, say, that woman would get up at 4 o'clock to attend a ram-nant sale of eggs."-Indianapolis Star.

"I hear the audience last night was rather cold," said the critic. "Most of the people were, at first," replied Hamm, "but when they remembered that they had paid good money to see the show they got hot."-

money to see the show they got not. Philadelphia Press. The Minister-"That was a rather J sermon I preached this morning, my do Do you think it met with the approval the congregation?" His Wife-"I supp so, Abner. I noticed they were all a ding."-Chicego Daily News. val of

ding, "-Chicago Daily News. "How would you advise me to proceed in order to attract public attention to my statesmanly abilities." "There are two ways." answered Senator Sorghum. "One is to read up all the works on political econ-omy you can find, and the other is to re-member all the funny stories you hear."--Washington Size.

sets fourteen years in prison. They sometimes do the handsome thing in