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A GOOD OPPOSITION.

Most persons who have thought in telligently upon the subject are of the opinion that popular government goes on better when the party in power is but little stronger than the party in opposition. The fear of losing control checks its extravagance, chastens Its disposition to pick the pockets of the public and inspires it with a diligent patriotism. On the other hand a weak or negligent opposition is a direct in centive to the dominant party to lapse into corruption and often into tyr-There was sound sense there anny. fore in what President Taft said no long ago in Philadelphia about a 'good opposition party." He opined that it was just what the Republicans needed to make them govern the well and he added that an occountry casional defeat would help to nourish their virtue and strenghten their wis

Unless the signs are deceptive this blessing is about to be vouchsafed them. The party which has for many years controlled the country is extremely likely to be defeated at the Fall election and remanded to take its turn at the humble, but very use ful, work of opposition. We shall see whether it will make a better job of t than the Democrats have.

It could hardly make a worse job Ever since the Civil War the Demo crats have presented a sad spectacle of failure when they had power and a adder one when they had it When they obtained control of the Government, they hastened as if posessed with madness to do everything they could to get rid of it. When they were reduced to the low estate of an opposition party they seemed determined to prove that their incompe tence was not merely temporary and acicdental, but inherent in their nature. Of late years their inefficiency as critics and exhorters has been especially notable both in Congress and at the state capitals. Some seem to think the fault lies in their numer ical weakness and this is no doub partly true. When a party has few members, it can do little but talk Still, if it is vigilant, forceful and hon. est, even talk has great value in a popular Government. It is highly regulative and exercises serious restraining influence over the party in power. The Democrats in Congress have always been ready enough to talk, but they have not said a great deal for the last ten years. Their speeches have been neither forceful nor honest. The fac is that the party of Jefferson seems not only to have lost its initiative and its energy, but even its integrity has disappeared. Much worse than its ack of members has been its lack of principle. If it shows as little sincere purpose when it gets possession of power, as it has shown in opposition. the Republican party will not be out of office very long. Perhaps the interlude will, as President Taft says, do his party good. It will give the leaders time to think over their sins and leisure to study the true needs of the country, a subject which they have rather been inclined to forget of late years. The Democrats may gain seals in the Senate as well as full control of the House. What will they do with their power? The Southern contingent of the party is more reactionary than the Aldrich machine. Its ignerance is impregnable to modern Ideas. It is saturated with the prejudices of the last century. Besides its ignorance and self-satisfaction conceit is boundless. It still thinks in terms of Jefferson's formulas and does not dream that changes have taken place in the world since that luminous hero passed away. Inasmuch as the Southern wing of the party will hold the balance of power what hope is there that any progress sive legislation can be enacted by the Democrats? The chances are that the congressional record will be filled for a session or two with dismal speeches on the subject of states' rights. Thera will be thousands of pages of denunclation of the fifteenth amendment Tons of documents will be printed in praise of Southern chivalry and then the farce will close. The sound and fury of it all will signify nothing. If we must have party changes next Fall, It is a pity that some change could not be made which would accomplish results.

to charity are, of course, withdrawn ; from what is ordinarily called projuctive industry. No doubt they cause inestimable benefits to the country, but still they do not directly assist in the processes of industry which all live by, Were Mr. Rockefeller's charter to be granted his wealth would become in a very real sense a perpetual mortgage upon the productive power of the United States, and the mortgage would be a heavy one. The annual income which it might draw would be obtained not from any wealth which it had produced, but from what other wealth engaged in active industrial processes had produced. Thus in reality the funds for his charitable work would be drawn from the labors of other men year after year forever. This is true of all wealth which has been withdrawn from industry, but usually the sums are so small that we may safely neg-

lect their depleting influence. The Rockefeller fortune on the contrary is not small. Its magnitude renlers it a considerable factor in the industrial processes of the country, and it cannot be permanently withwithout doing appreciable drawn harm.

THE MEETING OF BUSY NEIGHBORS. Energies of these progressive days have various signs. One of them is the "get together" spirit which has just taken a party of Portland business men as visitors to their neighbors in . Klamath and places intervening. An open river assembly has just been held in Oregon City and but shortly before that there was a similar meeting in Albany. A little while back another open river convention was held at Pasco and on that occasion a party of Portland business men visited important places in the upper Columbia. River region.

Now attention shifts to the pre in Portland of chiefs of the Hill railroad system, who are driving rail extensions into interior Oregon, and whose activities have stirred their rivals of the Harriman lines to watch the so-called invasion.

This work-in-unison spirit is both the outgrowth of the new conditions in Oregon and also the creator of Wherever the Portland men on their travels saw it manifested, there they viewed busy scenes and vigorous optimism. The State of Oregon and, indeed, the whole Pacific Northwest, are linked together in this common neighborliness. It means the "long pull all together," the upbuilding of resources and trade and the development of new opportunities. These are busy days for citizens who do things and keep in touch with what their fellow-workers are doing.

MAYOR GAYNOR AND MR. HEARST

them.

Perhaps some members of the Asoclated Press were a little surprised at the interpretation Mayor Gaynor put on the invitation they gave him to speak his mind freely. Freedom is an excellent thing, but on some occasions there may be too much of it Very likely the Mayor of New York believed that the enormity of the of-Mr. Hearst had committed fense against public morals as well as against the Mayor personally justified the assault he made upon the indiscreet editor. At any rate the assault was made and it was a terrible one. T) be held up before the nation as guilty of forgery and willful defamation of character cannot be a pleasant experience even for a man well hardened to abuse. We may suppose that Mr. Hearst is well hardened. There is nothing to show that he is much troubled with a conscience or that the pain he may inflict on others by what he publishes in his papers weighs very heavily with him. Possibly he is so hed to being herated that ave Judge Gaynor's attack left him unscathed; but we can hardly believe it. Aside from possible unpleasant consequences of a personal nature it is best for a newspaper to tell the truth about its enemies, if it says anything at all about them. Falsehoods are pretty sure to be found out in the long run, no matter how ingeniously they are fabricated, and the conse quence is a loss of credit and influence to the paper that prints them. This is especially the case with falseoods plainly malicious, as Mr. Hearst's seems to have been. A newspaper is not under any obligations to publish its opponent's side in a controversy, though many do, but there is something inexpressibly shocking in committing what amounts to forgery and the defacement of documents in order to discredit an adversary. Naturally, as soon as the truth is known, it is the paper which gets the discredit and not its opponent. Upon the whole it is good policy for a newspaper to observe the rules of decency in its controversies even if it cannot go so far as to be courteous. The reproach made against Mr. Hearst is that he is neither decent nor courteous. If there is anything he would stickle at to win an advantage over an adversary, the public has yet to be told what it is.

than it has been accumulating wealth is shown by an increase in the cost of ernment to each individual from

\$1.78 in 1880 to \$3.84 in 1909. In other words, the per capita wealth since 1880 has increased but approximately 60 per cent, while the government expense has more than doubled. The increasing distance be tween the percentage of gain in earnings and expenditures is shown to be approximately the same in state, county and city affairs throughout the land. Were the United States alone in this attack of "financial delirium" the situation might appear less grave, for in an emergency could then turn to our more thrifty neighbors. But the old world countries have also been extending them selves in the way of National debts. Germany and her dependencies having piled up a debt of over \$4,000, 000,000, while the National debts of European countries reach the all enormous total of \$29,552,800,000, with increases rather than decreases

continually being noted. As a remedy for this unsatisfactory condition, Mr. Hill suggests: "Individual and public economy; a just distinction be tween a high standard of comfort on one side and vulgar ostentation or criminal waste on the other: a check on income wasting, debt creation, and

credit inflation." THE TWO BEAVERS.

The arrival at Portland of the magnificent new Harriman liner Beaver is an event of importance. It has been so long since this city has been favored with a strictly first-class modern steamship service that the coming of a vessel which is said to represent the "last word" in marine architecture and equipment is an occasion for congratulation. The new Beaver is the econd vessel of that name to make the long trip down the Atlantic and up the Pacific to the Far Northwest Between the coming of this new Bea ver and the old, practically all of the growth and development of that vast

empire west of the Rocky Mountains has taken place. It will be 76 years next month since the old Beaver first churned the waters of the Columbia with her paddle wheels. She carried on this maiden trip from the Hudson's Bay post at Vancouver among other excursionists the Rev. Samuel Parker, In his reminiscences the pioneer says that during the trip around Menzles (Sauvies) Island, the party indulged in "a train of perspective reflections upon the probable changes that would take place in these remote regions in a very few years."

There were far-seeing men of broad views among those hardy pioneers who first braved the perils and privations of this Western wilderness, but it is doubtful if the most optimistic individual in their ranks could picture

the development that has followed the advent of the pioneer Beaver. No steamer had ever awakened echoes at the Golden aGte when the Beaver first threaded her way through the shoals and narrow channels of the old Columbia River; and Puget Sound was still a "silent sea" except for the plash of the waves against the prows of diminutive sail craft of the early traders. When the new Beaver steamed swiftly up the broad and deep channels of the Columbia with her 4000-ton cargo, many of those 'changes" forecasted by the Rev. Mr.

Parker were in evidence The new Beaver will find at the docks in this city, loading or discharging, a larger fleet of vessels than er tered or departed from all North Pacific ports combined in the five years following the arrival of the old Reaver. As it is now not unusual for more vessels to enter the Columbia in a single day than came into the river in an entire year in the decade follow-

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condition enabled us to borrow abroad

other industrial enterprises.

the increase was \$2,000,000.

fate-the results of war and disobe-

dience to a loving mother." The con-

letter is authentic, as it seems to be

the American Government will be con-

fronted with a difficult task if it at-

tempts to collect anything from Nic-

recognized head of the Nicaraguan

government, he was clearly within his

rights in taking the usual methods for

of Groce and Cannon may deter other

Americans from "butting in" on fam-

wheat or any other commodity is all

handling of any actual wheat or cot-

ton, is again dispelled by the merci-

mitted several thousand bales to be

acter and his methods. That is all

there is to the matter. It is of no

consequence whatever what Oliver or

tual commodity it calls for.

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Oregonian.

nal career of little profit.

our account in Europe for interest on | THE FREEDOM OF LONDON CITY | FROM WHO NOW KNOWS OLIVER foreign money which our prosperous

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Church Member.

tor.)-I am a member of Rev. Mr. Van Fos-sen's church-Methodist Episcopal-here in Ashland, and while he has endured

with Christ-like humility and patient

meetings just closed here. I feel that just

ore years in the real service of Jesus

but I was finally forced, through the

in religious work, as far, at least, as

by his continual flow of invective against

everything and everyone, as the

tere, referring to having heard some

ow-down, degenerate, whisky bum w tries that game on me will find I kn

man whom the ministers of Ashland

innocently thought they had hired to con-

duct a campaign in the interests of Chris

Well, after listening to the man's self-

praise and his wealth of invective, one is forced to believe that (orally, at least)

ommunities wherein this man is trying

to arrange for a "raid," should tak warning by what Ashland got, or rathe

did not get, and should watch carefully

Bad Eggs Destroyed.

The eggs included 1100 pounds shipped

JOEL R. BENTON.

his methods and results in Medford

New York World. Three shipments of 160,000 pc

human food.

aral Food Bureau, assisted by

tianity and decency.

intended doing him harm, he said:

practical Christianity is con

gutter quality of his talk and methods, to

ught at the start Oliver was

lusion that he is a decided misfit

there

As

erned.

Estimate of Evangelist by an Ashland How It Will Be Bestowed on Mr. Roosevelt, and What It Means. for use in railroad construction and ASHLAND, Or., April 27 .- (To the Edi-

Pearson's Weekly. When Pearson's Weekly. The honorable freedom of the city, which is to be conferred on ex-Presi-dent Roosevelt shortly, is the highest gift that the City of London has in High we get so poor that we are unable to 'buy food from foreign countries' there will be an immediate curtailment of a large portion of this expenpower to bestow. It was recently be-stowed on Miss Florence Nightingale, upon him by Evangelist Oliver during the diture, and the balance of trade will only woman who has ever received it.

eived it. The wall of the antersom of the Oliver meetings were not an unqui That we have already learned that there are other articles than food-Council Chamber is lined with the busts success here. He turned out to be a stuffs to be exported from this counthose whom the city has honored in bigot, demagogue and scandal-m and left behind him more strife an try is shown in the latest foreign this way sension in the religious life of this com

trade statement of the bureau of sta In conferring the honorary freedoms the ancient forms are still preserved. Six citizens will youch for Mr. Roose-For the nine months ending March 31 our exports of boots and velt's worthiness in the following shoes were \$1,800,000 greater than for terms: "That Throdore Roosevelt is a man of the corresponding period in the pre-

good name and fame; that he does not desire the freedom of the city whereby to defraud the King or this city of any of their rights enstance or city of ceding year. Steel rail exports showed an increase of \$2,300,000; electrical self-worship and sophistry, and instruments \$1,400,000; sewing mahave been no "free will offerings" of several hundreds of dollars per month any of their rights, customs or advan-tages; but that he will pay his scot and bear his lot; and so they all say." These six citizens are called "the compurgachines \$1,000,000; automobiles \$2,s00,000; metal working machinery taken up for these men, either \$1,700,000; typewriters \$1,100,000; right, and was at pains to tell him and, throughout the list of articles tors.

manufactured in this country, gains The City Chamberlain addresses the distinguished visitor, enlarging on the deeds that make him worthy of the honor that is being bestowed. Mr. Roosevelt will then reply. The City Chamberlain then offers him were general. In the list of imports which contributed to this balance of trade, which Secretary Wilson seems to think indicates poverty on our part,

the heaviest increases were in dia the right hand of fellowship, and presents him with a gold box, heraldmonds, art works and champagne. For the nine months the value of decorated, containing an illumdiamonds imported was nearly \$16,inated copy of the vote of the Con 000,000 greater than for the corre-Council by which it was resolved that sponding period in the preceding fiscal e should be presented with the freeom. In the case of a soldier a sword a sometimes given instead of a box. The box usually costs a hundred year. In art works the increase was xactly \$16,000,000, and in champagne guineas

If Mr. Roosevelt were British he rould then have to sign the following three items account for a considerable portion of the unfavorable balance of trade, and we could materially reduce leclaration:

"I do solemnly decide that I will be the amount, if it were necessary to do good and true to our Sovereign Lord the King; that I will be obedient to the so, in order to square the trade ac-Improved farming methods Mayor of this city; that I will maintain the franchises and customs thereof, and will keep this city harmless in that tleman. and soil conservation will greatly inrease the yield of farm products in which in me is; that I will also keep this country, but our manufacturing the King's peace in my own perso that I will know no conspiracies ma against the King's peace, but I w industries are increasing their output nuch more rapidly than are the will farms. Instead of our being unable warn the Mayor thereof, or hinder it to my power; and that all these points and articles I will well and truly keep. o "buy food from foreign countries." there will soon be a decided advantage And this, and much more of the same according to the laws and customs of high quality and elevating influence. from this city, to my power." But not being a subject of the King,

Ex-President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, he will, of course, not be asked to sign this declaration. So jealously, indeed, does the city prize its rights of presenthas just made public a farewell letter written by the American, Leonard Broce, to his mother. After stating ing the freedom, that though it has several times been presented to disthat this is "the last word you will tinguished foreigners the gift in such ever receive from your wayward son," Groce continues: "This is my cases is only nominal

Garibaldi, the great Italian soldier, nd De Lesseps, who made the Suez else why so proficient? He said two of Canal, have both been voted the freelemned man in his letter freely addom. But in each case, strange as it may seem, they did not get it. The mits joining the revolution. If this document received in such cases is only a copy of the vote of the Common Council, not an actual resolution con-ferring the freedom. And in the Chamherlain's books it is not recorded that they did receive the freedom. So that Mr. Roosevelt will be only aragua in the way of damages for the

execution of Groce. Whatever objection we might have to Zelaya and his ominally a freeman. No record of the reception of the freedom will be found in the Chamberlain's books. brutal, tyrannical *methods, it would appear that, so long as he was the

WHAT HAVE INSURGENTS DONE?

Regime Is Still Cannon's and They Neglect to Dethrone Him.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The Omaha-World Herald and Mr.

lly rows in which they are not directly Bryan's Commoner have come gradually to realize the fact that the new comnittee on rules in the House of Repre-That airy fairy fiction that a "fucentatives at Washington does no or in any important respect from the ture" contract to buy or sell cotton,

In other words, our Nebraska conemporaries understand at last that the nsurrection in the House of Representatives accomplished absolutely nothing for the insurgents' cause.

Thus, the Commoner adopts into its own editorial page of April 22 this statement from the World-Herald; and other shrewd operators are giv ing the "short" sellers who over-estimated the size of the crop and sold

by the Columbia Desiccated Bgg Cor pany, 2500 pounds from R. Smithson, B What is the difference between the new ommittee, for which the entire Republican embership is responsible, and the old com-littee, for which the Speaker was directly wronsible. large quantitles of the staple which they did not possess. The active shorts pounds from the Monarch Desiccated Egg member for which the Speaker mittee for which the Speaker responsible? There is no difference but this: the new committee is twice as large as the old one. There is absolutely no difference in its qual-try. It is as strongly standpat; as strongly were so certain of their estimates on the available supply that they per-

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

"Professor Frear, of the Pennsylania State College," said Herman B. Winter, of Philadelphia, who is at the Arlington, "not so very long ago discussed in Harrisburg the 83 kinds of breakfast food that he recently tested for the Government.

"'Most of them were very good,' said Professor Frear. "The taste test in most cases was pleasure rather than work. To make work out of it would be to act like a little boy I knew in Bellefonte munity than he left converts. He reviled and maligned men who were in all re-spects his betters and who have spent

"This little boy's mother went the other day to a reception, leaving the baby in Jimmy's care. With an injured look Jimmy said on her return: "Mam-ma, I wish you wouldn't make me mind the baby again. He was so bad that had to eat two mince pies and half the fruit cake to amuse him." Washington Herald.

. . .

An Irishman visited a tuberculosis exhibit, where lungs in both healthy and diseased conditions were displayed preserved in glass jars. After carefully studying one marked "Cured tuberculosis he turned to the physician and ung." Bald

regards the financial aspect of the situa-tion, here and also at Eugene, he was 'Perhaps it's because Ol'm Irish, but a sure-fire winner, and no mistake. He is, however, far better fitted (judging by his command of billingsgate, and the low if ye cured th' patient how th' di-could ye have his lung in a bottle?" divil Lippincott's. quality of his mental makeup, evidenced

Rivers had been detained by a business seizes him), he is, I say, far better fitted neeting at the club and the hour was late for, and adapted to, work on the docks among the longshoremen-where, praise be, he would not have the protection of when he reached home. "So it's you, is it!" exclaimed Mrs. Rivers, who was wide awake. "You've got some plausible the pulpit and cloth in his tirades against decent. Christian men, and perhaps event-ually, if the longshoremen would tolerate excuse, too, of course. You were de-tained downtown by some necessary, inhim at all, he would get "trimmed up" and down and maybe get so he could at least talk like a Christian man and gendispensable, important, unavoidable unescapable, urgent, essential and absolutely compulsory and inexorable busi-ness! Of all the flimsy, transparent, diaphanous-""For heaven's sake, Lena." In the course of one of his harangues nterrupted Rivers, whipping out his note-"Any book. "walt a minute and let me jot down

those synonyms! I don't know where you got them, but I can use every one of them! . . Now go ahead again, dear, the game better than he does; I can hit a gnat's heel at 50 yards if I have to, and they had better not fool with me." but please talk a little slower."-Chicago Tribune. . . .

The great baritone, Signor Foll, when singing in grand opera in his native city, Cork, had to sing one of his songs from a stage balcony. The arrangements were not very perfect, and the manager, fear-ing the carpenter had not made the balony strong enough to sustain the weight of the big man, told off two assistants to hold it up from beneath. The lengthy he does "know the game better than they do," and, knowing so well, must have had practical experience (orally). signor was only half through his song when one man said to the other "Be jabers, Molke, this Oitalian is

oighty heavy!' "Let's dhrop him, Pat; he's only an Ditalian, afther all!"

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ez!"-Strand Magazine.

Trains were always slow and far be-ween on the branch road. Nobody knew his better than the people at the func-ion-except perhaps those on the branch tself. It was an old story to them, and he jokes about the situation were many and good. One day the newsdealer at the

self.

"Oh, nothing particular," he replied. 'excepting an odd fellow from the end of

"He'd missed his train, and there wasn't another for two hours. He came to the ounter to buy some reading matter asked for a joke book, and I said I didn't keep them. Then he pawed over the stock, and finally said: 'Well, I guess I'll take a time table instead." -Youth's Companio

"Any article removed from the window," was the notice prominently dis-played at an outlitter's shop. Attracted y it, a supercilious person entered the

Company, all the shippers being Chicago shop and asked to be allowed to inspect a particularly vivid the in the front row. Concerns. The decayed eggs, after being either frozen or desiccated, are rendered free The salesman having disarranged the

our ministers here were "not fit to carry slop to my hogs." Both these men are real ministers of the gospel of Jesus Christ-men of high character and acknowledged and known good in and Voice from the singer above: "Will ye, ye divils, will ye?" "Tare-an'-ouns! Pat, but he's an Oir-ishman; hould him up for the loife of to this community, and they have, more-over, not the incentive of fat and fanati-cal "free-will offerings" every 30 days, with guaranteed railroad fare and living expenses between whiles. Yet they, to quote this eminent divine (7) are not fit . . . to "carry slop to his hogs. I believe at bottom this Oliver is selfish, heartless, mercenary bigot. Othe Othe

take

junction station came home to lunch, grinning broadly to himself. "What's the joke?" asked his wife, "You look pretty well pleased with your-

Three shipments of 160,000 powdered and frozen eggs, weighing in all 4700 pounds. he line said a funny thing. brought to New York from Chicago, were cast into the North River after seizures by Inspector Herman Lind, of the Fed-United States Marshal Henkel. The authorities cided that the eggs were not fit for

. . .

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S CHARTER.

Little regret will be felt over the report that Mr. Rockefeller may abandon his project to incorporate his fortune under a National charter. The objections and difficulties in the way are said to have discouraged him so much that he will perhaps turn to and prodigal wastefulness have been some of the states for a charter or it may be that he will drop the scheme altogether.

Upon the whole the latter conclusion is the better. He has so much money that it would be a menace to the country in the form of a perpetuity no matter how excellent the intention might be in creating it. The power of an accumulation so huge would be found to outweigh the authority of the law and it might turn out in the end to have become the real government of the country. At any rate this is what Congressmen have feared and their misgivings have been widely echoed by the press. The best thing that can happen to the Rockefeller fortune and others of sim flar magnitude is to be distributed as soon as circumstances permit among a large number of heirs and beneficiaries of all sorts, the more the better. It will then dissipate itself and flow back gradually into the normal channels of production.

Sums of money which are devoted

CONSERVATION OF CAPITAL.

"We are living in an age of worldgiven a welcome in keeping with wide financial delirium," says Mr. James J. Hill, in the concluding num ber of an admirable series of articles on the economic situation. This last contribution appears in the current number of the World's Work and is specially devoted to the "Conservation of Capital." Mr. Hill finds that "in the schedules of proposed conservation activity, the waste of National power through excessive expenditure consumption, but also to sell abroad and over-burdening of credit has apparently been overlooked." As viewed by this eminent authority on economics, this world-wide financial delirium encouraged by the same influences which produce extravagance on the part of individuals. There has been such an enormous increase in wealth throughout the world and the supply of capital has become so great that It seems inexhaustible. This has induced an extravagance

which has even been mildly encouraged by the case with which enormous amounts of capital are shifted from one part of the world to another speedily to alleviate temporary troubles. This interesting process of keeping our capital moving will continue until the inevitable limit is reached. Some idea of the rate at which we are approaching that limit can be gained by a study of a few of the complete statistical tables which accompany Mr. Hill's article. He shows that the per capita wealth of the United States rose from \$307.69 in 1850 to \$870.20 in 1880, and \$1,-

this country. profitable for producing it in this

much of that unfavorable balance of trade. The lowest estimate made on the amount of money spent in Europe last year by American tourists and \$18.11 in 1909. That the Government as well as the individual has been inother travelers was approximately \$250,000,000. It is probable that an

ing the Beaver's arrival, the Beaver will not seem so conspicuous by comparison as the original steamer bearing that name. But not even the attraction and comfort afforded by the finest railroad train in the United States, can wean the traveling public away from the ocean route between Portland and San Francisco. With safety and comfort assured by such steamers as the Beaver and her sister ship the Bear, there will undoubtedly be a heavy travel by water.

All of the railroads that could constructed between this city and California ports would not prevent a his personal experiences with Evansteady growth and expansion of the gelist Oilver; and he offers be ocean-carrying trade. It is no longer necessary for the people of Portland to own steamships in order to provide these facilities, as was the case when Messrs. Coffin, Lownsdale & Chapman, "owners of Portland town site", were obliged to purchase the old steamship Gold Hunter to protect their townsite against the competition of Milwaukle, which Lot Whitcomb insisted on making the terminus of his steamboat line to Astoria. It is essential, however, that substantial support be given vessels of the Beaver and Bear type in order that the standard they set will be maintained by all lines entering the port. The days of the old ramshackle tubs that disgrace the route and endanger the lives of people who travel it are about over, and the Beaver and the Bear should

their merits. A WILSONIAN FALLACY.

"We cannot afford to buy food from foreign countries," said Secretary of Agriculture Wilson in a speech before the New York Produce Exchange. In the opinion of Secretary Wilson, "we must see to it that our Western farms produce enough not only for home

and square up the balance of trade." Like the accommodating pedagogue who was willing to teach that the world was round or flat in order to hold his job, Secretary Wilson fits his theory to the stand-pat policy of the various administrations which have failed to replace him with an active

departments of the Government. Perhaps there are other methods for squaring up that balance of trade than by exporting foodstuffs that must necessarily come in competition with those of countries where both land

We certainly can afford to buy food from foreign countries if it is obtainable at lower rates than are found

country. To the ability of this coun-try to "buy food from foreign countries" and the attendant general prosperity here is due the presence of

creasing expenditures more rapidly even greater sum was charged against

ally needed in this country for makclearer statement of the case No ing deliveries. As a result of this atcould be made. It is exactly what this newspaper has been explaining to its readers since the insurrection simmered tempt to manipulate the market for lower prices they are now obliged to bring back some of this cotton to deoff.

liver on the May contracts. There is After showing that they had enough frozen. always a certain amount of gambling votes to depose Speaker Cannon, by unit-ing with the Democrats the insurgents in future contracts, but the man who shrank from the issue. They refused buys or sells on one must always be to meet the situation which they had called forth, although most of them were pledged to their constituents to do prepared to accept or deliver the ac-The Oregonian prints today a stateshells. ment from a member of the Metho-

were pleaged to their constituents to do their utmost to separate Mr. Cannon from the Speakership. They plainly and publicly skedaddled away from their pledges the moment they came squarely up to the proposi-tion of redeeming them. dist Church at Ashland, about

It is an amazing situation and one that the insurgents of the country would do well to consider. Here are sides an estimate of the work and worth of the man. It is not flattering; it is unquestionably true. The their representatives in Congress with the power to depose Mr. Cannon and dare not do it. They are daily defied by him to do their worst, and they re-Oregonian runs the risk, it knows, of appearing thus to make entirely too much of a very cheap individual, and fuse to accept his challenge. Would they but nerve themselves for naturally many people will wonder

why he should be given so great the affray; would they but stand by prominence. The reason is that this their principles; would they but keep their piedges and promises, we should man, supported by many good people. have Champ Clark for Speaker within seven days and a clear issue on which is making a systematic "clean-up" in various towns of Oregon, and The to go to the country in the Congres-Oregonian thinks it has a duty to sional elections. warn the public about him, his char-

What a pity that these things cannot be!

Advice to Mr. Bryan. New York World.

any other blackguard says about The Mr. Bryan told the Chicago News-aper Club the other day that "if the Orr, the escaped convict, taken newspapers of this country did their duty to the public there is not a wron back to Walla Walla, admitted he is that could last one year in the United the man wanted. It will be recalled he bore all the identification marks, States."

In their clumsy, imperfect way but his strenuous denial led many to great many newspapers are trying to believe he was not the man wanted. do their duty to the public, and if Mr. Bryan is so minded he can be of very His few years of upright life in this city are now of little avail. The wongreat assistance to them. He should not forget that if he himself had alder in the case is that he remained in this region with the ever-recurring ways done his duty there might be dread of recapture. Perhaps he hoped fewer public wrongs to remedy

to escape the vigilant eye in a large If Mr. Bryan will now sink his personal ambition, stop exploiting dead issues, avoid socialistic policies, help unite and harmonize the Democratic city, and, with a bluff, brazen his way back to respectability. It is these lapses of judgment that make a crimiparty, use all his efforts to assist in nominating the strongest and most available Democratic candidate for Putting aside the question of truth President in 1912, there will be fewer abuses of government to complain of his assertions, Mr. Gaynor showed about four years hence. There is no better agency in fighting public wrong than a strong, aggressive po-litical party that will battle intelli-gently and uncompromisingly for pub-

A Set of Senators' Autographs, \$5.

Washington, D. C., Dispatch The pages in the United States Sen-ate make quite a bit of pocket money by selling autographs of the Senator A complete set can be bought from a page for \$5. A few years ago one was worth \$10. The youngsters tell the worth \$10. The youngsters tell the Senators they want the autographs for themselves, but the game seems to be winked at good-naturedly by the so-lons. Root and Aldrich are the hardest to capture.

A Bank Note With a History. London Ech

At the Bank of England, London, priv fleged visitors are sometimes shown the oldest known bank note for 1555, with the date "19th Xber, 1699." The memoranda written across the note shows that pay-ment was made by three instalments.

through a refrigerating process, after th removal of the shells, and are made into hard blocks in much the same way as ics cream bricks are made. When the blocks are thawed the odor indicates whether or not the eggs were fresh when

Both frozen and desiccated eggs, the authorities say, are sold largely to bakers, confectioners, hotels and restaurants. If the eggs were fresh when they were con-gealed or evaporated, the product is said to be wholesome and can be shipped at much less expense than the eggs in the

> Roosevelt's New Epithet. Chicago Post

On Saturday Mr. Roosevelt gave us an eighth deadly sin-in Paris, appropriate enough-and the name of it is "tepidity." "There is little use." he said, "for the being whose tepld soul knows nothing of the great and generous emotion of the men who ride the storm." And again 'If a man can view his own country and intries upon the same level of tepid indifference, it is wise to distrust

Over against the strenuous life we must set the tepid life. One more harm-less word has been plucked out of the ilctionary by the Colonel and put to work preaching the gospel of the Man of Ac tion for all it is worth.

Popular Fiction.

Chicago Tribune. "I Just Adore Grand Opera-"I Don't Care for the Nickel; It's the Principle of the Thing." "Yes, Mabel; I'd Love You Just the

Same if You Were as Poor as a Church 'No, Sor, the Young Leddy Isn't at

Home "I Haven't the Money With Me Now, But I'll Pay You Next Week, Sure." "He's Not Five Years Old Yet, Con-

ductor. "I Don't Want It for Myself, You Know; I'm Buying It for a Friend."

"I Detest Liquor. But the Doctor Ad-vises Me to Use It."

Precept and Example.

Chicago Tribune. "Colonel, that was an admirable speech you made at the club the other evening on the obligations of citizen-ship. I've been intending to tell you so ever since I heard it. We need mor of that kind of talk nowadays. But what are you looking so gloomy about this morning, Colonel? No had news, J

"Dash it all, yes! I've been drawn on a jury!"

Nice Mental Attitude.

- Life. In married life, when jealous fears intrude And doubts disturb the magio of
- love's spell, The woman thinks she is not under-
- stood; The man's afraid he's understood to

well!

Where He Has the Courts Beaten. Washington Star. The baseball umpire is a delight to

many people, owing to the manner in which he decides a controversy without occupying months in hearing evidence.

Equality. Life Doctor (politely)-Good morning, Mr. chmidt. Janitor-Howdy, doc?

vindow and brought out the desired of ect, the supercilious person remarked: 'Rather loud, isn't it?" "Well, somewhat striking," agreed the

"I thought so," replied the visitor, as

ha turned to leave the shop, "It offends my taste. You needn't put it back. Good day!"-Dundes Advertiser.

Professor Smokes Cigar S5 Minutes.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dispatch. As a result of a wager made at the Town and Gown Club, a contest was held to see who could smoke a cigar longest without letting it go out.

Some twenty-five Cornell professors and professional men took part in the contest, it was said. All were provided with the same sized cigars, and at the stroke of a bell they were lighted. The men then lounged about at their case, ndeavoring to keep their cigars light-d and yet smoke as little as possible. At the end of fifty minutes most of the cigars were either out or their smokers had retired from the contest. But Professor Theodore Monroe, Pro-fessor C. L. Durham, Dean Frank Ir-vine and Dr. H. I. Andrews were still

whe and Dr. H. I. Andrews wate stat puffing away. At the end of seventy minutes Pro-fessor irvine retired from the contest, and at eighty minutes Professor Dur-ham very suddenly disappeared. Pro-fessor Monroe, with a smile on his face and by the aid of a toothpick, smoked big circr circle. minutes and was his eigar eighty-five minutes, and was declared the winner. He was awarded the prize of a metal stein.

Lysunder John's Mistake.

Atchison Globe. So many of the quilts and blankets at the home of Lysander John Appleton are spread out on the lawn these cold nights to protect the flowers from frost that when Lysander John Apple-ton came home from his club at a late hour last night he grew confused and didn't know which one was his bed. Should he crawl under that familiar blue-bordered blanket spread over the geraniums, or was that his bed covered with a white spread over in the pansy corner? He finally compromised by crawling in bed with the dalales under a nine-patch guilt, and there is where they found him this morning.

A Day With the King of Belgium,

Baltimore American. Since his accession, the King of the Beigians rises at 5 and 1s quickly at work. At 7:30 he breakfasts with the Queen. At 8 the little princes come to wish their parents good morning and to play with them. For the King work commences again at 9 and continues until 11, when he rides with the Queen motors with her, unless, indeed, Queen is kept at home by some of her work for the poor. After luncheen the whole day is given up to work within doors and out of doors. At 8 the King

dines.

Promoting Economy. Washington Etar.

Washington Star. "Tm afraid I won't be able to pay your bill for some time, doctor," said the grateful patient. "H'm." replied the physician, who is a natural diplomat, "there are two points I forgot to mention in my advice. You'd better quit smoking and cut out a meat diet."

Met Occasionally.

Atchison Globe. Occasionally you meet a man who dislikes to attract attention. But such men are extremely rare.

Oyster Bay need have little worry He right, about its greatest citizen missing the enumerator. It is a safe wager that This change in temperature may put California berries on the street

cheap today and let all enjoy shortcake tomorrow.

This is raisin day in California and raisin' day on Puget Sound. Same here, too,

Artist Leavitt is as bad as Boni in the matter of a second marriage.

A good place to take the census would be at the baseball game.

What will be the second city in Oregon tonight?

lack of gentle courtesy in his attack on Mr. Hearst, who was, nominally at head for one of the most important least, one of his hosts. he is in the Seattle count.

and labor are much cheaper than in