Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as cond-Class Matter. y included, one month...
ut Sunday one year...
ut Sunday, six moeths...
ut Sunday, six moeths...
ut Sunday, three months...
ut Sunday, three months...
year...
year...
weekly, one year......

(By Carrier.) Daily, Sunday included, one year . Daily, Sunday included, one month. How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on order local bank. Stamps, coin or currency for at the aender's risk Give postoffice address in full, including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 18 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; 10 to 69 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage unble rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-fth Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-0 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 ribune building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1909.

PAST AND PRESENT.

The progress of Oregon has been slow, but it has been sure. We all wish it had been faster. But it is becoming quicker now. There was a long night. None understands or knows it so well as those who have vitnessed it from the early time. Latterly the State of Washington, part of early Oregon, has made more rapid progress than the primitive mother. Yet what is progress? Definition of the word must yield to the successive changes of advancing time

The remarkable sea basin of Western Washington, the great estuary of Puget Sound, was of slight importance the early time. Agriculture, cattle, grazing, were all in all. The valleys of Western Oregon from the Columbia River to the Siskiyou Mountain furnished these opportunities. The poor grazing and the poor agricultural possibilities of the Puget Sound country left that region, in the days of the pioneers, far behind. All the lands, or nearly all, in the Puget Sound basin possessed fertility were covered with heavy growths of timber. The labor and expense of bringing these lands into cultivation w. 3 and is im-mense. The valleys of Western Oregon, south of the Columbia River, between the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains, had large areas of open plains. In them the settlement natorally began.

But after a while—it was long years

idea of transcontinental rallroads got into action. First, for California; and San Francisco was the center of everything for the Pacific Coast. Later, for the Oregon country; connection in the north from east with the open ocean the ocean, the easiest way for shipping, the thoughts of men to Puget Sound. The transcontinental railroads on Northern routes, sought that connection with the open ocean. Conditions of pioneer life were super seded by the new movement; and the greater energy, that formerly had been exerted upon the line of pioneer effort —whose basis was agriculture and cattle-shifted gradually to the North, where commerce was the leading idea. Railroads were rushed across the country, on northern lines. Our connection in Oregon and at Portland with California was earlier, but it left us in subordinate position. It was at a later time that we got the Oregon Short Line and the direct connection with Eastern cities and states. The phenomenon has simply been

the transformation from one basis of life to another-from the agricultural life, which was simplicity, to the more highly specialized and developed lifethe product of human evolution, which has no stopping place. admitted that Oregon, founded on old conditions and established on old ideals, has been behind hitherto in this movement. It was a necessary consequence of the conditions. Naturally, therefore, it has been hard to move the people of Western Oregon. They were established on the primitive or pioneer basis. But long ago the primitive people of Western Washington were overrun, submerged, drowne by the incoming flood. Frank Henry's "Old Pioneer" remains a literary monument over the grave of the early "Old Ploneer" Two things have pushed the State

of Washington ahead of the State of Oregon. First, the rush of the railroads to reach Puget Sound. Second, the transformation from pioneer and agricultural conditions to commercial conditions, the more rapid submergence of the early settler in Washington than in Oregon and the outburst of Alaska. The inundation in Washington thus far, therefore, has been more rapid and complete. Yet doubtless we still have people in Oregon who regret even the slow change here. But the move ment is inexorable. Our push clubs increasing numbers of our people to fliching Mr. Greenwood's property get into the current instead of drifting about in the eddy, attests it. Oregon, too, therefore, presses forward to the mark of her high calling, forgetting the things which are behind! Not forgetting them, either, for that is not necessary. But the new and oncoming generations must set their faces toward the morning. The old existence was idyllic, indeed, and may be remembered as ideal; but no state or stage of life, especially in a new antry, is fixed and permanent; nor ought it to be. Yet the old principles of industry and of prudence never with safety can be abandoned.

Oregon now is feeling the rush of new tides of life. There has been progress always, indeed, but the current at times has been checked; even sometimes outdoes itself on one side, as ambition often overleaps itself on senot be able to attain to a degree of question of plagiarism or literary similar or comparative progress. The inferior; yet the census of next year will show not much more than 600,000

A pioneer woman of the Palous country aged 58 was recently married in Garfield, to a man of 38. The in- for the passage borrowed he could

-000 in Washington,

man's standpoint is not far to seek. The elderly bride is wealthy. Not so a singular marriage in Hillsboro recently in which the bride was 80 ears old and with small property holdings and the bridegroom a fairly well-to-do man of 37. The "why" in-stinctively asked in connection with uch a marriage must forever remain unanswered, since no object, either from the viewpoint of companionship or wealth, nor yet from the natural desire for offspring that leads to marriage, can possibly be accomplished in such a case. Hence it must be dismissed as an unaccountable freak of human folly which is measurably explained in the saying "There is no fool like an old fool," to which may be added, "unless it is a relatively young

THE REGISTRATION AND THE VOTING. It is not true, as so often asserted, that the vote of Portland in the recent election was "20,000 short." The total registration, including the recent registration, was 33,041. Most of this registration had been carried more than a year—many have moved away; some are dead. The total vote cast June 7 was 17,935, or 15,106 below the number registered. But the vote actually cast in every election is much below the registered reterior in such below the registered vote.

Thus, last November, in the Presidential election, the total vote of the city for highest elector (all tickets) was 25,646, nearly 7000 less than the registration. The county in 1908 registered 38,473 votes, yet the wholvote of the county was but 29,157. And a Presidential election always brings out the fullest vote.

The very fullest vote that could have been expected June 7 (this year) could not have exceeded that of last November-25,646. The vote actually cast June 7 was 7771 below this figure, which is a large number, but it isn' 20,000. It is probable that no greater proportion of the total vote of Portland ever came out for a city election than that cast a week ago last Mon-

THE CASE AGAINST MARK TWAIN,

When Mark Twain's book, "Is Shakespeare Dead?" first came out The Oregonian made some comment We noticed the prominence upon it. had given to the legal argumen which to many minds tells against the Shakespearean authorship of the plays and poems, and stated that in our opinion he had relied upon We did not at that time it too much. think it worth while to mention that Mark Twain had supported his view by copying a long extract from George Greenwood's book, "The Shake speare Problem Restated," but this fact has since become interesting, be cause it has raised a question of the humorist's literary manners, if not of his honesty.

To begin at the beginning of the affair, Mark Twain says on page 4 of his "Is Shakespeare Dead?" that "a friend has sent me a new book from England-The Shakespeare Problem Restated'-well restated and closely asoned, and my fifty years' interes n that matter-asleep for the last three years—is excited once more. Burning with newly awakened zeal, he went back among the "stacks of un-published manuscript which constitute" his autobiography and selected for publication what he had long ago written on the Baconian controversy. To fortify it he copied nine pages of Greenwood's book and formed his eighth chapter from them. It is no wonder that Mark Twain should have desired to use the borrowed passage, because it confirms by admirable argu ments and citations the opinions which he had formed independently Evidently he worked at his little vol-ume of 150 pages with extreme ardor, as one does in periods of fanatical zeal, and when it was finished he hastened to his publishers with the manu script and urged them to get it before the public as soon as they possibly could. He was eager to strike a telling blow upon the iron which Greenwood had heated. The publishers, Harper & Bros., wrote to John Lane, who is Greenwood's London publisher, and asked for permission to use the nine-page extract, mentioning as an inducement that Mark Twain's work would be "largely devoted to advertising George Greenwood's book." The desired permission was received by the Harpers and they proceeded to publish "Is Shakespeare Dead?" getting it out, as they allege, "more hurriedly than any other volume we have ever pub-

lished." When the book appeared it trans pired that George Greenwood was mentioned by name in it, nor was there any reference to his publisher. omission excited the pugnacity of the British author and the no less British firm, and between them they have determined to prevent the sale of Mark Twain's book in England. This the can do under their domestic copy right law. John Lane has also writ ten the Harpers a letter, in which, by have its impulse; the rose fair is a slight indirection, he calls Mark Twain a literary burglar, accuses him of adds that no consideration should have been allowed to stand in the way of

'his acknowledging his indebtedness. All this smacks a great deal more of British pugnacity than of British fairness. Mark Twain is not a literary burglar, for he requested and received permission to use the extract in question. Neither can it be said that a man filches a thing which the owner freely allows him to take. As for his indebtedness to Greenwood, he did acknowledge it in at least three distinct places in his book. The first place is on page 4 of "Is Shakespeare Dead?" as we have indicated already. The second begins at the bottom of page 77 and reads: "Chapter XIII of The Shakespeare Problem Restated' bears the heading 'Shakespeare as a at times there has seemed to be al- Lawyer' and comprises some fifty most a refluent movement. Prudence pages of expert testimony, with comments thereon, and I will copy the the other. But it is apparent that themselves, as it seems to me, to setfirst nine as being sufficient all by Oregon is making greater prog-ress in these ten years than in any other two decades of her hisany other two decades of her his-tory. The significance of this fact is apparent, and moreover it is presage-ful. Still, there is one fact. Till Oro-gon obtains the railroad development copied from "The Shakespeare Probful. Still, there is one fact. Till Orogon obtains the railroad development
that Washington has, our state will
not be able to stiain to a degree similar or comparative progress. The fliching. The worst that can be said natural resources of Oregon are not against Mark Twain is that in his extreme eagerness to finish his little brochure he gave abundant credit to inhabitants in Oregon to nearly 1,000,- Greenwood, but did not give it in the proper way. His mind was full of the book, but not of the man who wrote it. . If Mark Twain had been far less punctilious in acknowledging his debt

centive of this marriage from the have justified his conduct by precedent of the highest kind and unlimited quantity. It is comm sages from books without naming the author, and certainly with no men tion of the publisher. Suppose in quoting Shakespeare one were bound o give a complete list of all the firms which publish his plays. Suppose or felt obliged to give in full the put lisher's name and address every time there was occasion to quote the famous stanza frem "Seven Seas," "When Omer smote his bloomin' lyre, He'd eard men sing by land and sea; And what he thought he might require, He went and took, the same as me." The task of literary allusion would become too wearisome for anybody to undertake unless he possessed endless leisare. Most authors who amount to much have been reviled for alleged ure. plagiarism. Shakespeare was a who had decked himself in stoler plumes, if Greene is to be believed. Milton swiped "Paradise Lest" from a Dutch poet. Longfellow fliched "Hiawatha" from the Finnish Kalevals In short, if we are to take the word of certain creakers all literature is a mass of thefts. Mark Twain com through the ordeal with plumage not much bedraggled. One surmises that if Greenwood and his publisher had not seen a neat parcel of advertising for themselves in their farcical expos would have held their peace Mark Twain has stolen nothing from them and has probably greatly en-hanced their profits by quoting from

> THE BRANDENBURG FABRICATION. The Broughton Brandenburg article of last year, attributed to Grover leveland, had a sort of verisimilitud but it was a fabrication. It purported be an expression of the judgment of Mr. Cleveland on Mr. Bryan. That it contained, in some part or degree the ideas of Mr. Cleveland, cannot be doubted. Not improbably conversaions with Mr. Cleveland supplied part of the statement. Still, as it purported to have been written by Mr. Cleve land himself, it was a forgery. Yet undoubtedly it contained some part of Cleveland's opinion of Bryan. Th facts, apparent enough, can hardly be made clearer by the trial of Branden burg in New York.

their book.

Grover Cleveland called himself a Democrat. But he was not a Demo-crat of the Bryan order, nor even of the Jefferson order. Party was but a name with him. His politics were those of Washington, Hamilton, Webster and Lincoln. He stood for a cen tral government, a government of au and he detested the halfocialist ideas of Bryanism.

But the Brandenburg article was orgery. It was quite in Cleveland's style, and possibly it may have embodied notes written by Cleveland's own hand. The stamp of some of the ideas is, indeed, unmistakable. the article presented as a product of Mr. Cleveland's pen was not his. He never would have put it forth in this But, as presented by Branden-it was a clever piece of work burg, it The trial of Brandenburg is for larceny,-larceny of notes perhaps writ-ten by Mr. Cleveland, which Branden burg had no right to appropriate. But the matter is of no great importance

SOME SEATTLE OPINIONS.

The Seattle Times devotes a couple of columns of its valuable editorial space to an elaborate dissertation on the respective merits of Portland and Seattle as reflected in real estate transfers, building permits and bank clearings. The Times courteously states that the article is not written "with "with any desire to belittle or speak slightingly of Portland," and in proof thereof submits the statement that "Portand leads Seattle only in real estate transfers—the only one of the three propositions where a lot of business' can be performed." ourse the Times, having long ago burled the hatchet which it used to carry for Portland, would not for a moment infer that there had been any "monkey business" here, and it merely uses the term in that manner as an airyfairy, meaningless figure of speech.

It is on account of the graciousness

of the Times in presenting some carefully selected figures with quaint exquoted, that The Oregonian refrains from intimating that "monkey business" could be performed in the matter of bank clearings. Had the Times failed to substitute the rapier for the customary bludgeon with which it hammers home its arguments, The Oregonian might have been constrained to call attention to a certain bank clearing operation in a Northwestern city famous for the size of its clearings in which one check for \$200,-000 passed through the clearing-house eleven times before it finally found its way into the waste paper basket. In explaining why the real estate transers of Portland for the first five months of the year were more than \$2,000,000 in excess of those of Seattle the Times convinces itself "that the transactions do not establish a standard of measure when regarded from an industrial standpoint." Thus coureously calling our attention to what may be a wrong diagnosis of the real estate transfer case, the Times con "This is so true that it may tinues: happen that the actual value of the and transferred in Seattle had greater value than the land transferred in Portland." Accepting this applica-Accepting this explanatory comment in the spirit in which it offered, we again wave the oliv branch and admit that the Seattle property "had greater value" than the humble dirt on which Portland is ouilt, and merely submit as a possible key to the mystery surrounding the figures that the Seattle buyers would not pay what the Seattle property was worth, while those of Portland quite willing to pay what the Portland

property was worth. But, while Portland property may sell for what it is worth at a time when Seattle property "had greater value" than buyers would admit, and while bank clearings can be padded to unlimited extent, we agree with the Times that "when it comes to buildng permits, however, the values fixed for construction, repairs, etc., must necessarily be fairly accurate." The Oregonian editorial selected by the Times as a text for its elaborate essay on the progress of the two cities, it was noted that the average value of land. the building permits issued at Portland for the first twenty-five days of month of May was \$2464 each. while the average value of the Seattle permits for the same period was \$718

That this percentage of difference has been practically the same for many

Times was correct in stating that uilding permit values must be We are pleased to note the ccurate. idly spirit displayed by the Time in calling attention to these matters so that the Times will not "speal slightingly of Portland," and trust that this feeling will not soon subside.

The anti-tipping law, now being enforced in Spokane, promises to drive most of the first-class walters out of the city, unless the employers advance wages to make up for losses in tips The public, which more or less grudgingly has been paying the waite aries in the shape of tips, will hardly feel any regret over the change in the system. There is no good reason why the proprietor of a restaurant should not pay his help reasonable wages. The tipping habit is not only degrading to the man who receives the tip but it is unjust to the man who gives It. It is a cu. om that drifted across the water from the ancient aristocracies, where all waiters or servants w reated as lackeys or menials devoid of independence. The American waiter should not be lowered to the level of the foreign flunkey by being forced to ask alms or tips from the men he is paid for serving. An anti-tip law rigidly enforced would materially improve the character of the service in hotels and restaurants-providing the employers paid the waiters proper

French newspapers have opened an attack on the proposed plan for listing american steel stocks on the Paris Bourse. They charge that introduction of these securities is purely for spec plative purposes, and intimate that egal steps may be taken to prevent hem from being listed. Inasmuch ar the steel trust is in no great need of money for development work, or for increasing the size of its plants, no great hardship will be experienced in this country if the stocks are barred from the Bourse. They might turn out all right as an investment, but there has been so much "thimble-rigging" with stocks in Wall street that there is a possibility of similar work when the game gets under way on the Bourse. This country is in need of French noney for investment in legitimate enerprises, and we might stand a better chance for getting it if we put out a nore attractive line than steel stocks

Mayor C. Gardiner Johnson, of Vanouver, B. C., is to visit Portland to inestigate the methods of handling wheat at this port in order that he may know how properly to equip his new grain dock at the Canadian port. The Portland grain docks have recentbeen "investigated" by a number of high officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and by a party of Canadian grain dealers. As the method for cleaning, grading and loading grain in this city has reached a higher stage of perfection than at any other port on the Pacific Coast, It is but natural that the grain docks of this city should attract attention from persons who wish to begin operations elsewhere with the very best facilities obtainable

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who ought o know, opines that most wome over 18 years of age hate the men. This fact contrasted with the wellknown truth that all men over 18 years of age love the women raises an inresting question. Are women intrin sically the more lovable sex, or are mer ndowed with a more ample power loving, so that their affections twine round almost anything that happens along? It were to be wished that Mrs. Belmont would push her inquiries far enough to find the answer.

Aldrich and Payne, standing for high tariff, assume that the consumer is a myth. So he is, if you attempt to distinguish the consumer from the may produce nothing—as the idle rich. But they are the greatest of consumers. They are wastrels. Is anybody worrying to make goods cheap for them?

All the Democratic Senators except Chamberlain of Oregon seem to have voted for Philippine independence. You see, Chamberlain thinks Oregon wouldn't like to give up the Philplanatory notes, similar to the one Democratic Senator to meet the sentiment of a Republican state

> Senator Borah's opinions may not be very valuable, but they are his own unmistakably. The fine old spirit of American independence seems to revive in the utterances of the Senator from Idaho. The more men there are like him in Congress the better it will be for the country.

Mrs. Gould's attorney denies that Mrs. Gould was drunk, but, if she was drunk, her husband should have stayed with her. Possibly; but Mrs. Gould appeared to prefer to get drunk with some one else's husband.

If the duty on diamonds increases the price to the purchaser 100 per cent, what must be the effect of the cotto duty on the price of calico dresses? Does the same cause produce the same effect in both cases, or not?

The heaviest sluggers in either of McCredle's teams will have to do a lot better at the bat before they are eligible to a personal introduction to the patron of the National game now oc cupying the White House

It is said that the states of the great Middle West will revolt against the Aldrich tariff. Possibly. But will the states of the great South, where Aidrich is getting his necessary votes, revolt against it?

One memb of an African party has been fatally wounded by a lion. That would appear to dispose of the slander that shooting African lions is about as exciting as shooting grandmothers

Will some of our Puget Sound friends who have long cherished the delusion that there is really no water worth mentioning in the Columbia River come over and look at it now? It would be interesting to publish a

complete list of the "experienced" river men who a month ago predicted the highest flood ever known in Port-Sir Thomas Lipton won't challenge again for the America cup under pres

ent rules. He doesn't need the ad-

All those in favor of a safe and sans years offers further proof that the refusing to buy dangerous explosives, Fourth will please signify the same by

MORE REMARKS ON "SHO-FER." ir. Werner is Further Enlightened

PORTLAND, June 15 .- (To the Edit —If I were inclined to be sarcastic the tone of this letter would be different, but I am too genuinely an admirer of The Oregonian to do more than call atten-tion to its mistakes in the mildest manner. The 1909 edition of Webster's Dictionary does not give the word "chauffeur." the one should which your corresponding oes not give the word correspondent was ne about which your correspondent was nquiring. It does give "chauffer." protounced sho-fer (accent on first syllable), word with a distinctly different mean-

Reference to the latest edition of the Century Dictionary will show "chauf-eur" pronounced sho-fer (accent on last syllable), which hardly rhymes with go By the way, does The Oregonian sin

cerely believe common usage to be au thority? If so, does it justify expression such as "I seen it." "he done it?" CHARLES M. WERNER. The 1908 edition of Webster's una-

bridged dictionary (Supplement, page 39) gives "chauffeur (sho-fer) fr., literally a stoker; one who manages the running of an automobile." That is the (not "chauffer") under discussion. Mr. Werner, whom The Oregonian assures of its esteem, would better look at his brand new Webster's unabridged again. Now, as to accent: It is true that the secent in chauffeur is placed on the last syllable; but that is the French of it so far as the French have an accent Accepted usage (not con which may be a different thing) has made the English of it sho-fer, for no real American can give the peculiar French pronunciation to the terminative "feur," and he will not try. Therefore plain sho-fer, which rhymes with go

pher, goes. The Oregonian might suggest further to its friend, Mr. Werner, that usage neither accepted nor common, justifies, "I seen it" or "I done it." Very few people are so grossly ungrammatical. But if everybody should say "I seen it" or "I done it," after awhile it would be grammar. Any philologist will fell you that it is the spoken language, not the written, that is correct speech. The dictionary was made for man, not man for the dictionary.

DON'T MAKE MARRIAGE COST MORE Not Tax Old Maids and Bachelors to Support Children?

FOREST GROVE, Or., June 15.—(To the Editor.)—I thought the state of Oregon was the fool state to pass fool ish laws, but Washington has taken the cake. I am thankful I have been married and raised a family in the good old time when and where fad and fake married and raised a family in the good old time when and where fad and fake laws were not so numerous. I always was convinced that it was the duty of every man to get married and establish a home for comfort and protection; but if in Kansas we had had such a law as Washington has, being a poor homesteader, it was then a hard-ship to even pay \$2 for a license and \$5 to the preacher. The whole principle of tariff, licenses and care are all wrong. The married state should be encouraged by help instead of hindrance. When a young couple start to get a home and marry, state should be encouraged by help instead of hindrance. When a young couple start to get a home and marry, their means in a large majority of cases is limited and the state should help, or at least should not pass laws to allow designing men to rob them. I question whether such a law as Washington has is right. But I am satisfied it is all wrong to compel the candidates to a marriage contract to pay such expenses. If the state is to benefit, it should pay. I do not believe in placing so many laws on the statute books to oppress unnecessarily. We have the ten commandments and Constitution of the United States for our guide—sufficient in our land of supposed freedom. But if we are bound to have fool laws, I think we should pass one giving a bounty of say from \$25 to \$100 to all to have fool laws, I think we should pass one giving a bounty of say from \$25 to \$100 to all young persons who will marry and settle down in one place long enough to buy a home and raise a family and tak old maids and bachelors to pay these bounties and a yearly revenue to help educate the children of those who will obey the law to increase and subdue the earth.

R. W. TRAVER.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Remarks On the Recent Election in Portland and Its Significance. Los Angeles Times. Oregon seems to be rapidly recover

her senses. She went wild years ago after a bunch of faise politi-cal gods as bizarre as anything to be found in a camp of voodoo worshipers in the heart of Africa. The Webfoot people then resented any suggestion from abroad that their new gods were made of very common mud and only half baked. But experience opens the dulle

eyes, and the Oregonians are not of that class. The metropolis of the state naturally is the first to return to same political ideas, and her people have returned with a rush. . . . How entirely converted to sane ideas the people have become is shown by the vote cast on Monday in the municipal election. Simon had four opponents and he gets not merely a plurality of the vote but a net majority over all ne gets not merely a plurality of the vote, but a net majority over all competitors of almost 200. Furthermore, the straight Republican ticket carried every office voted for from the top of the ticket to the bottom, by at least decisive pluralities in every case. What a shining example for Los Angeles.

There were 35 charter amendments of the initiative type to be voted for at this election, and among these was

at this election, and among these was the Gothenburg plan of running sa-loons; also the Des Moines plan of city government. Two out of every three of the proposed amendments were de-feated and among them. feated, and among them all these new fangled freak notions whose feature as strange to Americans as would be those of a spinning dervish from th center of Asia

We fondly hope and sincerely believe that the turn of the tide has come in America and that it will be "to the tail timber" with these fads from now on. The American people are too intelligent and too deeply imbued with the Ameribe long deceived by de vices of this kind.

Tag Day for Public Baths

Tag Day for Public Baths.

PORTLAND, June 14.—(To the Editor.)

—Will you please grant me space in your
columns for the following, which I verily
believe will appeal to many and perhaps
be instrumental in our boys being saved
(or at least a large per cent of them),
from watery graces. If you will I will
be very grateful to you.

Why is it not possible to raise funds
for a public bath? There is always a
way provided to maintain the Baby
Home, a very worthy institution; also
for rescue homes and all such which are
very needful. Any one contributing to
their maintenance and support is to be
commended for doing so, as no worthier
causes are to be found.

their maintenance and supportance commended for doing so, as no worther causes are to be found.

About one year ago a day was set aside as tag day where tags were sold to any one who wished to buy, for the small sum of 16 cents each, whereby a goodly sum was raised for the Baby Home.

If it is not possible to get a public bath any other way, why cannot we have a tag day to raise funds for this worthy institution, whereby the lives of scores of boys may be saved each year. I feel adsure should such a day be given that as much or perhaps more could be raised as there was for the babies. I for one am willing to give my time and assistance to help get it if others will come to the help get it if others will come to the front and assist me.

MRS. A. LARRY.

The warehous.

Steel & Wire Company have a content of the world on three months' output of the world of the world in the sold in less than half of that time. There are orders ahead. And there is could in less than half of that time. There are orders ahead. And there is could in less than half of that time. There are orders about time. There are orders ahead. And there is could in less than half of that time. There are orders ahead. And there is could in less than half of that time. There are orders ahead. And there is three months' work assured, to restock the warehouses, even if not another order came during that time.

There are orders ahead. And there is could in less than half of that time. There are orders ahead. There are orders ahead. And there is could in less than half of that time. There are orders ahead. There are orders ahead. There are orders ahead. And there is could in less than half of that time. There are orders ahead. There are orders ahead. And there is could in less than half of that time. There are orders ahead. And there is three months' work assured, to restock the warehouses, even if not another orders are orders ahead. And there is three months' work assured to restock the warehouses, even if not another orders are orders ahead. And there

WHEN OREGON LIVED SIMPLE LIFE There Was No Complaint Then Ab-

the High Cost of Living. PORTLAND, June 14 .- (To the Edior.)-There are many good and plain easons why thinking people should or may differ about most of the current problems which are under discussion but the causes which underlie the in creased cost of living are not difficult to find. In a word, it costs more to live now than it did 40 years ago be live now than it did 40 years ago because more is got out of life than then—and fully in proportion to the increased cost of it. When a man gets and enjoys twice as much as he did a generation ago, he should not lift his hands in savage protest that it is costing him twice as much to live now as it did then. Two and two merely make four in 1909 and that is all that was attained through the same mathematical process in the days of our fathers.

As Johnny couldn't eat his cake and have it too, when the experiment was first made in the remote past, no more can his successors enjoy one hundred cents worth of luxuries and necessities of life for every dollar of income and lay by a comfortable bank account besides. The law control of least of least of least of the law couldn't besides. ties of life for every dollar of income and lay by a comfortable bank account besides. The law of cause and effect cannot be abrogated—not even by the initiative and referendum. It is a situation where only the recall can do the more

the work.

There are times when people "have things." And they insist upon having them. If they lived like they did 40 years ago—even like our parents did in the early days—the cost of living would be much less than then, considering the improved methods of production in every line. I flatter myself. the work. tion in every line. I flatter myself, whether others do or not, that I am whether others do or not that I am quite a young man yet, still I can remember when sporm candles were luxuries, only used when "company" came to spend the evening. At all other times tallow candles were universally burned, made at home by the "women folks." In those days, if any family should have used sperm candles, which came in small boxes containing 12 dozen, it would have been talked about by the entire neighborhood as recklessly and scandalously extravagant.

Now, however, even the kerosene imps are generally cast into the rubbish heap. When you want to rent a house unless you can, upon entering every door in the case.

Now, however, even the kerosene lamps are generally cast into the rubbish heap. When you want to rent a house unless you can, upon entering every door in it, turn a switch or press a button and immediately secure an illumination equal to 20 or 30 candle-power, you at once pronounce it out-of-date and undesirable. And there must be hot and cold water in practically every room, up and down stairs, to be had merely by turning a faucet, and a hotwater tank must be installed which will supply large quantities of water for washing and bathing purposes. In the days when it didn't cost so much to live, the bath was taken in the kitchen or on the back porch in the washtub, with water heated in an iron kettle—a process, by the way, which did not occur more than once a week. And that was a saving. It costs more to live now than then for the reason that four times two is twice as many as two times two. It always was and, so far as can be calculated now, it always will be.

always was and, so far as can be cal-culated now, it always will be.

In those days, requiring as it did an entire day to travel from Salem to Port-land, for instance, and another to re-turn, the trip would necessarily re-quire three days, if time were taken to transact any business. Now, the same thing can be done in 12 hours. And it cost less to come to Portland 56 years ago than now for the resear same thing can be done in 12 hours. And it cost less to come to Portland 50 years ago than now for the reason that the trip was seldom taken. In the asgregate, no doubt, the people of Salem spend 25 times as much per capita each year visiting Portland now with the fare at \$2 for the round trip as they did when it was \$10. It is almost as little a matter of surprise to meet a man from Salem, Eugene, Albany or of any Eastern Oregon towns on the streets of Portland as it is to meet a Portland man. Naturally it costs more to travel when fares are low, when you travel, then when fares are much higher, if you stay at home. But this is only one phase of it. We have moved forward at the same rate along all other lines. Telephones, free rural mail delivery, free bridges, buggles, automobiles and a thousand and one other comforts of life which "the fathers" never conceived of even in their wildest decame are

fathers" never conceived of even in their wildest dreams are ours every day in the year. That they cost money goes without saying, and money which goes without saying, and money which would be saved but for the indulgence. And the clothes we buy were once made by the family. Even the cloth itself was made by the women folks. Not a dollar was paid out for this purpose. Now the whole of it represents cash. And the family 50 years ago which sent its washing to a laundry by that act placed itself strictly within the pale of unquestioned aristocracy. Now, nearly everybody's washing finds its way to a laundry each week. Even the farmers' wives have "caught on" to this modern method of saving the muscles of the back and arms and literally tons of dirty linen are shipped in to the towns and clites of this state every

tons of dirty linen are shipped in to the towns and ciltes of this state every week from the farms—a system which would provoke an indignation meeting in that part of spirit land set apart for our grandmothers if communication with them as to the comings and goings of their posterity were possible. of their posterity were possible.

In these days farmers' sons wear starched collars and cuffs and ride in the best buggies—many of them sport-ing automobiles—whereas their an-cestors were content with the woolen shirt and jeans trousers while even the buggy was a luxury. When a young man wants to shave now he steps into a barber shop and sleeps in a cushioned chair while he hires a man to do that which in other days was accomplished by his own hands before a looking glass on the back porch with his "gal-luses" thrown off his shoulders that he might have full sway with razor

In every direction, on every side, may see why the cost of living has been increased. We get three times, indeed, a dozen times as much out of life as our forefathers did—in a way. At least we think we do. And what we get that they didn't, necessarily costs money. There's nothing strange about it excepting that some people should think it strange.

Does it cost more to live than formerly? Sure; but then we live more. Even when 15 cents a bushel, it always did cost more to buy () pounds of potatoes than 50, odd as it may seem. And it probably always will. ife as our forefathers did-in

And it probably always will.

A return to the simple life would no doubt be accomplished by a noticeable decrease in the cost of living. Of course, this will never happen, but it is worth considering in the discussion.

Business Just Now at the Flood-Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch

T. T. GEER

Pittsburg (Pa.) Dispatch.

What has happened in the nail and wire business during the past few weeks is little short of marvelous. Six weeks ago that industry was languishing, with its warehouses stocked to the utmost. Today it is working trying to keep up with its orders. The surplus is all gone, the sales having been beyond all precedent.

SHIP BY THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE Portland Merchants Urged Once More

Portland Merchanis Urged Once More to Beard the Railroad Lion.

PORTLAND, June 15.—(To the Editor.)—I was much gratified to read your editorial concerning salmon shipment from here via the Tehuantepec route to New York, a part of the cargo to be returned westward as far as Chicago. Some two weeks ago, you permitted a letter from me to appear in your columns endeavoring to impress our merchants that the maniy course to pursue rather than to parley with our merchants that the maniy course our merchants that the maniy course to pursue rather than to parley with railroad managements about better freight rates overland, was to charter at least two tramp steamers of 10,000 tons capacity each, one to run from New York to Tehuantepec, the other to connect at Salinas Cruz for Portland. The railroad is managed by the Mexican government and no connivance is tolerated there, whereby the cinch is applied to foster monopoly as is the American habit. No one well informed will deny that the steamers can be had for \$2.50 per ton for their respective trips. What the railroad charges for its 190 miles of transportation across the isthmus I have been unable to ascertain, but it cannot be in excess of \$5 per ton (more likely half that in gold), so that it is reasonably certain cargoes can be taken from Portland to New York or any other Atlantic port for \$12 per ton, or vice versa. I established by reference with the contract of for \$12 per ton, or vice versa. I estab-lished by reference to the freight sched-ules of the railroads operating over-land, that the average is not less than \$30 per ton for all classes of freight and that the clear saving to make use of this facility would be not less than

I wrote that letter hoping to elicit some response for it from mercantile sources showing why it is impracticable sources showing why it is impracticable inasmuch as our merchants show no signs of using it. But the merchants are like the ministers. I notice that when occasionally you administer a resounding thump against its thick hide of its orthodox covering, all the hig guns of the church militant duck their heads, and let the storm blow over, When some poor little advocate pipes a feeble response, you proceed to eat him up, and he wonders why he has to bear the brunt of battle and get ridicule for his well-meant offers. him up, and he wonders why he has to bear the brunt of battle and get ridicule for his well-meant efforts. Consequently with more temerity not one merchant, big or little, gave any refutation of my conclusions. Your editorial is on the same line. It proves that someone is bold enough in a salmon shipment to beard the railroad behemoth, and I come to the question over hemoth, and I come to the question once more: Why do not our merchants put Portland where it belongs, as a foremost independent free port, backed by our waterways, north, south and east, an advantage which no other Pa-cific Coast city enjoys? Even the mer-chants of Lewiston evince more manif-ness, as your editorial tells us, as they are making money by using the disco-

ness, as your editorial tells us, as they are making money by using the river boats from Portland.

It seems evident that the merchants of Portland are too inert or cowardly to rise to the opportunity that is presented them. Your editorial proves it. So long as the freight overland is an average of \$30 per ton to all shippers, they are indifferent to get it for \$12 per ton as the customer has to pay the freight anyhow. Portland's advantage does not concern them. If there was a possibility of obtaining concerted action by them, it would enhance our pretensions of commercial supremacy here a hundred fold. Isn't it time for Tom Richardson, if he is the vaunted bell-wether of the mercantile flock, to commence beating his tom-tom and not to let his enthusiasm tom-tom and not to let his enthusiasm effervesce in a cloud of tobacco smoke, and the rattle of billiard balls on the sixth story of the Commercial Club building? building?

CHAS. P. CHURCH.

WHERE LOWLY POTATO IS KING Farmers of One County in Maine Expeet to Clear \$24,000,000.

Presque Isie, Me. Special to New York
Press.
The potato is king in Aroostook County. Fully \$12,000,000 has been cleared by the farmers in that one county on the potato crop of 1908, the total shipments to market having been 15,000,000 bushels. This year every This year piece of land that will grow a potato plece of land that will grow a potato has been planted, and the estimate for the 1909 crop is 26,000,000. If prices hold good it is thought the Aroostook farmers will clear not less than \$24,000,000 after keeping all the potatoes they need for home use. The price of potato land has advanced 30 to 50 per cent and the market is strong per cent, and the market is strong,

The banks in the county simply are The banks in the county simply are gorged with potato money. Autoplows and disk harrows are being purchased by the farmers and fertilizer is being purchased by the carload lot. Train after train, loaded down with supplies for the potato-growers, is moving up the line into Aroostook County. The prosperity is not without its drawback, however, backers, the supplies the series of back, however, because the price of farm labor has advanced to Civil War rates, and the county is being overrum with automobile and plano agents. They are pleading with the farmera' wives and daughters to insist that with fortunes made it is necessary to have music in the home and autos in the roads.

TRUE ICTHYOLOGICAL STORY.

Dehorned Catfish and Sterilized Carp

in Eastern Oregon.

PORTLAND, June 15.—(To the Editor.)—It has been a long time since the days of Dan Dequille, of the Virginia City Territorial Enterprise, and his discovery and description of the eyeless fish 2006 feet under ground in the Comstock mines at Virginia City. Nev. Yet the writer of this had equally as wonderful an experience with fish as wonderful an experience with fish of the cat and carp variety that inhabit the Hot Lakes of Eastern Oregon, near La Grande. The fish have become accustomed to the temperature from long residence in the lake, the mud of which is used by bathers for various complaints. complaints.

complaints.

To keep the fish from stirring up the mud and making it too thin they sterilize the carp from a recipe obtained from Astoria, Or., which renders them less active. They also dehorn the carfish. These are driven into a framework enclosure something like the frame they use to put shoes on oxen. Then the gate is shut and an attendant takes a hammer and knocks the horns off. Thus, while the fish are one of the curious attractions of the Hot Lakes, they are prevented from the Hot Lakes, they are prevented from stirring up the mud and making it too thin.

DR. NEY CHURCHMAN.

Currants Grow on a Willow Tree.

London Letter to Chicago Inter Ocean. A horticultural curiosity is to be seen A horticultural curiosity is to be seen in the garden of Gloucester Ledge, Portsmouth road, Thames Ditton, Surrey, the residence of James Packham, a member of the Surbiton council. A gooseberry bush, a currant bush and an elderberry tree are growing high up on a willow tree, to which they have by some means become grafted. All are flourishing and fruit is forming on the gooseberry and currant bushes. the gooseberry and current bushes

Lovers in Church Invited to Marry.

Richmond, Va., Dispatch.
Annoyed by the lovemaking of a yo Couple during the service at Cape Charles, Va., Rev. Asbury Burke, after delivering his sermon, invited the courting couple into his parsonage to finish the courting. The invitation caused much blushing, but was not accepted.

Oh, Well! a Pun's a Pun.

Chicago Evening Post.

Portland showered the Chicago becomers with roses, thereby dispelling any impression that it doesn't care a scent for us.