The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance

(By Carrier.) Daily, Sunday included, one year...... 9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month.... 73
How to Remit.—Send poutoffice muney
order, express order or personal check on
your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency
are at the sander's risk. Give postoffice address in full. including county and state.
Postage Bates 10.11 Postage Hates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 18 25 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 5 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Poreign postage public rates

Enstern Business Office The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building Chicago, rooms 510-512 Tribune building

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1909.

PROGRESS IN PANAMA.

Mr. Taft's article on the Panama Canal, published in the May McClure's, was written before his inauguration, but, no doubt, it still expresses his sentiments. It is a compact argument, replete with facts and figures gathered on the site of the canal, in favor of the lock type as adopted by President Roosevelt and Congress, and against the sea-level type. The latter seems to be advocated principally by two engineers, who were adviser of the original committee appointed to recommend a plan; for the canal, Their names are Bunau Varilla and Bates. Each of them presented a plan of his own to the committee and each of these plans were unanimously rejected. No wonder these men attack the lock type, which is under construction, with a certain venom which requires all Mr. Taft's suavity to answer with politeness.

Taft's strong faith in the stability and economy of the lock type, receives remarkable support from an article in The Independent for April 22. This stiff-necked magazine never has been inclined to conceal or palliate the er rors committed by the engineers in the canal zone. Readers will recall the virulent article by Poulteney Bigelow, which it printed some time ago, in which everything was assailed from the sewerage of Colon to the Culebra The Independent has begun a new series of articles on the canal which show a marvelous change of heart. The hard brick pavements of Panama are admitted to be a credit the American engineers. The fills which have banished the outly ing swamps are praised. The \$40, 000,000 paid the French for their rights on the Isthmus is flatly declared to be "one of the best bargains ever made by our much-swind-led Government." This praise may be faint, but, considering the source, it is

Both the writer in The Independent and Mr. Taft are of the opinion that the difficulties which beset the Gatun dam have been greatly exaggerated. Much was made by the fault-finders "mammoth sink" in the foundation of the dam. To read some accounts of the incident, one would have thought the whole base of the dam had sunk into a bottomless pit. What really happened was not half so Mr. Richardson, in The Independent, says simply that it was merely an occurrence such as all railroad builders expect and are prepared for. Mr. Taft, eager not to leave the malicious critics a leg to stand on, goes into detail. A big hole had been dug back of where the dam is to stand and a lot of heavy rubbish piled on its higher edge. Some feet beneath was a stratum of squashy clay which, under the pressure, naturally squeezed out into the hole. This was a little thing to make such a great fuss over, but the enemies of the canal are compelled to magnify trifles. Otherwise they could find nothing to

All the accounts agree that the work in the Culebra cut is going ferward more prosperously than anybody expeoted. In all the time they worked at the cut the French removed not more than \$1,000,000 cubic wards of Our army engineers had removed 59,000,000 cubic yards by Jan-1909, and they are now disposing of 3,000,000 a month. Cheered by the rapid progress of this mammoth Mr. Taft confidently predicts that the canal will be done as early as 1915. If the digging in the cut could go on to the end as fast as it proceeds now, ships would sail across the Isthmus before 1915, but Mr. Taft warns us not to expect too much. As the cut deepens, the engineers will not be able to use all their steam shovels. Hence, the last part of the work will be likely to drag a little.

The belated advocates of the sealevel type of canal have jeered at the great disparity between the original and the present estimates of the cost of the lock type. We were told in the beginning that the expense would fall short of \$140,000,000. Now it turns ut that \$300,000,000 will be required, more than double the first estimate. "Think how much cheaper a sea-level canal would have been," cry the fault finders. But Mr. Taft shows that a and defended from floods by necessary dams, would not be cheaper. On the 100 miles will begin reaping their an-It would cost something like \$750,000,000 before it was finished, stream on earth attains the high deand even then there would be a current at certain seasons which would endanger large vessels during their two first-class ships could not pass lation of difficulties which makes the delays at the locks appear trivial.

Mr. Harriman is said to be planning another "crowning effort of his railroad and financial career," said effort being the amalgamation of the New York Central and its affiliated lines under one head. The amount volved in the consolidation is \$1,000 .-000,000, a tidy sum, even for a man who handles millions as most of mankind handles dollars. The economic principle involved in these

York Central properties, there does not seem to be any good reason why he should not pile on another billion by adding the Illinois Central, the "Pacifics" and some of his other holdings. The public would like to know where this will end, and what the ultimate effect will be

CRY OF THE LITTLE BOSSES.

There is no movement for a "return to the old convention system" in Oregon. It is false and foolish to say there is. It is absurd to cry that the direct primary measure is menaced because Republicans, or a certain representative body of them, have seen fit to hold an assembly or a convention. It is impossible to point out in the assembly plan, so far as it has been carried out or as it is feasible to carry out, the slightest danger to the principle of the primary law. How can the right of any Republican te express himself in a primary as he pleases be controlled by any such action or any such influence? It cannot be done. is not intended that it should be

But it was intended by the late assembly that the Republican party should somehow have a voice and a plan of organization. It could do no more. It was a volunteer body or group that undertook to set forth for the general benefit certain principles on which the Republican party might and should agree and certain policies on which it ought to act. As a group of Republicans, it invited a citizen of Portland, Mr. Simon, to be a candidate for Mayor, and persuaded him to go before the primary as such candidate. No objection can be made to this plan, or any similar plan, by any one who has any desire that there be any possible common basis on which Republicans may act or the Republican

or any, party may be organized. The Republican candidates suggest ed by this assembly have proceeded throughout in strict conformity with the primary law. They have responded to a public invitation to become candidates before the direct primary. So far as Mr. Simon is concerned, no one pretends that he sought, at any time, or in any way, to influence the as sembly in his behalf. It was known that he was reluctant to become a candidate. How, then, can the cry of machine be justified? It has been raised entirely by the little bosses who have candidates and schemes of their own

NEW PACIFIC GRAIN PORT.

A high official of the Canadian raiload is in Portland for the purpose of examining into Portland methods of handling grain. According to a Puget Sound newspaper, this city was honored with a call from the railroad man cause the docks and methods by which grain is handled in this port are the most modern on the Pacific Coast. The visit of the Canadian Pacific official is preliminary to construction of an extensive system of docks and elevators at Vancouver, B. C., to be used in handling the wheat crop of the Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces in Canada. The Portland method of handling grain has made this port famous all over the world, and as the new Canadian grain field is to find an outlet at a Pacific port, it is quite natural that the Canadian Pacific should desire to have the Pacific Coast standard maintained when Van-

couver becomes a grain-shipping port. This new routing of Canadian wheat to the markets of the old world will come as a good deal of a surprise to the commercial world and will give the old sailing vessels and the slow tramp e of life in the Pacific grain trade, from which they had been almost retired by withdrawal of California from the wheat trade and the diverting of the crop from Oregon and Washington to the Orient in steadily increasing quantities. With the Canadian Pacific in full control of the business of moving the Alberta and Saskatchewan wheat to tidewater, it has been generally expected that the traffic would continue to move eastward, where it afforded a much longer rail haul than was possible in moving it to the Pacific Coast.

Some explanation of the new rout ng is found in the fact that the rapid growth of the country from which the wheat is hauled has offered a great market for Pacific Coast lumber and other products, thus enabling the road to haul loaded cars both ways, a proceeding that is seldom possible with the roads which handle the wheat of Oregon and Washington. In selecting this new route to the old world, the Canadians will be obliged to adopt the Oregon and Washington method of shipping wheat in sacks as it has been found impracticable to handle it in bulk on the long ocean voyage. The sack plan will also dis close other points of advantage, for it will admit of the American plan of plling the wheat outside of the ware houses and elevators after the latter have been filled to their capacity. As the Canadian government does not be lieve in handicapping its farmers with any unnecessary burdens, there will be no duty on the sacks, and the farmers across the line will thus save more than one cent per bushel in the cost of sacks, as compared with the cost to American farmers.

SALMON SEASON NEAR. At noon next Saturday an army of sea-level canal, of the proper width fishermen scattered along the Columbia River for a distance of more than contrary, it would be a great deal nual harvest from the waters. The royal chinook, which in no other gree of excellence reached in the Co lumbia River, is a very important factor in the economic system of the transit. Add to this the fact that lower Columbia, and its value in trade circles is felt throughout the Pacific each other in the canal unless one of Northwest. Oregon has made such them tied up, and you have an accu- rapid strides in the development of other resources that the salmon business no longer holds the important position it once held as one of the great-

est wealth producers. For all that, an industry which ar nually puts in circulation from \$2 -000,000 to \$3,000,000 in a comparatively restricted area, in about four months' time, cannot be regarded as other than a highly valuable asset for any locality or state. There are still plenty of men engaged in the salmon business and in the wheat business who can remember when the value of dation movements is a good one, as the salmon exported from the Columthere is undoubtedly an enormous sav- bia River was much greater than that of the Civil War. ing in operating and other expenses. of the grain and flour that were sent The immense power, however, which foreign. The grain business, of course, thus rests in the hands of one man or one body of men, cannot fail to cause and is still doubling and trebling, while of uneasiness among the in the size of the output the salmon interruption of studies and to which

Astoria and Portland, the two points most interested, than it has ever been is quite plain, however.

Not only does every man connected with the business, with the possible exception of the packer, secure larger returns for the fish handled than in the old days when fish were more plentiful and prices lower, but the money that the industry places in circulation does vastly more good to the individual, the community and the The day of the drunken, irresponsible, transient fisherman, who drifted in with the beginning of the season and drifted out at the close after spending his Summer's earnings in riotous living and carousing, is over. The men who have replaced this type are steady, hardworking citizens of good habits and thrifty natures. They have invested their hard-earned say ings in homes and small ranches adjacent, to the river, and between fishing seasons find work in the sawmills and logging camps or in improving their own properties.

Year by year the "harples of the shore" who formerly plucked the salmon fishers, find it more difficult to relieve the fisherman of his earnings; and the hard-earned dollars which formerly went to the gamblers, the dancehalls and the low doggeries in the lower river towns now do active duty in useful channels of trade. Oregon has seen a wonderful development in its agricultural industries. has become world famous for fruit. hops, wool, wheat and lumber. These and a number of attendant industries contribute a steadily increasing number of millions to its annual wealth Not all of the growing greatness, however, will permit forgetting the old friend, the royal chinook salmon, which was bringing wealth and fame to the Columbia River before other industries had hardly got out of their swaddling clothes.

WHERE IS THAT SURPLUS WHEAT? Wheat in Liverpool advanced nearly cents per bushel yesterday, and the

Chicago market showed a decline of. about 2 cents per bushel. There was liberal decrease in the American visible, and quantities on passage were more than 6,000,000 bushels less than on the same date last year. Thomas Lawson is reported to have

entered the market and is selling wheat with a vengeance in an effort to break the alleged corner in Chicago. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the day's news was that regarding receipts at Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth, the total for these three great grain centers being less than forty carloads, or but little more than twice as much as was received at Portland. If the farmers are in possession of the great amount of wheat with which they are credited by Secretary Wilson, they are certainly not being attracted by the highest cash prices that have been offered in many years. It has been years since daily receipts have fallen as low as they are now showing in the great grain centers of the world, although the price for cash wheat is still soaring.

HARDLY GOTHENBURG.

The contributor to The Oregonian who thinks the so-called "Gothenburg for dealing with the saloo problem, which has been proposed as a charter amendment, is "something quite different, an adulterated article with a false stamp on it." does not miss the head of the nail very far. The principle at the bottom of the pro-posed charter amendment is profit to the company which seeks a monopoly of the saloon business in Portland The principle of the real Gothenburg plan is not profit to anybody. Its fundamental purpose is to discourage drinking by various restrictions upon the sale and use of liquor. The pro moters of the genuine plan ask and receive but 6 per cent on their money. Whatever other profit there is goes to the town of Gothenburg and is used for public purposes.

The plan proposed in Portland seeks first of all to make money for the men who are back of it. To be sure, a considerable sum is to be paid to the city, \$3,825,000 in all, but this is only a small fraction of what the business will earn in the next ten years. If the promoters should receive the monopoly which they desire, they will reap an enormous gain from it. Instead of restricting and hampering the use of liquor, they will naturally promote it in every way. Nor must it be forgotten that by entering into the desired contract the city will have transformed the permission to sell liquor into a vested right. The courts look with exceeding tenderness upon franchises of all kinds. It has been decided by the highest court in the country that a franchise which has been accepted constitutes a contract which may not be revoked by the legislative power.

Certainly the proposed franchise reserves to the city the right to revoke for "lack of due diligence and good faith in carrying out its provisions, but what is lack of due diligence? What is lack of good faith? Weighed against vested contract rights, what will any ordinary complaint from the public amount to? The present uncertain and hazardous tenure of life which the liquor traffic enjoys is an immense advantage to the public. Regulation is now comparatively easy; but once put this traffic under the protection of a contract which involves large sums of money, change the ordinary saloon license into a franchise and regulation will become difficult if not impossible. Beware of the Greeks et dona ferentes.

A DAY AND ITS LESSON.

May 30, falling this year upon Sunday, Decoration Day, will be, by order of the National G. A. R., observed on Monday, May 31. This is entirely independent of the effort made in many localities to eliminate all sports from the observances of Memorial day, and is seemingly at variance with it, since it would be easier to bring the ceremonies down to a quiet and solemn basis on Sunday than on Monday. this as it may, Decoration Day will be observed Monday, May 31, this year, if the orders of the National G. A. R. are effective, while the preceding Sunday will be given up to patriotic sermonizing and music in the churches, after the usual form. The Friday preceding will probably be the day of days in the public schools, to which veterans will be detailed render to the rising generation an account of their stewardship as soldiers

If carried out on these lines, observance of Decoration or Memorial Day this year will include a series of holidays at which teachers irk as an If Harriman can perfect a industry does not show a gain. That children look forward with pleasure billion-dollar consolidation of New the business is of more value to both for the same reason. But over and livery.

above all, if lessons of patriotism and heroism are not instilled in the minds of boys and girls, it will be the fault of those into whose charge is given the duty of bringing these lessons home to youthful minds. The old soldier who "wakes the boys up" with humorous or pathetic sincidents of camp and march and field, emphasizing the recital by the stirring words of a patriotic song that has outlived its time in his memory, but still serves a patriotic purpose as sung with heartsome zest, in an untrained voice, will do more to impress the lesson of the day upon the minds of his restless audience will the man of cultured speech who drones through the hour a lesson on abstract patriotism as deduced from the Civil War and its results. A word to the wise is sufficient and wisdom is popularly supposed to be an attribute of age, though truth compels the admission that it is sometimes eclipsed by garrulity.

It is perhaps too much to hope that any great number of women who have been wont to wear upon their hats the airy plumes of the white heron, the brilliant plumage and distorted bodies of songbirds, or the snowy wings of the white gull, will attend the lecture of Mr. Finley on "The Trail of the Plume-Hunter" at the White Temple tomorrow night. Mr. Finley's faithful of birds in their native wilds is reproduced in this and other lectures which it would be well for all to hear The trouble is that, like the impas sioned appeals and earnest prayers of the good women of the W. C. upon the evils of the drink habit, these lectures find audience among humane and orderly people who do not need the lessons that they present.

Some of the drunken rowdles who were arrested for making a disturbance on the St. John and Mount Scott cars Saturday night were given a regular slap on the wrist yesterday in the shape of a \$10 fine. As this will hardy prevent a repetition of the nuisance it will probably be necessary for the escort of some of the respectable women who are subjected to the insults of these hoodlums to go suitably armed for the breaking of a few noses It might also be well for the Deputy Sheriffs who have twice attempted to break up this rowdyism to give them a taste of something that would linger longer in their minds than an insig would linger nificant' \$10 fine.

Local ministers are said to be planning war on the Christian Science Church, one of the parties interested in the movement admitting that he has ost two or three members of his church by the progress of the new religion. Whatever may be the opinion of the people at large about the Christian Science religion, it makes a strong appeal to some people by reason of the studied and successful efforts of the cult to attend strictly to their own business and permit their neighbors to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

When a man of 64 marries a girl of 19, the world expresses pity and contempt. But when the situation is versed, as in the case told of in a dispatch yesterday, the world gets hilari-The gray-haired bride coo ous. gently while she tells how she will coax him always to love her and keep him by her side. She cannot see how the marriage is anybody's affair but theirs. It is not, in fact, since the Mis souri commissions in lunacy seem to have gone out of business,

A Spokane Deputy Sheriff has served a subpena on Louis W. Hill ing him to appear as a witness in the Gordon case. Mr. Hill's reluctance to be on hand leads to the belief that he would like to regard the Gordon case as more of a closed incident than the Portland terminal trouble, which he asserts has been satisfactorily ended.

Another child has been drowned in a tub of water. On an occasion of this kind, it is downright cruelty to censure the parent. Yet these afflictions are of such frequent occurrence as to cause wonder why they are allowed to happen. A child able to toddle has rights, and among them is watchful care.

Senator Bourne's followers in Oregon doubtless are delighted that the posts of Minister to China and Ambassador to Mexico are open, and will expect fine things of him in the pie But they don't need to be told line. that the Senator will do nothing for However, he may tell them he can't.

Senator Balley ought to make it clear whether he intends to have his great income-tax scheme cover official incomes, including private and secret incomes from such sources as, say, the Standard Oil Company.

Now we have a judicial declaration that the Willamette is not the Columbia River. Just so. But there are still some old-timers who say that the Wallamet is not the Willamette River.

Portland is another metropolis that takes its baseball seriously. It is one of the few cities in the country that can win two games in a day-or lose them, as the case may be

A home run won for Portland at Portland and also a home run won for Portland at Seattle. It would seem to be up to Manager McCredle to sign none but home-runners. The style of gasoline car which

made its debut as the "Hillsboro motor" a few years ago is in operation at Milton. It is a success where the grades are light. Certainly looks as if Brother Mc

Kenna had been badly buncoed by the

lazy or crooked solicitors who circulated his petitions. Who put them up "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"-which means there may still be strings to Mayor Lane's announce

Maybe a parity between wheat at Chicago and at Liverpool could be maintained if the matter were submitted to The Hague tribunal.

ment that he is not a candidate.

Tail-enders in political contests are always indignant when they are not taken seriously. But after every election there are tail-enders.

Wanted-A Democratic leader; address George H. Thomas, general de-

SHALL THE VOTER "GO IT BLIND!" Or Does He Desire Organization Party for a Primary?

Grants Pass Observer The primary law, with all its evils will continue for some time yet, and the only hope of good Republicans to secure the nomination of desirable Republican candidates is by holding con ventions of the party to select and recommend suitable candidates for the guidance of Republican voters. This was done in Portland a few days ago, and there is a strong probability that the Republican candidates recomm ed will be nominated at the primary election by the Republican voters, and in that way the unsatisfactory Democratic administration of the city's affairs put an end to. The approaching Portland election

is a matter of great political interest to the people of Oregon. A convention of Republicans who prefer their party to the primary law, has named a full ticket of city officials and recommended them for the nomination of the voters. In doing this, they are entirely within their rights and in no way infringe upon the primary law. The members of this convention and all Republican voters who sympathise with the Republican movement will vote the solid convention ticket. Other assumed Republicans object to the convention, and hold the primary law to be of more importance than their party, and they may vote against the convention ticket. Under the primary law Republican Portland has had a Democratic Mayor for two terms, and the administration has not been satisfactory. The interests of the city call for a change. The Republican convention has named ex-Senator Simo for Mayor. The disaffected Republicans have so far been unable to find a Mayorality candidate of any consequence. The voters will then have to choose between a Republican candidate recommended by a convention of earnest Republicans and a straight Democratic candidate. In this position of affairs, the disaffected Republicana must either vote with their party or go Democratic. If they go with the Democrats, the Republican candidate will probably be defeated, but the opposing Republican voters who helped to defeat him will have no moral right thereafter to figure as Republicans. However, it is more than probable that there will be sufficient real Republican voters to elect Mr. Simon. The Observer does not believe that any considerable number of even half-sin cere Republic ans are now in love with the primary law.

KISSING DOWN TO A FINE ART. 2000 Canadians Give a Demonstration on Meeting New York Friends.

New York Dispatch Five trainloads of Canadian excur-sionists, 2000 in all, have come to New York City for a ten-day visit. The excursion is largely a shopping expedition on the part of small storekeeper and others.

As there was a fresh outburst of joy every second, and as the glad vocal outpour lasted for seven hours, a man with a burning passion for statistics figured that 50,000 cries of "There's and the second seven hours, a man with a burning passion for statistics figured that 50,000 cries of "There's and the second seven had been seven by the second seven had been seven had b Jin!" and 50,000 shricks of "Why. Nancy!" and 102,000 ecstatic gurgles of "Oh-h-h, you dear!" were he the excursionists arrived in the Grand Central Station

Kissing! If there had been a ph graphic recorder of that sort of thing it would have broken down five minutes after the arrival of the first train-load in the grand annual excursion of Canadians to New York. The excur-sion came along in five sections, almost all Pullmans. The first was due to arrive at 7:20. It got in at 9.

Ever since 7 o'clock friends of those aboard had been waiting to extend greetings. When the announcer megaphoned the news that the train was almost two hours late there was a stampede of the walting throngs to restaurants for breakfast. Then they went back and were joined by the crowds waiting to meet friends on the second section, which made in at 9:40. The press became so great the station police had to rail off the train exits with stout rope. This situation continued until the last section of the excursion train arrived at 1:50 P. M. When embracing and kissing among that sec-tion were finished the railroad employes wiped their brows and sighed in

A few more than 2000 Canadians arrived on the five sections. They were a well-dressed, alert lot; there was a loyous holiday sparkle in nearly every

Those Canadian women were well ressed, too; but who ever ke to be content with the good clothes she has? The visitors said one of the prin-cipal attractions in New York to them was the clothes they intended to buy here.
Parties of pretty girls went through

epartment stores. "Ohs!" and of admiration were plentiful as department the Northern lassies tooked at models of the latest Directoire gowns or ball

International Horticulture The University of California is about to try the experiment of raising grapefruit from trees imported from Amoy, China, said to produce the best fruit of the kind in the world.

Crippling an Adult Industry. Chicago Evening Post. The Hon. Champ Clark would better be quiet, or some malevolent enemy will put a prohibitive tariff on chautauquas.

Multese Cut Weighing 38 Pounds. New York Press. A Maltese cat weighing 38 pounds has been added to the Bronx (New York)

HEARST'S PARTY ON ITS LAST LEGS. Independence League, Alone or Attempting Fusion, Negligible Factor.

New York Tribune The Independence League, which had a dinner on Saturday night, is only a shadow of the party it once was. Examination of the election returns shows how rapidly it is tending to go the way of the County Democracy, the Steckler Democracy and the Sheehan Democracy toward extinction. In the municipal election of 1905, when Mr. Hearst ran for Mayor and many persons regarded his candidacy hopefully as an independent movement that might disintegrate Tam-many, the Hearst party received about 220,000 votes in this city. In the following year came the combination with Tam-many, which revealed the Independence eague's indifference to principle that year no figures fairly indicating the party's strength are available. But the election of 1997, when the Independence League changed sides again and reappeared as the enemy of Tammany, dis-closed the effect of its tactics upon its ength. In three years the party had indled from 220,000 to 34,000.

Saturday night's dinner naturally did or settle the question whether or not the independence League would enter into fusion this Fall on the Mayoralty, merely disclosed Mr. Hearst's determined nation not to be again his party's candidate for Mayor, which will not surprise any one, in view of his party's presvoting strength. can, fuse with Tammany or with the Re-publicans, as it has done with both of them in the past, or it may put its own ticket in the field. Whichever it does, now that its vote has fallen away to 34,000, its future is not rosy. It is hardly likely that the result of any combination that may be made will be to add to the Hearst strength, while running alone it possible for a party as small as Mr. Hearst's party now is to hold together without that devotion to principle which keeps some of the minor parties alive.

For many reasons it is to be regretted that the Independence party has dwindled and promises soon to leave the scene. On the lines on which it was proected, as a radical anti-Tammany nicipal party, it might have served a use purpose in disintegrating the political that controls New York. But its posibilities were thrown away to serve ambitions of its managers, and in the of one municipal administration it has become a nearly negligible factor

A MASTER OF BASEBALL ENGLISH The New York Sun Surcastically Handles Mr. Sanborn, of Chicago.

New York Sun. Our valued and vertiginous contem porary, the Chicago Tribune, ha was meant for the permanent happiness of mankind. In spite of its feness of mankind. In spite of its ferocious war on Gloversville and Hosierdom it is still true to the felicities, rarities and preclosities of style. Ithurlel Ellery Sanborn was present with all his squadron of languange at the "christening" of the Chicago baseball season last week. We invite students of the living speech to the works of the master: the master:

The Cardinals were outbatted by many Big Jeff Overall cut the cardiac region of turnout from Bugville was surpris

Zimmerman makes winning clout.

Zimmerman makes winning clout.

One on a pass, the other on a puncture.

Compiling a double.

There was a gay yelp when Steinfeldt
uashed

After Overall had whiffed

After Overall had whiffed.
Overall caught him off balance, accomlishing Roger's demise.
But for Browne's unfortunate decease he
ould have scered pulled up.
Moran poked a hot one.
The little fellow stabbed it.
There were two dead Cubs.
A couple of underground shoots.
Manager Frank had not touched the pan.
Arbiter Klem showed him a slewfoot print
n the edge of the rubber.
Opposed to the Cub Star was Left Handed
ush.

If Mr. Joseph Medill were here to exult in the glory of the "master" and exit in the giory of the master and the Cubs he might need an interpreter at first, but he would instantly ap-plaud the originality, the tang, the bite, the procession of home bagging parts of speech that belong to the Honorable Ithuriel Ellery Sanborn. May his vo-cabulary increase, if such a thing is possible. We take the liberty of nominating him as a member of the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge's Academy Is there another living writer who can produce in quantities to suit such musular, meaty and animated English.

Senator Hale Shies at Subway.

Washington (D. C.) Dispatch.
Senator Hale of Maine, the oldest
member of the Senate in point of service, got lost in the new office building the other day. He took one of the ele vators down to the basement, intending to ride through the subway to the Cap-The lower part of the building itol. The lower part of the building is a good deal like a labyrinth, and after wandering around awhile in a vain effort to find the antrance to the subway, the Senator came back to the elevator from which he started.

"Take me up," he yelled to the elevator man. That is, he said it calmly, but forcefully and firmly for Senator

but forcefully and firmly, for Senator Hale never does anything so undignified as to yell. "I want to get out of here." then Senator Hale has avoided the sub-

Will you go down to the subway? asked the polite elevator man of Sena-tor Hale next day.

"No," said Senator Hale, most emsaid Senator Haie, most emphatically. Then he got off on the first floor and walked over to the Capitol above ground.

Triplet Gonts Born in Lane County.

Eugene Guard Triplet goats were born to a nannie wred by Al Montgomery at his ranch owned by Al Montgomery at his on the McKenzie this month. County climate is very remarkable and correspondence is solicited by Mr Montgomery for other records in goat production.

Would Test His Courage. Detroit Free Press.

But Harriman doesn't dare hustle over to Africa and say it to his face.

HOW A GOTHENBURG MAN VIEWS IT

PORTLAND, April 26 -- (To the Editor.) | -Having been born in Gothenburg. Sweden, and having lived there for more than 25 years, and receiving letters and papers weekly from that city, I know something about the Gothenburg system, so much discussed in The Oregonian. In Gothenburg, a number of prominent citizens, in the interest of temperance, formed an association to control the liquor traffic. They invested a large sum of money, saying to get only a say of money, asking to get only 6 per cent on the money invested and that the balance of the money should go to the city. In the City Council, there are 48 Councilmen, who serve without pay, are fined \$2 for each absence. With political ties and without favoritism, the Councilmen, being the best men in the city, serve for the honor of it and have full control over the corporation. The City Council decides how many saloons there shall be and where located, when open and when closed, etc. Last February the City Council decided that the saloon, for a certain period, should be closed from 1 P. M. Fridays

until 8 A. M. Mondays. The Council employes liquor-testers who are paid out

of the liquor fund, to see that the liquors sold are pure and of the best quality. No member of the liquor company serves in the saloons or takes any active part in

its business. Foremen and bartenders are employed at given salaries by the com-pany, and they have not the slightest

are open, the easier for them. The company has certain places where no liquor pany has certain places where no liquors are sold, only soft drinks, and where there are numerous books and newspapers to read, the places being real libraries, provided with tables, chairs, stationery, etc. Some of the saloons are real restaurants, where better and charges weeks are sevent than anywhere. cheaper meals are served than anywhere else in the city. In some of these restaurants, liquor is served with the meals, and in some no liquor is served The business; however, pays so well

interest in the sale of liquor. The less they sell, and the fewer hours the saloons

that on capital invested it nets from 15 per cent to 29 per cent, and as the company only gets 6 per cent, the income to the city is very large. It is provided that the surplus shall be used for parks, baths, market-places, etc. There are plenty of the latter in Gothenburg, always being improved and enlarged.

always being improved and enlarged, built from sales of liquor.

This, in short, is the Gothenburg system and if this is what is being agitated for in this city, it will certainly be a blessing to the public. But I don't think this is what is being thought of here. It seems to be something quite different an adulterated article with a false stamp on it. I was payar interested in the on it I was never interested in the liquor business and den't know anything about it, but I believe in fair-play.

RIGHTS OF PEDESTRIANS SUPREME Otherwise, Says T. T. Geer, New Brand of Unwritten Law Established. PORTLAND, April 24.-(To the Editor.)

-After the delivery of a series of ser-

mons by Sam Jones in which he severely

criticises the shortcomings of his church nembers, one of the latter accosted him and bitterly complained of the castigation the flock was receiving. Upon entering the pulpit the preacher related the ncident and said it reminded him of an experience he had in a country hotel once upon a time. At 2 o'clock in the morning a score of dogs were making the night hideous with their incessant bark. ing under his window. His patience ex-hausted, he finally arose, took a brick which was evidently used ordinarily for ropping the door open, raised the window and heaved the missile into the howling and heaved the missile into the howling mob of canines. A sudden dispersal followed attended by absolute quiet save the ear-splitting ki-yi of one dog which disappeared down the alley at a furious gate. "Anybody," said Jones, "could easily tell which dog had been hit."

Referring to the published statement gate. Referring to the published statement that the Portland Automobile Club has de-cided to take in hand the punishment of reckless auto drivers as a means of pro-tection to those who are careful and sane, it is proper to remark that it should at once take in charge Dr. G. E. Watts, not as a reckless driver, perhaps, but as a newspaper defender of that class of felnewspaper defender of that class of let-lows who regard the rights of the auto-mobile as superior to those who are com-pelled to walk in the transaction of their business. I never before heard of Dr. business. I never before heard of Dr. Watts but the presumption is that he is a good fellow, wholly imbued with the idea good fellow, wholly imbued with the idea that in a collision with an automobile a man or woman on foot is as likely to demolish the car as the latter is to injure the human obstruction. Indeed, he virtually says so. He is really indignant that the matter should be discussed—such risks does the auto driver take when he rushes into a pedestrian, the latter standing still, perhaps, maybe "thinking," while the "joy" imbiber is racing at ten of 15 miles an hour. of 15 miles an hour.

or 15 miles an hour.

'So absurd and even reckless is Mr.
Watts' position that its mere statement
but serves to emphasize the necessity of
taking the matter in hand by the authorities. He mentions several instances where he actually failed to kill people; though he could easily have done so, and in one case given, he was going and in one case given, he was going so fast that he was compelled to tip his machine over and become a cripple for life, in order to save the man who was in his way! In describing this inwas in his way! In describing the cident Mr. Watts says: "What should cident Mr. Watts says: "What should I do next time under such circumstances? I would avoid accident if possible. If not, I would come through for number one." In the many other words, he would come through though it would kill the man though it would occur to most people that a driver who boasts of the ease ith which one may govern a machine unknown to ordinary mortals, that if ie had slowed down until the man was passed it would not have been neces-sary to actually tip his machine over in order to save the life of the ob-truder, who was in his way. An orditruder, who was in his way. An ordi-nary farmer could have done better

But to slow down is the last thought that possesses the mind of the speed maniacs. To slow down is a disgrace to the machine, for the word "auto" spells speed. To travel slowly is to reproach the very object of the invest-ment in an automobile. It is much expensive to own one than a fin team of horses. The only purpose of an auto ride is to "get there." Nobody would think of traveling along an open road in one at so slow a galt as even the fastest team of horses could make and it is because of this fundamental purpose of an automobile investmen that the unfortunate portion of the place lie which is compelled to go from place to place on two legs—if they have escaped an auto collision—insists upon caped an auto collision—insists upon that the unfortunate portion of the pubcaped an auto collision—insists upon a strict regulation of their speed on our streets.

In what appears to be actual ser-

Watts says uaness, Mr. truth were known, everybody who gets hit by an automobile knows down in his own mind that he was going along thinking about something and not paying attention where he was going, and if he had paid attention, he could have avoided the accident." Zounds, be this is the limit! What right has man while on the streets during hust-ness hours to be thinking of his business? At such times as he is in the business district of the city his mind should be concentrated upon the dan-ger of impending death-for are not automobiles abroad in the land? What right has he to be thinking of anything else? Here I come! thinking of anything but me! Get out

All men are not athletes. Many are not. Most women are not. Many of the latter have children with them on the streets and it is impossible for them to be eternally on the watch for such drivers as Mr. Watts and those such drivers as Mr. Watts and those he so warmly defends. Old men and women at times venture upon the streets, those who are unable to make a miraculous sidestep in order to accommodate reckless drivers who presume that all pedestrians who are discontinuous to the street of the str sume that all pedestrians who are directly in their way 50 feet ahead will be out of their way a second hence. We invite them there and they have a right to be protected.

And I renew my prediction, that the

time is coming when automobiles will be ruled off the business blocks of our arge cities. "Portland is no longer village," sure enough. It is for that reason that bleycle riders are prohib-ited from using the sidewalks in the business districts—there is no room for them. In a village there is. Since automobiles are valuable only for the speed they can make, and since speed should not be permitted on streets which are crowded with pedestrians pursuing their vocations, these ma-chines should be compelled to travel only the residence streets. These are numerous enough to get to any part of the city without interfering with the inallenable right of the average man or woman to "think" on the streets of some subject besides the jugger nauts which are bearing down on the unfortunate public.

Ninety-nine per cent of the business of the city is done on foot—by people who have the right to have their minds on their business. The others are, as

on their business. The others are, as a rule, out for pleasure.

There are many careful drivers of automobiles, many of them, who are regardful of the rights of the public, and who will regret the stand taken by Mr. Watts. The speed driver on or water. The speed driver on crowded streets must go. The right of the pedestrian is supreme—absolutely so. It is he who is transacting the city's business. Men and women have the first right to go and come on the streets, and any vehicle which means death to him or her who is even careless at times while crossing the streets should be made to take a de-cidedly secondary position in the scale of rights in the matter. The streetears are in the service of the public, and are confined to tracks which make them comparatively safe. They are easily dodged, and if you are off the rails you know you are safe without looking four ways at once to insure bodily protection.

The Portland Automobile Club is do-

The Portland Automobile Club is do-ing a good work in its movement in the matter of regulating this question. There has been a noticeable improve-ment during the past iwo weeks, and vigilance on the part of conscientions drivers, supplemented by the afert-ness of the authorities will go far toward some man taking the matter in hand and invoking a new brand of unwritten law in justification of his lil-timed retaliation.

There is no disposition anywhere to interfere with privileges or pleasure

T. T. GEER.