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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1969.

NEW BUSINESS RECORDS

Portland bank clearings for the week ending last Saturday exceeded by \$1,500,000 those of any previous week in the history of the city. With a total of \$9,579,188, they exceeded those of the corresponding week last year by more than \$3,400,000. They were more than twice as large as the clearings for the same week in 1905, when the city was making active preparation for the Lewis and Clark Fair, and were 4 1/2 times as great as for the corresponding week in 1901. Building permits issued during the week exceeded \$200,000 valuation, and real estate transfers even at the nominal valuation of \$1 and \$10 for transactions which ran in excess of \$100,000 each, were given well above \$600,000.

These figures are all the more rearkable when compared with those of last year, for the reason that last ear, throughout the month of April, Portland was clearing an average of \$209,000 worth of wheat and flour per week and the lumber business was booming, while this year the grain season practically ended two months ago and the lumber business is exceedingly dull. Portland's building permits are not only running up into big figures numerically, but even the nominal valuation at which they are issued, and which in most cases fails to approach the actual cost of the buildings, shows very good class of buildings as compared with those of other cities.

For example, the average valuation placed on the permits issued in Scattle in the month of March was \$1673 each, while the Portland permits averaged \$2070 each. Scattle figures are not available except for the first five days April, and the average value of per-ilts issued for that period was \$1049. average valuation of the Portland rmits for the first five days of the onth was \$1925. With this big showg in a year when the grain crop was moved by January 1, and when the lumber business, the second greatest industry, is almost stagnant, it is easy to understand what the future has in after there shall be harvested what flow promises to be the largest wheat crop ever produced in the Pacific Northwest and our sawmills shall again get busy.

Portland and the Pacific Northwest are no longer dependent on any one or any two industries, but move steadily vard with an ever-increasing stride and are now well into the busiest and most prosperous senson they have ever

# NO LONGER A PARTY QUESTION.

Protective tariff will remain, for an indefinite period, the policy of the country. Of this there can be no doubt; and after the experience of the ountry with the present proceedings in Congress, wherein members of both parties contend for local advantages, through protection, it will be ludicrous for any party to set up a cry against the robberies of protective tariff and try to make party campaign material out of it.

For tariff action in the present Congress, as the Springfield (Mass.) Re-publican remarks, "is a contest of local interests, against which all attempts to draw party lines seem to be futile." "your Missouri Democrat is as ready to forget the last National declaration of his party on the tariff when tariff on zinc ore is mentioned as your Florida Democrat when Sea Is land cotton is up for consideration against the Egyptian staple; and the wa Republican cares no more for his National party's declaration on the subject than the Pennsylvania Repubican when the agricultural interest comes into collision with the steel in-The platform in each case will be interpreted to suit the particular interest represented."

due to Democratic votes that the old Republican regime was continued in the House; for protected Demo cratic districts were afraid to entrustheir own party with command over the rules and the course of legislation The tariff, truly, is a local question. The simplicity of General Hancock hit

REVIVING THE SAILING SHIP. Attracted by high rail freights and acreasing business between the two coasts of the United States, a move ment is under way in New York to reestablish a line of sailing vessels in the round-the-Horn trade. At the present time, rates by steamer or by rail are much higher than when the old sailing ships retired from the route, and it is thought that there will be a very favorable opening for the salling ship. The traffic would necessarily be confined to which time was not one of the essential elements, and there is considerable freight which will stand a slow journey, provided there is a sav-ing effected. The projectors of the line, however, will make an effort to secure very fast ships. It will, of course, be impossible to secure sailing craft that can even approach time made by the Tehuantepe route, or by the railroads, but the building of fast salling vessels is not a lost art, and there are still affoat, under the American flag, some ships, netably the Kentlworth, which, under favorable circumstances, could make

ordinary tramp steamer look to None of the present-day ng ships can equal the average ences of the old-time clippers h raced round the world in the but what the present-day t lack in speed they make up in Undoubtedly. American shipowners were per-

ships, it would be possible to pick up with respect to names and other par-

There is at the present time lying at anchor in Ostend, awaiting a purchaser, the British bark Muskoka, the fastest sailing ship affoat, her speed records on many of the world's routes being superior to those of the old-time The Muskoka was built at a ost of \$125,000, and is still a comparatively new ship, but there is such a surplus of sail tonnage lying idle in made for her is \$30,000, and a sister ship, the Owenee, also a record-breaker, sold a few weeks ago for ship, \$40,000.

If American shipowners and mercitizens of every other country on earth except the United States, the establishment of a round-the-Horn fine of fast sailing ships would be an easy and economical undertaking. If the projectors of the contemplated line of American sailing vessels should, at intervals, find business dull on American routes, they would be obliged to either tie up the vessels or else send them off-shore in competition with the Owenees and Muskokas of the British, Germans, French, Norwegians, Japanese and others to whom cheap ships are available. In no other form does our ridiculous system of protection appear more odious than in denying American citizens the same opportunities that foreigners have in the ocean-carrying

## PRELIMINARY "ASSEMBLIES."

It is open to any and all persons who wish to be candidates for the city election to enter the primaries and make their contests for the nominations. The law not only allows, but invites, this proceeding; and the primary must be held strictly under the regulations of the law.

Various groups of candidates will be offered in advance. One group has been offered already. Others will be. Active effort is now in progress to make up another group, to contest for the Republican nominations; and on the Democratic side there is effort to make one or more tickets. But in all cases of party tickets the names must be entered for decision at the direct primary election.

Some say that these voluntary groups and assemblies which take it on themselves to "suggest" candidates are endeavoring to forestall the primary law. It is not apparent that this is so. Evidently, indeed, it is not so, since all party candidates must go to the primary, where the nominations will be made by direct vote of the elec-

Besides, those who are making this objection to the proceeding already taken, through which one group of candidates have been offered on the Rep: blican side, are active in their efforts to prepare another group, in the name of the same party, in advance of the primary; and Democrats of the city, on their side, are making like

preparations. All, evidently, are acting alike in this Lusiness; and the action of each and every group must be referred to the primary for decision. One group is no more endeavoring to forestall or set aside the primary election method than another. All must conform to it. But it is open to each and all to as-semble at their will, to debate and suggest and select candidates. Perhaps this is ring and machine work. All political organization is-when carried on y groups other than your own.

However, all candidates for party ominations must go to the primary, for the decision, whether they are to be their party's candidates or not. Just now the main effort seems to be to find another Republican candidate to contest for the nomination with Joseph Simon. Some "assembly" will decide it.

# GHOSTLY SCIENCE.

Even the ghosts are becoming scien-Those airy visitants from the other world which have been wont to and wholly without reason have yielded to the spell of the investigator and submitted to be weighed and meas So much one gathers from perusal of a rather excited article in the March number of Hampton's Magusine by Vance Thompson. Just how intimate Mr. Thompson is with the savants of Europe it is not easy to decide out his discourse fairly glows with learned confidences. He knows at that the esoteric blologists of Paris and elsewhere are speculating about, and, if he tells the truth, they are on the trail of some marvelous things. For example, they have discovered what they call a mental ball, a sort of pherical halo which hovers above the read of each one of us in moments of distress or excitement, and which may even be photographed when the conditions are extremely favorable. This mental ball remains attached to the lead by a thin, luminous thread at all times up to the instant of death. When dissolution is complete, the connection is severed and the halo goes its way o some other world.

To put baldly a scientflic theory at which Mr. Thompson's learned philosophers venture only to hint, the mental ball is nothing more nor less than what old-fashioned people call the soul This entity has always been supposed to be invisible as well as immortal, but the Parisian investigators find that it may easily be observed by the illumin ated. It comes out, as we have mentioned, in times of excitement, and broods in the air a short distance above the head. When the subject cools off it goes back again within the skull. One might almost say that it seeks the open air when the interior temperature rises uncomfortably, but the thin string of soul substance prevents it from es-caping altogether until death renders its tenement uninhabitable. The b lief, or superstition if you prefer harsh language, that the soul is a luminous globe is not so very novel. It was common in the old Scandinavian myths and Bulwer Lytton makes effective use of it in his "Strange Story." What surprises one is to see the ancient glimmer of belief taking shape and substance in the laboratories of exact research, if such were the laboratories which Mr. Thompson visited. In reading his thrilling account of these wonders one could wish that he had been a little more specific about names and dates. Any actual incre ment of knowledge about the "unseen world" is sure to excite tremendous in terest everywhere, and it is discourag. ing to be compelled to revise our co fidence in the reported facts too often. This lively writer promises another set revelations even more startling than the ones of which we are no speaking, and he may feel assured that

considerable fleet of fast sailing ticulars the more credence he will re-

The discoveries of these European scientists, if they are scientists and not humbugs, amount to the principle that the human body emits radiations. omething after the fashion of radium. which take various forms and divers influences upon these whom they reach. Some of the radiations convey thought from one person to another. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that they are thought fiself. Thus they seem to point to a rational explanation of the phenomena of telepathy. An experiment is mentioned which any person may perform and the lead, he will stay there. thereby prove to his own satisfaction that emanations proceed from his finchants were permitted to pick up these that emanations proceed from his fin bargains, which are available to the ger tips. Let an individual stand be fore a window in a strong light and spread his hands so that their shadow will fall on a thin screen. An observer on the side of the screen away from the window will, of course, see the outline of his hands. If, then, the finger tips are brought near together, but without tsuching, a bluish gray cloud will be perceived joining them. This experiment was first made by Dr. J. Maxwell, avocat-general at the Court of Appeals in Paris, and, since he is a well-known personage, nobody need hesitate to repeat it for fear of being taken in. According to his account, it will succeed with about twenty-five persons out of thirty. The theory of emanations from the

body also seems to explain the phenomena of "materialization," which, in spite of quantities of fraud, are sometimes apparently genuine. The radiations from the medium unite with those from the persons looking on, and together they become strong enough to take human shape and even utter speech. That particular emanation which the investigators call the "mental ball," or the soul, survives the shock of death and may be recalled to this world by properly gifted individuals. One medium whom Mr. Thompson had the fortune to observe recalled the soul of a French soldier who had been shot in the German war and had remained unconscious for almost forty years. He only discovered that he was dead when the modium began to converse with him. It seems there is a society of mediums in Paris who make a practice of meeting occaionally to waken slumbering souls and relieve the distress of those who are not felicitous in their disembodied career. No charity could be more disinterested or cost less money. It may be recommended to kindly persons whose means are not adequate to do anything toward alleviating earthly misery.

The primary system, in different tates, works, in some respects, in the most opposite ways, according to variant conditions in one and another; and yet, in other respects, the results have a common and most general likeness. In South Carolina, as the editor of the Charleston News and Courier writes in an article published in The Independ-ent (New York), the primary system was adopted, some seventeen years ago, as a means of holding the Democratic party together, and of prevent-ing any appeal by defeated candidates of the primary to the Republican voters in the general election. This is acomplished, first, by a regulation which permits only members of the Democratic clubs to vote in the primary, and next by requiring every candidate for office to pledge himself to abide the re-suit of the primary and to support the candidates it may nominate. But the editor says that it brings the most mediocre men to the surface, and causes the retirement of the ablest men from active participation in the politi-

In South Carolina, then, under the peculiar conditions existing there, this law holds the Democratic party topletely dissolved the Republican party. In both states the tendency is to bring commonplace men to the front, and to retire men of largest constructive force rom the public service. The main objection to the primary system, con-tinues this South Carolina writer, "is the exaltation of mediocre men, who do not hesitate to appeal to the most dangerous of prejudices-class distinc the steady food of all successful demagogues." The picture will be recognized everywhere. The primary system, adds the South Carolinian has brought into our political life

many very weak and impossible men. We quote one more passage: there is anything good in the primary plan of selecting candidates, I do not know what it is. Under the old or onvention plan, better men were named by the party, and the people ere more fully acquainted with the candidates and their fitness for the of. ices to which they aspired. The primary plan, in my opinion, ought not o be held in better favor than any other device of demagogy. The best peculiar environment is that it has eld the white people of the state together." There may be those who hink that the best thing that can be said for it in Oregon, under the condiions prevailing here, is that it has completely dissolved and destroyed the Republican party of the state.

# JOHNNY HAYES, MARATHON RUNNER.

Once upon a time, so goes the story, the hare got so cocky that he lorded over Animaldom because he could outrun anything. Long distance of 100-yard desh, it was all the same to him, except that he never had a trial. The animals were so convinced by his cocksure manner that they had not heart for a trial. But one day exasperation reached desperation, and a natch was arranged, and to show their upreme contempt for Mr. Fleetfoot hey-the people-entered poor old Mr. Tortoise as their champion. What the hare said is not matter of record. What he did is. The tortoise won; not by a foul, not by trick or favor, but just because he was plain Old Plod. He set his gait and conserved his wind, and was declared the winner by such a lead that Mr. Hare has been hopping mad ever since. He never

raced again. These Marathon races and the results remind one of the first contest on Animal Field. A Britisher wins, and Johnny Hayes gets second or third place; in the next, an Italian is first and Hayes is in his old position, while the hitherto champion is distanced; in another, the Canadian Indian Longboat comes in ahead, with Johnny second and previous winners half-dead by the wayside; in still another, the latest champion is clearly outdistanced, with an unknown Frenchman winner, while the New Yorker is close behind. where other nations buy their the more definite he makes his account | So it goes, all the way through the list

but there he stops, while Johnny Hayes never gets into first place, but stays with the game, knows just what he can do, keeps his wind and comes in smiling as No. 2 or No. 3, ready for an

Were Miltiades again to thrash Datis and Artaphernes on the plain of Marathon, what do you suppose he ould say after he had given duplicate dispatches to all the champions? sibly something of this nature: "Here, Hayes, those fellows may make it, but I know you'll get the news to Athens." Let us give Johnny credit for perti-nacity and pluck. If once he lands in

Nobody in the City Water Department could tell yesterday what the sub-river tubes, or how both tubes were broken at the same time, or when they could be repaired. Nor could they tell The chief engineer did not know the consumption of water on West Side, nor the pumping capacity of the Palatine station wonderful ignorance in the Water Department, and peevish reticence when asked for information that the department ought to be able and willing to give. Perhaps the members have not recovered from their recent increase of Fortunate for the city that it does not own an intricate and costly lighting system for functionaries like the water officials to operate. there are projectors who wish the city launched into the lighting business. The city would better first prove to itself that it can put efficiency into the water service.

Where, oh, where, is the American Society of Equity, which, in order to remain true to its name, a few months ago sent forth the edict that \$1.25 per bushel was the proper price for wheat? With the cash article selling in the Middle West at from \$1.35 to \$1.45 per bushel, there is a rebate due from the society. And where, oh, where, is that mysterious 143,000,000 bushels which the Government reported in farmers' hands on March 1? And again, where is the famous Wheat Chart Jones, not to mention Bill Bryan and the rest of the bunch who for years drilled it into the public mind that wheat and silver were the Siam ese twins of political economy and could be worked only in double harness with a single neckyoke? If Jones, Bryan et al. could have induced the our silver, they might have kept it in the same class with our wheat.

If the state had none of these higher educational institutions, and if every young fellow had to rustle and bustle and hustle and tussle for his education, as it was in the earlier time, when men and women were the product of their own effort, then: First, there would be no t' e for hazing and bathtubbing; and, second, everything would be on such basis that there would be no inclination or disposition that way. There would be orderly and regular lives, no overfeeding nor foolery, but all would be compelled to work hard and to study in the intervals of labor, and then be tired enough to go to bed. State institutions of higher education are nurseries of luxury, indolence and folly, and never can be anything else. The Bristol case is easily accounted

Up at Canby an irrigation company has been formed to dig a canal. Canby is on the north bank of the Molalla, where the loamy soil is underlaid by a gravel bed that makes perfect drainage. The region shares in the usual Willamette Valley rainfall, as well as the later dry season, and the object of the canal is to supply necessary moisture to prolong the time of growth and production. When this is done, the Canby country will become the great meion and tomato district of Oregon.

The Payne tariff bill raises the tax on lemons from 75 to 93 cents a box. The excuse is that "lemons are a lux-ury," and that, as taxes on luxuries are generally approved, the Southern California and Florida ought to have some additional "encouragement." Yes, indeed, lemons are a luxury. So are shoes. Our an estors had no lemons and went barefoot.

There seems to be great fear in certain circles of a "reorganized" Republican part; in Portland and Oregon A reorganized party might, indeed, be ormidable, and have some chance of electing a Governor or Senator, or Mayor, or something, some time; but the danger of effective reorganization loesn't seem very great, and it's hardly worth while to lose any sleep over it.

It seems likely that the jury in the Calhoun case never will be filled and get to work. For the proceedings are so long drawn out that members of the jury are likely to fall by sickness and death and old age, one after an other, till ultimate fallure of the effort. Calhoun probably may rest secure in the thought that "time and Ithere are two of us."

The suggestion is offered the Scattle Times to increase its population when it changes the date. The issues of Thursday and Friday had the same statement at the head of the editorial page: "Population of Seattle, 276,-Were there no births, or was the galley boy lax?

Mr. Bryan reprints in his Commoner the tariff speech he delivered at Des Moines, Iowa, last August. His object seems to be to rebuke the members of his party in Congress, by showing them how far they have departed from the faith delivered to them by the peerless

The Tennessee night riders are still riding, to the everlasting disgrace of the state. Martial law and a few hangings might help some in restoring law and order in darkest Tennessee.

health, is unwillingly forced back. He is doubtless disgusted with the doctors Exasperating Easter Sunday; no unshine for the new hats, and no rain

Castro, who went to Europe for his

for the old ones. Too bad, but the hats will keep. More bridges were needed yesterday est Side crowds to the East Side Bull Run water.

Now look out for the strife of conflicting interests in the Senate on the tariff bill.

No Bull Run on dry Sunday. Good-

ness, what a thirst!

Critic Thinks That Balkan States Pecples Are Far Ahend of Us.

Washington (D. C.) Post. Robert Alphonso Taft, son of the President of the United States, has been chosen president of "The City Governent Club of Yale College." It is comforting to learn that our great schools of learning are devoting attention to this, the most vexed problem of state-

craft in our country.

The American people have made achievement beyond the dream of Utopia in many things; but in the matter of municipal government it is quite likely that the Balkan states of Eastern Europe are far in advance of the state of the sta that the Balkan states of Bastern Burope are far in advance of us. It is the blackest spot in our escutcheon, and will be as long as we keep it within the scope of party politics. So long as universal manhood suffrage is allowed in city elections—and universal womanhood suffrage would only lend virulence to the ulcercity government will be a political asset and corruption will run riot in every municipality.

taxpayer to the city treasury should vote for the Common Councilmen of the town than there is that a nonstockholder should vote in the election of directors of should vote in the election of directors of a bank or a railroad or other kindred corporation. There would be as much sense in submitting to all the voters of New York the selection of the president of the National City Bank, or Hetty Green's bank, or other bank, as there is in submitting to the popular vote the election of a Mayor of that town. And until the men who own the town choose the officials of the town graft will run the town.

the town.

The debt of New York City is \$785,985,-128, or \$117.74 per capita. And Boston, So wary, heft, and wise, that it scarce re-

For Gospel what the church believed-For Gospel what the church believed— Boston has a debt of \$170.90 per capita. Pittsburg only owes \$62.29 per capita, and Cleveland but \$80.81 per capita. If a city government were run like a

If a city government were run like a conservative bank or a prosperous rall-road—by officials chosen by men who own the town—no such showing as we have cited could exist.

But where is the Legislature brave enough to take away the vote of the hobo and the loafer in a race for Mayor? Where? Echo will tell you.

# THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Inadequacy of the Pay of Our Ambassadors.

New York Evening Post, President Eliot's refusal to accept e English mission, which we reluc-ntly conclude to be final, points afresh tantly conclude to be final, points afresh the repreach which rests upon our Government for shabby treatment of its ambassadors. For it is safe to infer that it is not alone his age—and many a man of 60 would be glad to swap vigor with him at 75—or the fact that he has made other plans, that imthat he has made other plans, that impels Mr. Eliot to decline this great honor and opportunity. The question of means to maintain the American Embassy in London with becoming Embassy in London with becoming dignity may well have been a factor. It is all very fine to talk about going back to ambassadors of large distinction, if shrunk purses, but the simple fact is that the necessary expenses of our representative in England far exceed his salary. He must have a respectable and fairly spacious house, with carriage and servants; he must do a certain amount of entertaining and traveling. The cost of all this we have heard figured by a competent judge at \$50,000 a year. And we pay \$17,500! If we were to provide a suitable embassy building, fully equipped and manned, that salary would be inadequate. As the case stands it is beggariy. There was quiet talk, to be sure, of a fund raised by Harvard men to enable Mr. Ellot to meet the unavoidable charges of the post, but a high-spirited man might well healtate to avail himself of such an offer. It would, in truth, reflect more upon his Government than himself, but no man would like to be known as a privately assisted Ambassador of the United States. No; the inference is unmistakable: this country has acted as if it wanted to cut a great figure in the diplomatic world, but expected to do it by means of either mendicants, or parvenus. lignity may well have been a facto

## THE NEXT MAYOR OF NEW YORK But Isn't It Proper Description Also for Mayor of Portland, Or.?

New York Sun. The next Mayor of New York should be a successful business man, intimately acquainted with the details financial operations.

He should be a lawyer of high attainments, fully informed on the legal history of the city. He should know the needs and possi-

bilities of every portion of the city. He should be a man of irreproach ble honor, richly endowed with wit, wisdom and learning. He should be a "good fellow" with-

out being undignified; amenable to advice without being weak. should be broadly tolerant, but inflexible in the discharge of his du-

# Prosperous Hen Raiser.

Eugene Register. Tuesday morning Jack Chase brought to one of our local grocers two full cases, or 60 dozen eggs, being the prod-uct of his own hens since Saturday night. Friday morning he brought in four and a half cases more, or in all 185 dozen eggs in five days. Our read-ers can do a little figuring or this ers can do a little figuring on this to see if the poultry business pays, as he received 18 cents per dozen for them. Jack is doing some intensive farming on a small farm and has made money on everything he has put in and at-tended to in the right shape. It is this kind of farming that is going to make the land tributary to Engene worth all that is being paid for it and more, too. Folks who are telling that fruit and other good land is not worth the money being paid for it had better stop and figure out some of these problems before they go to kicking too

Farm Lectures on Ocean Liners. New York Herald. In order to give points to immigrants oming over, the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Ald Society of New York will put lecturers on each of the big liners, who, by means of addresses in the immigrants' native language, as well as by moving pictures, will point out the dis-advantages of life in the American cities and the advantages of life on the farms.

His Honored Name Chicago Record Herald.

He wandered from the little town.
A dozen years or more ago;
He hoped he might achieve renown,
And familed he was doing so;
He thought of those who stayed behind.
To toll unseen and die unknown.
While he, more fortunate than they.
Was mounting upward day by day
And claiming laurels as his own.

He went back, when he thought his fame
Had spread to every land and clime,
When he supposed his honored name
Had been exalted for all time—
When he believed that every man
From Budapest to Hackensack,
And from Spoodook to Ispahan
Must know that few were greater than
He had become, he traveled back.

An ancient settler met him where
He lingered when the train had gone;
Well, Dan't Binks, I do declere!"
The old man murmured, "Well, I swanf
I'm glad to see you back again.
I am, by gum! Tou're looking prime—
Say, Dan't, if the question's fair,
What have you been stayin' all this time?"

A Winner makes a record, CRAPE ON OUR CITY GOVERNMENT MABY GARDEN TALKS OF DEBT THAT INVERTED GARDEN-POT HAT Songstress Hints That Temperamental-

ly Success Was Mrs. Mayer's Pay. New York Cor. Chicago Tribune. Mary Garden gave voice to her indignation regarding Mrs. David Mayer, Chicago, wife of the retired dry goods merchant, who, in the language of places where the artistic tempera-ment prevails less than it does in Miss Garden's apartments, "grub staked" the prima donna during her early days as a singer.

It was with great reluctance that Mizs Garden was persuaded to speak again. She was all keyed up for her farewell to the New York public, when will sing Salome for the last time

Miss Mary Garden refused to see any allers at her apartments in East Sixty-fifth street. Her sister, Amy, came to the door and said, in great trepidation, that she hoped nobody would try to speak to Miss Garden about those horrid Chicago people, for she did not want her feelings disturbed before her performance. The slightent jar might throw her out altogether, and the occasion was one that must suffer no chance of such a catastrophe. A reporter then called up Miss Gar-A reporter then called up Miss Gar-den's apartments on the telephone. "Yes," said sister Amy over the tele-phone, "Miss Garden says she has read the statement of the Mayers that her

conduct has been ungrateful and in-human. As to that she has only this

"Miss Garden felt she owed an artistic debt to the Mayers. She felt she had repaid this debt by the development of her art and in full, and that the Mayers should have appreciated the magnifi-cent return made to them in that way. But Miss Garden found they felt she still owed them a material and mer-cenary debt. She at once paid it glad-ly, because she did not want her fittlely, because the did not want in tic temperament deranged or irritated by such unpleasant matters as money

"Was the money paid with interest?" was asked.

A long pause. Sister Amy returned rather out of breath. "Miss Garden says," she said, "that the repayment of the money involved an investment which brought a great great artistic return and was paid

Interest."
"Does Miss Garden think the Mayers justified in calling her inhuman and ungrateful?"

"Miss Garden says," came the answer after the after the customary pause, presumably while a dainty hand was held over the delephone transmitter, just this: I be-deve that I am grateful to the Mayers for having given me the chance they alld. However, I feel they have re-ceived inestimable returns which are to did. However, I feel they have received inestimable returns which are to be counted as the result which came through my career. That payment they had and their money has been paid as well. As to Mrs. Mayer's statement that I have treated her in any way, in a public or private place, in which a woman of refinement should not treat any woman I believe is untrue. I am a woman first and an artist last."

buried their dead are still preserved in perfect condition after thousands of years of service.

The longevity of timber under these two extremes of climate and moisture conditions has naturally made people ask—What causes wood to decay? The answer is fungi and bacteria, low forms of plant life which live in the wood and draw their nourishment from it. The little organisms are so little that a microscope is required to see

### APRIL FOOL JOKE ON PITTSBURG Newspaper Said Japa Had Shelled San Francisco and Sunk Our Fleet. Pittsburg Dispatch to New York

Herald. Credulous Pittsburg was alarmed by report from the Pacific Coast in which it was declared that San Francisco had been blown off the map by a Japanese fleet, Oakland had been lev-eled, some American vessels had been sunk just outside the entrance to the Golden Gate and that gigantic aerial panese monsters were crossing the ckies, hurling bombs on the earth low and leaving devastation and ruin n their wake.

In their wake.

The report reached Pittsburg through the medium of the early edition of a facetious afternoon newspaper which appeared on the streets with a flaring red line, "Japanese Strike Awful Blow to America on April 1. Japs Invade America, Destroy Floets, Capture Cities, Slay Inhabitants and Make April 1 an Awful Day in History."

Pittsburg "bit" and "bit" hard. Within half an hour after the "news" appeared upon the streets the down-town theroughfares were black with people.

peared upon the streets the down-town thoroughfares were black with people. Smithfield street, in front of the publication office of the paper, was one seething mass of humanity, fighting and struggling to get within reading distance of the bulletin boards. "Rooseveit Is Hurrying Back," the second bulletin read. "Seized the Hamburg, Deposed the Captain and Took Command, Turned Ship's Prow, Vessel Now Headed for the United States and Will Bring Help, Flurry at Captain and Will Bring Help. Flurry at Capi-

his time that extra police had been called to keep order. Men clawed at other, tore clothes and fought To make matters worse, one ione Chinaman sauntered down the street. He was not a Japanese, but he was yellow, and the mob was in a mood to vent its spite. But John Chinaman saw them coming and he is possibly running yet. George Cole, one of the city detectives, took the matter so seriously that he started the formation of a volunteer military company among the members of the police force. Then the repetition of the date, April 1, in the bulletins gradually struck the crowd and gradually the war cloud separated, leaving the same old pall of smoke over the Smoky City. To make matters worse, one lone Chi-

### STRANGE EARTHQUAKE MIRACLE Messina Woman, Buried in Room, Insists Spirit Fed Her Elight Days.

Robert Hichens in the Century. Many curious and improbable stories were told in Messina after its disaster.

A woman after the shock was buried alone in her room. The door was blocked by fallen masonry. There was blocked by fallen masonry. There was no means of ingress or egress, and the rest of the house had fallen in ruins. She was uninjured, but she was imprisoned. In this room she remained for eight days. It was a bedroom and contained no food. During the eight days she gave birth to twins, When searchers with picks and spades dug down to where she was, they found her and the twins strong and well. They took them out and questioned her as to how she had managed to live; why she had not starved.

ive; why she had not starved.
"Every day a woman came and brought me tood," she answered.
They pointed out that this was impossible, as there was no means of

possible, as there was no means of getting into or out of the room, and the rest of the house had fallen.

"I know," she said. "Nevertheless, it is true. I don't know how she came or went. She neveer spoke to me or looked at me. She was there each day, put food for me on the table and disappeared. I had never seen her before and do not know who she was." They asked for some description of the visitor, but could obtain no details. This woman was not raving. She This woman was not raving. She was in good health, well nourished, and had nursed the twins, who are thriving. She persists in her story,

Castle Rock (Wash.) Advocate. Old Tiger, engine No. 2, which did noble service in New York, San Frannoble service in New York, San Francisco, Portland and Salem, finally landing in Aberdeen, where it was laid on the shelf and about to be dismantled, has been given a new lease of life and will be placed in the Chehalis County exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, where it will be heartly greated and fordly created by many greeted and fondly caressed by many old firemen from all over the Coast. The writer has put in many strenuous. though happy, hours running with this old machine, and it will be a great pleasure to us to see it once more.

## It Is Shown to Have Dealt a Crushing Blow to Woman Suffrage.

Baltimore News We had thought that nothing women might do in the way of dress could strike us with amazement. have read in print what Mr. Boffish would call some regular "startlers" concerning the sort of sarb they used to wear in the time of the French Revolution. The headdress that was fushionable in those days four feet tall, we believe, some veracious chroniclers asserthas been studied with awe, but its marvelous vagaries were attributed to a frame of mind not entirely irreconcilable with a time when all the world was have read in print what Mr.

ileve, some veracious chroniclers asserthas been studied with awe, but its marvelous vagaries were attributed to a frame of mind not entirely irreconcilable with a time when all the world was awry. We have seen hats in late years go from something so small that it hardly looked like a bat to a thing so huge in circumference and height that it filled the eye like a landscape.

Yet even the bisgest of hig hats did not do more than arouse in mankind a sort of curlosity as to where the thing would stop. It had become evident that woman has lost her own judgment and discretion as to what was and what was not becoming and had reached a stage where, for better or worse, she was in the hands of the milliner, as heipless as a rudderless boat in a storm. This was apparent because even men who do not take much interest in anything that concerns hats, except the size of the bill, knew enough to realize that a little woman four feet five inches tall had no business wearing a hat that made her look like a perambulating toadstool. It was clear to the least observant eye that, in the matter of hats, woman—wa will not say as mad as a March hare or as a hatter—had lost her sense of proportion. But there was not the slightest idea that the pendulum would not swing back the other way. We confidently predicted it and confidently believed it. But what is this that breaks upon our view? Is it a hat or an inverted washith, or has the paper basket taken to the street?

There is just one thing to say about it. Not while this monstrosity remains to hide pretty faces and stand as visible evidence of woman's inability to boss the hatmaker will to hide pretty faces and stand as visible evidence of woman's inability to boss the hatmaker will man be willing even to debate the question whether she is ready for the suffrage. Not with that

### TO PROLONG LIFE OF TIMBER Federal Government Experimenting With Antiseptics and Olls. United States Forester

United States Forester.

Piles driven by the hut dwellers of
the Baltic centaries ago are as sound
today as when first placed. The wooden coffins in which the Egyptians
buried their dead are still preserved
in perfect condition after thousands
of years of service.

it. The little organisms are so little that a microscope is required to sea them, yet their work results in the destruction of billions of feet of timber each year and the railroad corporation with its cross-tie bill running up into seven figures and the farmer who spends a hundred or so dollars a year for fence posts, are alike drawing upon the knowledge of experts in all parts of the world in efforts to learn the most economical and most satisfactory method of preserving wood against most economical and most satisfact-ory method of preserving wood against the inroads of decay.

The small organisms can grow either The smail organisms can grow either in light or in total darkness; but all of them require air, food, moisture and heat. If one or more of these essential requirements is lacking they connot live, and the decay of timber will not take place. Wood constantly submerged in water never rots, simply because there is an insufficient supply cause there is an insufficient cause there is an insufficient supply of air. This condition accounts for the soundness of the old Baltic piles. On the other hand, if wood can be kept air dry it will not decay, because there will then be too little moisture. The timber used by the Egyptians will last indefinitely so long as it is bone dry.

There are a great many cases, however, where it is impossible to keep wood submerged in water, or in an absolutely sir-dry condition. Decay may be prevented by two general methods—by treating the wood with antisenties, thus polynomia, the food methods—by treating the wood with antiseptics, thus poisoning the food supply of the organisms which cause decay, and by treating it with olis which render it waterproof. A combination of these two methods is most commonly used, as when wood is treated with crossote, which fills up the pores of the timber and keeps out water, and is also a powerful antiseptic.

septic. The United States Government considers the investigations of the pre-servative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one branch of a bureau in the Department of Agriculture-the office or Agriculture—the office of wood preservation in the forest service at Washington—is given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies and individuals, in prolonging the life of rairoad tles, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles, Advice and practical assistance. poles, Advice and practical assistance is furnished all who request this advice of the forester.

## Sure Sign of Mental Incapacity. Philadelphia Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The reading only of headlines of newspapers and a disposition to eschew editorials were given as evidence of mental incapacity at the hearing before the register of wills of the contest of the will of William Johnson Binney who left a large estate, and, inciden-tally, \$5000 to Dr. Matthew C. Baines It was alleged that the physician had exerted undue influence over Binney, and George W. Tyler, a nurse, said Binney showed marked peculiarities in skipping the text of articles in newspapers and magazines and reading only the heads. He said also that once he read an editorial to his employer, who did not seem to grasp its meaning.

### Apostles' Names for Cat Collars, Camden, N. J., Dispatch

In a case in court at Newark, N. J., in which the sanity of a woman whose will was in dispute was involved, one man testified that the woman came one day to him with collars for 12 cats, which she wanted engraved with the names of the 12 apostles

# SUPPOSEDLY HUMOROUS.

"Vot's der difference between capital uni labor?" "Capital don't haf ter labor, unt labor don't hat der capital."—Cleveland Leader. Visitor-And when your prisoners are un-

ruly, how do you smooth them down? Warden Essily ma'am. We iron 'om.— Baltimore American. "Isn't it too had?" sighed Mrs. Lapsling. "I shall have to go to the dentist's again.
I find I have another vicarious tooth in my upper jaw"—Chicago Tribune.

"The climate is considered very healthy here, I believe," remarked the teurist in Arizona "Yes, if you mind your own bust-ness," replied the native.—Philadelphia

"Which do you prefer, protection or free trade" "Well," answered the orator, "it depends on the audience I am addressing. In most cases I find it advisable to com-promise on the humorous amendate."— Washington Star.

Washington Star.

"What do you think of Miss Calihope's voice?" whispered the tail girl with the mountainous pempadour. "She sings like a pirate," growled the rude man in the starry vest. "Like a pirate? Gracious! And what is the resemblance?" "She's rough on the high Ca."—Chicago Daily News.