Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance.

(By Carrier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... \$.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month.... 75

How to Remit-Send postoffice money erder, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state. Postage Hates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 7 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 46 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage double rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-56 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms \$10-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3, 1909.

THE SPOKANE RATE CASE.

The Interstate Commerce Commis-Fion decision in the celebrated Spokane rate case is susceptible of varied interpretation. Naturally a case that has required twenty-six months of deliberation and review must be regarded as a problem not easily understood even by the rate experts who will be called on to work out the intricacles of the adjustment that the Commission has declared necessary.

The first point involved in the decision seems to cover the contention fectually. It has always been generally understood that rates from some Eastern points were higher to Spekane than to Pacific Coast points. This condition was created solely by water competition, a factor over which the Interstate Commerce Commission has never assumed any jurisdiction what-

The limitations of the power of the Commission are plainly acknowledged in the decision that "the rates to Spokane although higher than to Seattle, are not unlawful." This admission of the rate-fixing supremacy of the water carriers, of course, enables the railroads, if they so desire, to meet any rate which may be ordered for Spokane with a corresponding rate at Portland and other Coast terminals. The basic principle of the entire contention has not been disturbed or questioned by the decision. This fact is significantly set out in the statement that "rates east of Chicago are not dealt with." These rates from Chicago and intervening territory between that point and the Atlantic seaboard are so completely under the domination of water transportation that to interfere with them would virtually prohibit the railroads from hauling overland to Coast ports any freight originating in that territory. This the Interstate Commerce Commission had no intention of doing, and the rates were let severely alone.

On the second point, in which the petitioners contended that rates to have been willing to live longer. Spokane were "inherently unreasonable," the Commission, while apparmay have actually succeeded in passing the question back to the railroads themselves. It will be remembered by all who followed the proceedings at the original hearing of this celebrated case held in Spokane, two years ago, that the heavy jobbers of the in- in some particulars even the absence, and that the case was being parently unfamiliar with existing coninterest of the large jobbers was the race or staked his money as fact that the railroads had already voluntarily, by the establishment of jobbing zone in which Spokane could undersell Coast jobbers.

These commodity rates were

many cases more than 16 2-3 per cent less than the class rates. The Spokane jobbers were, therefore content to let well enough alone and enjoy an advantage which Coast jobbers have always been reluctant to admit rightfully belonged to them. The Commission has now ordered a 16 2-3 per cent reduction in class rates between St. Paul and Spokane, and the same reduction between Chicago and Spo-It is now up to the railroads to the old commodity rates or advance them to the new rate which they the 16 2-3 per cent reduction in class rates. When the Spokane jobber discovers that a 16 2-3 per cent reduction materially higher than the commodity fore advancing them to the new class

The effect of the decision on Portland and other Coast jobbing points tion make the general reduction ordered on all class rates, they will untive trade in lines not now covered by hand, they stand on their water com- | yet revealed. contention, they will be obliged to make a class rate to Port- all his life through. There is no evi-

west of Chicago and St. Paul. From out well. He did not even trouble petitors located nearer the Atlantic a great deal more numerous than seaboard would enjoy a monopoly of be reached by water transportation. him. In the dwelling on his baronial The decision seems to leave the railroads with so much latitude for juggling with the commodity rates and for meeting water competition that it can hardly be regarded as other than a among the children legitimate and ilkind of a "straddle." The circumstances in connection with the case were so peculiar, however, that it is doubtful whether anything more satisfactory would have been evolved had another twenty-six months been spent in deliberation. The news reports are tainly does not prove that it is necescorrect in stating that the decision is far-reaching in its effect, but there is ful, healthy and happy. Between virstill much room for speculation as to what will be caught in that "reach,"

Wheat King Patten seems to be transferring his affections from May

broke all records for the season by in no great danger of being punished to attend school. Wholesome, natsoaring up to \$1.06 yesterday, while for them on earth. What will haping the \$1.19 record established last week. The predicted weakening in the situation has apparently been in- virtue and its reward or vice and its definitely postponed, and if the runaway market is not soon headed, it will be in order for the American So- ance would swing even, again to ciety of Equity to issue a new manifesto declaring the price of the cereal to be \$1.50 per bushel.

A PREDICTED FAMINE.

In the course of some more or less convincing remarks about our future food supply, the New York Times makes the curious statement that "the food supply of the future will be in exact economic relation to its cost." This sounds plausible. It smacks strongly of science, but it takes no account of what economists call the law of diminishing returns. According to this law, the supply of food in the long run will not be in proportion to its cost, but there will me a time when each new unit of supply will have to be procured at an enormous excess of cost. There is a great deal of land in the world which has never yet been cropped and the fertility of the acres now under the plow can be greatly increased, but for all that, neither the quantity of available land nor its fertility admits of indefinite increase. Ultimately we shall reach a point where the wheat crop can not be doubled by doubling our investment in it. To double the crop the investment must be trebled. Later still to get more wheat the investment must exceed the expected returns many fold. This is what Mr. J. J. Hill means

when he says that we are approaching a wheat famine in the United of the Pacific Coast jobbers quite ef- States. In his opinion the danger is serious, and will be upon us before many years have elapsed. The Times makes little of it by saying that high prices for food will mean prosperity to the food producers, and nothing more, but the difficulty cannot laid so easily. High prices for food means starvation to those who cannot get the money to pay them. What we are threatened with, according to Mr. Hill, is an actual failure of our food supply. This has never brought permanent prosperity to any class any country. The high prices which wheat would command in case the supply fell short of the demand for a series of years would not be of any advantage to the farmers. On the contrary, they would be ruined. The reason is that other prices would rise out of all proportion to the price of food and what the farmer seemed to gain on one hand he would lose on the other. We must also remember that whatever temporary profit accrued from the rise in values the middlemen would probably take and the farmer would never see it. His with prices at a stable level, not from fluctuations.

LUCKY BALDWIN. The death of Lucky Baldwin, the

noted turfman, at the age of 81 years, moves one to inquire what such a life as his is worth. It has been long enough, certainly, though he would men retain enough vitality and intelently deciding in favor of Spokane, they survive or perish, but Baldwin ligence at 81 to care much whether seems to have been as capable of enjoying the world a short time before mortal illness struck him as he ever was. A career which did so little to impair his vitality could not have been wholly evil, but that it was evil land city were conspicuous for their liberal charity cannot deny. He ac quired his nickname of "Lucky" from pressed by small dealers who were ap- the good fortune which almost uniformly followed his gambling venditions. The reason for this lack of tures. Whether he bet on a horse risked it in a mine, it was all the same the result turned out to be in his special commodity rates, carved out a favor. If we lived in ancient times, superstition would long age have invested him with a sort of sacredness, as it did the Roman Sulla, no doubt before long there would be worshipers at his tomb who would pray the fickle goddess to reveal to them the secret of his luck

There is no use in trying to convince mankind that "luck" is a figment of the imagination. To most people nothing is more real and nothing receives a more trusting worship. Shakespeare taught the gospel of luck when he wrote of the tide in the affairs of determine whether they will continue on to fortune. Most men who have men which, taken at the floo! leads not succeeded in life explain it by would be permitted to charge under they missed their luck. Senator Insaying that at such and such a time galls, of Kansas, proclaimed the same faith in his famous sonnet on Opportunity, which asserts the comfortless on class rates still leaves those rates | doctrine that, once the lucky moment is missed, it is of no use to hope for rates, he will be inclined to pender on the question of how long the railroads in luck minimizes the importance of will maintain the commodity rates be- prolonged effort and systematic work. ing for an ideal. It effectually denies the freedom of the will and makes us all subject to a blind fate. But many people prefer to be subject to blind will depend very much on the action fate. They love to take their chances taken by the railroads. If they are where the prospects of good and ill to keep commodity rates are about equally balanced. down to the present level and in addi- dice are loaded on the side of ill, they are willing to take chances all the doubtedly increase Spokane's distribu- ingly painful to give up all hope that same. To many it would be exceeda commodity rate. If, on the other thing far more beautiful than life has fortune has yet in store for them some-

Baldwin was a favorite of fortune land as low as, or lower than, the rate | dence in his career of that planning The decision, if it should result in most men who succeed at all. He saw and plodding which brings success to Spokane securing this liberal reduction it raining gold and set out his pots in class rates without the Pacific Coast and pans. That was all there was of the floors are wiped, in the sinks in ports being correspondingly favored, it. He is like a character in a fairy will work a great hardship on fac-tories and freight-originating points his elbow to make everything turn drink again. these points it would be impossible himself to observe the conventional to ship into Portland by rail; and com- rules of morality. His children were they would have been if legal formalthe Pacific Coast trade which could ities had been of much weight with should and doubtless will be corrected estate he kept up a collection of women which resembled an oriental seraglio, and now that he is dead, there will be a struggle over his great estate legitimate and wives married and unmarried which will bring joy to the lawyers and sadness to his rightful heirs. If we ask what is proved by such a career, the answer is not so easy as might be supposed. It cersary to be good in order to be successtue in the ordinary sense and length of years and attainment of fortune there seems, so far as his experience goes, to be no connection whatever. So long as a man does not injure his

tion. No doubt the apparent fact that earth maintains no relation between punishment led mankind to infer that there is another world where the balquote Shakespeare, who is a great authority on fortune and her fickle wheel.

Wicked as Baldwin was, in the conventional sense, his life was long and apparently happy. Does this hold out hope to other men that they can imitate his career and attain the same results? To find a satisfactory reply to this question we must consult the great oracle, experience, which would give us the solution of almost every conundrum if we took the trouble to out to the full the statement that there is no connection between virtue and happiness. Baldwin's case does not prove that there is a connection to be sure, but it is far from proving that there is not. One swallow does not make a Spring, nor does one uninterrupted career of sheer good luck in the face of morality disprove the validity of the ten commandments. Though we all cling to a belief in luck, nevertheless, we have made up our minds as a race that in affairs of importance luck is not to be depended upon. We have also conluded, from the events of many million years, taken as a whole, that virtue pays in this world, and vice does not, no matter what exceptions to the rule may present themselves from time to time. Baldwin certainly was an exception, but it would be insanity for any other man to expect to beome another exception. The chances against him are almost infinite. Luck is not a bad thing to talk about and curse when evil befalls one, but as a steady dependence hard work and sturdy perseverance are a great deal

TRUTH ABOUT APPROPRIATIONS.

Grabbers of appropriations from the egislature of Oregon, together with their associates, are fond of saying that the total of appropriations, at the latest session, did not much exyears ago. This is wrong. The excess ver the 1907 total is \$1,100,000. The sum of the 1909 appropriations is nearly \$4,250,000, while that of two ears ago, according to the Secretary of State's report, was \$3,083,805.71.

This year's appropriations include \$350,000 for improvements at the Asylum and other state institutions, which is invalid on account of a flaw in the act, but which may be corrected by special session; \$200,000 less than \$50,000 for a constitutional convention, both sums contingent on gain comes from the steady demand referendum in November, 1910; \$300. 006 for purchase of Oregon City locks contingent on a similar appropriation by Congress.

All these sums should properly be charged up to the Legislature. But grabbers of approprations and their associates, for the purpose of defending Legislative extravagance, like to omit them from the list. enormous total does not include the many millions of dollars that taxpayers will be required to pay for building and operating state railroads, should the constitutional amendment, proposed by the Legislature for that purpose, "pass" the people and launch the state on that costly policy.

In the effort to minimize their appropriations, some of the members of the Legislature are contending that they should not be charged with the 'continuing" appropriations which, until the present Legislature, were \$612,000 blennially. A continuing appropriation is one that is created by an act of the Legislature and the continues until repealed. Thus, the National Guard has a continuing appropriation of \$90,000 for two years and this is available without any action on the part of each succeeding session of the Legislature. Some of the members of the recent Legislature say that such an appropriation as this, enacted at a preceding session, should not be considered in comput-

ing the total of their appropriations But let us see where that would If the Legislature of had provided a continuing appropriation of a certain amount per capita for each of the state institutions and all the appropriations for salaries of state officers had been made continuing, the Legislature of 1909, under the method of computation proposed, would deny responsibility for all these appropriations. As a matter of fact, each Legislature is responsible what it puts upon the statute books or leaves there. Any method of computation which reaches a total different from the amount the State Treasurer is authorized to collect and pay out, is manifestly inaccurate. amount ... revenue necessary for state purposes shows the amount the Legislature has authorized to be expended and no amount of juggling with figures will deceive the taxpayer when he goes to the Sheriff's office to

meet his obligations. A special session will add further to the bill of extravagance.

COMMON DRINKING-CUP PERILS.

Medical inspection of the school has disclosed the fact that disease lurks in the drinking-cup suspended, for the use of the pupils of the public schools, over the sink in the various school buildings of the city. In some instances, it is alleged, this menace is alarming, owing to the fact that untidy and perhaps germ-ignorant close proximity to the cups from which thirsty school children drink and

This is a tale as disgusting in its suggestion of uncleanness as it is alarming in the probability of the dissemination of germs of filthy diseases. promptly. It does not, however, convey a menace through the drinkingcup in any way comparable in its possibilities of danger to the common drinking-cup itself which, by contact with the lips, noses and hands of several hundred children every day, anything but a safeguard to public

health. It is not clear, however, what can be done about it. The thirst of school children is, as is well known, often a simulated thirst-an expression childish restlessness, an excuse to leave their seats, an opportunity to jostle and cavort and jolly each other during intermissions; in brief, it is a habit that it would be well to check by proper instruction at home. Children suffering from fever and

extent, at least, and children should be taught to restrain it within proper limits, rather than indulge it inordinately merely because they happen to be at the schoolhouse.

This aside, however, is it not pos sible, or indeed probable, that the peril that lurks in the drinking-cup is exaggerated? Many of us remember the time (the drinking habit in school being one of long standing) when the larger boys were allowed to take turns in taking the water pail from its bench in taking the water pail from its bench just outside the door, filling it from the well, and then passing around the room, giving each pupil a drink from the rusty tincup that was a part of the school equipment. How eagerly each youngster seized the cup with both hands and buried his face in the ask for it. Experience scarcely bears | contents! And how sincerely envied was the waterbearer as he leisurely sought the well, filled his bucket and, slopping the water over his bare feet, returned to pass the cup to his school mates, who were by this time fairly gasping with imaginary thirst. Who thought then of possible con-

> And who, at this day, can recall an epidemic, the possible source of which was this rusty, tattered common drinking-cup? The best that can be done is to give the children specific instructions about the use of the common cup, encourage them to restrain the drinking

habit while at school and trust to Bull

Run water to do the rest.

tagion from the school drinking-cup?

In taking himself out of the service by resignation of his office, Dr. Crum, the negro Collector of Customs at Charleston, S. C., delivers President Taft of a real trouble. For Taft would not wish to press Crum's reappointment and add to the anger of the South over the episode, nor offend the negro voters of the North by refusing to follow the lead of Roosevelt in the matter. Crum, by his resignation shows himself much more of a man than he has received credit for in the South. His position-holding the office against the protest of his state and virtually of all the white people of the South, and pressure for his reappointment-made a fight on the ceed that of the Legislature of two color line too tense for the good even of the negro race.

Mr. Rockefeller's fine has been reduced from \$29,000,000 to \$720,000 as a maximum. From this sum there is a possibility of still further reductions. As an example of shrinkage, this fine is much similar to the customary \$5000 fine which is levied against ships arriving in port without the proper bill of health. It is customary to make a discount of \$4995 on these for an Eastern Oregon asylum and not fines. If Mr. Rockefeller is only patient, he will probably escape with a net cost of not more than \$29.

> Lucky Baldwin has more than once stood in moral nakedness, unashamed, sefore the world. A notable instance of this was when, to a suit brought by a young woman for betrayal under promise of marriage, he made answer that she should have known by his general reputation that it was dangerous to trust him. While common sens indersed this infamous self-estimate of the man, common decency is appalled at its shameless presentment.

The outcome of the Southern Pacific land-grant suit, now being tried before the Federal Court in this city, is awaited with eager interest and deep anxiety by a number of persons who are contending for settler's rights in the premises. The company's claim is an old one and its rights will be strongly presented and stubbornly urged by its attorneys. Final settlement of the case is probably afar off.

"The cost of city improvements would be reduced from 20 to 30 per cent," says Mr. Werelin, "by prompt payment of contractors." If contractors do the work with which they are intrusted honestly and ditiously, according to contract, their pay would be forthcoming without protest or delay. So there you have it.

Creation of public position for some man merely because he wants it and has rendered valuable political service is vastly different from appointing a man to a position solely be his fitness for the work. When po litical reward is the consideration, fitness does not count.

If Justice Olsen really means it when he offers to sign the great Schmitt petition for his own recall, Schmitt should get busy. He can add his own name, making a grand total of two.

In other words, ex-Champion Jeffries will not fight Champion Johnson (colored) unless he feels confident he can whip the aforesald Johnson. Prudence comes with age, even in prize-One more discovery has been made

at Salem of certain surprising features in a bill all of which nobody knew was there. That is to say, nobody except the man who put them Chicago Irishmen are right in ob-

jecting to symbolic travesties to be worn St. Patrick's day. Generally the wearer has few brains, and that shows he is not Irish. No one is deceived: The Interstate Commerce decision

seems to have established definitely the great geographical fact that Spokane is about 400 miles from tidewater.

An Ohio preacher, seeking notor-

iety, says "the kiss is an intoxicant." It is more than that. The right kind of kiss is delirium. Anything that the public has "got to have" comes high. Hence the bids for the new Madison-street bridge are

expected to soar.

Too bad the Carmack and Calhoun trials cannot be finished before the erotic Baldwin literature fills the press columns.

A Harrisburg correspondent for a Eugene paper, sighs: "Oh, for a bridge!" He does not spell "oh" right to get it.

safely placed, the faithful in the majority party are spurring themselves into activity.

It would be highly interesting to wheat to the July option. The latter mind or body by his sins, he stands its attendant thirst are not permitted now deserted him. know if Lucky Baldwin's luck has

Regretted by Republicans and Demoerats, Without Regard to Party.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It has become the fashion to classify Vice-President Fairbanks among the "bromides," to forget that native can-niness which enables him to see unerringly to the very bottom of the glass of experience, to drain its dregs bottom of the a grudge or two, yet is he generous; he does not hypnotize his public, neither does he ile to it; he is always conscious what he is doing, always on the side of common sense sensitive, never altogether selfish.

What position he will occupy in a historical survey of the Roosevelt regime, this is not the time to consider.

Whether in the reaction from personal rarely government he shall not some day acquire a wider recognition can not well be determined; nor can one easily define that characteristic charm which he is known to exert among those over whom he was called to preside But, though he meet with little response on the outside, though he chaiinge neither resentment nor idolatry, though he appear to casual observers aggressively normal and provokingly harmless, in the Senate chamber, where

he is best known, he is also best loved. There are many who believe that Mr. Fairbanks is a bore without a griev-ance, the kind of bore who, craving sympathy, is apt to be left alone with his hobby. No description could fit him less. No one better understands the virtues of retirence, the grace of discretion the fitness and thusliness of discretion, the fitness and timeliness of a gentlemanly and dignified bearing. He can be serious without pomposity, grave without an air of stupidity, discreet and decorous and urbane. If his touch be not light, neither is his mind attempt though he are resulted. mind stodgy; though he can assume an Olympian placidity, he is never indifferent, and he would rather remain slient than talk about nothing at all.

It is especially gratifying to note the spontaneous and hearty regret which finds expression alike among Demo-crats and Republicans; to witness the sincerity of a farewell which has nothing machine-made or perfunctory about it; to approve the appropriate recognition of the sturdy probity, the native urbanity, the rigid, even-handed justice of one who was more prone to be guided by his conception of the duties of a presiding officer, and to interpret them in the interests of all to presume on his place as a party

ENGLISH HUMOR AND SOLEMNITY Ludierous Law Case Growing Out of Prize Award in "Limerick" Contest.

Chicago Record-Herald. One of the British courts recently has tried a case in which the rights and duties arising out of certain examples of solemn British humor have been debated with a most humorous solemnity. It was a case growing out of one of those "missing line" limer-ick competitions which were all the ick competitions which were all the rage in John Bull's land not so very long ago and which came perliously near having the earmarks of lotteries rather than those of literary contests.
"Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday" offered. prizes that amounted to abo for the best "last line" to the following limerick:

Said a certain young man of Dunblane, "Little Mary" gives me quite a pain;
My liver's so quoer
I can't drink bottled beer-

Now among the 17,621 competitors there was a certain young woman, Gertrude F. I. Jenkins by name, who finished this off in this style; And as physic (fizz) (hic) I now take champagne.

After this masterly effort she was stricken down with righteous wrath when she found she was so far from being the first prize winner that she was not even among those who also ran. So she straightway brought suit

The testimony was presented and examined under the direction of seven lawyers, two of them being king's counsel. It appeared that the answers to the limerick puzzle had been divided into classes and that the the "fizzy" or "phyz" class 50 in the "fizzy" or "phyz", class among which was one which was deemed worth \$100 of prize money. running:

I've a "fizzical" weakness, champagne. Noble efforts at puns like this ought certainly to please John Bull more than they seem to have pleased the judges in this case, or else his taste for rantankerous puns must be de-clining. For the sad truth is that the first prize of \$500 was divided between the two following lines, only one of which contained puns which can prop-erly be called rantankerous.

The first line was:

Life depends on the liver, that's plain. And the other: And Jamaica-it's rum-raises Cain (cane).

It is painful to record that Miss Jen-kins lost her case and that she is never to be properly rewarded either for her creative poetical instinct or for her enterprise in letting the light of the law fall upon these obscure matters of British humor.

Monument to Schuyler Colfax. Leslie's Weekly

One of the ablest and most popular Americans of the past generation was Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, 19th vice-president of the United States. Mr. Colfax withdrew from public life under a cloud was a second or second cloud, but hosts of people throughout the country were fully persuaded that he was guiltiess of the charges made against him. Nowhere did he find more loyal and enthusiastic friends and supporters than in his own state, whose people had faith in him to the last. At his lifelong home in South Bend, Ind., Mr. Colfax was especially held in honor and affection, and his reserved. memory is cherished there with rever-ence. Owing to a train of circumstances, no permanent memorial of the late states man has been erected in that town, but this omission is soon to be remedied. The South Bend chamber of commerce, of which F. A. Miller is president, recently started a movement to secure an appropriation by the Legislature for a statue of Mr. Colfax, to be set up in his home city. The project is an entirely worthy one and deserves the support of the people of Legislary. ple of Indiana. Such a tribute will be a fit and gracious recognition of the eminent and lasting services rendered by Mr Colfax to the Nation.

New Bont to Kill Off Submarines. Chalen-sur-Saone (France) Cor. New York Sun. The Petit Creusot Works launched re-

cently a submarine engine of destruction invented by Gustave Gabet. It is a radioautomatic torpedo controlled by Hertzian waves and is capable of carrying explo-sive charges varying from 200 to 200 kilometers. Such charges striking the strong-est armor-clad warships would sink them in a few seconds. The experiments with the torpedo were wholly successful.

The One Consolation.

The State Legislature this week fin ished its session, with a bad smell. It started out in fine mettle by electing Governor Chamberlain United States Senator. . Died, Saturday, February 20, after a miserable existence, un-With the only lucky Democrat lamented, unmourned, but not to be forgotten by men having pocketbooks.

What, Indeed?

Baker City Herald.

What did Chamberlain ever do in a business way that has shown business ability? Is he a capable advisor on railroad building?

County Clerk Obliged to Cancel Two Licenses.

want you to marry me, and if you don't I'll have a policeman come to the house and compel you to," said August Olson to Emelia Johnson, according to her story, which she blushingly told to County Clerk Fields yesterday. She said Olson procured a license from the County Clerk August 8, 1908, without getting her consent to the wedding. He came from Sweden nine. Sweden nine years ago, she says, and is employed at the Inman-Poulsen mill. She

came to this country a year ago, and works at the Imperial Hotel.
"No man can make me marry when I don't want to," she said to Mr. Shields yesterday. When he said he would get the policeman, the people at the place where I work said that if he did they would get a lawyer, that nobody make me marry a man I don't like. "I never went out with him; only suple of times to the don't care anything for a man who hasn't

Why, hasn't be good sense?" asked Mr. Fields "Well, if he had good sense he would not have come for the license. He has en here from Sweden nine years and he doesn't talk as good English as I do. He came all the time to eat at the place where I worked. After awhile the people there told him he can't come any

tore and bother me." Mr. Fields told the girl to get the Hconse, and he would cancel it.

Miss Nellie Moss was another aggrieved maiden who had begn pestered by a man. Nineteen years old and pretty. Fred Reifschlager fell in love with her, and bought a license last Thanksgiving, while she was in the Fast. She said she had see

was in the East. She said she had not given her consent, and knew nothing about the license having been issued until she returned to Portland. lager went to Nebraska soon afterward, she said, and she demanded the license. returned it to the County Clerk yesterday morning

HARRIS TO HEAR M'GINN CASE Lane Judge to Try Sult Affecting

Pay for Judge Gatens. Judge L. T. Harris, of Eugene, come to Portland to hear the injunction suit brought by Henry E. McGinn against the County Court, to restrain its members from paying the salaries of Judge Gatens, his ballin and his clerk. The arguments the case will be heard at 9:30 A. M.,

Believing it would be a breach of propriety for this case, involving the in-crease of the Multnomah County Circuit Court bench, to be tried by a member of that bench, Presiding Judge Gantenbein requested Judge Harris to hear the argu-ments. While he is here one of the local Circuit Court Indians with

unteered their services in fighting for the defense in the suit brought by Mc-Ginn. A meeting of the Multnoman Bar Association was held at the Court-house last night to ascertain if the sentiment of the attorneys who co the association has changed since they passed the resolution, during the ses-sion of the Legislature, favoring the sion of the Legislature, favoring the bill calling for two additional judges of the Circuit Court. Those members present expressed themselves as still in favor of the additional judge. But it was decided that it is unnecessary for the association to take further action, and the members will individually work in support of the new lew.

in support of the new law.

A banquet to the officers of the association elected at the meeting previous to last night will be given March 30, probably at the Commercial Club.

The members of the entertainment committee are: William M. Davis, George F. Brice, L. E. Crouch Frank. and Bert E. Haney.

"BULL PEN PARK" SUGGESTED

F. I. McKenna Wants City Park in Keeping With Bull Run Water.

Francis I. McKenna appeared the Park Board at a special session yes-terday afternoon and sarcastically sug-gested that the members, in changing the name of City Park, designate it as "Bull Pen Park." He declared this would harmonize with "Boil Run River," and concluded his remarks by requesting the board either to assist in securing a change in the name of the beautiful, pure and White Salmon, Wash.; Kallspell, Wash.; Rolley III.

others, endeavored to secure a change in the name of Bull Run River, but with-out success. He told the members of the out success. He told the members of the Park Board that, inasmuch as it is their duty to assist in harmonizing the heautiful grounds of Portland, he thought it a part of their duty to harmonize the names of parks, rivers and mountains, and he asked the members to pass a resolution, urging some more suitable name for the river from which Portland gets its water supply. He was told that the members do not regard it as a part of their business to take part in trying to change the name of the stream. to change the name of the stream.

DEATH OF BOY CAUSES SUIT Alleged Belt Shifters Should Have

Been on Pulleys. Alleging that the Multnomah Lumber & Box Company did not comply with the law requiring firms operating machinery to provide belt shifters on all pulleys, Katy Wood is suing the company in Judge Gatens' department of the Circuit Court for \$7500 damages because of the death of Thomas J. Mc-Fariand, a 18-year-old boy.

The boy was caught in a belt and killed March 36, last year, while at work in the company's mil. The company denics responsibility, saying that the boy was not ordered to put the belt on. Attorneys John Manning and Thomas O'Day appear for the boy's ad-Alleging that the Multnomah Lumber

as O'Day appear for the boy's ad-

BOY ROBS HIS BENEFACTOR Harry McKay Sentenced to Reform School for Stealing.

Befriended by ex-Warden Smith, of the Salem Penitentiary, who lives at 128 East Thirty-third street, Harry A. McKay, 17 years old, assisted in burglarizing the home of his benefactor. While Charles Heine, another boy, entered the house and secured a revolver, belt, razor and two necatica, Harry stood on guard outside. He was sent to the Reform School by Judge Gantenbein at Juvenile Court vesterda noon. Another boy named Roy Croft is said to have been with them.

Sues for Money Pald on Lease. Effa Mae McKenzie has brought suit in

the Circuit Court against William Gebott and Myrtle Gebott for the recovery of 3635, and the surrender of a note for the balance of \$2100. The plaintiff quaerts that she purchased a lease to the Artonia, a rooming-house at 125 and 125 West Park street, understanding that the monthly rental was \$125. But soon after taking possession she discovered, she says, that the Gebotts had been served with a notice to quit the premises. The \$625 is what she says she paid on the leasgeneral cargo and passengers.

Commercial Club Starts Wave of

Publicity. Since the first of the year the Portland Commercial Club has been instrumental in raising over \$100,000 for publicity purposes in the Pacific Northwest. This is aside from its own publicity funds. The money has been subscribed in various communities of lons communities of Oregon, Washing-ton, Idaho, Montana and British Colum-bia in which meetings have been ad-dressed on behalf of the Portland or-

ganization by Tom Richardson and C. C. Chapman. Chapman returned to Portland yesterday after an extended booster tour through Montana, Idaho, Eastern Washthrough Montana, Islaho, Eastern Washington and Eastern Oregon. He reports an unprecedented interest in publicity matters has been awakened, and that many individual communities intend to take full advantage of the advertising opportunity afforded by the A-Y-P year.

"Buy your theket to Boise," "Stop off at Kalispell," "See Spokane," "Be sure and see Idaho," these are samples of the slogans which different sections are head-lining in advertising they send to eastern publications," said Mr. Chapman, "This is to influence the purchasers of railway tickets to the exposition to take advantage of the stopover privileges withadvantage of the stopover privileges with-out extra cost and investigate opportun-ities throughout the Northwest.

Business men, public men and the press in over forty cities of the Pacific Northwest are aroused by the publicity possibilities of the year 1909. They realize the only cities that will be visited or heard of by busy travelers in the hurry of an exciting which keep themselves right to the

British Columbia is aggressively in the eld. Following a big meeting at Vic-eria, where a league for Vancouver is land was organized by patterning after the Oregon Development League, funds have been raised throughout the Island aggregating over \$20,000. Vanconver, B. C., will hold a big meeting soon and will similarly organize along Oregon lines.

"In Montana, Kalispell has come to the front with a fund aggregating \$10,000 for exploiting the Flathoad Valley. The tide ef immigration has passed Kalispell for years on its way to Spokane and the Coust, and the Montanans are advertis-ing in the East so tourists will stop The tide off and see their section of the State.

"Southern Idaho has a league of com-ercial clubs with headquarters at Bolse Rousing meetings were held at Boise Pri-day and Saturday and a large line of Eastern and Exposition advertising was being laid out. Clark County, Wash-ington, with Vancouver in the lead, has raised a big advertising fund. Goldendale and White Salmon in Klickitat County are expending \$7700 to advertise their resources. A number of towns in the Palouse country—Colfax, Moscow, Oakesdale and Palouse-are banded together to co-operate with the Inland Empire Val-ley system in building up that region.

"Salem, which formerly had the repu-tation for the heaviest moss crop in the Northwest, is keeping its name before a population of 20,000,000 in the Middle west. Albany, Eugene and Roseburg are advertising on a broad scale. Coos Bay is aggressively in the field to divert some attention from the Puget Sound Exposition to its own harbor and the opportunities of the Coos Bay country.
At La Grande and Pendleton are felt the
bad effects of bonanza wheat farming. which does not build up population and experienced Eastern farmers are wanted who can make diversified farming a suc-

"Walla Walla has raised one of the largest advertising funds in the North-west. Astoria has secured such sub-stantial returns from two years' of aggressive advertising that its business men are now figuring on a more extended campaign. Even the small cities like are now figuring on a more extended campaign. Even the small cities like Brownsville, Stayton and Harrisburg are going into the advertising business just like merchants so they will not be overlooked by homeseckers and investors who are likely to come West this year. The aggregate effect of all this advertising will be to stimulate travel to the Northwest. Railroad men who receive reservathe tourist and colonist travel of the Lewis & Clark year will be eclipsed by

Tom Richardson has addressed meetings at Walla Walla, Pendleton, La Grande and Ontario. From Nampa and Solse, he will speak at Arlington Condon.

C. C. Chapman has since the first of B. C., Spokane, Vancouver, Goldendale and White Salmon, Wash.; Kalispell, Mont.; Boise, Idaho, and Salem, Stayton change in the name of the beautiful, pure stream, from which Portland's water supply is had, or to designate City Park as he had pointed out. No attention whatever was given by the members of the asgregate attendance at these meetings as the property of the second over 20,000 and the advertise. board, except to listen to what he had has been over 20,000 and the advertising funds raised at these points, directly Mr. McKenna has for a long time, with and by auxiliary organizations, foot up over \$100,000.

"Advertising Oregon."

Salem Capital Journal. The senators voted to abolish the nor-mal schools and established a state in-stitution for consumptives at a cost of \$45,000. Is that a good way to advertise Ore-

The senate strikes down training chools for public school teachers.
It establishes another naylum in East-Is that a good way to advertise Ore-

The senate passed a bill that every oung man must be examined by a shysician before he can get a marriage ertificate, to show that he has no yile That is to advertise the young man-

hood of Oregon.

We display our defects, advertise our liabilities and conceal our assets too We hide our virtues, reveal our de-fects and advertise our vices. We appropriate money for armories, for horse racing establishments, for galmon hatcheries; we create new offices

from deputy constables to suprema judges in defiance of the constitution— all to advertise Oregon.

Town Discharges Its Police Force. Provincetown (Mass.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Record

Because the voters at the annual town meeting refused lately to appropriate a sum sufficient for its maintenance, the entire police department of the town was discharged by the selectmen. When the discharged by the selectmen. When the annual town meeting was held, some of the taxpayers of a frugal turn of mind emphasized the pross waste of public money in connection with the department, with the result that the appropriation was cut down from \$2500 to \$1500. Since that time \$400 of this sum has been spent and the selectmen, seeing nothing but flows. the selectmen, seeing nothing but finan-cial breakers ahead for the \$1100 balance, served formal notice upon the head and members of the department that "the book" had been used.

Scattle Marine Notes.

SEATTLE, March 2.—The Norwegian deamer Cecil will complete repairs tonorrow and then leaves for Ocean Island.

The steamer Cottage City sailed for Skagway via ports tonight, carrying a heavy cargo and 110 passengers, 14 of them soldiers for Sitka. The steamer Texan arrived from San Francisco this morning and goes to Tacoma tomorrow to complete cargo for Honolulu.

The steamer Buckman arrived from San Francisco at 11 A. M. after an uneventful run. The Japanese steamer Tango Maru sailed for the Orient this morning with