

The Oregonian

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. IN ADVANCE. (By Mail.) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$8.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-Class Matter. Postpaid outside of Oregon, one year, \$10.00

with Thomas Jefferson that the safest feeling of the people toward their parents is ignorant suspicion. Still, when two interpretations of conduct are equally probable, of which one impugns vile and the other noble motives, we prefer the latter. It happens in this case, however, that the base interpretation is far less probable than the other.

Neither Taft nor Roosevelt has ever exhibited any of the earmarks of the truckling politician. The President has sometimes shown a disappointing readiness to compromise, though usually the results of his compromises have been such as to confound his critics; but in all Mr. Taft's career it would be difficult to point out a single instance where he has not exercised complete independence of thought and welcomed the responsibility of vigorous action. Honest men must concede that the Secretary of War agrees with the President's policies not because he may gain conduct by two, but because he believes they are right. In this case it is possible that adherence to the side of manifest virtue will bring a certain earthly reward; but shall we complain of that? Ought we not rather to rejoice that for once in a way right and just political prosperity can march hand in hand?

NO ANALOGY WHATSOEVER. Arguing for Statement No. 1, the Silvertonian Appeal says: "There is an analogous condition to ours in the election of President and Vice-President of the United States by the electoral system as now practiced. The people in each state elect the President and Vice-President by a plurality vote, the electors merely obeying the will of the people."

This is very erroneous. The people in each state choose a given number of electors, who vote for their party's choice for President and Vice-President. Suppose Oregon shall choose Republican electors. Suppose further that Mr. Bryan electors a majority. Will the Bryan electors of Oregon be expected to vote for Taft? It would seem to be hardly worth while to trouble any reader with an argument here.

MEASURER'S SUICIDE. It is one of the best-accepted maxims of jurisprudence that for every important action a sane man will without an adequate motive. If he acts without a motive he is not sane. In fact, one of the most convincing proofs of an unbalanced mind is conduct which presents no discernible sequence of cause and effect. If these considerations are valid, William Messenger, who committed suicide at Grants Pass last Wednesday, must have been insane.

My report is that Messenger drove his team over his wife's flower beds, for which she scolded him. What wife would not have done the same? A husband who drives horses over the flower beds deserves to be scolded. If he had been a normal man he would have confessed his guilt, promised reformation, and begged his wife for humiliation and penitence. But Messenger acted far otherwise. He sat by the fire a while after mutilating the flower beds, doubtless contriving in his mind the worst possible revenge to take, asking himself what he could do to cause his wife the most poignant and lasting grief. Naturally he chose suicide.

Now the question occurs, had Messenger an adequate motive for committing suicide, and, if not, was he insane? The answer is not so difficult as it may appear at first sight. A motive which seems adequate to one person may look trivial to another. What appears to fill the whole universe and blot out the sun and stars in one mood may be nothing but a speck in another. To a very man an offense may appear very serious which in his normal state he would overlook. Messenger's suicide occurred at the end of his day's work, when he was tired.

It is a well-known truth of psychology that a weary man is in a certain sense degenerate for the time being. Physically he is, of course, below his best standard, but the same is true also of his mental and moral nature. Weariness acts like old age to disintegrate our humanity, and it attacks first the finer attributes, such as patience, forbearance, self-control. A tired man is therefore after a manner insane, though his sanity returns again when he is rested. There is a suggestion here for social reformers. The overworked, underfed human beings with whom they often have to deal are seldom thoroughly rested. As for Messenger, it is altogether likely that if his little controversy with his wife had occurred in the morning, before he was worn out with a hard day's work, he would have forgotten it by noon. But, inasmuch as it happened when he was tired, it led to his death.

GREATEST TRUST ON EARTH. Bewildering in their immensity are the figures shown in the report of the steel trust, submitted by the directors last week. No other industrial enterprise has ever approached in volume the enormous business handled by that Colossus of trusts in 1907. Sales for the year were \$35,914,787, and the net profits were \$1,964,673.

If no other argument favoring revision of the trust laws were available, the figures alone would seem to offer ample reason for immediate action. The steel trust has been in operation but seven years, and in that comparatively short period has paid in dividends and for improvements to plants and addition of new plants purchased from the net earnings more than \$65,000,000. At the close of 1907, after payment of the regular dividends, the balance sheet showed an undivided surplus of \$12,845,242. In addition to this there was a total of \$83,975,347 standing to the credit of the steel trust, including funds, and \$21,592,974 in the bond sinking funds. These reserves, which have all been accumulated since the organization of the company, accordingly represent about \$238,000,000 undivided profits, in addition to the enormous dividends paid during the short seven years. As only about one-fourth of the output of the trust works was sold abroad last year, it will be seen that the great American people were mulcted for the remainder over and above what would have been a

fair profit on the investment freed from the weight of water it has been carrying since its organization. The steel trust directors, in spite of the financial flurry which hampered their operations in the closing days of 1907, were well satisfied with the year's business. But this review of the enormous profits which they had wrung from the American consumers failed to result in any price reductions, and, after an all-day conference on the matter, the directors' meeting decided that prices should be maintained for another year. The assurance of President Roosevelt—who also during the year sanctioned the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company, the last remaining vestige of competition in the trade of the trust—should not be revised prior to a Presidential election, and the pronounced sentiment of Speaker Cannon against any immediate revision, seem to have quieted any alarm that might have been felt over the clamor for lower prices, and the "watered" policy which is so much affected by politicians of the protected stripe has been adopted by the steel trust.

Cheaper and more abundant raw materials for the steel industry are to be had in the United States anywhere else, and the facilities for bringing them to the mills and distributing the manufactured product are unequalled in any other country. These advantages and the natural ability of the American as a salesman and ruder fully equalize the conditions created by the slight handicap that are paid American workmen in the steel mills. Our mills are accordingly on practically even terms with their foreign competitors to meet the markets at home or abroad, and yet the trust and its friends among the high profit-makers of the country, the great profits already possible through the advantages mentioned, are still further swollen by barring out foreign steel products with a duty of from \$4 per ton on pig iron and \$10 per ton on structural steel. The American consumer derives no benefits from this, but he pays it full and more, in the shape of increased profits to the greatest trust on earth.

MEN FOR FARM WORK. The great reason why there are so many unemployed men in the country is simply this: These men will not do farm work. Of course we are not speaking of men who have learned mechanical trades, for they cannot be expected to work, except possibly a few of them at short intervals and at special jobs, for whatever they can earn they can pay. But there is an enormous mass of unskilled labor, which indeed is not very "handy" for farm work, yet which, under direction, would become useful; but it will not engage in farm work, or few will; and even these will seldom take hold of an interest or earnestness in the work when they are engaged. They have been spoiled for usefulness on the farm by wage and other conditions about the cities and railroad camps. The farmers cannot afford to pay them the wages in money which they have been receiving in such situations, nor to concede the short hours and other arbitrary conditions which the hired man will require. Yet the life would be comparatively easy, and in the long run more profitable, than the vagabond search from city to city, and from one railroad or logging camp to another, or beating one's way over the railroads from state to state, on the hunt for a "job."

It is idle to preach, or to deliver apothegms, about such a matter. Men will not do it, and that's all there is about it. Question arises, then, what is the duty of the public towards them? What is the duty of society and government? It is not possible for society and government to maintain these men "in the state to which they have been accustomed." Government has no profitable employment for them, and can't create any. These workers—when they have had work—have been receiving from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a day, out of which it was easy to save \$1. But few have done it. Most have saved nothing. When the work that hires them ceases, their life is shut down—which periodically happens—hundreds and thousands go adrift. They have been used to working in groups, in camps, in squads and companies here and there, for years; receiving their pay weekly or monthly, and when a little money had been accumulated, making their spending money, and then looking out for another job. Life on the farm lacks variety, is solitary in comparison with what they have been accustomed to, the wages do not come with the promptness and regularity they desire, and the employer doesn't want them to stick for a week or two, and "go off to have a good time, and that time if it disarranges all his plans. So the supply of labor for the farms is at all times miserably short—though there are thousands of idle men or less in want and destitution.

These conditions will not change till the customs of the country shall undergo radical change; and the customs will not change till industrial conditions shall have changed, too. The time is coming again when men can be had for farm work; but not till the demand for common labor on the refining and processing of iron and steel depletion of the forests lessens the demand for men in the woods and about the sawmills; till, in a word, the demand for unskilled labor shall have been checked or reduced, as a consequence of using up the natural resources of the country. The farms, after a while, will get green with more workers, and will hold them, too, because they will not be able to get other work. But during the era of railroad development, in any country, farm labor is shunned by wage-workers.

The activity of our commerce with Cuba and any incident which would increase the National "sweet tooth," was witnessed one day last week when thirteen vessels were discharging sugar at a New York dock the product being mostly from that island. Altogether 113,000 bags, or 36,150,000 pounds, of sugar were afloat in the harbor before the work of discharging cargo began. A force of sixty-two samplers, working in eight-hour shifts, was employed, local refineries were worked to their full capacity and large quantities were placed in storage warehouses to await their turn at the refining process. Altogether the scene was suggestive of the enormous increase in sugar consumption, since the days wherein our great-grandmother sat at table with the sugar bowls in their laps to ward off the

petty peculations of childish fingers, and the striped stick of candy was one of the Fourth of July indulgence to which the children looked forward for weeks before that great day of National rejoicing and feasting.

"Stubbs and sunshine." These two reached Portland simultaneously a few days ago, and the traffic chief of more miles of railroad and steamship transportation than ever came under the jurisdiction of another man on earth was happy. The good impression made by our typical Portland weather evidently lingered with him after he departed, and, being of a generous disposition, he desired that the many thousands coming west over the Harriman lines should also enjoy the day time without rain or exposure. He intended immediately reopening the Portland gateway, on which the Interstate Commerce Commission and Mr. Hill had put a padlock. Another victory for Oregon sunshine and Stubbs, and may they continue to work in harmony without a passing cloud to mar the pleasure we all feel with the combination.

Madame Curie, widow of M. Curie, who, jointly with her husband, discovered radium, is the subject of an article in Harper's Bazaar for the current month. The author says: "In Paris they call radium 'le metal conjugal,' because it was the joint discovery of husband and wife. It was Madame Curie who first noticed the strange properties of uranium and drew her husband's attention to the researches she had been carrying on alone for many months." A helpmeet truly, especially as this wife was also a mother, a home-maker in the higher sense, and a companionable companion to her studious husband.

It is indeed time for the police to get busy with reckless bicycle riders who use the sidewalks to the danger of pedestrians, and especially to elderly people and children. Scorchers are not as numerous on the streets as they were when the bicycle craze was at its height, and the police have grown careless in regard to the abuse of privilege which they represent. When, however, a citizen or a child is knocked down by a ringer every day in the week, it is evident that the scorchers are abroad in the city and should be summarily dealt with.

Admiral Evans says that the armor on our battleships is in a position where it is most effective, and that sea conditions alone are to be considered in the argument whether it is too light or too heavy. Yet the fact that Admiral Evans and his fellow-critics will not be expected to pay much attention to this view, for Admiral Evans knows nothing about battleships beyond the work of fighting them, and possibly navigating them. It is doubtful if he ever has to his credit, or discredit, a single engagement with a yellow journal.

Whether Stanford students shall be permitted to get drunk on the college campus is a matter of considerable importance, but of small consequence compared with the question whether they shall recognize constituted authority. The man who refuses to recognize authority soon drifts into that state of mind which breeds anarchy. If the young men of Stanford do not like the rule of Stanford, let them quietly bundle up their books and go home.

Ray Stannard Baker, one of the "veller tellers" of the "Lickum Sturffins" type, printed some libelous statements against the president of the Union Refractory Transit Company in McClure's Magazine and a jury in the United States Circuit Court in New York yesterday awarded the injured man \$15,000 damages. Faking and lying in the public prints are sometimes expensive for those who have a propensity for indulging in such work.

Why don't they settle this controversy that is going on among naval officers about the location of the honor belt on battleships, by taking the subject out of the hands of the naval officers and refer it for settlement to the only competent authority? We move a call of the Oregon referendum on it. The people know what they want.

The rebellious undergraduates at Stanford will be ashamed of themselves a few years hence, or, in common language, "when they know more." In the meantime, the faculty of the university is to be congratulated on a long-needed opportunity to set up a standard of discipline based upon gentlemanly conduct in that institution.

A few very old Americans who have lived beyond the period of activity can remember when parents exercised supervision of their children's education. However, the news that hundreds of boys at Stanford have signed an agreement to quit college is proof sufficient of the parental authority has been abandoned.

As to the engineering problem of the Mount Hood Railway seeking to cross the Bull Run pipeline, we are not informed; yet if it presents a menace to Portland's water supply, Mayor Lane may be assured that Portland will back him to the last man.

Roosevelt is denounced on the one hand because he doesn't put the great malefactors of predatory wealth in the penitentiary; on the other for usurpation of the powers of Congress and the courts. This man, you see, can't please everybody.

The Milwaukee people are confident they will win their case before Judge Galloway for a 5-cent fare. But they should not overlook the fact that the decision will be subject to review by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Cleveland is again accused of having acted with "restrained misjudgment" in the money question when he was President. Don't let that term be applied to Mr. Cleveland, take your breath quite away. Sit down and be calm.

VIEW OF UNEARNED INCREMENT

This Correspondent Grows Sarcastic About Calves and Such. EVERETT, Wash., March 28.—(To the Editor.)—Thanks for publishing my protest in The Oregonian of March 27, against the idea of untaxing farmers at the expense of non-resident land-owners. "Our fanatical friends who advocate the tax on land values" will have demonstrated to them in the month of June that your editorial lessons on political economy have illuminated the most ignorant and torpid of their hearts with a proper sense of justice. I have decided, however, since reading your late article entitled "A Single-Tax Fallacy," and gathering new facts therefrom, to sell my unimproved land and invest the proceeds in calves. Your assurance that "the calf will actually grow in the night while the man sleeps" and by inference the day time without rain or exposure in feeding, has dispelled some faint recollections of early years on a Minnesota farm doing chores and carrying pails of milk to the city, and all the other of unprofitable plucking calves. At that time I had often argued with the "old man" that the calves should be sold to the best advantage, and that the investment depended too much on the quality of the feed, the irritating regularity of attention which included of course my valuable time and labor.

Had your editorial appeared earlier you'd have saved me lots of hard work, and made unearned increment for the old man.

There must be money in the stock business in Portland. I'd like to try it just for a change. To buy calves 10 days ago would have cost me \$100.00. The calves grown fatter animal a few years later would be just "like getting money from home." The investment would be as small as the increment has been on the holding unimproved land in the State of Oregon.

I am curious to know how your single-tax articles affect the non-resident stock market in Portland. I'd like to try it just for a change. To buy calves 10 days ago would have cost me \$100.00. The calves grown fatter animal a few years later would be just "like getting money from home." The investment would be as small as the increment has been on the holding unimproved land in the State of Oregon.

DANIEL NESSON. P. S.—If your single-tax correspondent of yesterday is so called on I will be guided by his experience limiting my investment to the one sex which brought him such a wonderful increment. I refer to Richard Smith.

Our ironical contributor is "aimingly cute," but not quite cute enough to prove that a calf does not acquire unearned increment by its growth. He has ever spent a week or two on the mountain ranges of Cowlick County, Washington. He would have seen a great many calves that he would have bought and no farm boy fed from the day of their birth to the time of their descent to the cattle yard in the Fall. These animals, however, are not the calves that have been acquired by natural processes from land which belongs to the whole people. Therefore, according to single-tax logic it belongs to everybody. The Oregonian has never said that human care does not increase the value of calves. It has said that the value of calves may acquire unearned increment, and that is true.

Moreover, if a man owns a cow on an island inhabited only by himself she has little value, no matter how much he takes care of her. If three or four other men come to the island, the very fact of their arrival and residence increases the value of the cow many times over. There is an unearned increment in the cow, in the simplest sense of the term, comes, exactly as the increase in land values does, from the development of population.

THE MAN WEARING THE NO. 1 TAG

Plain Reasons From a Plain Citizen on the Question of Senatorial Choice. ASTORIA, Or., March 28.—(To the Editor.)—I read in your issue of March 27 in Sunday's Oregonian in defense of Statement No. 1, and I may also say that "I do not consider that anything has been said (by him) that is worthy of serious attention, or that will in any way influence the same majority who will cast their votes for a principle."

Any person who is a Republican—or of any other party—believing in the principles of his party, would scarcely be expected to surrender his convictions and vote for the opposite party. It seems almost incredible that there can be two opinions on this subject, where the persons have honest convictions of what is for the best interests of the country. I certainly do not want to send Mr. Chamberlain to the United States Senate to represent my view, and I am very sure that he would not do so. The Governor very modestly says that there are no measures of National importance pending, and he changes the subject. It would be material whether a Democrat or a Republican were to be elected. But Senators are not elected for one year only, and it is possible before the expiration of their term, Republicans would wonder why they had done it.

Mr. McCusker also says, or intimates, that there are no good Republicans that can be elected. Well, that may be so, but I don't think so. We all admit that the Governor is a good vote-getter, but he would not represent our party in Congress. It is very evident that the people know that the members of the State Legislature have the only power to elect Senators, vote for Republicans—the majority of that body being always of that persuasion, they elect their own man. If the Democrats want a United States Senator, they must first set about and elect enough of their own party to the State body, and then they will have a chance to get their man in, and then also, Statement No. 1 would not be such a big thing as it is now.

There are a great many Democrats under the Republican colors. Why? Is it a genuine change of heart, or do they want some of the pie? The Republican who is the choice of his party at the primaries is the logical and only candidate for the Senate, and he is Republican, and vice versa, and he will be elected on the first ballot, as Mr. Bourne was, but he will not have to do so. The people know that they are concerned, no man wearing that badge can get my vote, even if he is a good Republican in every other way.

F. W. GARDNER.

Farms and the Unemployed.

Chicago Journal. There is no reason why any man in the United States should starve, or even why any man should be out of employment, no matter what the conditions of business.

In Louisiana, for example, there are 2,000,000 acres of land, of which only 5,000,000 are cultivated. Planters with large tracts of land ready to add every man who is willing to help himself. They will sell him all the land he needs on ten years' credit, or will allow him to farm on the land, and give him a house, a horse and a mule, sufficient seed to start crops, and provide farming implements.

Yet with the whole country full of such opportunities, large cities swarm with men who complain that they cannot get work, and municipalities are at their wits' end to find some way to help the unemployed. The farms of the Nation contain the only solution of this problem.

Steals Horses at Hillsboro.

HILLSBORO, Or., March 27.—(Special.)—A horsethief last night entered the barn of Richard Linton, a mile east of this place, and stole a pair of colts valued at \$150. Officers are after the fugitive, but he left no tracks as to his destination. This county seems to be a very fortunate place for horsetheives, as it is easy for them to reach the Columbia River in a few hours and cross early in the morn-

URGE THEM TO GROW APPLES

College Experts Lecture to Inland Empire Farmers. COLFAX, Wash., March 27.—(Special.)—A regular horticultural institute on electric wheels had right of way through Whitman County today. Wheat has been forgotten in the perfume of apples, grapes and peaches. The Spokane Inland Electric line fruitgrowers' special left Colfax today after special lectures and demonstrations at the courthouse Thursday night. The special officials deserve great credit for the first known horticultural train. Professor Melander, entomologist; Thornberg, horticulturist of the Washington State College; C. L. Smith, Inland instructor in agriculture; and college professors is to tell how to make orchards and save them, how to ship and care and the rest. They advocate irrigation as required by Whitman County if good care and cultivation is given. The colts may be killed by two thorough sprays of arsenate of lead, one pound to 50 gallons of water. The first spray should be applied one week after the blossoms fall. A ten-acre orchard will require 100 pounds of arsenate of lead. Wheat, Wagner and Rome Beauty apples are best varieties for the Inland Empire.

Many fruitgrowers attended the lectures at Steptoe, Thornton, Rosalia, Fairbanks, Oakesdale, Gardfield and Palouse. The special will work near Spokane Saturday.

COSTLY BLAZE AT SILVERTON

Four Business Houses Destroyed. With Total Loss of \$10,000. SILVERTON, Or., March 27.—(Special.)—At 5:30 this morning a fire broke out in the market owned by Graham & Welty and the building and contents were quickly consumed. A strong wind prevailed at this hour and the flames quickly ran on either side of the meat market consuming the Heater building, occupied by William Farming, as a saloon. J. D. Drake's photograph gallery, occupied by W. B. Drake's confectionery store and a portion of William Haack's saloon. The Hicks hardware store was also slightly damaged. The buildings consumed in this fire were valued at \$10,000. The fire is presumed to have originated in the smoke-house in the basement of the old frame structure occupied by Graham & Welty.

Already there is talk of re-building in one or two cases where the losses occurred, and it is believed that brick buildings will be erected during the summer in the places of those burned.

The total loss is estimated at approximately \$10,000. The losses were partly covered by insurance. The fire is presumed to have originated in the smoke-house in the basement of the old frame structure occupied by Graham & Welty.

LABOR RIOTS ARE AVOIDED

Canadian Railway Agrees Not to Employ Japanese Coolies. VANCOUVER, B. C., March 27.—(Special.)—That British Columbia was saved from an invasion of Japanese coolies from the Hawaiian Islands last month under the plotting of Senator Chillingworth, is due entirely to the fact that arrangements were made between the Provincial government and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, stipulating that the company should not employ Japanese labor. The intention was to bring the Japanese directly from Honolulu to Prince Rupert, for it was feared that to land them in Vancouver would be to precipitate a riot. Chillingworth and his Vancouver friends planned that the Japanese, once in British Columbia, would be given work on the Grand Trunk Pacific. Chillingworth was advised by Vancouver lawyers that he could knock out the order in Council against Honolulu Japanese, which would be the last which he could do. Chillingworth was actually compelled to refund their ticket money to several hundred Japanese who had been employed in railway construction in the north.

FIGHTS FOR SON'S RELEASE

Will H. Thompson Argues for Writ of Mandate at Olympia. OLYMPIA, Wash., March 27.—(Special.)—Will H. Thompson appeared before the Supreme Court today and presented arguments in support of his application for a writ of mandate to compel Judge M. J. S. P. to call a jury for the investigation as to the sanity of his son, Chester, who shot and killed Judge G. M. Emory of Seattle last week. The application was resisted by Prosecuting Attorney H. G. Rowland of Pierce County and Mackintosh of King. Mr. Thompson, in his argument, said that the application was made of the grave criminality insane law to a considerable extent. The motion was taken under adjournment by the Supreme Court and no judgment made from the bench.

Plethora of Candidates in Linn.

ALBANY, Or., March 27.—(Special.)—Nine candidates for the Legislature have filed petitions in Linn County. But a short time ago there was a decided scarcity of aspirants for legislative honors, but that condition has changed. The candidates who have thus far appeared for the Republican primaries are M. J. Brown and W. E. Blinn, of Brownsville; E. E. Umpierre, of Harney; Frank M. J. Simpson, of Lebanon; and Frank H. Porter, of Halsey. Brown signed Statement No. 1, Simpson Statement No. 2, and Umpierre and Porter and Blanchard are running unpledged. Brown and Umpierre were members of the last Legislature. The Democratic candidates are J. M. Philpott, of Harrisburg, and Thomas Bradon, of Halsey. All signed Statement No. 1.

Short Session in Benton.

CORVALLIS, March 27.—(Special.)—Circuit Court adjourned Wednesday after a session of two days. Among the matters on the docket were accumulated cases from the term of last November, not held because of legal holidays. Except the forfeiture of a bond of C. C. Carns and the forfeiture of a bond of \$100, of Ed L. Enoch, for assaulting a Chinaman, the term was mainly devoted to small civil business. A mandate from the Supreme Court, affirming the decision of Judge Harris in the Corvallis school and Athletic Club cases, resulted in a plea of guilty by Jack Milne on an appealed local option case from the Justice Court, and the forfeiture of bonds as to Charles M. Kline, of Hilo.

Witness in Benson-Hyde Trial.

SALEM, Or., March 27.—(Special.)—Railroad Commissioner Oswald West left for Washington, D. C., today to appear as a witness in the land-trad prosecution against Benson and Hyde. Mr. West, while serving as State Land Agent, found the long-lost letter in which ex-Land Agent T. W. Davidson protested against the sale of land to the damnable, who transferred title to Benson and Hyde. Clerk G. G. Brown, of the State Land Board, has also gone to Washington to testify in the records bearing upon the Benson-Hyde case.

Abandon Friends of Young Man Appeal to Governor Mead.

ABERDEEN, Wash., March 27.—(Special.)—Another application is to be made to Governor Mead for the pardon of Paul Underwood, serving a 14-year term for the murder of his infant son. Underwood, who resided here, went to Ballard when the crime was committed. Mrs. Underwood was indicted but was not brought to trial. Underwood alleged that the child died a natural death, but to save expense it was thrown into jail. The friends of Underwood here have always believed in his innocence.

Advertising Talks

No. 2 THE CELLAR HOLE AND THE SEWER HOLE

By Herbert Kaufman

A COAL cart stopped before an office building in Washington and the driver dismounted, removed the cover from a manhole, ran out his chute, and proceeded to empty the load. An old negro strolled over and stood watching him. Suddenly the black man glanced down and immediately burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter, which continued for several minutes. The cart driver looked at him in amusement. "Say, Uncle," he asked, "do you always laugh when you see coal going into a cellar?" The negro sputtered around for a few moments and then holding his hands to his aching sides managed to say, "No, sah, but I jest busts when I sees it goin' down a sewer."

The advertiser who displays lack of judgment in selecting the newspapers which carry his copy often confuses the sewer and the cellar. All the money that is put into newspapers isn't taken out again by any means. The fact that all dailies possess a certain physical likeness doesn't, by any means signify a similarity in character, and it's character in a newspaper that brings returns. The editor who conducts a journalistic sewer finds a different class of readers than the publisher who respects himself enough to respect his readers.

What goes into a newspaper largely determines the class of homes into which the newspaper goes. An irresponsible, scandal-mongering, muck-raking sheet is logically not supported by the buying classes of people. It may be perused by thousands of readers, but such readers are seldom purchasers of advertised goods.

It's the clean-cut, steady, normal-minded citizens who form the bone and sinew and muscle of the community. It's the sane, self-respecting, dependable newspaper that enters their homes and it's the home sale that indicates the strength of an advertising medium.

No clean-minded father of a family wishes to have his wife and children brought into contact with the most maudlin and banal phases of life. He defends them from the sensational editor and the unpleasant advertiser. He subscribes to a newspaper which he does not fear to leave about the house.

Therefore, the respectable newspaper can always be counted upon to produce more sales than one which may even own a larger circulation but whose distribution is in ten editions among unprofitable citizens.

You can no more expect to sell goods to people who haven't money than you can hope to pluck oysters from bushes.

It isn't the number of readers reached but the number of readers whose purses can be reached that constitutes the value of circulation. It's one thing to arouse their attention, but it's a far different thing to get their money. The mind may be willing, but the pocketbook is weak.

If you had the choice of a thousand acres of desert land or a hundred acres of oasis, you'd select the fertile spot, realizing that the larger tract had less value because it would be less productive.

Just so the advertiser who really understands how he is spending his money does not measure by bulk alone. He counts productivity first. He takes care that he is not putting his money into a sewer.

Copyright, 1908.

OPEN OYSTER BEDS APRIL 20

Effort to Continue Closed Season at South Bend Falls. SOUTH BEND, Wash., March 27.—(Special.)—State Fish Commissioner J. P. Risland was in Bay Center a few days ago conferring with the oystermen concerning the opening of the oyster beds. While some of the oystermen were opposed to opening the beds at all, declaring there are sufficient Eastern oysters planted to fill the demand, and that native oysters should be left to propagate, others had made arrangements to long the young growth on the natural beds. So a compromise was effected, and the oyster beds will be opened for tonging April 20, five days later than last