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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1909.

THE BROKEN WATER MAIN. The machinery of life has become

so complicated and so delicately adjusted that the impairment of smallest part of it is a serious matter, An injury to a water main can throw half the population of a great city like Portland into dismay. Life and happiness have come to depend on infinitesimal circumstances like the continuity of an electric wire. Business is cast into confusion by failure of a tele phone to do its accustomed work. Not many years ago every family in the country provided itself with light from lamps. There were no gas mains to make trouble, and no gas bills to pay. No householder worried in those blessed times over electric wires, for there was no electricity. At any rate, there was none which had been haressed and tamed to human use. little farther back in the procession of the years each family provided its own water supply from the well in the back yard. It is wonderful to observe how rapidly during the last few decades individual devices for meeting the necessities of existence have been replaced by enterprises in which the entire community co-operates. Whether the enterprises depend upon private or pub-lic capital makes little difference with their underlying principle. They are co-operative in either case.

individual effort has been diverted to other fields, and household wants have been taken under the care of great corporations, with immeasurable enefit to everybody concerned. The light which we get now is incomparaetter than the old lamps afforded. The Buil Run water which municipal enterprise furnishes is purer and more abundant than the old wells ever gave, and it is also cheaper. Nobody pays the Water Board as much for his yearly supply of the clear and sparkling liquid as his family pump used to in the good old times, and, grumble as we may at the gas and electric companies, they give us more for our money than we ever got before they ook charge of the problem of illumi nation for us. This is not saying, of course, that they might not give us a great deal more mill, but it is well ce in a while to cease from complaint and contemplate, in a spirit of thankfulness, the blessings which we

actually enjoy. The passage of household supplies like water, light and food, under the centrol of great corporations has produced remarkable sociological effects which we do not always recognize when we sit down to bewail the fact that a water main has broken or a wire been disconnected. In the first place, it has made us all intimately dependent upon those delicate me-chanical adjustments which were spoken of a moment ago. The sci-ences of electricity, chemistry and physics have entered into our lives to a degree which would have

been inconceivable to our fathers. The equations of mathematical physics have become the rules by which we live. Machinery moves us, warms us, cats us and sleeps us. Knowing all this, is it not wonderful how slowly and reluctantly the schools have consented to teach our children the things which they must know about machinery and its laws in order to understand the world they live in? Wheels and currents and physical energy manifested in steam and electricare the most intimate companion of our lives. They are inevitably either our best friends or deadlies foes, and yet the great majority of our boys and girls pass through school with no knowledge of them which has the slightest value

Another sociological consequence of this dependence on machinery and its laws is a corresponding dependence upon workmen. In the old days, when everybody did everything for himself, it made not much difference to him whether the men with the dinner pails went to their tasks or not. No they do not go, we are neither warmed, fed nor lighted. We cannot go to business, nor return from it. If the workers refuse to work, the whole world stops moving, and misery very soon shows its dire face around every orner. The more we fall into dependence on muchinery, the me owerful as a factor the workingman becomes in society. He is the gnome apon whose good will all our happiness and comfort depend. Perhaps is fortunate that, like some other great elemental forces, he is not conscious of his power. But in France he seems to be learning it rather rap What will be the outcome of those great proletarian movements which indicate a growing consciousness on the part of labor of its fundamental importance in our complicated life processes? Will it grow in kindliness and mmon nature as it develops the

sense of unity? Thirdly, the corporations, by taking over domestic work like lighting, weaving and cleaning, have left vast vacancies in the lives of women who formerly attended to all those matters with more or less fidelity. The conse quence is that women are compelled to seek new outlets for their superabundant energy, or else pine in continuous idleness. Driven by the necesther have invaded one field of industr fier another, and will not stop until they share men's work in all its do Thus the plunge of womer into business and the solidarity of both flow sity from the co-operative use of ma chinery by cities and private compa As the power of the worken for good or evil increases, society, be cause of its delicate adjustments, be

loyalty and good will. It is easier to destroy a watch than a wheelbarrow. A break in a water main may set the mind at work upon problems which the smooth routine of daily life conceals rather than suggests, but shun we may, they still exist, and time will only make them more in sistent.

It is quite edifying to observe our own Senator Chamberlain den before such select and distinguished company as the National Democratic Club of New York, the "convention system as a corrupt and unrepresenta tive form of government." Richard Croker, ex-boss of Tammany, and Charles F. Murphy, boss of Tammany, applauded his sentiments to the echo of course. They are firm friends of reform and believe profoundly in the direct primary—for Oregon—which has given to the Democratic minority in the Senate a great and good man like the new Oregon Senator. Croker and Murphy believe the direct pri-mary is doing a most beneficent work in the South, where it has been so con-trived and manipulated as to exclude the Republican party from all participation in state affairs. It will have the support of the Tammeny machine for New York whenever Murphy, Croker and their delectable kind see that it may be used to break down and disintegrate the Republican party, and to insure the continued dominance of the Democratic party.

But you did not find Senator Chamberiain joining with other Democratic rators in ralling against the Payne-Aldrich bill. Not he. Just let us wait for him to do and say something on a matter which will really interest his Oregon constituency.

WHEAT'S SENSATIONAL YEAR.

The wheat markets, not only in Chicago which is of course the storm center, but throughout the world, have this season been marked by sensational advances. For many weeks much of the remarkable strength of the situation has been attributed to a corner in Chicago which speculative interests have been engaged for months in perfecting. The oft-repeated theory, however, that this alleged corner in Chicago is responsible for the extraordinary strength in the world's wheat markets will not bear analysis. In Portland, wheat has been selling above either the May or July options in Chicago, and the high price is based exclusively on short supplies and a heavy demand on the Pacific As a rule Pacific coast prices are based on the Liverpool prices, but for the past three months consumers in California, Oregon, Washington and Mexice have been willing to pay so much more for wheat than it was worth for shipment that none has gone forward.

That there is a similar shortage in wheat in Eastern market centers is quite apparent from the heavy pre-mium commanded by the cash article in New York, Chicago and Minneapthe alleged corner were as formidable as it is generally reported such difference could exist in the eash and option prices. In all previous corners it has been necessary for the speculator to purchase cash wheat in order to support the price of the options, while this season the option market has been self-supporting throughout. The European market, after its phenomenal advance of Tuesday, losed a fraction lower yesterday, but until more actual wheat than is now in sight comes to light somewhere it will be impossible to secure much of a reaction in the market. For the farm rs who view with broadening smiles the excellent condition of the growing crops in the Pacific Northwest, these prices are a great boon. To the con-sumers who have watched the price of bread ascend with that of wheat the outlook is less roseate.

OUR NEW CITIZENS. Well-directed effort, liberal advertising and low rates by the railroads this colonist movement to the Pacific that the Pacific Northwest has ever known. Estimating the total for the two months, on the official figures of the Harriman lines for the first thirty days of the movement, it seems probable there will be an actual increase of 40,-000 in the population of the three states during March and April. With a corresponding number during the Fall colonist movement, and the natural increase during the remainder of would seem that an increase of 100,000 in the population of the three states this year would be quite conservative

Portland and Oregon quite naturally receive a larger share of the newcomers over the Harriman lines than either of the other states, but Wash ington undoubtedly secures more of the colonists who come West by the Hill lines. It is particularly gratifying to note that such an overwhelming proportion of the newcomers are set tling at interior points, and not taking up their residence in the cities. Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane other Northwestern cities are well in advance of the development of the country on which they must rely for support, and if the country grows and prospers by the efforts of the newcomers the cities will naturally and almost automatically grow and prosper

in keeping therewith The class of newcomers of which Portland stands in most need is not the kind that come under the colonist on first-class tickets in standard Pullmust come into the country in wellbalanced ratio. We need more men is the country to produce fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs, dairy products, etc. and in the city we need more capitalists to build factories and aid in the enlistment of a dinner-pail brigade which in turn will widen the demand for the products which the newcomers

will soon be marketing. The Pacific Northwest is the last stand for the homeseeker in search of cheap land, with wood, water and a fine climate attachment. Not all of the thousands now coming into this amass fortunes in a few land will years. None of them will prosper without determined effort and hard work, and some of them will fail here, as they would fail anywhere

else on earth. Each of the newcomers should be careful in selecting his work and inresting his capital and labor where it is most needed. If a men is a good ons or fruit, we do not care to have him crowd into the city and take a position from a clerk, a carpenter or a barber, any one or all of whom might

great Northwest can continue to asnilate not only 100,000, but several hundred thousand newcomers annually for many years, and the only possibility for failure or dissatisfaction ies in the possible unfortunate selection of a trade or profession by some of our new citizens. This problem, however, is less difficult here than alsewhere in the country, and will ad-WATT FOR SOMETHING INTERESTING. just Itself naturally as the newness wears off the country.

THE TURBINE DIVIDES HONORS. The turbine engine and the recipocating engine divided honors in the peed and endurance trials of the govrnment scout cruisers which oncluded off Rhode Island Tuesday. The contesting cruisers were the Che er, with Parsons turbine engines built in this country, from English plans the Salem with the Curtis turbines, planned and built the Birmingham, equipped with the latest type of recipeating engines. The dimensions of the three vessels are exactly the same, each has the same boiler capacity, and inder normal conditions each is suposed to develop the same indicated norse-power. The twenty-four-hour endurance run which ended Tuesday, with the Chester victorious, was the third important test to which these cruisers have been subjected.

The result of these contests seems

to have demonstrated quite conclu-sively that there is still plenty of opportunity for the old reciprocating en-gine, where economy of fuel and moderate speed are preferred to high speed and enormous fuel consumption. On the first trials a thousand-mile run at ten-knot speed, and a fifty-hour run at fifteen-knot speed, the reciprocat-ing engines of the Birmingham easily maintained the maximum speed at a much smaller coal consumption than either of the turbines could show. Unortunately for American pride, the British type of turbine on the Chester made a much better showing for econmy than the American turbine, the only advantage, if it could be regarded as of sufficient importance to be termed an advantage, being a smaller consumption of water by the

American turbine.

The ten and fifteen-mile tests were so highly favorable to the Birmingham with her reciprocating engines that the dilatory actions of the Government in dopting the new high-speed engines, which are already in actual service in the British, German and French navies, seemed to be fully warranted. The final high-speed test, however, has lemonstrated quite conclusively the smooth-running turbine can stand a speed that will tear the reciprocating engine to pieces. The latter type of engine still has a wide field of usefulness. Unless the turbine can be per-fected so that it will develop economical points in keeping with its high speed advantages, it will not soon sup plant the reciprocating engine for dinary work, where economy of fuel s more desired than high speed. this feature of advantage in the old engine is fully recognized by those mosinterested in the new one is apparent in their efforts to produce an engine in which the best points of the two can

Mr. Parsons, inventor of the engines ased in the Chester Tuesday, is said to be working on plans for a combination of the two engines by which the turbines can take the steam after it has passed through the cylinders of the reciprocating engines. Actual experiment will be necessary to determine the advantage of a "half-breed" engine of this type. Meanwhile, hon-ors are easy between the turbine and the reciprocating engine, each standing a victor in a particular field of use-

THE DISTURBANCE IN TURKEY

Perhaps the rejoicings of the world over the easy and bloodless revolution in Turkey a few months ago were premature. It is seldom that a nation passes from religious and political despotism to a constitutional government without terrible convulsions. Usually also, it requires many years to accom plish the change. When Turkey ac-quired what seemed to be a stable constitution with hardly any resistance from the old system of irresponsible personal government which it replaced the world wondered, but the facts were apparently undeniable. Now. however, it is manifest that the read tionary forces were dormant rather than dead, and they have begun to show themselves. It cannot be supposed that the Sultan ever relished changes which deprived him of so much of his authority, and there is a suspicious friendliness between him and the revolting troops which indicates that the troubles mean more than a mere change of Ministers. Probably, if the truth were revealed, they aim at a total relapse to the old system which the Young Turk party thought it had abolished forever. Any nation in which the army can

ontrol the civil power is in a dangerous condition. This is precisely the case in Turkey. The Ministers have been driven out of office, not at the demand of the people, but by turbu lence among the soldiers. From this fact, we can see how slender the bonds of seeming civilization are in that country, and how little stability its new institutions possess. The moment the army begins to dictate to the civil authorities, it is useless to talk of liberty or a constitution. power by its very nature knows nothing of constitutions. Friends of 11berty everywhere will be suspiciou that the turbulence of the Turkish troops indicates a purpose on the part of the religious and political reactionaries to regain the power which the The events of the next fee days ought to show whether the revolt is a mere incident, or something fundamentally important.

A pathetic story is told of the death on the leper island of Molokai of Mrs. Walter R. Brinkerhoff, formerly Mis-Nellie White, of Winchesdon, Mass., a martyr, it is said, to wifely devotion Nellie, so runs the story, gave up the pleasures of wealth and social standing to marry Walter R. Brinkerhoff and go with him to the leper colons to assist him in caring for the lepers of Molokal. The young pathologist was devoted to the task of discovering of Molokal. the cause and cure of leprosy, and permitted a lovely young girl, with everything to make life enjoyable, to sacrifice her health and by slow and noisome decay her life in her devotion to him. This is called wifely de-votion, and lauded. How would it be to call it husbandly selfishness? der this name would it not fitly be Should the man have encouraged or comes ever more dependent upon their be of no earthly use on a farm. This even allowed the woman to do

How could he, dwelling in the pres ence of a living death, among loath ome, rotting creatures, for a mo ment have entertained the idea of marrying and taking a wife into such irroundings? Perhaps it was com mendable for her to sacrifice her life on the altar of wifely devotion. that may be doubted; but it certainly was not commendable in the husband to permit the needless sacrifice.

There is nothing new under the sun, t even foreign invasions. Since John Bull has worked himself into a frenzy of fear over a possible invasion by the Germans, the statisticians and historians have been busy establishing precedents. Without going back to within a thousand years of the time vading party, about 54 B. C., they find that more than fifty invasions have taken place since 1666, when the Normans began their conquest. hese invasions were small affairs, in which the invaders had a very po run for their money, but many of them were epoch-marking incidents. Just what would be the effect of the German Invasion should it take place is problematical, but even that might prove as harmless as some of the old-time invasions which were squelched almost as soon as the invaders set foot on the tight little isle.

The sacred rights of the "peepui" nder the direct primary will not be trampled on by any rude investigation of the amount of money Senator Stephenson spent in landing the peo-ple's choice in the United States Senate. The witnesses most wanted to prove that Assemblymen were bought like cattle in a corral have all disappeared, and the special Legislative in vestigating committee is unable to find any of them. The banker who handled the funds which were necessary in the purchase of votes for the nec ple's choice is now in Europe, and will probably remain there until the "machine politicians," who were unable to defeat the people's choice for United States Senator, have abandoned their efforts to determine the exact cost of being elected to the Senate under the direct primary law as it works in Reformer La Follette's bailiwick.

Several women went from Chicago to Washington to protest against the in-crease of the tariff on stockings and gloves. When they returned, one of them reported:

Speaker Cannon, when he saw us, said something about the price of hats we had on being about \$60, and so why not stockings 6 cents a pair higher than the 25 cents we pay now. How can you are

There was no way, of course, to conce the Speaker, who insisted on talking of hats when the ladies were there to discuss stockings. It is pleasant to observe that there was no conroversy over the low price the women paid for their stockings.

There never was any Harriman-Hill feud," repeats Louis Hill, in a St. Paul interview. The illustrious son of his father is probably using the term feud as it is used in the moon-shine districts of the South. What Louis apparently expects, in case the present terminal and territorial squable is not settled, is for the old gentleman to grab a meat ax and cut Mr Harriman into thin slices, or, in case Edward H. sees him first, Mr. Hill nay be suspended by the whiskers and jabbed with a pitchfork. That might do for a starter for a "feud" worthy the name

In the land of the wooden nutmeg the father of a 17-year-old girl wa arrested on complaint of the neighbors because the young woman dons male attire to do farm work. He was reeased when she testified she wore the clothes for convenience. Will petty courts never learn to keep their hands off the garb of woman? This girl found what she needed in overalls, just as many fine young women in the Bunchgrass country frequently wear 'shaps" when going after the cows and

A Des Moines (Iowa) dispatch anounces that "more than Moines school children today signed a petition to Theodore Roosevelt asking petition to Theodore Roosevelt asking him to change his mind and not kill defenseless animals in Africa." It this petition is mailed to Oyster Bay and marked "Hold for arrival." it will be fully as effective as though it should be sent direct to Darkest Africa. The trust-balter did not go to Africa with his elephant guns for the purpose of reading petitions.

Over the mountains in Grant county, where a lawyer is upon proctor in admiralty, a veterinary surgeon the other day dressed the wounds f an ordinary physician who had "met up" with a wire fence. This is human ity, not ethics.

Every day you meet the man who nakes a minute calculation for your benefit as to how much money you would have made if you had not made the mistake of failing to buy May wheat three months ago. The long dry spell is over, and peo

ple who never missed the water before have resumed the pleasant occupation of talking about the beauties of Bull Run, and letting others drink it Where was our friend Francis I.

McKenna during the trying days of the

Bull Run drouth? Good time, wasn't

it, to learn to forget the dreadfu If those university regents had wanted to be real severe, they might have added about three taps on the fingers to those suspended bathtub-

oing artists. Positive relief to have Bull Run on ap again. Some people now know where to get it if they should ever happen to want it.

Plunger Patten denies that he has cornered the wheat market. The market must have cornered itself; and that's no dream.

Repairing a break in a big pipe is Raising salaries of favorites is more of a size.

Those Stayton robbers seem to be doing a great deal finer job of run-ning than of holding up a bank. No one but Dicky Davis and his

White Mice (see current fiction) can restore Castro to his throne. These are the Beavers' busy days.

WOFUL EVILS OF CONCENTRATION HARD TO LIVE ON \$500 A YEAR But What Are the "Non-Partisans" Now Themselves Doing!

PORTLAND, Or., April 13. - To the Ed or.)-The recent action of the so-called assembly of representative Reof Portland in selecting a man for Mayor whose name is to be presented to the people to be voted upon at the primary election, according to law, is de by our non-partisan Democratic breth ren as having the dark brown taste of machine politics, than which nothing more wicked can be named in an evident effort to overthrow the will of the people who, by the way, are to pass upon th matter under every provision of the gon method." Indeed, there is no other way to proceed, even if political perverts Were so inclined

The choice of the assembly is said to be a fendency toward "concentration,"and any movement that has for its pur

needs be of the flesh, likewise the devil And yet the said non-partisan members ng every fiber of their physical and men tal energies toward the selection of some man upon whom they may "concentrate" their strength in a "concentrated" opposition to the "concentrated" result of the aforesaid wicked assembly whose great sin was its concentration upon a choice for Mayor.

The fact is, the whole tendency of government is toward concentration. In-deed, that is the one purpose of governnent. The selection of public officers begins with a participation by all the people in a primary contest in order that a smaller number may be chosen who can get together and "concentrate" their ef-forts. And at the general elections, the final contest, the matter is further "con centrated" until but one out of 100,000 eligible men, for instance, is for the governor of them all. Every successful effort in human af-

fairs is the direct outcome of concentration, of elimination. It cannot be otherwise. The Master concentrated his working force until of all the multitude he confined his special charge to an even dozen men.

And, dropping at one fell swoop from the sublime to the absurdly ridiculous, the present Mayor of Portland was chosen as candidate two years ago by the politleally sanctified non-partisan contingent of the city by a concentrated agreement to ignore absolutely the direct primary law, and by "collusion," write his name in the ballots on election day.

But "concentration," as such, is an abomination having for its purpose the bolo-thrust into the vitals of the Oregon

It is likely, however, that this hypocritical cant has had its day in Portland. Its insincerity is too manifest. paper apostle invariably makes a howl for non-partisanship through repeated declarations that "party" is nothing in governmental affairs, continued with unceasing activity until the Republicans are sufficiently deceived to invest in a goodsized block of the bogus stock, when it invariably ends up in supporting a Democratic candidate for every important of-

The doctrine is not to "concentrate" unless you concentrate in its camp, and then concentrate like the devil-even though it is for him

PIONEER REPUBLICAN.

KILLING A BEAR WITH AXES. Lively Fight by Timber Cruisers With Augry Bruin.

Cor. Eugene Guard. On Wednesday, March 31, George Wil-jughby and Elmer Lee, Booth-Kelly Company timber cruisers, while in the woods about four miles west of J. D. Palmer's ranch on Brumbaugh Creek, found a hollow log which seemed to be inhabited. On looking in they found Mr. Bruin at home. Willoughby wanted to leave him alone, but Lee wanted to kill

Upon careful examination the entrance was found to be large, as Mr. Bruin could get out easily, so. Willoughby watched the bear while Lee cut some logs from a fallen tree, and placing them in such a way as partially to fill the entrance, he some stakes to hold them there and partially fill the two smaller side Two axes, the only weapons at hand,

where the bear received a blow from the ax. This only angered him and he ran his big feet out through the bark and slivers in a way that made his opponents feel anxious. He would gnash his teeth and stir up such a dust they could not see him, and thus the battle went on intil Bruin threw himself on his back olting and clawing at the small openings, hrusting his head out far enough that thrusting his head out far enough that Mr. Lee was able to deal him a blow between the ear and eye, sinking the ax to the handle. Bruin turned, pulling the ax from Lee's hand and landing it in the nest behind the bear, thus leaving them with but one ax and the compass staff to fight the bear with.

Willoughby then proposed giving up the battle, but Lee had to have his ax, and the only way to get it was to kill Mr. Bear, so the fight continued. Bruin get-ting more enraged at every turn. Finally he started out and Lee seeing the advantage, let him come until he was well out of the tree, and then called to his partner, who was instantly on the spot, and dealt him a blow full in the face, which ended the conflict. proved to be one of the largest the two

Born on Same Day as Mr. Roosevelt. Washington (D. C.) Herald.

Zach G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, the is at the Riggs, tells this story on ex-President Roosevelt:
"While President Roosevelt was hold-

"While President Roosevelt was holding an open-air reception at Syracuse, a tall negro pushed his way forward through the crowd and eagerly grasped his hand. 'Yo'n me war bo'n on the same day, Mistah Roosevelt' the darky enthusiastically said, his shining face almost cleft from ear to ear by a grin.

"De-lighted indeed, to hear it' responded the President, taking a fresh grip on the black hand and laughing heartlly. 'So you and I were born on

grip on the black hand and laughing heartly. 'So you and I were born on the same day? Well, well.'
"'Yo' am fo'ty-seven yeahs old, suh?"
"I am,' was the quick answer.
"'An' yo' war bo'n on Octobah 17,

"'Ya-as, suh!' then exclaimed the darky, shaking all over with rapture; 'ya-as, suh. Mr. Roosevelt, yo' an' me is bofe twins!"

Cleaning-Up-Streets Campaign. Baltimore Sun. The Twentieth Century Club, whose

mbership embraces many women of well-known families of Washington. D. C., has pledged the co-operation of members, their friends and their neigh-bors in picking up the papers in streets nd parks near their homes April 15, be ginning at 9 o'clock in the morning. Each member of the club is to head a subcom-mittee of women on the block where her home is located.

That Is if You Live in New York and Have a Family.

Have a Family.

For the last two years a group of students of social questions in New York has been investigating the question of whether an income of \$500 a year is sufficient to support decently a family consisting of husband, wife and two to four children. The details of the investigation and conclusions of the investigators are set forth in a report compiled by Professor Robert C. Chaple, who holds the chair of political economy in Beloit College. The report has been published by the Russell Sage Foundation, which furnished paid in-Foundation, which furnished paid in-vestigators for the work. Others con-cerned in the inquiry were social-set-tlement workers, volunteers and trade

The report is said to contain the first scientific and philosophical conclusions yet made in this country on the standard of living among a large class of urban population. It is the conclusion of the investigators that \$500—the average ware carried by the large of the first standard of the standard o erage wage earned by the head of families visited—is not enough to maintain a family of husband, wife and four children as they should be maintained. The report even says that \$990, while sufficient to maintain a physical standard, to keep body and soul together, to supply a decent amount of clothing and to provide a roof over the head, will not go much farther. rage wage earned by the head of fam

To quote from the report's conclusions:
"It may be said that the failure to

"It may be said that the failure to maintain a normal standard may be due to causes quite outside of the capacity of the individual breadwinner, or of the economic forces that determine the rate of wages. Two of these outside considerations are the presence of too many mouths to be fed and the inability to make a wise use of the nioney earned. Overpopulation on the one hand, improvidence, extravagance and vice on the offier, are alleged to explain why so many families make so poor a showing on \$500 to \$750 a year. poor a showing on \$500 to \$700 a year of the investigation indicate that, while a personal factor does not operate in the case of every family, both as regards the habitance. ability of the mother, the limits within which it may affect the actual sum to tal of material comforts that make up the living of the family are set by social forces. These social social forces. social forces. These social forces find social forces. These social forces find expression, on the one side, in the income which the family receives—that is, in the rate of wages received by the father and others who are at work; on the other side, they are expressed in the prices that have to be paid to get housing, food and the other means of subsistence. The actual standard that prevails is set primarily, therefore, by the wages paid and the prices charged."

Of the 391 families whose home stories were recorded, 318 had incomes

tories were recorded, 318 had income anging from \$600 to \$1100. below \$600 and the 48 above \$1100 are included, and most of the attention is given to the 318 families within the narrower range. Thirty-eight of the fathers were laborers, 30 were teamsters and 56 were garmentworkers. In these occupations se occupations, where it is seldon ossible for the father to than \$500 or \$500 a year, it was found that the children or the mother must work, or lodgers must be taken, if the family is to enjoy anything beyond bare necessities.

Hard times often mean a good deal to the man with a respectable income. But the burden comes hardest on these families already close to the border line. Of the 198 Manhattan families who had been a year or more in the same tenement, 102 reported an increase of rent from 50 cents to \$5 a month since 1995. One family on Essex street has been in its present tenement for 19 years. It now pays \$23 a month for four rooms, with tollet in apartment. Two years before the rent-was \$18.

Twenty-seven per cent of all expendi-Hard times often mesa a good deal

Twenty-seven per cent of all expenditwenty-seven per cent of all expendi-tures is paid for rent on the average by the eight families with incomes be-tween \$400 and \$500, and 26 per cent by the 17 families with incomes be-tween \$500 and \$600. The 63 families with incomes between \$900 and \$1000 average only 19 per cent, although pay-ing \$174 on an average as conversed ing \$174 on an average, as compared with \$124, the average rent of families in the \$400 income group.

Many bad conditions of crowding were found by the visitors. It appears from tound by the visitors. It appears from the final summary that out of 115 Man-hattan families with incomes between \$600 and \$300, 71 per cent have no more than three rooms; of the 58 fam-ilies in the \$500 group. 48 per cent have not more than three rooms, and the 70 families with incomes between \$300 and \$1100, 39 per cent live in three rooms or less.

or less.

Nearly balf of the total outlay of the 291 families is for food; \$290.10 a year is the average amount spent for the \$600 families and \$451.46 for the \$1100

The sum of \$100 was fixed as a min-The sum of \$100 was fixed as a min-lmum for a family's clothing—a family of father, mother and four children. Of the 218 families with incomes be-tween \$500 and \$1100, 126, or 40 per cent, report less than the stated amount for clothing. By incomes, 57 per cent of the families with incomes of between \$600 and \$800 are underclad: 32 cent of those with incomes of \$800 to \$300, and 18 per cent of those with in-comes between \$900 and \$1100. Of those with incomes below \$500 three-quar-ters were found underclothed, while only one in two of the families with over \$1100 to spend falls in this cate-

The report contains details of expenditure for medical services, insurance and recreation and amusement. The last named item is very small. To-bacco is so generally used that the tabulators included it as an established part of expenditures. For the \$600 man, \$3.40 is the average annual cost of smoking, and for the man earning \$1000 to \$1100, it is \$16.16. The drink bill is often hidden away under "spending money." but from returns received, \$18.06 is the average annual expenditure for \$600 to \$900 families. for the \$900 to \$1000 families, and \$39.63

for the \$1000 to \$1100 families. Savings are reported by 15 per cent of the \$600 families, by 20 per cent of the \$700 families, by 38 per cent of those with incomes between \$500 and \$900, by 23 per cent of those in the \$900 group and by 45 per cent of the \$1000 families.

Married 14 Times. He Wants Another.

Baltimore News.
Owen Reeves, aged 77 years, o. Kansas, known as "Speedy," has been married 14 times, had 14 separations, and is now in the field for the fifteenth Mrs. Reeves. Marries Six Couples in One Hour.

St. Joseph (Mo.) Dispatch.
Police Justice Warrenmeyer, of Clayon, Mo., known as "The Marrying Justice," has established a new record by marrying six couples in one hour.

The Housecleaner.

New York Sun.
When April cleans her house
We can but vainly yearn
That all the wives of men
Her methods sweet might

She puts a carpet down As green as heart could wish; She docen't ask your help But tells you to go fish.

She stirs up clouds of dust Yet calls you not an oaf. You are not in her way If you but sit and loaf.

She washes all the ground, With floods she does her heat, Yet all she asks of you is that you sweetly rest.

She hangs her pictures up Upon the sky to gleam. Yet asks you not to climb. But just to sit and dream

Life's Sunny Side

"All the latest popular movels" sang out the train boy. Then, holding out a copy of "The Guest of Quesnay" to a prosperous-looking passenger, he urged: "Buy Booth Tarkington's latest work,

"No! I am Booth Tarkington himse Then buy a copy of "Three Weeks persisted the boy. "You ain't Eli Glyn, too, are you?"—Everybody's.

Rudyard Kipling visited a bookseller's hop some time ago. The famous author commenced casually to turn over some sonks, entering into a conversation with he clerk as he did so. "Is this good?" he asked, suddenly taking up a volume. I don't know, I've not read it," replied

Kipling frowned. "A bookseller," he said, with mock solemnity, "and you don't read your own books?" To which the other answered sharply: "If I were a druggist would you expect me to take my own drugs?" A piece of philosophy which the author of the "Jungle Book" did not venture to discuss - London Echo.

The porter inserted a fresh boot in the electrical polishing machine.

"Til tell you a funny thing about a widow," he said. "She is a regular visitor to our hotel, and she always brings here with her an old pair of her dead husband's boots. He must have been a winninger, the dead must have been a chopper, the dead man. His be

genuine mudscows.

"The widow is very timid. She is afraid of being broken in upon by hotel thieves in the dead of night. So every merning she puts befor her door, beside her own dirty boots, the boots of the departed. She thinks they scare off thleves."—New Orleans Times-Democrat. Mrs. Ryetop-Now, thar's that Judson l'assel. He's a likely looking chap, but

he's been call'ng on Nancy Squires for nine years and he hasn't proposed yet. Mrs. Hardapple (sarcastically)—Oh, give the boy a chance, Cynthia. Maybe he's afraid he'll break the speed laws.—Chicago News.

Tommy-Say, Johnny, did you ever think you would like to be a pirate when you became a man? Johnny (contemptuously)-I should say

not. Pirates are played out. I want to be president of a big trust, or something of that sort.—Exchange.

"You know, Elsie, that 'ferment' means 'to work,'" said the teacher. "Now you may write a sentence on the blackboard as follows: "In Summer I love to ferment among the flowers in our garden."—Chicago News.

Not long ago a young couple entered a rallway carriage at Sheffield and were immediately put down as a bridal pair. But they were remarkably self-possessed, and behaved with such sang-froid that the other passengers began to doubt if their first surmise was correct after all. As the train moved out, however, the young man rose to remove his overcost, and a shower of rice fell out, while the passengers smiled broadly.

But even that did not affect the youth, who also smilled, and, turning to his partner, remarked audiby:

ner, remarked audibly:
"By Jove, May! I've stolen the bridegroom's overcoat!"—Tatler.

ROOSEVELT IN AFRICA

Seven Great African Articles by Winston Churchill, in The Sunday Oregonian.

Beginning Sunday, April 25, a series of seven African articles will appear in The Sunday Ore-These articles will describe the conditions, scenes, adventures, perils and big-game hunting that will fall to the lot of Roosevelt in Africa.

They are by Winston Churchill. Great Britain's Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, who traveled and hunted over the same ground that ex-President Roosevelt will cover before he returns from the African jung Hence these articles teem with the strange situations, the perils and hunting adventures that are in store for our only ex-President.

Each article will take Colonel Roosevelt through one important stage of his African journey, and every article will be profusely illustrated with photographs.

Lion hunting, elephant hunting, rhinoceros hunting, hippopotamus hunting, pig-sticking and other forms of African jungle sport will be fully and entertainingly described.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE SEVEN ARTICLES:

April 25-The Wonderful Uganda Railroad Trip, from the seacoast to Nairobi through the heart of the world's greatest natural zoo. How it feels to be charged by a rhinoceros.

May 2-Nairobi and the Country Round About, where Roosevelt will live and hunt for six months. Lion hunting, with all the attendant thrills.

May 9-The Journey Along Africa's Backbone from Nairobi to Lake Victoria Nyanza, with adventures at pig-sticking and in the jungles.

May 16-The Deadly but Beautiful Kingdom of Uganda, where Roosevelt will be in the greatest danger of his life because of the dreaded tsetse-fly. Best account published of this pest and how it is fought.

May 23-"On Safari" Through the Heart of the Jungle. Experiences and adventures that will befall Roosevelt when he leaves the railroad and makes across country with his train of porters. "Human interest" in every line.

May 30-Hunting Elephants, the White Rhino, and the hippopotamus along the White Nile wonderful chapter of hunting adventures.

June 7-Down the White Nile to Civilization Again. An account of river travel in Africa's heart, which brings out vividly the biggame hunting and the perils that will be Roosevelt's to the very last day of his year in Africa's