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PORTLND, MONDAY, APRIL II, 1910.

GOLD, CREDIT AND PRICES.

The Independent (New York) has been publishing a series of articles on "The Cost of Living," each article by a separate author, the series in its entirety covering a very wide range of inquiry, suggestion and argument. The several writers are men of disthection in economic science, some of them specialists in industry and The article in the number of March 24 deals with the question "Does Gold Production Increase Prices?" It is written by Stewart

both in Europe and in the United His contention is that the world's volume of gold in circulation or in storage must be eliminated entirely a factor affecting prices, and must be treated as a part of the world's banking credit or capital only. He

offers these reasons:

Brown, a banker of wide experience

is little used as actual currency. Its use for such purpose shows ap annual increase of less than 5 per cent, which is infinitesimal when compared with the world's increase in financial transactions. But the in tease of commerce represents stored labor, as stored labor is the source, the increase of commerce. In rease of gold has, however, enlarged the sphere of credit; but bank credits ate simply stored labor, used alternately for payment of other labor. The greater the aggregate credit paid to bor the more the recipients have schange for existing commodities thereby forcing up prices and at the ame time attracting more persons to the pursults that banking credits are developing.

argument, standing alone, would seem a fanciful one—very much like reasoning in a circle, in fact; stace bank credits in the ultimate depend on gold, or its movement, and increase of gold becomes an additional basis or supply of credit. But the writer endeavors to fortify the argument by saying that too much of the world's capital and too many of the world's workers are at present em-ployed in industrial, transportation and commercial development and too little of the world's capital and too few of the world's workers are employed in producing foodstuffs; and until this condition rights itself, prices especially of foodstuffs, must rise, and will rise higher and higher.

Why this tendency is greater in the United States than in other countries is thus accounted for: During a long period American syndicates have been borrowing billions of capital from the rest of the world and pouring it into rebuilding old and building new enterprises of every kind and nature, except in foodstuffs production. We have had a financial debauch of the worst kind, but the entire American people got their share of the proceeds, with the result that the entire Nation has become extravagant, luxuries have become necessities, and with increased demand therefor prices for everything have been forced up. The writer con cludes that development work wil soon receive a check-in fact it has begun already; and that the American people must produce more foodstuffs and come down to a lower plane of living. Which most probably is true.

## MARING LOCAL TRAFFIC.

It was many years after the Harriman house-flag waved over practically all of the rail lines in the state of Oregon that Mr. James J. Hill entered the field as an active competitor. I the brief period that has elapsed since the first North Bank train rumbled into Portland, the Hill projects have developed and expanded so rapidly that today the state of Oregon is the scene of more 'live" railroad project than in any other state in the union The close relations which Mr. Hill has established with the Spokane & Inland Electric line, which radiates through the best traffic-producing field in Eastern Washington, the own ership of the United Railways and oparent control of the Oregon Elec give the Hill interests several hundred miles of highly profitable

electric feeders to the steam lines. The greatest traffic that will be developed, however, will come from the opening up of the new territory in Central and Southeastern Oregon and in the coast regions. The activity now displayed by both the Hill and the Harriman forces in Oregon is such that it is a certainty that within years nearly every locality in the rich field will be reached by either steam or electric transportation. This transportation development will enorm ously increase the population of the state, and will provide the railroads with a profitable traffic that can never be wrested from them. Substitutio of big freight steamers for the slow moving old sailing ships on the round-the-Horn route materially in-creased the shipments which the water route took away from the railroads. A much greater deflection was noticeable when the Tehuantepec Railroad in connection with steamers, brought feright from coast to coast in prosame time that was made by the railroads.

Completion of the Panama Canal I not only still further reduce the time for transcontinental and transsanic freight, but it will also reduce the rates. The increasing diversion of ffic to the water route will then have such an appreciable effect on thins-continental business that the deelopment of local traffic on the Pa-Coast will be an imperative neces-The extreme length of the mair York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad

is very small in comparison with any of

the transcontinental railroads, but the branches of 2000 miles, for the first six months of the current fiscal year showed gross earnings of \$31,081,064, compared with \$34,898,064 for the Great Northern with more than 7000

The lines now building and projected in Oregon will eventually handle between the futerior and tidewater a traffic of greater proportions, returnhandled over the long transcontinental route. The resources of the new ter-ritory on which this transportation invasion is planned are of wonderful proportions, and the railreads and the people have a mutual interest in their development. We cannot well get along without the transcontinental railroud, but the roads which will bring us the greatest prosperity are those which are now opening up new regions almost at our doors.

TAFT'S TAEK

President Taft in his speech-making shows great good humor. His court-esy and suavity do him credit. "We are reading nobody out of the party," he said in his talk at Washington City on Saturday night. But a time has come when things should be done Bills have been formulated for carry ing out the pledges of the Republican olatform, but Congress doesn't get on with them. The reminder was put in nild language, but it was in the nature of a rebuke

The tone of the speech indicates that the President expects the opposite party to gain control of the Ho But he is unable to believe that parts can accomplish anything. It is obvi-ous, indeed, that it cannot. Its dissensions and divisions will be greater than those even of the Republican party. It has no record of achieve-ment, and even as a minority it is un-able to agree. It might have beaten Cannon for the Speakership in March of last year but a lot of its members were afraid the "interests" of their districts would "suffer," and let the never can agree on a tariff policy Should it win the next House it won even try, for fear of the effect on the Presidential election.

"CONSERVING" JACKASS MOUNTAIN. Near Burns, in Harney County, is a juniper-covered, Government-owned hill, called Jackass Mountain. Below s a swamp. Both the mountain and the juniper trees and the swamp are counted worthless in their present condition, and indeed are of rational benefit neither to man nor beast, nor even o special agents. But because Bil Hanley undertook a plan for digging trenches, by means of a machine that used the Government's judger trees for fuel, so as to drain the swamp and redeem land from water waste, specia

agents had him indicted; and now Mr

Hanley must stand trial for an alleged

crime whose maximum punishment would be twelve months' imprisonment. Now here is "jackass" conservation with a vengeance. Most persons of the vicinity regard the Hanley project as highly beneficial to the region and The trees never have been classed as t forest, nor as timber in any commer cial sense, nor even as fit for cordwood in any other use than Mr. Hanley's Since if seized 750 cords of the wood the Government finds nobody will buy it. Meanwhile a worthy project is stopped and progress of the Burns re-

gion is that much arrested.

It may be that Mr. Hanley could have saved all this trouble by obtaining permit from the Government to use the Juniper trees. Probably this would have been his proper course. But, the trees not being classed as timber or valued as such, he thought h could cause them to be cut and burned In his dredger without violating the tent is wholly lacking and whereir trouble comes of definitions merely. Conservation agents call the trees timper and start prosecution. Yet that inition never held in the Burns

ountry till they brought it there This business renews a warning, which the experience of all kingdoms and republics has declared, time out of mind, against government by rulings and decrees instead of by laws Too many edicts of conservation offi-cials have the force of law. That has made no end of trouble in this Western country lately. It is at the bot-tom of all the row between Ballinger

The case of Jackass Mountain is one in which the Government should deal kindly with the alleged offender,

RIGHT KIND OF FOURTH.

Mayor Gaynor, of New York, has taken time by the forelock in the promotion of measures that will uce a safe, sane and quiet Fourth of July in the great city. He announced on the first of this month that the city government would refuse to besne permits for the sale of fireworks and recrackers for use on that day. There will be no permits whatever issued to etail dealers for the sale of these explosives, notice being given thus far in advance to let the wholesale trade and manufacturers know just what to expect, and thus forestall loss in their

It has been found by costly experience that explosives in the hands of children and other trresponsible per sons are a menace to life and prop It has been found, also, mild restrictions, dependent upon individual carefulness and conscience eral results. Hence the sweeping in works and explosives for the so-called celebration of the Fourth of July in New York City:

STEADY MONEY MARKET.

The New York bank statement, printed in The Oregonian yesterday, shows the surplus reserve of the clearing-house banks to be at pretty low ebb. The fact that there was also a heavy decrease in loans and that, desplie the heavy exports of gold, the reserve still stands mere than \$6,000,000 above the requirements of the 25 per ent rule, to a great extent removes ause for apprehension. Only once since last October has this surplus re-serve fallen below \$6,000,000. Or April 10, 1809, it stood at \$10,038,000 That the New York financiers are not taking any chances on trouble shown by the limits to which loans are held down. During March and April last year the loans of the clearinghouse banks did not fall below \$1,300. 000,000, while this year high-water mark for loans for the same months has been \$1,251,000,000

ment Saturday was \$1,242,278,000, which compares with \$1,320,945,000 for the same period last year. heavy balance of trade now running against us, in the way of imports greatly in excess of exports, is to a certain extent an unfavorable trade fac-tor. At the same time it should be remembered that we are presumably buying these imports because we need them in our business. There has never been a time in the history of the counry when there were insufficient funds for carrying on legitimate business, although not infrequently these funds have been temporarily frightened into hiding. The West is not feeling the effects of a tightening money market Thus far the only outward sign of the hardening of the money rates is a slackening in stock

After all, the true measure of prosperity is not so much the size of the surplus reserves held by the banks as it is the confidence of the public. We get along better in all lines of industry and trade when the funds of the banks are all out working and aiding creation of new wealth. Neither idle dollars nor idle men are good for country, and the two seem to be in evidence simultaneously,

GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE ORIENTAL LINE. Fifty carloads of Oriental merchan. lise were received in Portland last week by way of Puget Sound ports. This is somewhat above the average veekly business diverted from the line of steamers running to this port, but it s probable that at least one full shipby way of Tacoma and Seattle.

Meanwhile the Portland line is carrying light cargoes and delivering them any old time within two weeks to six weeks of the time they are expected. We seem to be suffering from a strange deadlock. The steamship copie refuse to give us a service with gular sailings for the alleged reason that the business does not warrant it. The Portland importers then meet them on their own grounds, and re-fuse to ship freight by Portland steam-

ers because the service is poor.

There is business enough between this port and the Orient to support a line of steamers, but It cannot be made pay unless it is operated properly and in such a manner that it will se ure all of the business.

STRONG MEDICINE NEEDED.

The hysterical captains of industry ike on the Chicago Board of Trade are this year making a strange de-parture from the time-honored pracice of rigging the market with behiskered rumors. In former seasons t has been the rule to distribute the price-affecting "dope" in such a manier that, when the effect of one ruwas exhausted, there would be another to take its place.

For example, frost, heat, rain, dry veather, the green bug, the aphis, the chinchbug, the Hessian fly and other factors in the market situation were rought in one at a time, thus disiributing the excitement over a considerable period. This year not any one or two of these factors in the game is ufficient to start anything, or there has been a change in the system, for last Saturday it required the presence of the chinchbug in Kansas, the Hesian fly in Missouri and dry weather throughout most of the Southwest even a moderate amount of "ginger" into a tame market

MAYOR GAYNOR AND THE POLICE There are two or three points of more than local importance in Mayor Gaynor's recent revolutionary orders to the New York police force. Among other things he lays down the rule that a policeman's official authority s not to be exercised when and where his private judgment may dictate, but s to be kept in strict subordination the orders of his superiors. Two highly moral New York policemen appear to have sallied forth of their own accord on a recent Sunday and raided crinin saloons which were violating the excise law. Without condemning their motives, which were no doubt excellent, Mayor Gaynor points out that, in the case of men less morally fortified, such raids would open way to extertion and blackmail. His superiors ought to know at all times where a patrolman is and what he is doing in his official capacity, not a potentate endowed with absolute authority but merely a wheel ir machine whose workings he may assist but is not supposed to direct.

The courts have always held, as Mayor Gaynor points out, that the right of a policeman to make an arrest without a warrant is very limited If a person who is likely to run away s caught committing an offense he should be arrested on the spot, but such contingencies are rare, ommon rule policemen are bound to obthin a warrant from a magistrate and let the law take its regular course with criminals. This is sometimes a trial to the patience, but it avoids subtantial evils. An officer who is allowed to arrest persons at his own arbitrary volition may also at his own volition let them go again, and in re-turn for his kindness he may exact money. In fact, Judge Gaynor em-phasizes the circumstance that the power of arbitrary arrest implies the ower of extortion and blackmail This power has been exercised in Ner York to a scandalous extent, so that the excise law has been converted mainly into an instrument of robbery. It is reasonable to suppose that the same course is pursued in every other city where arbitrary agrests are al-lowed, though perhaps not to the same

The Mayor of New York orders the police to look for violations of the law outside the saloons. They are to notice whether forbidden screens appear and the like, but they are not to go inside and threaten to arrest the bartender after tempting him to break the law. No more wholesome regula-tion was ever made. The more the police come into direct contact with vice the more likely they are to become blackmailers, if they have the power to make arrests. The tempta tion to sell immunity is almost irresis-tible. At any rate it has always been found irresistible in practice. The ideal method of dealing with vice of all sorts would be to make it the duty of the police to obtain evidence but let arrests be made by other officials. In general it would be an excellent thing if the police forces of most of our cities gave less of their time and attention to vice and more to the proection of the community from major It is not well to permit any man to become too familiar with The monster is of hideous mien but seen too oft, familiar with her face.

then altogether too frequently em-

The Allds-Conger episode in the Legislature of New York was this: Conger wished to prevent further onor or place or power from coming to Allds. So he told in a party caucus how Allds had taken a bribe himself, though not supplying the money, was an intermediary through himself, though whom it was conveyed to Alids. But Conger didn't expect the caucus mem--of course he didn't-his own connection with it. But the bribe story, as to Allds, leaked out from members of the caucus. Then Allds denied; but Conger, driven into a corner, was forced to confess the whole, in cluding his own connection with the transaction. Then both had to get out. Of course Conger didn't expect any such result from his confidential mmunication to the caucus. But at last he endeavored to pose as a moral hero, adding hypocrisy to his original sin as a bribe-giver and to his indiscretion in launching exposure.

John Hailey, well known through-out the Pacific Northwest since 1853, has published a "History of Idaho." Since 1862 he has been a resident of that territory and state. He was Idaho's delegate in Congress from 1873 to 1875. John Hailey was an active pioneer and has been a notable igure wherever he has resided. His History of Idaho preserves not only many records scattered widely hitherto and scarcely accessible, but a mass of materials gathered by his personal experience or supplied by his recollec-tion. He has not made pretension to literary form, but has produced an excellent book, which will preserve many things of interest that otherwould have been lost. It is a book, brimful of personal, as well as historical incident, and will be source of Information about early affairs in Idaho to all future writers. published by the Syms-York 24 hours. Company, Bolse City,

Had the Harriman lines used their opportunities, these last twenty years, the Hill lines would not be in Oregon Now it seems the Hill lines are o be quite as extensive and important in Oregon as the Harriman lines. Everybody in Oregon strove to get the Harriman lines to move, throughout Oregon. It was unavailing; there were bad advisers, who said the country was barren and desert. They wouldn't move. Yet here is a state of great extent that the original railroad might have covered completely with its lines. It didn't; though we all begged and beseeched and prayed. But now the result comes about-only Oregon .is twenty-five years in arrear. But perhaps in the long run it will get an advantage from the competition that will in time compensate the delay.

David Rankin, of Tarkio, Mo., tells the April number of "Country Life in America" how he, "a plain farmer, began in 1850 with eighty acres of land, bought with savings from his wages, has followed the life of a plain farmer ever since, and now has property shown by his latest schedule to be worth \$3,237,490. He has avoided all He has many farms, varying in size from 700 acres upward the largest containing 8000 acres, and uses every year from 4000 to 6000 forage crops, and turns off cattle and hogs for market. In this way, from smallest beginnings, he has made all Is Mr. Rankin the farmer his wealth. responsible for the high prices of

A great deal is said about the decliation of President Taft to speak in Indiana. He doesn't want to add any thing to differences existing in that state, but he might as well go and speak there anyway, for the Republicans have no chance whatever to carry Two years ago Republican prohibitionists turned the whole liquor interests of the state against the Republican party, and now the insurgents have turned the entire body of protective tariff men against it. Indiana will go Democratic overwhelmingly. stays away so he can answer "Thou canst not say I did it.'

What's all this noise and fuss about what Roosevelt will do for the people when he comes home? Can't the ple rule themselves? Must they have a master mind, a boss, a programme! The people-fearing foes of Taft and Cannon and Ballinger, who are asking "what would Teddy do?" should be ashamed of themselves. Rather they should ask, "What will the people

Weil, the weather yesterday was a ort of drawn battle between the scientific weather prophets and those who believe the legend of clear Sundays after Easter. It was a kind of "square deal," that gave satisfaction neither side and jarred the postulates of both.

Representative Gillett, of Massa husetts, infers from the action of his cllow representatives at Washington hat the people are less interested in public economy than in appropriations for their districts. Here is disenchantment, Indeed!

About the best thing that could nappen to the Republican party would a Democratic majority in the next House. It would speedly show it couldn't do anything. This might save the Presidential election of 1912 to the Republicans.

Some patriots find America to limly illuminated when the limelight emerged from the jungle, so they post off o'er land and ocean to shine n its effulgence.

A comet is something always put off till the morrow and the morrow never comes. With some persons of good intentions this is a typical comet sea-

Thieves broke in and stole \$13 from two Lebanon editors. It is not lucky for editors to have that much mones however incredible it may b Car steps are to be fifteen and one half inches from the ground. The

bantam must take up physical cul-We are loath to suggest it, but a person who boasts of having seen

the comet may not be an early riser. A new Jersey girl has asked Mr. Taft to put a limit on big hats. Sitting on them will do.

Mr. Hency seems to be needed north The loan item reported in the state- our policemen first endure, then pity, of the Columbia.

There's No Lap Like Mother's. Condon Globe.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. John less narrowly escaped serious injury the first of the week when he rolled from the lap of a little girl and fell to the

Fifty Thousand Shingles in a Tree.

Lincoln County Leader.

Lincoln County Leader.

Ira Everson and W. M. Brooks of Waldport have made 30,000 chingles from one tree and enough of the tree is left to make over 20,000 more. With shingles at 30 per thousand these trees are helping to develop the country. Fido and Bose. Stayton Mail.

We understand that we have been called a "pup" the past week; in fact, it has been said of us flut "the 'pup' is beginning to sit up," Well, if we are the "pup" the

ning to sit up," Well, if we are pup," the man who made the growl be the old dog himself. Fame in a Flower (Not a Rose). Geo M. Miller in Florence West.
The rhododendron flower seems to be destined to make Florence famous. This ocautiful shrub and flower is in almost universal demand for lawn and garden decorations, so much so that it in the nurseries at \$1.75 per plant.

Now, Why Did John Get Huffyt

Mitchell Sentinel.

John Evans was in our office last Sunday. His hobby is now (John always has a hobby) the killing of all the sage rats. His plan is to stink them to death with some kind of a mixture he has got up. We suggested to him that he procure material from the Democratic party and he got huffy as usual and left the house.

All in a Day's Work.

Sumpler American.
"What constitutes a day's work?" We figure it out that it depends altogether on your occupation. If you lay brick, eight hours; if you keep house, 16 hours; if you preach the gospel, two hours; if you are a norter in the constitution of the constit ou are a porter in a sleeping-car, 20 tours; if you serve the Government, one hour; and if you are a newspaper man

Gardiner's Newest Honor.

Gardiner Correspondent Roseburg
Review.
April 6 was a great day for Gardiner as we had two pretty baby boys arrive, as we had two pretty baby boys arrive, one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Benson, giving Gurdiner the honor of being the birthplace of the youngest governor. We surely constatulate Clifford, and also Governor Benson. The other baby arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Daly.

Cupid in Kernville

Correspondence Toledo Leader.

Our new postmaster, George Wood, thought he needed a helpmate, so he began to look around for a good cook, a neat housekeeper and a pleasant girl to make his home happy. When he saw make his home happy. When he saw Miss Nora Fitzpatrick he just thought "that is the one for me"; then he set about in his pleasant way, woodd and won her and mide her his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Wood, all of us extend to you our hearty congratulations for your future hampingss. happiness.

Our Lack of Humor.

New York Post. Artemus Ward said that a comic pa per was no worse for having a joke in it now and then, and his words have ever since been quoted as embodying the gospel of wit and humor. The great form of American mirth is the joke. "It is to laugh"—that's our creed in a sentence. Misplaced capitals, awkward spelling, impossible grammar, infinite incongruity of situation, endless word-play, grotesquery of action and character, heightened by pictures equally funny, these are the things that make us laugh. We are quick to eatch the was no worse for having a joke in us laugh. We are quick to eatch the point of a cartoon, to enjoy the exaggeration of a caricature. But to smile at the mock-serious, to be amused by satire, is a refinement as yet beyond

Hogs and Breakfast Food.

Providence Journal.

Hogs are high because "feed" is high.
Feed is high because of the large consumption of breakfast foods. Breakfast sumption of breakfast foods. Breakfast foods are high, too, because of the fancy pasteboard which goes info the packages. To secure cheaper pork there must be induced a restraint on the consumption of breakfast foods, in order that the horse can have cheaper food, or the sumption of pasteboard must be reduced so that the consumer can save money on his breakfast foods and put it into pork. At least, that is one way a critical economic problem seems to work out.

When We Fight Japan.

Boston Advertiser.

Admiral Fournier, commander of the rench Mediterranean fleet, follows the id-fashioned and blundering method of easoning in terms of war when greater haval strength for France and an associated greater military strength for England, to be ready to combat the forces of the triple alliance in the event of war between the United States and or war provoked by German na tional tactics.

Wasting His Time.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior James
A. Garfield, who was left out of the
Taft Cabinet, proposes to do a little
insurging in Ohio. Since everything
that can happen to Taft has already
happened. Mr. Garfield is wasting his happened, Mr. Garfield is wasting hi

A Case in Point. Philadelphia Record, Cynicus—It is impossible for a wo-

man to keep a secret.

Henpeckke-I don't know about that;
my wife and I were engaged for several weeks before she said anything to
me about it.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Stephen Samuel Wise was a Jewish clergyman who did great things for humanity. In view of his good works, it will be appropriate to urge, "Go thou and do like Wise."

Do Like Wise.

Correct Answer. Manchester Guardian.
The class was being questioned on the cardinal points of the compass.
"If I turn to the east and look at the sun, what is behind me

Doing Nothing and Nothing Doing. New Bedford Standard.
The suggestion that the Republicans rest
bit and let the Democrats show what
hey can do is not so bad, seeing that
he Democrats will probably show what

hey cannot dos

Arlzonn Sure. Arizona Republican.

The passage of the statehood bill and like approval by the President before the first of next July are as certain as anything in human affairs can be.

Also Electricity and Gas. Salt Lake Tribune.

Added to the other items making up he present high cost of living is "the harge of the light brigade."

Not Submitting Records Baltlinore Sun.
Mr. Gifford Pinchot is not submitting any records to the University of Copenhagen, is hel

LIFE IN THE OREGON COUNTRY. NO PUBLIC DOCKS REQUIRED HERE. Private Ownership Best for Peculiar

Conditions of Portland Trade. WOODSTOCK, Or., April 9.-(To the iditor.)-The present agitation for public ownership of waterfront dockage seems to be on in full force, ostensibly for fear that when the Panama Canal is an accomplished fact we shall have no adequate facilities to handle the enornous traffic entering our port, and that the charges levied by private dock or wharf-owners will militate against

the best interests of our industries.

For one who has for many years been in close touch with matters relating to shipping in Oregon, these fears are groundless. Portland, with its suburbs, has over six miles of waterfront dockage in actual use today. That is, if we figure in the deckage front of the docaage in actual use today. That is, if we figure in the dockage front of the great sawmills. This is far in excess of many scaports twice the size of Portland. The reason we have so much quayage is because the nature of our importing and exporting business ab-solutely demanded private ownership solutely demanded private ownership docks and warehouses, and for these reasons: Our staple imports by water are 90 per cent dead weight cargoes; our exports by water are and will be for the next 50 years 95 per cent lumber and cereals. Neither our incoming nor outgoing products can stand more than one handling, and as both our import and export business is still in private hands (we not having carried our municipal socialisms so far yet as to break into these industries), it is likely to be handled in the accustomed way.

Portland, by reason of its privately wned wharfs and warehouses, is en-bled to undersell either San Francisco. Tacoma or Seattle. For no other rea-

Tacoma or Seattle. For no other reason our magnificent river and harbor iend themselves to the unique system in use here, but our conditions cannot be adopted by the above-named ports for the simple fact that they have not got the river harbor.

Of course, one or two publicly owned wharfs for the discharge of ballast or transient river freight might be useful or even become imperative, but a wholesale absorption of all the dockage seems to me not only absurd but positively vicious. Before entering on a scheme of this nature, would it not be well to see how the case stands a scheme of this nature, would it not be well to see how the case stands as regards the rights which riparian owners of land have for extending the wharfs beyond high-water mark into the stream? In early days docks and wharfs were put up without consulting any one. Later it became the fashion to consult the War Department. Whether the War Department was empowered by act of Congress to make rulings on questions affecting riparian rights, I know not, but have always understood that all navigable streams belonged to the people up to high-water mark. That is, as far as the tide affects the water at the northe tide affects the water at the nor

mal stage,

If I am correct in this, would it
be too much to say that this may account for the fact that we have such
count for the fact that we have such a miserably unsanitary waterfront? GEORGE POPE.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News. No, Cordella, rain checks never check And much is done in the name of

charity—also many.

He is a cheap man who lets his actions give him away. The smaller the man the bigger the horn he tries to blow.

The proper place for low-cut gowns is on the bargain counter.

A fool and his money are seldom parted by the same method twice.
Some people try to demonstrate their intelligence by finding fault.
Men love goodness, but marry beauty—and the divorce mill continues

Mr. Clark—I used to be a fa and I say this, that a farm horse we work is confined to the duties of farm is better off not shod than shod.

Mr. Clark—I used to be a fa and I say this, that a farm horse we work is confined to the duties of farm is better off not shod than shod.

Mr. Clark—I used to be a fa and I say this, that a farm horse we work is confined to the duties of farm is better off not shod than shod.

to grind overtime.

Women like to do things out of the ordinary, but they never hold their tongues for that reason.

Even the girl who gets angry because

young man tries to kiss her can't help but admire his excellent taste.

Pessimists tell us the world isn't
growing better—even though the
"coon-song" craze has bumped the bumps.

Oregon News Away From Home.

New York Morning Telegraph, "The West is for Champ Clark for President because he has always stood for the rights of Caucasian labor on the Pacific Coast and opposed the im-portation of Chinese coolles, and if he is nominated on the Democratic ticket many Republicans will vote for him." leclared Cantain A. W. Lafferty, an

"In Oregon," he continued, "one often hears Mr. Clark named as the next Democratic nominee for President, Pike' Davis, a leading lawyer of the Pacific Coast, who is president of the Missouri Society, in Portland, has atready started to campaign for bim, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Davis is a Republican."

The Franking Privilege.

PORTLAND, April 9.—(To the Editor.)
—In The Oregonian of April 8 there was an article on "the frankfing privilege of ex-Presidents and their widows." Will you kindly explain more fully just what hose privileges include and why are given?

The franking privilege permits memers of both houses of Congress to send mail matter of all kinds, in any quan-tity-tone on tone of it-free. Our Government gives this privilege through gen erosity, the same as it allows a member of Congress mileage of 29 cents a mile when his ticket costs him only two cents

Psychology in "Ad" Writing

Philadelphia Record. Psychology has been put to many uses in its day, but seemingly has no limitations. Professor Charles Sherwood Ricker, chief assistant to Professor Hugo Munsterburg, asserts that

fessor Hugo Munsterburg, asserts that psychology can teach a business man to write an advertisement so as to produce the best results.

"Every advertisement makes a certain impression upon the eye," says the professor, "and this is conveyed to the mind. The will power is swayed and governed by these sensory impressions. If these sensory impressions are vivid and compelling enough, they cause the will center of the brain to act in turn, thus forcing the reader of the adverthus forcing the reader of the adver-tisement to write in answer."

Vanity of Criticism.

E. V. Lucas in the Atlantic Monthly, I remember hearing an ingenious ournalist remark that if ever he were journalist remark that if ever he were appointed editor of a literary paper he would now and then devote a whole number to reviews of one book only, each review to be the work of a critic of eminence who was unaware that his verdict was not (as is usual) the only one that would be pristed. "Thus," he added, "I should make an interesting number of my paper, while the differnumber of my paper, while the nealthily illustrate the vanity of crit-

A Fervent and Timely Prayer

Houston (Tex.) Post.

Oh. Lord, now that everything is coming our way, purge every Democratic soul of hot air and valinglory and insert large installments of commonsense in every Democratic cranium, and oh, remember, Lord, our proneness to make fools of ourselves just when we have the world by the tall and a downhill pull, and see that we don't get in bad this time! hill pull, and see that we don't get in bad this time;

CONGRESS TALKS ON HORSESHOES. Debate Where Statesmen Show Learn

ing On Farm Matters. Debate \*upon an appropriation \$8000 for the stable of the State De-

Mr. Clark (Me.)-1 know this about shoeing horses. Where I live we have fine gravel roads; 200 miles of the finest gravel roads in the world are in the county in which I live, and two run out of my town; and these gravel roads wear out shoes on horses pretty fast, a great deal faster than these smooth aspialt streets in Washington. When I am at home and use my burgy horse nearly every day, I have him shod once a month. He can get along, I think, with about six or eight shoetings in a year if there was no particular endeavor to save his feet. One-half of the time the man simply reseta his shoes, and when he does that he charges a dollar. Well, new, if out in the country it only costs a dollar to reset a set of shoes on a horse, in Washington it ought not to cost more than \$2, and then you can cut this down still more. Now, they must hese horses part of the time out to pasture. A man who has any sense when he turns a horse out to pasture but is shoes off him, and he is not shoud at all, so as to give his hoofs a chance to get back into prime condition, and I undertake to say that unless they buy a new set of carriage horses and a new set of waron borses were run out of my town; and these gravel they buy a new set of carriage horses and a new set of wagon horses every year, then this appropriation ought it year, then this appropriation ought to be cut down to \$4000, and I will so

Mr. Gillett (Mass.) -As to the criticism on horseshoeing, it strikes me, as it does the gentleman, that it is extremely large, although he has very much exaggerated the excess, because horseshoeing is expensive. I had a horse here at one time, and I remem-ber you have to put pads on a horse here in Washington on these hard as-phait streets, and it is expensive busiphalt streets, and it is expensive business; much more so, I discovered, than it was at home. But it does strike me that this sum for horseshoeing is very large, and I am glad the criticism has been made on it. There are going to be outrageous extravagances until we get some system. Until it is somebody's business to go into all these details and keep watch on them all the time extravagance will creep in. And I am inclined to think it is inevitable in the public Government, and we cannot and will not be able to stop it.

Mr. Keifer (O.)—I want to testify a little myself on the subject of shoeing

stop it.

Mr. Keifer (O.)—I want to testify a little myself on the subject of shoeling horses. In the last Winter I have seen a number of splendld horses fall because of ice and slippery streets, thereby being injured or destroyed, and as a blacksmith I would say that those horses ought to have had sharpened calks, steel toes and frost nails in their shoes every day of that sort of weather, notwithstanding the gentleman chaims that they should be shod only once a month, as he would shoe his horse out on a gravel or dirt road in Missouri. I am not very well arquainted with the district of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Chark), but I know that a majority of the horses in that region in former times, at least, were never shod at all. Beyond that, many farmers drive their horses to market and plow their corn and never shoe them at all.

Mr. Clark—A horse on a farm that is being used for always and all these

Mr. Clark—A horse on a farm that is being used for plowing and all that ought not to be shod. Mr. Kelfer—I thought you were a

farmer.
Mr. Clark—I used to be a farmer that a farm horse whose

Mr. Keifer-I guess you are right

about that.

Mr. Clark—But if you are going to drive a horse on the road, he ought to be shod.

Mr. Keifer.—Yes. Some of the horses in the gentleman's district are shod on their fore feet and not on their blass for the short of the short o hind feet.

hind feet.

Mr. Clark—That is true.

Mr. Keifer—Now, we are is the city of Washington, with paved streets, the capital of the Republic, and the Secretary of State is looking after foreign affairs, to see whether he can extend commerce or the influence of the Republic in the far Orient, and he is looking after a multitude of important things.

things. Mr. Clark-When the House under-Mr. Chark—when the House under-takes to help the appropriation com-mittee discharge its functions, what makes you get mad about it? Mr. Keifer—In the first place I did not get mad. The only thing I was

declared Captain A. W. Laherty, an attorney, of Portland, Or., who is in doing was criticising the effort of the doing was criticising the effort of the gentleman when he failed to help us. He was talking about horseshoeing out to talk the continued as the next in Manager when we ought to talk In Missouri, when we ought to about sheeing horses on the smooth, ley paved streets of Washington.

Mr. Clark-You live out in the coun-

Mr. Keifer—Yes.
Mr. Chirk—Do not you know that a gravel road will wear a horse's shoes out more quickly than these smooth asphalt streets in Washington?
Mr. Keifer—Not in wot and icy weather.

weather.
Mr. Clark-They will not?

Mr. Kelfer-No, sir.
Mr. Clark-Now, one other question:
Suppose the Secretary of State does
concern himself with great questions
in the Far East, is that any reason why he should pay two prices for shooting a horse in Washington?

Mr. Keifer-Not at all. Nobody ever thought that would be a reason.

True Enough-But Then What?

New York Tribune.

There is a coterie of Republicans who have served under or wer who have served under or were closely affiliated with the last Administration and who have grossly exaggerated their importance in the order of nature and politics. They are now selfishly distressed at the loss of authority and significance, which they hope to recover by undermining the present Administration. These men would have been equally resentful against any new regime in which they were not permitted to play conspicuous parts. They mitted to play conspicuous parts. They secretly encourage depreciation of President Taff—even when they do not openly engage in it.

Bryan Will Shape the Issue, Bristol (Tenn.) Nev

Bristol (Tenn.) News,
But they may sneer at and ridicule
Mr. Bryan as much as they choose, yet
there is no question that today he is
the most influential man by far in the
Democratic party, and while he may
voluntarily decline to load his party to
a fourth defeat, still he will be allpowerful in shaping the hauses upon
which it will appeal to the people in
the next National contest.

"Why did you postpone your divorce roceedings?" "It was absolutely necessary to do so," replied Mrs. Flimglit, "until I could consult with my photographer. I haven't a picture that I would be willing to see in print."

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"A Cleveland girl claims to have fasted 45 days."

"Poor thing! Why doesn't she quit boarding?"

Mr. Sherman in the Limelight. Charlesten News and Courier.
The Vice-President caused a sensation in the Senate the other day. He sneezed so loudly that people know just where he stood.