## The Oregonian

#### PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Pomoffice and Second-Class Matter.

Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance (By Mail)

Daily, Daily, Daily, Daily, Daily, Daily, Neeki Sunda	Sunday Sunday Sunday without without without without without y, one y	included, included, included, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, Sunday, sunday, sear. sear.	six mon three m one mon one year six moni three ma one mon	hs	42 831 19

Daily, Sunday Included, one year..... 9.00 Daily, Sunday Included, one month... 75

How to Remit-Send postoffice money dist, express order or personal check on our local hank. Stamps coin or currency mat the senders risk. Give postoffice ad-ress in full, including county and state. Posinge Rates-10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 2 28 pages, 2 cents; 50 to 54 pages, 3 cents; 6 to 60 pages, 4 cents, Foreign postage ouble rates,

Eastern Business Office-The S. C. Back-ith Epselal Agency-New York, rooms 45-7 Tribune building, Chicago, rooms 510-512 ribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 24, 1909

#### GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

In order to quiet the fears that have arisen in the house of his beloved Uncle Edward, the Emperor William hastens to assure his near relatives that they have overestimated the com ing strength of the German navy. When First Lord of the Admiralty Reginald McKenna threw cold shivers of fear up and down the back of the British lion a few days ago by calling attention to German activity in building warships, he assorted that the Germans would have 17, and possibly 21, Dreadnoughts in 1912, compared with but 20 for Great Britain. Now come the German Navy Department and authorizes the statement that in Au-1912, Germany will have but tumn, 13 of these vessels of the big gun type. Mr. McKenna, in making his plea for an enormous increase in the appropriations necessary to provide Great Britain with a sufficient numbe of ships, seems to have found it necessary to use the maximum possibilities of German naval construction in comparing them with the actual work would be turned out in Great Britain.

The official denial of Germany that she will build more than 13 of the big fighting machines prior to 1912 may relieve the anxiety of Great Britain, for it will leave her with at least four more of the big sea fighters than are possessed by Germany. This fails considerably short of the time-honored two-power standard, but it seems that Great Britain has abandoned that mon-umental task and will now endeavor to retain a respectable lead in a one-power standard. The disclaimer from Germany of any intention of passing ore aged neighbor in the rac for naval supremacy, and in offering figures to prove her intentions, is fully as reassuring and peaceful as the re-marks of Mr. McKenna and Premier Asquith when they exploded the mine in the House of Commons.

Mr. McKenna said "that it was axio matic that Great Britain should have navy sufficiently strong to ensure Britain's shores from invasion, the em pire from hostile attempts and trade from destruction in time of war." It was, perhaps, only a coincidence that he then called attention to Germany's activity in the building of battleships, for Premier Asquith, who followed him, assured the people that any calculation as to the relative strength of the navies of Great Britain and Germany must not be supposed to imply ansatisfactory diplomatic relations, but "On the contrary, the recent course steps in between the contracting par-of international affairs had tended to ties and says no. Oregon yesterday, remove all barriers." He said that "the government had more than once suggested a mutual reduction in naval expenditures, but it always had been State of Idaho. Society has rights and acaured in the most formal manner

loon, even in a feeble way, out of sight and hearing of the earth in a violent tempest Air will probably always be unre

liable as a medium of travel or traffic, owing not altogether to imperfections of the air ship, but to uncertainties of the air. Mortals feel none too safe in well-anchored houses, when the blast comes,

AN OLD FRIEND WITH A NEW FACE The Gothenberg plan of handling the liquor traffic undoubtedly has merit. In Sweden it has succeeded well, main y because the company which has the nonopoly of all liquor sales does no seek a profit. If the public is correctly informed, the company which asks for a monopoly in Portland will seek a profit. This makes all the difference the world. The proposal to pay the city a lump sum of \$365,000 a year looks ominous. If the revenue of the city were made so largely dependent on siggle source, and that source of such a thoroughly well understood character, it is to be feared that all attempts to regulate the monopoly would be balked by the threat that regulation would impair the revenue. A privilege purchased at the enormous price of \$1000 a day would naturally be held very precious both by those who owned it and by the City Council and we may be perfectly confident that regulation would be of the most super-ficial character. The monopoly would acquire a vested right to its profits

and nothing would be permitted to interfere with them. We must remember also that the experiment of placing all the saloons

in the same city under the control of a single corporation is no new thing in this country. Indeed, it is common. In St. Louis, for example, nearly all the saloons for a long time have been owned by the Anheuser Busch Company, with results which have not commended themselves to the lovers of law and order. The theory that a monopoly would stave off the day of prohibition is not supported by the fa for in St. Louis there is today, after years of monopoly, a strong prohibi-tion movement. To the plea that the proposed monopoly would be "differ we need not pay much attention. The principal fact in the situation in that it would run the saloons for a profit. This tells the whole story. One mpany running them for a profit pleted. will do precisely what any other com pany would. The difference would subsist only in name. The results would be the same. The solution of the liquor problem does not lie in this direction.

#### WHOSE BUSINESS IS IT?

Miss Helen G. Emery, of San Francisco, has got a good deal of notoriety of the kind that prudent young women shun and reputable people everywhere deplore, in choosing for her husband a young man of alien race-a little brown man of the Orient. So determined is this infatuated young woman to marry to marry in accordance with the strange whim that possesses her that she has refused to hearken to the remonstrances of her father, has overridden the scruples of her sorely dis-tressed mother and departed with her over for the purpose it is supposed of marrying him at the first opportunity

It is sometimes held by thoughtless persons that marriage is a matter that concerns solely the man and woman who assume its obligations; that it is nobody's else business if the two immediately concerned are satisfied. Only the shallow reason thus. The marriage of every man and woman is a matter of weal or woe to the com munity. In certain cases, the state through the agency of the District Attorney, balked a similar couple, with a similar intent, at the request of the 10 enforces them. rger population to earn But what of the inherent rights of posterity if the question of marriage is to be limited in each case to the personal rights of two people? Even the children of Gunjiro Aoki have right to be born into social conditions that insure them the respectful con-sideration of their relatives, their do both schoolmates and the community into which they are born. This birthright can only come through the marriage of Aoki with a woman of his own race; for where in our system of so clal economy is there a place for the child, still less for the man or woman of half caste? Then the children of Helen Emery, the grandchildren of Archdeacon Emery, have not they a right to enter life under conditions that will give them at least the possibility of good fellowship, happiness and suc-

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1909.

be the difficulty of directing the bal- ments, ranging from moral sussion to force, in an effort to prevent others taking the places vacated by the strikers. Generally speaking, it has only en when public service in which the Government was directly interested has been interfered with that the Government has taken a hand in settling

the difficulty. In the case of the French strike, which has terminated with the establishment of such a dangerous precedent, the employes of the government so far forgot their duty to the public that they not only ab-

ruptly abandoned their work, but by force prevented their places from being filled With the ordinary workingman or mechanic in the employ of a private corporation, this conduct may be excusable. On the part of a govern ment employe, representing as he does in a degree, no matter how small, the government liself, this conduct is fraught with grave consequences, and failure of the French government to maintain its authority and punish the leading conspirators is in effect only a postponement of the trouble, which next time may be still more serious. It is said that the government in an effort to "save its face" has agreed to treat the strike as "a wave of folly" and to punish no one. The proceed

ings certainly disclose considerable folly, but it is not clear that the fools are confined to the ranks of the strikers.

PORTLAND'S SKYSCRAPER ERA.

At no previous period in the history of Portland has there been such a remarkable building movement as is now on at full swing. The work under way and actually provided for is ufficient to keep this business up to high-water mark far into next year. Portland has at last reached the skyscraper age. In every direction these mammoth structures, in varying de gree of completion, are rising above the streets and surrounding property The Lewis and Henry buildings on Fourth and Stark, the Meler & Frank Portland General Electric, and Olds Wortman & King buildings on Alder, the Wilcox buildings on Seventh and Stark and Sixth and Washington the Lumberman's building, the Ladd & Tilton building at Third and Washington, the Oregon Hotel annex, are a few of the many big structures now act-ually under way or with plans com-

These buildings are following the ompletion of the Board of Trade building, the Failing building, the Rothchild. Couch and Swetland buildings and a number of others which the croakers solemnly predicted were ahead of the demands

of the city. As a matter of fact, the population of the city is increasing so rapidly that it is with extreme diffiulty that quarters are found for the new arrivals seeking office and store locations. Portland is breaking records in all classes of buildings, but the demand for them is so great that there is no immediate danger of the supply

getting ahead of it.

MAKE THE BOOST GENERAL. Nobody need think of it as a miracle if Portland's population grows to 500 000 within the span of not many years Such things happen in the regular course of events, but they do not happen without cause. The increase of population is, like any other phenomenon, a consequence of antecedent events and conditions. Where the conditions exist, people are attracted by them as if by the law of gravity. When the conditions are absent, advertising will not of itself draw inhabitants. Advertising is effective only when there is something worth while to advertise. Fortunately, Portland is bet-ter supplied than almost any other

city in the United States with the atures which make life pleasant and the prospect is good for the erection more manufacturing plants and other industries which will enable a

of the large retail stores and some of the financial institutions westward, leaving the streets along the river to the wholesalers and commission men. Where this movement will end nobody would venture to predict just now, but as population increases on the heights naturally the stores will move in that directionalso, while the East Side will tend more and more to develop minor retail trading centers of its own. The migration of business from one locality to another is among the most interesting incidents in the growth of almost every city. So far as our great department

stores are concerned, it is conceivable that as the years pass they will draw an increasing volume of trade from the country. Part of it will come by mail, but not all of it. The new elec-tric railways and other means of rapid transit bring the country population even nearer to the center of the town and stimulate them to forsake the rural store for the larger opportunities of the mammoth city mart. Thus the growth of retail business in Port land depends more or less on good communication with the country, while the growth of every kind of business depends on the prosperity of the rural districts. Every effort made to increase the scope and profit of agriculture in Oregon and Washington is, therefore, a gain to Portland. Every effort to give the farmers the advantage of good roads inures to the benefit of Port-

land almost as directly as improve-ments in the city streets. Half a million people in Portland would be an undesirable anomaly without a corres ponding development of the surround. ing agricultural region. The city cannot maintain a healthy growth unless the country grows also, for when all is said, we must admit that the country feeds the town and provides the ultimate market for many of its products. ----

Fifteen hundred people at Central Point and 3500 at Medford to greet the Southern Pacific demonstration train, is an example of the interest shown in these attempts on the part of the rallroad company to improve onditions for the farmers. The enthusiasm with which these trains are re-ceived in the Willamette Valley is in strange contrast to the haughty difference shown them by the wheat barons in Eastern Oregon, who, havgrown wealthy with a minimum

of effort in their farming methods, are ntent to continue such methods, regardless of the advantages which are shown by the experts in charge who accompany these demonstration trains. The Willamette Valley was once a wheat country, and at that time its ands were no more valuable than those of Eastern Oregon are today. Now, the valley farms are worth so much money that it is unprofitable to grow even dollar wheat on them.

Lieutenant Shackelton, of the British navy, is reported to have reached the South Pole. Telegraphic commu-nication with the Antarctic is very bad

at this season of the year, and for that reason it will probably be some time before full particulars of the affali are available. If the report is true however, the performance will take some of the glory from Lieutenant Peary, who is expected to hang the Stars and Stripes on the North Pole in the near future. As a lecture bu-reau attraction, Lleutenant Shackelton will now have first call over all other men on earth.

The latest is to consolidate all the Portland saloons in one managementa monopoly-and to put all present sa. loonkeepers out of business. The chief argument for this interesting scheme is that it has never been tried here, nor within many thousand miles Portland. That settles it. Let's have it.

Tillamook is finding its salvation in competition. Months ago, when one steamer gave that port spasmodic con-

## MORE VIEWS ON THE TARIFF. rn Newspapers, as a Whole, Speak Favorably of the New Bill.

Favorably of the New Bill. Philadelphia Press, Rep. Some duties are raised and the principle of protection to American labor where protection is needed runs all through the bill. If through inadvertience or imperfect knowledge this principle is violated at any important point there will be ample op-portunity for a demonstration of this fact and for the cure of this defect before the bill reaches final passage.

#### Genuine Revision Downward. New York World, Ind. Dem.

Chairman Payne's tariff bill shows ev Chairman Payne's tariff bill shows evi-dences of the cross-purposes of contend-ing interests. In these respects it is not likely to be improved in the turmoil of a House debate. Yet as it stands it does, upon the whole, fulfil the party pledge of a genuine revision downward in the inter-est of the Government and the consumer.

#### Reserve to States, Tax Inheritance.

New York Sun, Ind. Rep. Whatever happens to the customs duties and the free list, subject to unknown antitings or abandonments, one evil de-vice for revenue in this bill should be struck out if Congress has any feeling of state pride, if not of state rights. The tax on inheritances, direct and collateral, would be struck out and the state of the state pride. tax on inheritances, direct and should be reserved to the states

## Most Reasonable Bill of All.

Most Reasonable Bill of All. New York Times, Ind. The mere introduction of such a bill by the committee responsible for revenue legislation, in a House of Representa-tives controlled by a large Republican majority, is a notable event and may prove memorable. For the bill does, be-yond all possible doubt, make a breach in the almost impassable tariff wall, and the breach is proposed by the party that built the wall. It is a more reasonable bill than any that has ever originated with the party of protection.

### Recognizes Demand for Revision

Boston Herald, Ind. As a whole, the bill appears to be a reasonable response on the part of the committee to the demand of the Nation for relief from oppressive and privileged tariff duties. The set of the for relief from oppressive and privileged tariff duties. The cut of 50 per cent in the steel and humber schedules, and the transfer of iron ore and hides to the free list mark such complete abandonment of the traditions of Republican tariff-mak-ing that adequate attention may not at once be given to the lesser items in the schedules. The general scheme of the re-vision is reduction. Such increases as have been recommended apply chiefly to fuxuries.

#### Payne Bill Looks Rosy

Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Rep. What the Senate's finance committee and the Sanate itself will attempt to do to the bill at Mr. Aldrich's instigation shall see when the time arrives. We all remember what we'rd experiences befail the Wilson tariff bill in that wing of the Capitol, and what President Cleveland and about them. There seem to be rea-sonable grounds for hoping that the Payne bill will have better fortune. Even elderly and stubborn Senators sometimes think twice before openly flouting and define with endine the fortune. efying public sentiment. Also Preside Taft said quite a while ago that he would rather have no revision at all than a dis-appointing, dishonest revision.

#### Panacea for Lost Trade.

Boston Post, Dem. Had such a bill been offered with in-dorsement of the Republican majority in Congress a quarter of a century ago, joy-fires would have been sighted on the hilliops throughout New England. Had such schedules been enacted into law a quarter of a century ago, New England would not be today dotted with extinct furnaces and iron works in writes Oor furnaces and iron works in ruins. Our shipbuilding plants would not be van-ished and forgotten. Our working people would not have been forced to emigrate.

Is there time to recover some of the great industries of New England under such a tardy recognition of the industrial needs of our people? It is at least worth while to try.

#### Breach Grows in Tariff Wall.

Providence (R. I.) Journal, Ind. The new tariff bill is about as much in the way of revision downward as a ways and means committee dominated by Messrs. Payne and Dalzell could be expected to allow. It fails far below the ideals of the tariff reformers; it perpetu-ates injustice to the consumer; it rests

#### MEMORIAL TO SAM L. SIMPSON Funds to Be Raised to Erect a Monu

Association of the City of Salem has taken upon itself the pleasant and agreeable duty of creating a monument to commemorate the talent and genius of Oregon's poet, Samuel L. Simpson. In this matter the cordial as-

the state printing graft and in answer to Willis L. Duniway, who has so cleverly avoided explaining to the people of Ore-son how he samed the odd-\$60.000 phild to him for the state printing during the years 1907 and 1908. Perhaps he thinks that this, as well as the fact that there was a deficiency of over \$30.000 for those years will soon be forgotten by the thr-payers? If this be his reason for not ex-plaining, then will be kindly state whit his emoluments are to be during the next two years? He should have no trouble in doing this, since he alone knows what the reduction in rates, under his own "fair and reasonable" bill, will be. Mr. Duniway says that I am mistiken in stating that the Duniway bill makes no reduction whatever in the jobwork. He drew the bill himself and "knows that a very great saving" will be made. "espe-cially through the use of 'eight-paint' in lieu of 'six-point' and the cutting of the rate of press-work from 55 cents to 400 cents." This statement of Mr. Duniway is not only misleading, but is absolutely untrue, as Mr. Duniway knows, and any one can tell by comparing his self-serv-ing bill with the section of the code st. The idea of the originators of the ssociation is to place the monument in Salem, in Wilson avenue, fronting the State Capitol Building. The funds to erect the monument can be obtained by entertainments, lectures and small contributions from former students of the Willamette University, pioneers and admirers of Sam Simpson's high literary ability.

state, having been brought here by his parents in 1846. The reason for placing the monument in Salem is that a good portion of Sam Simpson's boyhood and early manhood was passed there

this association to enlist in behalf of this cause persons residing in all the towns and cities of the Northwest, who were formerly students of the Williamette University, and all persons who appreciate his fine literary qualities. We wish to bear testimony to his genlus in some suitable and proper man-ner. A monument, the expense of which should be borne by the parties above mentioned, would be a fitting memorial to one who fell untimely in life's battle.

P. H. D'ARCY.

Memorial Association.

1908," He Wrote While Secretary. New York Times. A very interesting letter, referring

A wonderful reform this! No word even tends to indicate that this insignificant change shall in any way apply to job-work, but is expressly used in connec-tion with bookwork. The other method pointed out by Mr. Duniway wherein the exorbitant cost of jobwork is to be so sreatly reduced is "by cutting the rate of presswork from 55 cents to 40 cents." and in this his statement is as mislend-ing and deceptive as in using "eight-point" in lieu of "six-point." Mr. Duniway is very careful in drawing his would-be-reform-measure to avoid his would-be-reform-measure to avoid specifying anything that would in any way touch upon the jobwork, the printer's graft. It is easy for Mr. Duniway to call the other follows for Mr. Duniway to call

says in part: If there is anything which more than all causes me to regret the intolerable press of business about the President's office, it is the impossibility of answering the letters of my best friends. I have positively not had a moment's leisure since we arrived in this city. The throng of office seekers is absolutely fearful. They come at daybreak and still are coming at midnight. You know that in anything I can do you can command me, but you overrate my in-fluence. Mr. Lincoin positively refuses to make any recommendations for positions in the department; he rejects the entreates even of his most intimate friends and rela-tives.

ber 12, no year, Hay says:

Waiter Noyes was appointed on the rec-ommendation of two Rhode Island Senators, Burnside and Anthony. I did not pay Me-Kinley's dobts. I never called him William in my life, nor did he ever call me John. Our intercourse has always been of the most formal character. I have absolutely no claim on him for myself or friends. the taxpayers, and conditions

And in another letter Hay writes from

Washington: I am old, sick and busy, and I have not a moment at my disposition besides what is occupied by my daily tasks. Do not talk about anything so ridiculous as my be-ing a candidate for the Presidency. I shall never hold an office after this, and I expect to be comforming dead by 1908.

As will be recalled, Secretary Hay died

July 1, 1905

#### Ten Years in Bed for Lazy Man.

had the reputation of being a graft upon the taxpayers, and conditions are ilitie or no better today. The printing of Baker, Leeds, Whitney and Duniway is in existence, and an examination of the itemized bills therefor are on file in the office of the Secretary of State show much the same state of facts. Mr. Duni-way gets his pay by the same rule of measurement as did Baker, Leeds and Whitney, and based upon the same rate, which has not been changed since 1878, when the old hand-press was the only means of printing. Before Mr. Duniway's time, the many forms of jobwork were printed in 11-point type, but since, the "phat" is measured in 6-point, 8-point and 10-point, thereby increasing the emoluments of Mr. Printer by substitution of the smaller type. Another reform to be found in this "fate or to be found to the since the many forms of the substitution of the smaller type. Another reform to Jerseyville, Ill., Dispatch to N. Y. Times, The laziest man in the world lives in this village. His name is John Mumcra, and he has been in bed 10 years because he is unwilling to comply with the rules of the Jersey County Farm, which say that every one living there shall rise at 5 A. M. A. M. Mumor

5 A. M. Mumora is not sick. He eats regularly, and is in perfect health. "I am ready to hold up my hand and swear that he has kept his word," said Superintendent Mourning, of the County "Torm," "John has been inched to reason."

emoluments of Mr. Printer by substitution of the smaller type. Another reform to be found in this "fair and reasonable" bill of Mr. Duniway's is in Section 4, where he increases the number of copies of the general laws to be printed from 2000 to 2400, and increasing the number of journals from 240 to 480 copies. Mr. Duniway's complete the the Mr. Duniway's complaint that the pro-visions of the flat salary bill sought to oust a constitutional officer and confis-cate his plant, is as false as is Mr. Duni-

state

## ment at Salem.

In Which the Portland Printer Is Ac-SALEM, Or., March 22 .- (To the Edior.)-The Samuel L. Simpson Memorial the state printing graft and in answer to Willis L. Dunlway, who has so cleverly

THE DUNIWAY-BEAN CONTROVERSY

cused of Being Deceptive. EUGENE, Or., March 22.-(To the Edi-

tor.)-Again I submit a reply relative to

the state printing in the history of the

sistance of the press of Oregon is re-

Sam Simpson was a ploneer of the

is not only missenting, but is absolutely untrue, as Mr. Duniway knows, and any one can tell by comparing his self-serv-ing bill with the section of the code at-tempted to be amended. The only place in this great reform bill where "eight-point" is mentioned is in reference to the printing of the "acts," "memorials." "res-olutions" and "journals" of the Legis-lature; the "reports" of state officials, and "pamphiets," and in this connection "eight-point" is to be used only in "head," foot" and "side" notes, "in-dexes" and "tabular" matter. As' to these, "sight-point" is used only in con-nection with the following languige: "Shall be printed in 8-point or 6-point type," leaving the matter antirely op-tional with the State Printer as to whether he will use "eight-point" or "six-point," and the only change in size of type in this connection from the side has It is the wish of the organizers

N. Bush, the banker, of Salem, is the treasurer of the association.

point," and the only change in size of type in this connection from the old law is from "7-point or 6-point" to "8-point" President of the Samuel L. Simpson A wonderful reform this! No word even

HAY'S PREDICTION OF HIS DEATH

# "I Expect to Be Comfortably Dead in

President Lincoln just after his first inauguration, and written by John Hay, is in an autograph sale at Anderson's. The letter is dated Washington, 1861, and says in part:

graft. It is easy for Mr. Duniway to call the other fellow "grafter" and tell the people that the former schemers for "grafting" looted the state treasury, and how they were superseded by the only honest reformer, past, present or future. But it remains a fact, nevertheless. that the state today is paying more for its public printing than ever before, and that the recent session of the Legislature was confronted with the largest deficiency for the state printing in the history of the

In another letter, Washington, Decam

Why this condition, if Mr. Duniway is why this condition, it all, Dunival is the great benefactor of the people he as-serts himself? Since the days of Frank C. Baker, the state printing office has had the reputation of being a graft upon the transverse and conditions are little

that the German naval expenditures were governed solely with reference to Germany's needs and di' n t depend upon Great Britain's programme."

It is probable that Great Britain fears that Germany's "needs" may in-clude some British territory, and that all barriers have not been removed. Great Britain's estimates, which caused such a sensation throughout the kingwere based on what German, could do if she were so disposed. Great Britain's estimates of her own capacity under similar pressure have not been announced; but, while England might hold her own for a few years longer, German prestige is rising rapidly, and "needs" of the Fatherland, espethe cially territorial "needs," are greater

### PERILS OF AIR NAVIGATION.

Ballooning is the safest method of dation. So few are the fatalities ataviation in tending the balloon that some enthusizats have called it a safer sport than automobiling. This may be true, when the halloon does not encounter violent air disturbance. In a peaceful equilibrium of atmosphere Cie balloon safe enough, no doubt. But in a storm, the big gas bag is but a plaything of the winds, far worse than a ship in the ocean. In such case the larger the balloon the less it can be controlled or guided. A ship saves itself by reducing the surface that it exposes to the gale, that is, it takes in The air vessel cannot do this, worse than helpless in a heavy snil. wind. It is the same with the ordinary balloon, the dirigible balloon and the acroplane, although the latter theo-retically ought to be able to withstand a gale the best.

The aeronauts who ascended from Pasadena last Saturday were unable to direct or control their balloon agains the fierce storm that drove northward the Sierra Madre Mountains. Owing to the heavy load of the balloon and its small supply of sand bal-last, it is not likely that the big gas bag could rise above the three successive mountain chains and gain Mojave Desert, 50 miles beyond. An atmosphere that causes a balloon to rise rapidly in one temperature will cause it to sink fast in a colder. After the six men rose from Pasadena, a show storm blew up with great fury. The cold, of course, lessened the lift-ing power of their air vessel. The small weight of sand ballast aboard could be thrown out, but the balloor might continue to fall upon the snowdriven mountains. One possible way of enabling the balloon to rise out of danger and cross the mountains would be to leave behind, where it could touch, one or more members of the party.- But it would be very dangerous to approach that near the ground a storm. The party might dashed against a cliff or the balloon might become entangled in a tree Coupled with all these dangers would to permit the strikers to use argu-

A WAVE OF FOLLY.

cess in life?

The strike of the French telegraphers and postal employes presents some new and interesting features in both the labor and the government ownership problems. Paris news in yesterday's Oregonian was that the strikers. not content with winning all the sub stantial points for which they contended, are trying to force the govern-ment to a public confession of defeat by the dismissal of M. Simyan, who is extremely obnoxious to the state employes. The Clemenceau ministry is pretty thoroughly permeated with clalism, but it seems to have balked at so pronounced an admission of fear as the granting of this demand would show. At the beginning of this novel labor war, the French government dis-played considerable backbone and announced its intention of treating the affair as a conspiracy against the state This in effect is what the strike actualwas, but in the light of subsequent events it would seem that the government was so fearful of the result of

the pressing of drastic measures that it promptly backed down. The settlement of the strike, even should the strikers fail to get the scalp of M. Simyan, is so pronounced a victory for the strikers that it can hardly fail to cause considerable alarm among the conservative element in France, which for a long time has been uneasy over the steady drift of the country toward socialism. From all re-ports that have been received of this French labor trouble, it has been conducted on exactly the same lines as any ordinary industrial strike. In its success it has established a dangerous precedent, which may lead to some-thing far more serious than the diffidency is to culty which, for the present at least,

ms to have been patched up. The right of the laborer to quit his mployment if the wages are unsatisfactory, or for other reasons, has never been denied. In this country and in European countries, these rights have generally been given sufficient latitude

Beautiful scenery and delightful climate, however enjoyable they may be, will not of themselves round out existence. People must eat as well as gaze upon snow-capped peaks. The outlook for Portland is that they can

The development of a great city is an evolutionary process to which many factors usually contribute. Some of these factors are supplied by nature. Others man must himself provide. In some quarters there is a disposition to believe that evolution will, of itself. do everything, but we are learning that no mistake could be more deplorable Intelligent results are obtained only through intelligent effort. Evolution is blind and irrational. It leads quite as often to disaster as to desirable ends when human intelligence does not interfere to control its operation. The evolution of the Shorthorn steer would never have come about in the world but for the application of man's good

sense to the purposeless laws of heredity. The same is true of the Hood Nature furnishes the River apples. starting point and the general methods of procedure, but the details of the evolutionary process man must work out for himself, or he gets nothing worth having. Intelligence is quite as essential to the building of a great city as to the production of a perfect

apple or a profitable steer. If, then, we desire to see a city here with 500,000 population, we must take he measures necessary to produce it Nature has arranged matters so that the greater portion of the inhabitants

of Portland must dwell on the East Side, while they will do business and find employment on the West Side The problem of crossing the river becomes, therefore, of prime importance to the future of the city. Easy and rapid transit means accelerated growth. Expense, delay, annoyance

mean dwarfed and hampered growth A person being asked to specify the thing most needful to the rapid con centration of population here migh well reply, "a perfect system of transit across the river." The law has incorporated the east and west sides in a single city and it is the part of wis-dom to devise some method of uniting them as closely in fact as in theory Whether the ultimate solution of the problem will be high bridges or tunnels the future will reveal, but it is certain that within a few years we shall have seen the last of the ugl

and inconvenient draw bridges which are a mere makeshift at best and ar fertile in annoyance both to navigators and to the public. The modern tunnel under streams instead of bridging them, both for reas ons of economy and convenience.

tunnel once constructed properly likely to last forever, while sooner o later the best bridge must be rebuil Moreover, an underground passage is out of the way of everything else. A notable incident of Portland's his tory in recent years is the move

ection with Portland, the whole county suffered. Now that opposition boats are running regularly, the great dairy district takes on new life and sends out both loaded with freight and passengers every trip.

Two San Francisco women have lately become engaged to marry enter-prising and attractive Japanese gentlerather than smaller men, temporarily employed as cooks or servants in American families. The

fad seems to be growing

Now a British Lleutenant has dis overed the South Pole-nearly. Walter Wellman, our great near-explorer, would have found the North Pole al right if he could have got his balloon started.

Senator Bourne is in place on that lewly-created Senate finance committee. As long ago as 1896 he was deeply impressed with the idea that our whole financial system needs reforming.

It was a great idea to send up escue balloon after that lost California air vessel. There was at least one chance in a thousand that the winds might carry it in the same direction.

New York doctors are rediscovering the fact that bee stings are good for rheumatism. The business end of a wasp has been known alm ost to cure paralysis when rightly applied.

Good for Mr. Whitla. May he now proceed to prosecute, with all the indignation of an outraged father and all the vigor of outraged law, the villains who kidnaped his young son.

A professor in a Chicago psycho therapeutic class says the solar plexus is an emotional center. That's where Bob Fitzsimmons showed it to Jim Corbett once upon a time.

Just so long as Portland keeps the office of postmaster, Oregon's Senators in Washington need not be alarmed about moving offices from Portland to Puget Sound cities

There were no malefactors of great wealth at the wharf to bid Colonel Roosevelt good-by. They preferred to shed their tears in private

If Castro returns to South America ie will locate at some point near enough to Venezuela to be a menace and a nuisance.

That British drumbeat will go around the world criss-cross if this latest explorer has nailed the Union Jack to the South Pole

"Oregon, Extra Dry, 1910," is the slogan of the prohibitionists. Yes, Mumm's the word.

Will it be the Teddy Lion now?

vertheless, it is encouraging that eve a beginning in the way of reducing exor-bitantly high duties should be made. It the standpatters fancy, however, that it will allay agitation, and give to the pro-tected interests another dozen years of special privilege, they will find them-selves mistaken. Increase of appetite will grow by what it feeds on, The breach in the tariff wall will become larger rather than smaller.

ST. BERNARD ROUTS SALOON THEIF

Masked Hold-Up Man Leaves His Conttail in Angry Dog's Mouth. Chicago Inter-Ocean

Bruno, a massive St. Bernard dog owned by Michael Renn, a saloonkeeper at 990 Western avenue, is the hero of the Southwest Side

The noble animal has long been a pet of the children of the neighborhood, where he is universally loved and re spected for his gentleness and good na ture. The corner where he lives has long been the rendezvous for the youngsters o the neighborhood, for Bruno is the children's friend and dearly loves to romp

It was not until the other night that It was not thitly the other night that Brune was called upon to play a different role. As his master was sitting with two of his patrons, playing a game of cards in his tavern, the door was pushed open and a man wearing a black mask ent

and a man wearing a black mask entered. "Throw up your hands and don't move," the introder commanded. Renn and his comrades thought they were the victims of a practical joker and continued their game. The man advanced across the room and, pulling a revolver from his hip pocket, exclaimed with an oath, as he pressed the cold muzzla against Renn's neck: "Get up or I'll shoot your head off." Quickly realizing that it was a regular hold-up\_ the men arose and stood with their faces to the wall while the burglar

broke open and rifled the cash register be-hind the bar. "Here, Bruno," called Renn, as the bur-glar started from behind the bar.

Enraged at this call for help the burglas

raised his pistol to shoet, but before he could pull the "trigger Bruno had run from an adjoining room and leaped at

In an instant the dog and burgiar were struggling on the floor, the latter too scared to shoot and endeavoring to wrest himself loose from the enraged animal. Regaining his feet the burgiar dashed for the door with Bruno at his heels. Be-fore Renn and his companions could in-terfore the robber had burst open the door and disappeared, not, however, with-out leaving his coat-tail in Bruno's mouth.

Nor am I honest just because A good example I should set; Nor from respect of certain laws That men may make and break. Nor

Do I make honesty my rule Because 'lis the best policy: That were the reason of a fool, But 'lis not strong enough for me.

100 I scorn such reasons every one. But not this: One who's in diagrac Who stole a watch and couldn't run. Tells me the jail's a draughty pl

and he says he will stay there the re-mainder of his life.

cate his plant, is as false as is Mr. Duni-way deceptive, and is an appeal for sym-pathy only. The bill, as originally intro-duced, if this is the light in which he wishes to consider it, provided that after July 1, 1909, the State Printer should re-ceive an annual salary of \$4000 for the balance of his term. Will the taxpayers of Oregon call \$4000 a year "ousting?" What does Mr. Duniway think he is really worth. that \$4000 a year seem so insignif. mainder of his line. "He just lies there and looks at the celling, or rolls over once in a while and takes a map. When he talks it is all about how foolish a man is to get up every morning when he knows he'll have to go back to bed again at night."

Reciprocity With a Clab.

What does Mr. Duniway think he is really worth, that \$4000 a year seem so insignifi-cant to him? But the bill was amended before passing the House so as not to go into effect as to the salary until the end of his term. He now says I opposed this amendment. Certainly I did, and for the reason that I believed that \$15,000 to \$25,-000 a year was out of all reason. Whather right or wrong in this I here the first Reciprocity With a Cleb. New York Globe, Rep. The Payne tariff bill is not a single bill but a double one—it provides not one set of schedules, but two—a minimum set and a maximum set, the second about 10 per cent higher than the first. Attention yes-terday was focussed on the minimum duties on the theory that they would be the ones to be collected, but it is by no means impossible, if the bill goes through in its present form, that as to imports from many countries the maximum rates will go automatically into effect—making in these cases actual increase in tariff imposition or but nominal reduction. This is reciprocity with a club. right or wrong in this, I bow to the judg-

Expects Gold Run From New Motor.

off a year was out of all reason. Whether right or wrong in this, I bow to the judg-ment of the people. The original bill provided for the pur-chase of a plant by the state under sealed bids, contract to be awarded to the low-est responsible bidder. Was this "con-fiscation?" Mr. Duniway certainly had better than an even show with firms deal-in in such machinery, for his was in place and in good shape, and just such as the state would be required to pur-chase. But in this respect the bill was amended before passing the House so as to give Mr. Duniway the preference over outside dealers. The bill as amended was admitted to be fair by Mr. Duniway from his point of view, yet while admitting so to gene. Expects Gold Hun From Act Motor. Kansas City (Mo.) Dispatch. G. W. Johnson, an electrical engineer at Grant City, Mo., has an invention which he calls an "air and vacuum mo-tor." He says of it: "After an initial charge, it will run indefinitely and pro-cel anything that moves. It will furnish pel anything that moves. It will furnish pel anything that noves. It will furnish any number of horsepower, and is suit-able for motor cars, airships, streetcars, railroad trains, farm machinery and other things. I have tested it thorough defeat. ly-have adapted it to a motor-cycle-and it is a success." In all the history of this state, no state In all the history of this state, no state officer has so persistently been within the bar of the House and Sonate as was the present State Printer. Not a vacant chair but the Frinter occupied. First on one side of the room and then on the other; constantly on the move and at every member's ebow. Ever in evidence was this persistent lobbyist, and he a state officer, drawing approximately \$20,-000 a year over and above expenses. The only way to ever shake this octo-

Bank Check on Pine Wood Block.

Columbus, O., Dispatch. At the Fourth National Bank of Cin-cinnail was presented a check for 53 cents, written on a block of pine wood an inch thick, one foot long and six inches wide. It was paid. A real estate dealer became engaged in a dispute with a tenant over a broken window pane, and the tenant, being compelled to pay the expense, wrote the check on the pine block.

#### Firemen Called for Dance Partners.

and dance; that's what we wanted ye fer. Why doncher stay and dance?"

Watch the Senate, at Every Stage.

otism or honor. There will soon be counting of noses.

Best Fathered by Republicans. New York Evening Post, Ind. As it stands today, the Payne bill must be confessed to be a more enlightened and promising measure than any tariff bill ever fathered by the Republican

Baltimore News. During a dance on Poteo street, Cincin-nati, it was discovered there was a short-age of male partners, whereupon a buxom woman turned in an alarm of fire. When a lot of handsome firemen from a nearby engine-bouse appeared the woman said: "They ain't no fire. Stay and dones: there's when a nearby Thinks the Measure Will Be Recast

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle, Dem. It does not follow that because the bill will be reported favorably that it will be when the partisan machinery of the House was strong enough to put a bill of the kind through under whip and spur. But the machine of today is not in the best of running order and majorities are slim and uncertain. When peaked is well best of Funning order and majornies ste slim and uncertain. When passed, it will be through concessions. And when con-cessions are begun no one can tell when they will end. There is but one safe pro-diction-that when the bill passes the University of the the passes the Watch the Senate, at Every Stage. Chicago Journal, Ind. Dem. It will be well to watch the Senate at every stage of the present tariff revision fight. There are many members of that body who doubtless sincerely desire to keep faith with the people and to redeem their party's solemn pledges. There are also Senators whose allegiance to the money power blinds them to either patri-otism or honor. There will soon be a House, it will not be the same bill.

The only way to ever shake this octo-

pus, the state printing graft, is to have a salaried State Printer and either go into the open market and buy the printing or have state ownership.

L. E. BEAN

#### A Perfect Tariff Is Called For.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Ind. Dem. Why should we not be given, therefore, the finest, the best balanced the most equitable, the most scientific, the most beautiful set of schedules that the world has ever seen? Never mind New England Forget all localities and special interests. Give us simply the perfect tariff, made strictly according to protective prin-ciples, with a suitable downward shart, something which hereafter could be point-ed to with pride as a model of fiscal statesmanship and a joy forever,

The Real Reason Cleveland (Ohlo) Leader. Why am I honest? Well, 'lis not Because of what my friends would sa; If I were otherwise-for what Do others' thoughts count, anyway?

from an a his throat.

In an instant the dog and burglar w