# The Oregonian

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### WATER AND POWER SITES.

Is it the intention of the Government of the United States to administer or operate the water powers yet remaining on the public lands? If not, it is certain they must be parted with by the Government before they

All public lands on streams that may afford water power are being withdrawn as rapidly as possible from sale This is necessary, admittedly, for conservation of the water and the water powers. But what is to be done with the land, with the water, and with the power? Here is a resource that resembles money, in one important particular. The owner must part with it, to make it of any use to himself or to others.

Will the Government sell to the highest bidder the land covering the power sites? Then, certainly it will ass into the hands of wealthy individuals, since poor people can't pay for it. Moreover, only rich persons can develop the water powers, or supply the capital necessary for irrigation on a large scale.

In this business and in the conseguences, how about the conflict between state and national laws? the General Government is to go into the development of the water powers, the jurisdiction over them and over the property that may be built on them or around them will be taken away from or denied the state. The Government may, however, keep the power sites and sell the power; but the power will be costly, and erection of the power plants will require great sums of money, which only capitalists can The Government will, however, get the rent money, whatever it may be, and the state will not profit

But if the sites shall be sold to highest bidders, the property will come at once under the jurisdiction of the wiate; and in Oregon we have a law that will subject the use of the water and the power to so many encumbrances that it is doubtful what would be the financial result of the expenditures necessary for improvement. This problem would have to be worked out through experience. It is a problem indeed that confronts owners of water powers now. The state has enacted a law that may obstruct and tax the use to the extent of virtual confiscation or destruc-

Yet for the present we approve the withdrawal of the remaining power sites, covered by public lands, from entry or sale. It will be necessary to wait awhile, however, to ascertain the results. But unless the sites shall be hour are they to be improved? If sold, they will fall under the jurisdiction of state law. Then who would buy them, and what prices would water rights thus encumbered by law, bring? If leased, the money, of course, would go to the National Government. It is a tangle of conditions and possibilities through which no one can see the way.

One thing, however, is certain, to wit: Desirable as conservation is, the methods necessary for it will obstruct improvement, and in many cases probably delay it indefinitely. It is a sure prediction that everybody will see this, and acknowledge it, after a while.

## SHIFTING SEAPORTS INLAND.

All of the essential points in the case now under hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Salt Lake are inseparably a part of the original Spokane rate case, which again comes up for hearing in Spokane next week. That representatives of the great commercial bodies of the Atlantic Coast cities are standing in this contest shoulder to shoulder with the representatives of similar organizations from the Pacific Coast cities, 3000 miles farther west, lustrates the far-reaching effects of the proposed change in rates. Railroad rates throughout the country are so interdependent on each other that any unnatural disarrangement like tress was caused to many worthy peothat proposed in the original Spokane card from a card-house—the whole structure is immediately precipitated

Spokane for years waxed great through the favoritism of an illegitimate and unnatural freight rate in an artificially created "jobbing zone," from which all competitors were excluded. Not satisfied with the enormous growth which this favoritism of the railroads made possible, Spokane began clamoring for a water competition rate, apparently oblivious to the fact that the city was 400 miles from the nearest point at which a water carrier could deliver freight. naturally, this unreasonable demand set in motion a long train of similar complaints from interior cities. The a similar rate were refused Salt Lake, Denver, Boise and a score of other inland points, and we thus see an effort on the part of all these interior cities to secure an artificial advantage

which nature denied them. The injustice which the granting of having the advantage of water comstition is so clear and unmistakable arisen a determined opposition on both usts of the United States. Were the contentions of the interior cities to be recognized, all of the advantages of recognized since the dawn of civilization would be nullified. On the Pa-cific Coast, Portland, Seattle, San Francisco, Tacoma, Los Angeles and

the cities hundreds of miles inland.

The question is one of vital im-

portance, not only to the people of the Atlantic and the Pacific Coasts, but to every shipper and consumer in the of taking a hair of the dog that bit United States. If the railroads can be thus forced to build up artificial The excitement of the Crusaders, jobbing centers at the expense of natural entrepots for commerce, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to place any limits on the abuse. other commercial problem, approaching in magnitude this question, has appeared before the people of the United States, and the result of the series of hearings, which will be held in Salt Lake, Spokane, Portland and other points in September and October, will be awaited with keen interest.

A FARCE OF JUSTICE.

A fair sample of the way in which echnicality plays battledore and shuttlecock with justice in the courts of Oregon, is shown in the notorious Abe Hembree case. As long ago as De-cember 28, 1905, this man, Hembree, was arrested in Tillamook County, charged with the murder of his wife and daughter, the latter 18 years old, and of the attempt to conceal the crime by burying the bodies in the shack which was their home and in which the murder was committed. The case had many revolting features. The poverty of the family was extreme, and a cause for the murder that was not brought out in evidence was darkly hinted. The man was duly indicted for murder of the daughter and the case was brought to trial in Mc-Minnville, resulting in a verdict manslaughter. Hembree was committed to the penitentiary, where he served one year of an indeterminate sentence. He was paroled last year by Governor Chamberlain and released. Soon afterward, however, he in Dallas, Polk County, on change of the first degree and sentenced to be executed as provided by law.

Again technicality has come to his rescue and the case has been remanded for yet another trial. In the interval covered between the death of these two women and the latest action of the Supreme Court, Hembree has either been grossly wronged by the continual stress which he has been under, or justice has been grossly violated in that he has gone all these

years unhanged. There has been absolutely no ground, either in justice or expediency, for the way in which the case has been handled. It would have made of the courts, including the Supreme Court of the state, a laughing stock, except that the spectacle presented in dealing with it has been too humiliating to provoke or permit derision. It has involved large expense to the taxpayers of Tillamook County, many of whom, at least, are constrained by well-known facts to believe the man gullty.

If this man killed his wife and community to allow a man convicted on so grave a charge and under sentence for manslaughter to go free. And now, after a second trial and conviction of the crime of murder, to see the Supreme Court remand him to another trial on a far-fetched rendering of the law! No wonder that criminals come up before Oregon courts smilingis and with full assurance that they will, in the end, win out.

## RELIGIOUS MANTA.

Today is the date fixed for the end of the world by the sect of the "Later Reign of the Apostolic Church." The waiting for the coming of the Lord in the East and the final consummation not be followed quite as they anticipate and this day should turn out to be a this topic. But Vermont newspapers good deal like the days that have gone | report that a monument to Smith was before, still it may be some satisfaction to these enthusiasts, when night comes and disappointment takes the place of know. The doubt and dispute, it expectation, to remember that they seems, have arisen from a report that have proved their faith by their works. So confidently have they looked for formally established at Sharon last the dawn of the judgment day this July, and that Senator Reed Smoot morning that many of them have given away all their property. Of what use an address at that church on the life would earthly possessions be in a city and work of the "Prophet." Also, that whose gates are pearls and whose streets are paved with gold, even if one could take them thither? Jesus told those of us who would inherit eternal life to sell all our goods and give the money to the poor. How many of us come as near obeying him as ceived notice that it had been misled, of us come as near obeying him as these New England fanatics in their pathetic delusion?

People who fall under the temporary influence of religious mania ought not to be held responsible for their acts. origin of religious beliefs, which never When William Miller founded the Adventist church, in 1831, he taught that the end of the world was at hand and set the exact date for it. Many of his followers gave away their personal effects and deeded their land to scof-The law ought to hold all transcomplaint is like the removal of a fers void which are made in circum stances like there. The persons who execute them are no more compotes saints of the "Later Reign of the Apos tolic Church" are probably more ser tously disturbed in mind than most other fanatics, for many of them dwell in Rhode Island and they must find it very trying to reconcile the power of Mr. Aldrich with the reign of the

Lord through his church. Nervous disturbances of one sor and another seem to be an essential preliminary to the outbreak of religious waywardness. While the mind continues serene, faith proceeds in a humdrum routine which presents no startling phenomena, but let brain storms succeed one another for a long granting of a water competition rate time and spiritual fireworks are almost to Spokane could not be defended if sure to follow. For example, just bebroke out in medieval Europe, the world was ravaged sixteen times in swift succession by the bubonic plague. Smallpox and measles wrought deadly havoc everywhere. Leprosy, or what passed for it, had been imported from such a rate would work on the ports | the East by the plous crusaders and, to cap the climax, the Black Death in some sections left but one person out that it is but natural that there has of five alive: It was a time of fearful nervous strain. No wonder everybody began to dance. The mania, beginning perhaps at Strasburg, spread all over Germany under the name of St. Vitus' water competition which have been Dance. Young men would suddenly be possessed of it on the street and begin to leap about. At first, we are third of his name, in direct descent, told, their movements would be graceful, but presently they broke into a inventive genius

the bite of a spider, but the Germans, with stricter orthodoxy, ascribed it to the devil and sought to cure it with exorcism and prayer, on the principle

which contributed powerfully to kindle the dancing mania, was itself a pro-duct of infurlated fanaticism. The population of Europe could never have had not lost its wits beforehand. Knights and peasants, men, women and children took up the march to the Holy Land in a long and dolorous procession with grim death hovering over them at every step. Peter the Hermit must have been a wonderful preacher to stir people up so, but we may be sure he could have done nothing of the kind if the world had not been nerv-ously overwrought to begin with. We felicitate ourselves that the dancing mania is now a thing of the past, with witchcraft and the inquisition, but it is well to be a little cautious about such conclusions. At every "su ful" revival, phenomena are exhibited which differ but little from the extravagances of tarantism. Professor Sumner, of Yale, has warned us that witchcraft is liable to revive at any moment in all its fury, while occur-rences like the gathering of the Saints at Duxbury prove that the human mind is just as capable now as it ever was of falling victim to religious mania.

OUR HOST OF PROTECTORS. Like Lord Byron, City Milk pector Mack has awakened all of a sudden and found himself famous Yesterday, in his official capacity, nobody knew that he existed. Such was the somnolent placidity pervading his office that the public eye had overlooked it entirely. Today he takes was rearrested, this time on a charge high rank in the noble army of in-of murdering his wife. Tried this time spectors, commissioners and members spectors, commissioners and members of boards who serve the community venue, he was convicted of murder in by drawing their salaries. He seem to be no worse than the rest of the crowd, and no better. Probably up to the last day or two it never entered his head that any particular service was expected of him in return for his

Oregon, Multnomah County and Portland together enjoy the blessing of at least nineteen separate and distinct boards, commissions and inspectors, charged with the duty of looking after our health. Our eyes, our beards, our stomachs are all pro vided for at good salaries. Sheep, cattle, horses and microbes are carefully mustered under the aegis of their respective boards. Markets are inspect-Milk is doubly and trebly in spected. How anybody or any animal can possibly fall sick under such multiplied supervision and inspection is certainly a marvel, and yet there is just about as much filness as there was before we began to fight disease by propagating lazy and incompetent officials. In the matter of protecting health, as in many others, the public has become a victim to a sort of mania daughter as charged, it was murder of officialdom. We try to accomplish most foul. Parole! Think of the giaring injustice and menace to the ignore the fact that no board is of any account unless it does its appointed duty.

THE MONUMENT TO JOSEPH SMITH. By an elder of the Mormon Church at Portland the attention of The Ore gonian has been called to an error it is said to have committed a time ago about a monument to Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, which it stated was soon to be dedicated at his native place, Sharon, Vt. this, that no monument is now to be dedicated, but one was, in fact, erected and dedicated in the year 1905. One devotees of that cult are now assembled | way or the other, it is not material, Duxbury, Mass., where they are yet a newspaper always wishes to give correct information.

Strangely enough, however, there of all things. If the programme should has been, and still continues, a good deal of doubt, and even dispute, actually dedicated at Sharon, December 23, 1905. They certainly ought to a branch of the Mormon Church was formally established at Sharon last was at some indefinite time to deliver and work of the "Prophet." Also, that on this occasion there would be a more formal dedication of the monu-

> It is an unimportant matter, and and had fallen into mistake, Men-tion of the monument was only incidental to its remarks on Joseph Smith, and on the mysteries that surround the can abide the tests of historical and rational examination. Whether the monument to Prophet Smith has already been dedicated, or is to be dedicated afresh, or whatever the fact may be, needn't concern The Oregonian further.

BOTH FOUND THE POLE. Dr. Cook tells a plain, unvarnished tale of his Arctic journey, which cul-minated in reaching the Pole. The probabilities all favor the statement that he reached this long-sought goal. This is not to discredit the statement of Peary, that he, too, reached the Pole, though at a later date. Still other intrepld and enduring men may accomplished the same feat later since no one can bear away with him as a trophy the extreme point where all parallels of longitude gonverge and where, look which way he will, the

observer gazes to the south. Proceeding, apparently, upon basis that there is not glory enough in having reached the Pole to go round, Peary has chosen to deal with Dr. Cook as an adversary instead of a coexplorer in the broad field of Arctic discovery. This is to be regretted and can hardly redound to his credit. Many men have failed and not a few have perished miserably in the attempt to score the triumph which fell to the lot of these men. Americans both, let honors be even. The long quest is ended; both "got there." That should suffice.

A man more than ordinarily useful in his day and generation passed away when Robert Hoe died in London on September 22. Son of his father. Robert H. Hoe, and grandson of his grandfather, Robert Hoe, he was the other ports, which at great expense have provided facilities for the economical handling of ocean freight, litaly the trouble was called "taran-

would be placed in the same class as tism," because it was attributed to ringly contributing to and supplementseemingly animate creature, is the Hoe cylinder press of today. Equally marvelous in conception, construction and execution for its time was the "Hoe

Cylinder" of 1846. Robert Hoe, who has just died at the age of 70 years, was a lad of 17 when letters patent were first granted to the inventor of the press that has made his name known throughout set out on such a wild expedition, if it the world. The three score and three years that have passed since then were years of mighty achievement in the mechanical world. In the foreground of this achievement and of the power that it represents stands the na Robert Hoe-the greatest of a family that for three generations has stood for the tremendous effectiveness of the printing press. He has done his work and passed, leaving to the world

> Based on the attendance at the publie schools, opinion prevails in Portland that the city has been gaining about 10 per cent in population annually for the past six or seven years. When the Federal census is taken, next April, the population of Multnomah County will probably be shown to have increased correspondingly. Under the rules of the Census Bureau only residents within the city boun daries are enumerated as the city's population. Suburbs, like St. John, are taken by themselves, while adjacent districts, not incorporated, are simply "lumped" in with the county population. The boundaries of School District No. 1 are larger than the city boundaries; annexation for school purposes has exceeded municipal annexation. There are probably fewer than 20,000 persons served by streetcar lines for a 5-cent fare, prac-tically a part of Portland, and earning a living in Portland, who will not be included in the city's enumeration unless between now and April next, they choose to annex their various territories.

The exceedingly high skill necessary o placing rough boards covered with ourlap in the hold of a vessel, as "lining," to protect wheat cargoes is receiving due recognition in this port. Some of the skilled "ship-liners" are affiliated with an international union, while others hold a charter from a Pacific Coast union. The presence of two separate and distinct organizations of union men engaged in the same line of work has precipitated a strained situation on the Portland waterfront, and settlement of the difficulty awaits the coming of the president of the International Union. One of these unions sems to be objectionable to the other, and as men who have devoted long years to learn the trade of ship-lining have probably unfitted themselves for any ordinary class of work, it is not improbable that we may witness the unusual spectacle of one set of union men in good standing, opposing another set of the same standing, engaged in the same line of business.

The big steamship Janeta, with a \$200,000 cargo of wheat, steamed out of Portland Harbor yesterday afternoon, beginning a 14,000-mile voyage to Europe. She was preceded on Wednesday by the French bark Bidart From this time forward there will be continuous procession of Portland grain ships covering the route between this city and the consuming markets of the Old World. The disadvantage in distance, which the Pacific Coast now suffers, can be understood when it is noted that by the time the sailing ship Bidart reaches Europe, new-crep Argentine wheat, of which the plant is now hardly peeping out of the ground, will be arriving in Europe by steamer, to enter into competition with the Oregon wheat harvested six months earlier. This accounts for the decided aversion of foreigners to any display of strength in prices unless it

Warships will fill the lower Hudso River tomorrow. The little "Half Moon," quaintly fashioned and stormbeaten, had this wide expanse of water all to herself 200 years ago-her prow turned up stream, her intrepid commander thinking that at last the Western route to China lay before him. Truly the world moves

Dr. Wallace Buttrick's declaration that "Portland presents the best unoccupied field in the United States for an institution of higher education, shows that he is a remarkably observ ant, open-minded man, despite the fact that he is a Yankee.

The milk dealers will take "the increased expense of inspection" out of their customers by raising the price of the article. The wood dealers have not this excuse, but may if prosecutions for selling short become frequent,

In the case of the latest victims of 'joy rides," at Seattle Wednesday night, it will be observed the parents of the girls killed reside in the small towns. The lure of the city is strong and tends downward.

No one who has followed Cook's story as published in The Oregonian will suspect that he has introduced fiction. His latest chapter gives details that the world has hungered for.

And now the Portland milk trust milks the ultimate consumer further by adding 10 per cent to the price. This prosperity that Taft is talking about has its disadvantages.

About three months from now in terest will be centered in the original discoverer of the North Pole. Cook and Peary can't always put Santa Claus into edlipse.

In view of recently reported stunts of other distinguished Americans in a cooler clime, it is doubtful whether Roosevelt's book will be the best seller

Oregon postmasters, in convention assembled, think politics should be eliminated from their jobs. what their predecessors thought.

twenty years "we shall all be flying" overlooks the fact that many of us will live much longer. Eight people kept alive three weeks on fifteen nuts is a clincher for the argumentative vegetarian. But they

were cocoanuis. For obvious reasons, mostly visible, the President declined to go into any old swimming hole in Colorado,

The only necessities of life not subject to price-beesting in Portland are SWHAT DO YOU THINK!

The State of the Liquor Question

Pendleton East Oregonian Pendleton East Oregonian:
The report submitted by the grand jury Saturday but proves the difficulty of enforcing a law requiring absolute prohibition. Only two indictments for selling liquor illegally were returned by the grand jury. Yet it is a matter of almost common knowledge that the law is being openly violated in Pendleton and doubtless in all other towns in the county. What do Pendleton's 12 or 13 "near beer" saloons exist for the result illeger?

or 13 "near beer" saloons exist for if not to sell liquor?
Yet the grand jury which investigated the cases last week was one of the best the county has ever had. It was composed largely of stalwart prohibitionists. They were intelligent men and they had full power to sum-mon witnesses and to investigate af-fairs to the limit. They tried to do their duty.

But not only is liquor being sold in Pendleton. An enormous legitimate Pendleton. An enormous legitimate "mail order" business is being carried . It is well known that a former cal saloonman, now located at Pasco, is doing an enormous liquor business with the people of the city. He ships beer by the barrel to individual pur-chasers. Walla Walla, it is said, selis this county \$4896 worth of beer each

From the liquor business now ried on Pendleton gets no revenue. The liquor men keep the \$25,000 they for-merly paid the city. They have turned lawbreakers, it is true, but they think it all right to break the prohibition law if they can. They have made law-breakers out of half the population of the city. would it not be better to let

the pendulum swing back a trifle by legalizing the liquor business, yet un-der such rigid restrictions that the moral welfare of the public would be fully protected? This paper thinks it would.

#### BLACKSMITH "CUSSES" PRESIDENT One Dave Totten, of Heverly, Mass. Falls Fool of Mr. Tatt. New York Herald.

David Totten, the "village blacksmith" of the city of Beverly, is in deepest dis-grace. "Dave" is the first Beverly man to "cuss" the President of the United States. Down at the Royal Arcanum meeting the other night they seriously discussed sending "Dave" over to the Witch House in Salem, and leaving him to his fate.

Automobiles don't help blacksmiths, and "Dave" is for the horse every time. In common with some other Beverly In common with some other citizens, he thinks the steam cars olize the road, which was made for horse wagons in the first instance. when he came up the avenue the evening driving one horse and leading two behind, which were inclined to be fractious, and met an automobile he go

"Turn out!" he shouted, and the auto-mobile answered, "Honk, honk."

Then, as the car rushed closer and kept the middle of the road, he lost his

'Why don't yer turn out, d-n yer' he yelled, as the big car whirled past.

At the next house "Dave" stopped and told "Jim" Portcullom about the dangerous and high-handed ways of the auto-

"Most run over me and scared the norses, d-n him," replied "Dave," his anger rising at the recollection. "Why, Dave!" said "Jim," in horror, "guess ye don't know who that was, do That was the President ve met down

"Git ap," said "Dave," and turned into side street thoroughly crestfallen.

Oak Grove News.

The Portland papers are full of the approaching trip of our friend, Bill Taft. nd we note the comment as to who shall ntertain the Chief Executive-and how be shall be entertained. Every leading organization of the Rose City is clamoring or the honor, and we fear that if the bodies cannot come to some amicable understanding the President will not receive a proper ovation at the hands of the people of Portland. In the event that such is the case we might be able to to something for him at Oak Grove We will admit that we could not give him a game of golf, or lawn tennis, or basketball. We could, however, give him a high seat on a rail tence where he could watch the Oak Grove Juniors produce some classy baseball, after which he could be conducted to the river and watch the little tots flounder around in the Wiliamette, to fill in any other tim-waiting for the leading chefs to prepare the banquet for the occasion—which the banquet for the occasion—would not cost \$10 or \$12,50 each. hope our leading citizens will con this grave matter seriously and quickly, so that the President of this great Nation will have proper entertainment and inform Bill that he will be welcomed at Oak Grove in case of any disappointment in the trend of things in Portland. Oak Grove is ready to do her part.

## Time at the North Pole.

London Chronicle.

At the North Pole time is nothing, and it one were residing at the North Pole it would be unnecessary to wind one's watch. You are always at 12 o'clock and can't walk out of the hotel without walking south. All times of day meet at the Pole, as the meeting-place of all the meridians. A man sitplace of all the meridians. A man sitting with the invisible mathematical point right under him would be in all 24 hours at once. Or a 24-hour watch placed on the Pole could be made to point to the correct time in every part of the world. There used to be something of an approximation to this in the extreme north of Norway, where the degrees of longitude squeeze in, until recent days. Captains of Nor-wegian coasting schooners will tell you how inconvenient it was to change be-tween the time of Holland at Bergen and that of Crete at the North Cape, while correct local time was maintained. General Norwesian time became indispensable.

Portland Advocate (Afro-American)
The rushing manner in which the
widows are marrying and being married
here and elsewhere, has caused a numhere and cleewhere, has caused a num-ber of young ladies to inquire why it is that they cannot do likewise. The ans-wer is easy as ple. In the first place, most of them are not stable enough, and in the second place they want some-thing and have nothing to offer in ex-change, not even horse sense. Third, they talk too much about what their husbard will have to do when they set husband will have to do when they get one, flirt, tease and tantalize the man who keeps their company, while the wid-ows study to please the man, saws wood and says nothing.

## An Outcome Worth Watching.

Kansas City Star.

Here is the next test for Congress:
The Chicago platform said: "We favor
the establishment of a postal savings
bank system for the convenience of the people and the encouragement of thrift. Speaker Cannon is against the postal savings bank. So is Senator Aldrich. President Taft has declared himself in favor of it.
Which will dominate Congress—the plat-

form and the President, or the Cannon Aldrich organization? Watch for the outcome.

If Might Take a Bullet or Tu. Charles R. Angel] in Puck.
When Rocsevelt has nothing to du
He might take a shat at the gnu.
To knock off the G
Would all him with glee,
And wouldn't embarrass the nu.

## W. E. Curtis' Observations on City of Portland

With His Estimate of the Character, Growth and Spirit of the City, and Comparison With Others.

It will, perhaps, afford gratification to our, people to read the letter written about Portland by William E. Curtis, the well-known traveler, long in the service of the Chicago Record-Herald. There will be dissent in various quarters from some of hi statements; but the estimate is, on th whole, highly complimentary to Portland and the latter is republished by The Ore gonian for the purpose of letting our people see what an observant visitor says about their city, in comparison with others on the Pacific Coast. The head lines of his letter contain these expressions; "Portland's Progress, Solidly Permanent"—"Most Con-servative City on the Pacific Const is Only Sixty Years Old."—"Strangers Are Welcomed"-"Its Success Follows Judicious Advertising Campaign." It is not necessary to enter into dispute about the relative rank and growth of Pacific Coast cities. The Ore-gonian contents theelf with reprinting Cur-tis' letter as he wrote it; (Special Correspondence of the Chicago Record-Herald.)

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 16, 1909.—Van-couver, British Columbia, is said to be growing faster than any city on the Pacific Coast. Seattle comes next, and Portland third. This statement will be disputed by Los Angeles, San Francisco and Tacoma. But Portland is not a boom city. Its growth is gradual, solid and permanent. It is not spasmodic or sensational. Portland is the most con-servative city on the Pacific, and more mature than any other, even San Fran-cisco. For many years, notwithstanding the fact that it is only 60 years old. Portland has been ranked among the first three or four cities in America n per capita wealth, and although its dly, it still maintains that position. This means that the people are making and saving money quite as fast as they multiply in numbers; and for that rea-

nuitiply in numbers; and for that rea-son there is very little done here ex-cept by local capital.

You seldom hear of a Portland pro-moter in the Eastern money center. If an enterprise of merit is organized there is always a sufficient number of ocal investors here to carry it through. For example, there are 21 business blocks and office buildings eight or more stories in height within a nar-row radius in the center of the town which have been erected within the last six or seven years at a cost ex-ceeding \$6,000,000. Every penny of it was Portland money and there is not a collar of incumbrance upon any of the

The deposits in the local banks are \$53,000,000 an increase from \$10,000,000 in 1889. The per capita of deposits to the population of the city is \$212 to every man, woman and child.

There are no such large fortunes as have been amassed in San Francisco and Los Angeles, but there are a greater number of rich men in proportion to the population than in any other city on the Coast. It is said that there are more people in Portland worth between \$100,000 and \$500,000 than in any other Western city.

But what is better than great riches and more to be admired than the costly buildings that are rising so rapidly in this city is what is known as "The Portland Spirit"—the friendly disposition of the business men toward each other, and their habit of co-operation in enterprises that affect the public welfare. An old banker farther up the Coast, speaking of this peculiarity, coard the other day that Ladd & Til-ton, the oldest firm of private bankers here, and the First National Bank of Portland saved the entire Pacific North west from disaster during the panic of 1893, by their patriotic public spirit and liberal policy. He said that every di-rector and officer in those two banks laced their private fortunes at the call f their cashlers, and assisted every

financial institution in this territory that applied to them for help. "When I went down to see them they asked for a statement of our condition, and I gave it to them." said the banker. They looked it over and asked what was the smallest amount that would erry us through. I gave them my pinion and they replied very promptly that I might draw for that an must not ask a penny more than I ab-solutely needed because everybody wanted help those days."

Another illustration of the Postland spirit can be found in the history of the Lewis and Clark Exposition that was held here a few years ago. It was a model in every respect, and an example that all persons who propose to manage similar enterprises should study. It was the first and only exposition that I ever heard first and only exposition that I ever heard of that paid expenses and left a surplus. It is the only one that seemed to satisfy everybody associated with it. There was no complaint from any source about the management, but compliments and assurances of satisfaction from every side.

And you never hear of any criticism of

a mercenary spirit in Portland as you do of other places on the Coast. When a stranger comes here to engage in business he is cordially welcomed, and if his credentials are genuine he receives all the credit and assistance he deserves. He the credit and assistance he deserves. He invited to the Commercial Club to meet gentlemen who are most familiar with the matters to which his business relates, and they give him such encouragement as they can, on the theory that the success of the individual is the same as the success of the community. In other cities on this Coast which might be mensuccess of the community. In other cities on this Coast, which might be mentioned, this spirit does not appear. In a neighboring city when I asked what was the first thing for a stranger to do, the answer was, "Button up your pockets." But nobody ever said that about Portland. On the other hand, strangers who come here are more apt to add to their fortunes than to be described of what they fortunes than to be deprived of what they

A great part of the success of Portland is due to judicious advertising. The pe ple boast a great deal, but seldom go beyond the truth. The advertisements approximate the facts. It is a bud thing approximate the facts. It is a sad thing for a town to attempt to promote immigration and investment by misrepresentation. Everybody who is induced to come by reading advertisements is sure to investigate for himself, and those who discover that they have been deceived are apt to resent it and give the place and provided the second of t

had name.

There has been a great improvement in the advertising methods of the towns out here, both in the appearance of the printed matter as well as the contents. This is chiefly due to an intelligent, com prehensive and systematic co-operation between the railway companies and the commercial clubs and similar local or commercial clubs and similar local or-ganizations which was organized two years ago by William McMurray, general passenger agent of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company at Portland. It is known as "Community Publicity," and is under the management of William Bittle Wells, of Portland.

Until about two years ago the pro-gressive towns in the State of Orego-were issuing promiscuous advertising and were assuing promiscious advertising and circulating it the best way they could. Much of it was wasted, much of it was ill advised and full of misrepresentations. The lack of system and of proper methods of distribution prevented the greater part of it from being as effective as it should have been. Recognizing that a great opportunity was being wasted, Mr. McMurray undertook to inaugurate a re-form, and began with the Commercial Club of Medford, Or., which is the center of the great pear district. That organiza-tion agreed to share with the publicity bureau of the railway company the expense of publishing an attractive book descriptive of that city and the Rogue River Vailey, and the railway company agreed to undertake its distribution. The

plan worked so well that it was followed up by other towns, until now, Mr. Mc-Murray tells me, the railway company is co-operating with 50 commercial clubs in Oregon and 12 in Idaho, and the list is re-ceiving additions every week.

The publication and circulation of an immense amount of literature has brought to Oregon an immense number of home-seekers from every part of the East, and investors who have bought timber land, farms and town lots and other property. It would be impossible to say how many have remained here, but you may be positive that a large proportion of the increase in the population may be justly attributed to this work. During the last two years travel has increased enor-This will be the greatest year ever known. The passenger-movement in 1908 was 50 per cent greater than in 1907, and there will be a similar increase re-ported for 1909. The colonists' movement to Oregon has been 100 per cent greater this year than ever before, and it will continue to increase. Up to September 1, 1900, 102,000 pieces of baggage had been Portland against 93,000 in 1905, the year of the Portland Exposition, which has been the ban-

The people of Portland new claim a population of 275,000, as against 90,425, the official return for the census of 1800. In 1889 the population was 17,577, and in 1890 it was 46,285. The present claim is based upon the recent school census, which showed 34.264 children between the ages of 7 and 14, an increase of 2054 from the previous year. The city directory for 1808 contained 240.000 names, and the edi-

tion for 1999 contained 255,000 names.

The building department reports that, notwithstanding the panic, 1998 was the banner year for the erection of new buildings, the number being \$873 and the value \$10,528,068. It is believed that the permits for 1909 will exceed 6000 in number and \$15,000,000 in value. The permits granted in April last represented an investment of \$1,625,220, making it the banner month in all history. The number and the value of the new buildings erected has doubled during the last four years, and has multi-plied two and a half times since 1900. The real estate transfers in Fortland in 1908 represented the sum of \$22,000,000.

The postal receipts for Portland and the neighboring cities show an expansion of

business that is maryelous.

The jobbing trade of Portland increased from \$160,000,000 in 1906 to \$225,000,000 in 1908, which is a good measure of the prosperity and growth of the country. The manufacturing industries of Port-land now represent an output of about \$75,000,000 a year.

The lumber output, \$30,000,000.

Wheat and flour, \$35,000,000.

Oats, barley and other grains, \$30,000,000.

Cattle and hogs, \$10,000,000.

Fruit, \$5,000,000. Salmon, \$3,000,000.

Potatoes, \$3,000,000. Wool, \$2,500,000. The Swift Packing Company, of Chicago, has selected Portland as its head-quarters on the Pacific; has purchased a tract of \$100 acres of the peninsula formed by the union of the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and is now covering is sores with pens and buildings which will have a daily capacity of 1000 hogs and 500 cattle. This entire investment will represent about \$3,000,000.

This has given a tremendous impetus to the livestock industry, and the farmers in all the country around are making preparations to fatten cattle and hogs and to raise sheep for mutton as well as

### Good Walking Also in Portland.

New York Mall. New York Mall.

What we want is city efficials and city employes with less, not automobiles. They do not need machines to travel around on the city's business. I go all over the city on the cars and they can do the same.

These reasonably sane and pointed words are G. Waldo Smith's preface to tain city expenditures, and his comment on the published statement that municipal automobiles cost the taxpayers \$1,000,000, with \$550,000 addi-

tional for expenses.

The walking is good in this town, and there are frequent subway and "L" expresses as well as satisfactory short hauls on the surface lines.

## YOUTHFUL HUMOR.

Uncle Etlery—Now I'll learn ye to milk the cow. Nephew from the city—Oh, unkie, I'm kind er 'fraid o' the cow; couldn't I just as well learn on the culf"—Life. well learn on the calf?—Life.

Indignant old lady—You wicked wicked boy: Aren't you sahamed of yourself, slaughtering those innocent birds? Boy—I aim telling those innocent birds? Boy—I aim telling those innocent birds? Boy—I am telling the same one bird that is now extinct. Little Bessie—Dick, Teacher—What sort of bird is that? Little Bessie—Our osnary. The cat extincted him—The Freshyierian.

Teacher (scernly)—Willie Waffles, you were late this morning. Willie Waffles (blushing)—Yea'm, I had to get up in the night and go for the doctor. Teacher—Well, Willie, I will revues you this time, but I hope it will never happen again, Willie—That's what my father said!—Truth.

Sunday school teacher—All the boys who

Sunday school teacher—All the boys who want to go to heaven will please rise. Willia Green—Why, teacher—excuse me—but that's the only way they can go to heaven!—Bohemian Magazine.

He was telling the young woman about hie fine cows and called her attention to a east grazing not far away. "That calf is only 6 weeks old," he said. "Isn't she a beauty?" 'Chiy 6 weeks old!" questioned the young lady in amassment, "and walking so soon?"— Life.

### In the Magazine Sections of the Sunday Oregonian

#### SUCCESSORS TO ROCKEFELLER & MORGAN

Men slated to manage the affairs of the Standard Oil Company and the great banking concern with its many ramifications.

#### ROMANCE OF NEAH-KAH-NIE MOUNTAIN

A bit of Oregon's wild coast, rich in Indian history and pirate

#### TOGO INTERVIEWS DR. CHARLES W. ELIOT

The Japanese schoolboy gets a rise out of Harvard's ex-president in a department store.

#### DAVY CROCKETT. QUAINT BACKWOODSMAN

In the American Hero series, Mr. Spillane tells of the pictureesque man of the wilderness who wanted to be President.

#### MR. DOOLEY ON THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR

Evidence in the Peary-Cook controversy summed up and a verdict rendered.

Order early from your newsdealer.