# The Oregonian

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ORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1911.

### HURRYING ON THE DISASTER.

The Democrats, led by the New World, who are clamoring for extra session of Congress to rethe tariff, are perfectly safe in suing their agitation, for they may certain that President Taft will do sing of the kind. Or, if he should Il an extra session after March 4. ould be because of failure of the essary appropriation bills, or for other urgent reason or unex-The President unabtedly feels that the Democratic ery is sheer political buncombe, dened to embarrass him and to conthe public of the entire sinrity of Democratic professions as to nward tariff revision.

Yet the President, if he were ined to forget his clear duty not to unge the country again so soon into agonies of Congressional tariff on, could not do the Democracy orse turn. The Democrats are alady at loggerheads over the queswill not agree readily whether tariff should be revised horizon-, or schedule by schedule, or item Some, like Senator Bailey for tariff on raw products and ufactured products allke. the New Englanders, are for free products and tariff on manu-Others, like Champ Clark, a the Middle West, are for any tariff except a Republican tariff. ody will stand for tariff for revein the final test.

The tariff is going to divide, disganize and possibly wreck the Demo-stic party. Governor West, when he an extra session, evidently de es ot speed that happy day.

IE CANAL GOAL ON THE PACIFIC. The Atlantic-Pacific waterway at ars of striving. The Occident has seeking the Orient through this ort cut ever since the days of Cobus. And where the two at last e come together on the Pacific is fittest place for the exposition that celebrate the canal.

great part of the history of Westquest was inspired by the world's re for the "cut" that Nature did make but that the people of the ited States are about to finish. n long have wanted short passage the Orient from Europe. In the orch, Columbus discovered the outg Islands of the American conti-

Thereafter navigators and explorers d to find an open way to the northsouthern half of the world, nearer the strafts that bear his name. took two hundred years to prove there was no opening in the thern half Oregon was first hted by navigators who were seekir foothold in Canada through the son's Bay Company that was comdoned by their government to find "Northwest passage." The myth sosed to lead to the Atlantic from ut the latitude of Puget Sound. one of the most potent forces of

overy of the Pacific Coast. t is altogether fitting that the manto passage should be signalized by eat exposition on the Pacific Coast. Francisco as the metropolis of this ast is the proper city for the cele-600 for the exposition. This is n at argument, too. That city can mise an equable climate—neither nor warm. It is free from sick-

. It has ample accommodations visitors. It is the center of the st progressive part of the United -the region that shows the most id growth and the greatest opportu It is on the margin of the an that is destined to become the afer of the world's greatest strugfor world leadership.

cisco's claim-historical, sentintal, maritime, commercial. New eans has no claim so strong. That New York would be as fit or a fitter

is to be an Atlantic-Pacific canal. exposition should be held on the of the Pacific-the goal of the id's quest during four centuries of

GOVERNMENT PARMERS. The appointment of John P. Irish, of Klamath Falls, to be farm sugendent of the Department of Agure recalls a name once mighty in es and oratory. Let us hope that in P., Jr., understands farming as ous prime, understood the art of

ed to the weather until caten by that fruit frees given by the same us almoner were destroyed by rolliars and other pests, and and a menace to clean herds. calling this era and its farcical

ent time the appointment of a "farm superintendent" at Washington has some reference to a man who understands farming both in theory and practice.

### ESPERANTO AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The proposal to instal a course in Esperanto at the State University cannot be regarded with very much en-The new language is not in itself well adapted for scholastic and educational purposes. Such liter-ature as it possesses is infantile in quality. To be sure, it has transiations of some good pices, but convinced that nobody who has perused them in Esperanto ever desires repeat the sad experience. Its vocabulary is limited and barbarous. Granting that it has a device by which rords can be multiplied indefinitely, still this is complex to the last degree and top uncouth in its results for use in a civilized college. Some savage tribe which had no language at alle or one containing but a few dozen words, might perhaps get some profit by studying Esperanto in its schools. But with Latin, Greek, Italian, Sanscrit and all the other tongues of the earth at their disposal, why for goodness sake should our university pro-fessors turn to it? Can it be that a "soft course" is desired in some department?

But there is worse to come. Like Volapuk and a score of its predeces-sors, Esperanto is but a transient phenomenon. It is certain to pass and be forgotten within a few years. It has neither the simplicity nor the universal vocabulary which is requisite in an international tongue. Its means for expressing relative ideas are com-plicated and difficult. The impression of simplicity which it gives to learner at the outset is deceptive. One who wishes to master the language thoroughly has a hard task before him. And when he has accomplished

it, what good does it do him? Aiready Esperanto has a formidable rival in Ido, which is gaining ground rapidly and is said to excel it in many desirable qualities. Before we begin to teach a universal language at Eugene, would it not be well to wait and They have no plan or policy of find ot what the universal language is dure, for they do not agree and to be like? If there must be a new find of what the universal language is course at once, why not try Japanese?

UNITING THE FRUITGROWERS.

The orchardists who have met in Portland for the purpose of uniting their various associations in harmonious effort have undertaken a great and beneficial task. The immediate aim of these enlightened producers is to solve the problem of the market. They are confronted with what appears to be the danger of over-production. They understand that the danger is more imaginary than real. The market would absorb all the fruit that can be produced and a good deal more if it were properly distributed and offered at the proper time. How shall this distribution be effected? The individual grower is powerless to accomplish anything. In seeking concessions from the railroads he is at a hopeless disadvantage. His knowledge of markets is necessarily restricted. How can he keep himself informed of the state of the trade in New York, Hamburg, Pekin and Calcutta? And even if he knew all about it of what avail would his knowledge be? He has no storage facilities at points of distribution. He has no agents on the spot to take advantage of the turn of the market. He is always at the mercy of middlemen whose interest is opposed to his own.

The isolated association is not much better off than the individual. Experience, sometimes very costly experience, shows that the largest combination that can be formed is not an atom too large to meet the necessities of and the southward. Magellan of the case. If Mr. Atwell succeeds for more power to be used in part wed that there was no passage in in his effort to combine all the associations in the Northwest in a resolute attack upon the marketing problem he will deserve well of his fellow orchardists. It is the only way to ward off the ever-threatening ghost of over-production. As he said so well the short way. The British got at Prosser on January 18, "Over-production is not an absolute but a relative term. There may be and often is an apparent over-supply," but there has been an absolute oversupply of any commodity because the sum total of human desire has not

en satisfied. What people usually mean when they speak of over-production, Mr. Atwell goes on to say, "is inefficient distribution." For a family dwelling in a snowbound valley and owning two cows there would be an over-production of milk, though bables might be dying for want of it in a city twenty miles over the crest. It is this probgrowers have undertaken to solve. It is to their credit that they have attacked it, with their own intelligence and resources and ask no aid from governmental agencies,

CHARITY AND INEXCUSABLE THEFT. A few days ago a sentence of 90 days' imprisonment was imposed in the Municipal Court on a young man, whose uncle is the head of a bank in Pittsburg and whose father holds a prominent position in a large mining company in Montana. The young is outside the course of the star man himself had been a bank clerk empire. Charleston, Philadelphia and had had unusual advantages. was detected in the pilfering of the ockets of an acquaintance, a practice he admitted, he had carried on for

weeks. This was his confession: I was out of work and needed money. I was out of work and needed money. I could have got it from my people, but was too proud to du so, and thought that I would soon get work. I kept careful account of the sums I took and intended to pay them back with the first money tarned. I was never in trouble before.

It had never occurred to us that an individual too proud to ask aid from well-to-do relatives but not too proud to steal deserved a large measure of sympathy, but this unusual view is seld by Mrs. Valeria Sutmeyer Ferrail, who in a letter to The Oregonian, comments as fellows:

aring the emotions if not the minds men.

A "farm superintendent" in the days of the Indian Service was the prey politics and the grim joke of the Han industrial policy of the Government as it pertained to agriculture, is feature of the service brought ming into contempt with the Indian industrial policy of the fact the fact the man is pertained to agriculture, is feature of the service brought ming into contempt with the Indian industrial policy of the Government for the asking, and where money is shaken from your beautiful frees per when a stranger tries of the fact the fact the Government for the satisfic and where money is shaken from your beautiful frees per when a stranger tries of the service was the proportion of the service in my full men in the fact the Government for the fact the Government for its wards were nosed to the weather until eaten by

It is the understanding of The Green and the fact the green and the minds and the green are the fact the fact the green and the green at the fact the fact the green and the green at the green at the green at the green and the green at t

It is the understanding of The Oregonian that the parole law is particularly designed to aid persons who, on that the impulse of the moment and when and horses grew mangy and use- driven by unavoidable misfortune or led astray by stronger minds, perform some unlawful act from which they eriments in furrow, pasture, orird, garden and meadow, we venture
hope that the Government has
rued its lesson and that at the presdid not act on impulse. His peculawhich our own muck-rakers had made
it suspicious. Liquidation of that nature has run its course and 1910 even
with a smaller volume of exports pre-

tions were premeditated and extended over a long period. He was not driven to theft by unavoidable circumstances but by pride. His attempt at palliation of the crime was not even new. He told the story, so often told by the employe in whom trust been misplaced: "I took the money but intended to pay it back," a story so old in tenor that it has made axiomatic Johnson's declaration that the place of supreme punishment is paved

Oregon, it is true, is heralded as the land of opportunity, but it is never represented to be a land where charity is so broad that newcomers, who cannot find employment at once in chosen vocations, will be permitted

to pick our pockets. Yes, the refined, educated young bank clerk, too proud to ask aid of parents able and willing to help him then in trouble, will be compelled to associate perhaps with men imprisoned for drunkenness, and he no doubt will find among them men who have not the strength to resist diseased appetite, but who would starve before they would steal.

### DRY DOCK RATES.

The drastic cut in drydock rates made by the Port of Portland, ought to attract considerable shipping to the port. The new rates are so much lower than those of any other port that there should now be sufficient business to keep the dock busy all the time. Naturally there will be very little profit in operating the dock at the new rates, but it should be remembered that the dock was not built for profit-paying. It was built as a necessary adjunct to other port improvements undertaken by the Port of Portland for the exclusive purpose of making this an attractive port for shipping. For many years prior to the building of the dock Portland repeatedly experienced humiliation and loss through being obliged to send injured vessels to rival ports for repairs which should have been made here.

It was in that period that the golder opportunity for the private dock existed. Had there been any kind of a drydock here at that time, or if anyone could have been induced to build one, the Port of Portland would not have undertaken the work. It would, in fact, have used its powers to the limit to aid the private dock in securing business necessary to make it profitable. But no one cared to undertake the work of providing the needed facilities; for the protection of the port, the Port of Portland was forced to provide them. Judged by some standards, it is not the province of the Port of Portland to handle the plictage and towage business on the river and bar, but in this work, as in the building of the drydock, the Port of Portland was forced to act in order that the interests of the port be safeguarded. This organization, in brief, was formed for the purpose of engaging in any and all work that rould in any manner improve the shipping facilities of the port and at-

tract vessels to the Columbia River. If rival docks, which for a long time have secured business which rightfully elonged to the Port of Portland drydock, should continue the rate-cutting policy which in the past has been responsible for the idleness of the Portland dock, there will be no serious complaint from the taxpayers if it is made a free dock. Portland has spent millions in improving a channel so that ships could reach the port. The investment will be protected by maintaining proper dock facilities and other necessary equipment of a first-class

RAILROAD SECURITIES. The railroad commission is asking bonds and other securities of public service corporations in the interest of the public and the investor."

With the Hill lines and the Harrilines expending more than \$100,000,000 in Portland territory in four years, and with projects involving the expenditure of more than \$30,000,000 this year, and an equal amount next year, all in the State of Oregon, there will be a mild disposi-tion on the part of the people to permit the railroads to get this money from any "investors" who can be induced to put it up. It is questionable whether the railroad commission, in looking after the interest of the investor, could obtain this money at as good advantage as the railroads.

Oregon has waited a long time for the railroads to come into the state and exploit its resources, and now that they are spending more money in Oregon than is being spent for new construction in any other state in the Union, there is less disposition than ever to relieve them of the task getting their securities before the in vestor so they may get money with which to continue the good work. There will be plenty of time to skin the rabbit after he is caught, and the railroad rabbit is not yet clear inside the trap.

# RECORD FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade for the year 1910 established a new record, the total value of exports and imports being \$3,427,-218,892. This record, however, was accomplished by imports: the exports slightly below the total for 1907, when the figures were \$1,923,426,205 compared with \$1,864,411,270 for the year just closed. As has previously been stated, this relatively poor showing in exports was due to the heavy decline in exports of breadstuffs and other agricultural products, cotton alone showing a big increase. showing in merchandise exports was much better than that of 1909, the excess over imports being \$301,603,648. While this was nearly \$50,000,000 more than the value of the 1909 merchandise exports it does not appear very imposing in comparison with the \$636,461,260 for the record year 1908, or the \$500,000,000 of 1907.

It is interesting to note in connec tion with these enormous totals that the figures were very little affected by the gold movement which in previous years has played an important part in the "balance of trade." cording to the preliminary figures of the Bureau of Statistics, the gold movement in and out nearly balanced. the excess of imports being \$447,696. These foreign trade figures are susceptible to varying interpretations. It will be remembered that our record exports in 1997 and 1908 were made necessary by the constant and impera-tive demands made on us by Europe for pay for money we had borrowed For this money Europe held raffroad and industrial stocks and bonds

sents a healthler foreign trade report LOOKING BACK A HALF CENTURY APPLE PACK IS NOT QUESTIONED than some of its predecessors.

That we are still in possession of

large stocks of breadstuffs and other agricultural products is a certainty, for by no other line of reasoning is it possible to reconcile the figures on production, home consumption and exportation. The foreigners are also recovering from their fright and displaying more interest in American investments. We can still use their money in large amounts. If it again flows this way in the volume that was in evidence before the muck-rakers ruined the credit of American securities, there will be an increase in the exports to pay interest, etc. The United States and its foreign customers and bankers will be gainers by the change.

The Calkins bill providing that a wife may collect damages from any one furnishing intoxicants to a habitual drunkard is another move in the direction of improving the tone of the saloon business. The retail liquor business has been brought into disrepute by those degenerates who never display the slightest scruples against selling liquor to drunkards and minors. The only argument for decency that can appeal to this class of saloonkeepers is one that affects their profits or their liberty. The Calkins bill, if it becomes law, will make it very unprofitable for any saloon-keeper to sell liquor to a drunkard. The ought to have the support of every saloon-keeper who believes in the elim ination of those who are responsible for most of the odium that is cast on the business.

The Oregonian thinks there is no demand from the people of the state that Columbus day (October 12) be declared a legal holiday. It is under-standable that it would be highly pleasing to our Italian-American fellow citizens to commemorate formally in this manner the natal day of the great discoverer; but we hardly think his fame can or will be increased by legislative enactment in Oregon and compulsory recognition of the American debt to him. A few states only make October 12 a holiday. There are enough holidays already. If it is desired to hold a celebration on October 12 it can be done without closing the banks, shutting up the courts and suspending the schools. The movement for Columbus holiday is not supported by an active public sentiment and is a mistake.

Some of the road bills now before the Legislature are in bad company Senate Bill 72, which is endeavoring to become a law in company with some meritorious measures, is a relic of the old fight between the Multnomah County Court and the Sheriff over the control of the prisoners. The neasure was submitted to the voters two years ago and it was defeated by a referendum vote by a majority of more than two to one. If it should slip through in company with some of the really good road bills now under consideration, a second referendum vote on the measure would probably find it as unpopular as it was two years ago and it might affect the success of some of the meritorious bills.

A man who announced himself an macknowledged son of the late Queen Victoria was promptly adjudged insane in London a few days ago. Many kings and some queens have been unable to disprove a claim of this kind, but he must be a madman indeed who would seek to lodge a charge implied by the asseveration of this man against "Victoria the Good." A loyal wife and the affectionate mother of nine children, her domestic and social virtues are distinct features of the history of long and prosperous reign.

Mrs. Mary McCall of Long Beach, California, en route to the bank, left her handbag containing \$20,000 in cash and \$11,000 in negotiable paper lying on a bench in the park. remarkable feature of this strange story is not that the money was found and returned to the owner. The features which cannot fail to excite wonder are how a woman with so little sense ever came into possession of \$31,000 and where her guardtans were when she strayed into the park and carelessly left it

January is performing its part in the calendar of the year irreproachably. Buds have not been coaxed into ex-pansion only to be nipped by February frosts, as is sometimes the case in our too hospitable climate. On the contrary, the rest period of Nature has been rigidly though not with unneces-sary severity enforced. Hence "a seasonable month" is the verdict as January enters the last week of its tenure.

It really looks like heaping up uries to increase the number of judges just now. A certain millionaire who wished to do something startling treated a dinner party to cigarettes wrapped in \$100 bills, but he had more money than he knew what to do with. We do not understand that the State of Oregon has any trouble of this kind at present.

The Goodrich-Goodwin divorce proeedings are being held behind closed If too much of the scandal doors. reaches the ears of the public it might deprive the enterprising Nat of some interesting chapters in his forthcoming book on "Wives I Have Married" and others.

If some one were to offer a prize for bad roads in January, we know more than one locality in Western Oregon that would stand a good show to capture a blue ribbon.

Assassination of David Graham Phillips once more calls attention to the theory that more men are on the verge of insanity than the public be-

allegience from his subjects. Oregon will organize intelligently in order that full rewards shall be his. While methods might provoke profitable discussion, there is no room for argument in Oregon as to whether we

Even King Apple needs unwavering

should have good roads. San Francisco has one claim for the Panama Canal Fair that New Orleans can not match, namely ample hotel accommodation.

It does seem unseasonable to talk of irrigation in the Willamette Valley during present weather conditions.

To the many who do not know Sena tor Bourne, his prospectus reads like other deceptive publications. Goings and Comings in the Newspaper and Magazine Field Told.

Charles M. Harvey, in Leslie's Weekly. When, on December 15, 1855, the first number of Leslie's Weekly was issued. an important date mark was set up in the history of the American press. This was the pioneer illustrated weekly of the United States. Its projector and publisher, Frank Leslie, who was born in England, early developed a taste for art and acquired great skill with the pencil and graver. Before he was 21 his sketches began to appear in the Illustrated London News, England's best-known and most popular periodical in the pictorial field in his day. Com-ing to the United States, he was employed for a short time on Gleason's Pictorial, in Boston. At one time and another Ballou, Gleason and others published illustrated papers in this coun try, but they were crude and compara-tively short-lived and their scope was narrow. Leslie's was the first to attempt to give adequate pictorial treat-ment to important current events. Its name, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, indicated that it would occupy a widely different field from that which they endeavored to fill. Of the other two present-day periodicals of Leslie's class, Harper's Weekly made its advent in 1856 and Collier's was born in

Of the important magazines of today,

only two were in existence in 1855, was the North American Review, dean of all the present-day American dean of all the present-day American monthiles, which was started in 1815 and which will thus celebrate its centennial four years hence. The other was Harper's Monthly, which dates from 1850, Other magazines were here when Leslie's Weekly made its first appearance. The Knickerbocker, which started in 1833, was flourishing in 1855; but it made its exit so long ago (in 1865) that few persons are with us who can recall it, offhand, as a current publication. Graham's magazine, the publication. Graham's magazine, the most popular of all the monthlies which the United States saw previous to the Civil War, ran its course from 1841 to 1858. Putnam's Monthly, the first series, started in 1853, went down in the panic of 1857. Reappearing in 1868, it passed out once more in 1870. Emerging in its third series in 1906, it suspended in 1909. The Atlantic, the leading literary magazine in America, dates from 1857. The Century and Scribner's are much younger, while the great popular monthlies—the American, McClure's, Cosmopolitan, Hampton's, Pearson's, Everybody's, Munsey's and the rest of them-are creations of the past quarter of a century, except the American, which traces its lineage back to Leslie's Popular Monthly, es-tablished by Frank Leslie in 1876. Lippincott's dates from 1868 and the Forum from 1888. The person who would call the roll

of the great daily newspapers of the United States in 1855 would have had a short task. The Globe (formerly the Commercial Advocate), dating from 1798, and the Evening Post, from 1801. are the present New York City dailles which are over a century old. Outside of New York the journalistic centenarians in the large cities are Philadel-phia North American, the Hartford Courant, the Baltimore American, the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, the St. Louis Republic, the Charleston News and Courier and a few others. Benjamin H. Day started the New York Sun in 1833, James Gordon Bennett, the elder, launched the New York Herald in 1835, and Horace Greeley established the New York Tribune in 1841, while Henry J. Raymond brought out the New York Times in 1851. The Courier des Etats Unis, the great French daily, and the still better known German daily, the Staats Zeitung, appeared a little earlier than did the Sun. By a tew years also the Sun was antedated by the New York Journal of Commerce, the bestknown paper of the United States in its field. Also a little older than Les-lie's Weekly are the Transcript, the Post, the Journal, the Traveler and the Herald of Boston, the Baltimore Sun, The Springfield Republican, which has had a Samuel Bowles at its head for more than three-quarters of a cen-tury; the New Orleans Picayune, the Argus and the Journal of Albany, the Chicago Tribune, the Chicago Record-Herald, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, the Pittsburg Dispa mercial Appeal, the Richmond Times Dispatch, the Mobile Register, the Troy Times, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Portland

The prominent daily newspapers which are younger than Leslie's Weekly make a formidable list. Among them are the New York World, the New Yor American and all the rest of Mr. Hearst's line of journals stretching from New York and Boston to Los Angalag and San Francisco, the New Angeles and San Francisco, the New York Mail, the Chicago Inter Ocean, the Philadelphia Press, the Philadelphia Record, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Colonel Watterson's Louisville Courier-Journal, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, the San Francisco Chronicle, the Denver News, the Denver Republican, the Salt Lake Tribune, the Seattle Times, the Omaha Bee, the Kansas City Journal, the Indianapolis Star, the Indianapolia News, the Kansas City Star and the Chicago Evening Post. The three last-named papers, together with the New York Evening Post and the Springfield Republican, belong in that rapidly increasing class of independent journals which began to assert them-selves in the Greeley campaign of 1872 and which have been growing rapidly in numbers and influence ever since. Despite the frequent assertions to the contrary, the power of the press has vastly increased in the half a cen-tury and a few years over which are tury and a few years over which are included in this survey. The 3200 news-papers and periodicals published in 1355 have increased to 24,000 at the beginning of 1911, and the circulation then 650,000,000 a year, has expanded at a ratio scores of times greater than the increase in numbers. The instanthe increase in numbers. The instantaneous communication with the four quarters of the globe and the invention of labor-saving appliances have broadened the scope of the daily press, until it covers all fields of human inter-est and has practically superseded the class and professional papers.

Oregonian and other well-known pa-

New York World.

For a long time it was supposed that Floyd McCoy, of Orange, N. J., was suffering from "chronic" appendicitis; now he knows it was only a bug. But, of course, he had to be operated on be-fore this discovery was made at the Orange Memorial Hospital a few days

And McCov's little visitor was taken alive. McCoy worked formerly on fruit plantation in the tropics. It assumed he got the bug then; that it crawled into his mouth about a year ago while he was asleep, and that he Since the bug was dispossessed Mc-Coy has improved.

"Will you please give mother a nut to put a spider in, as baby's got the whooping cough?" This extraordinary request was made to a Tiverton shop-keeper this week by a little girl whose mother believes that if she invisers mother believes that if she imprisons a live spider in a nutshell and ties it round her infant's neck the whooping bough will disappear when the spider

Pight Dates Back to Moses.

Philadelphia North American. A Washington dispatch says that the fight on Lorimer was begun yesterday. The fight on Lorimerish was begun with the Ten Commandments. Honesty and Quality Hake Hood River Apple Prices.

Rural New Yorker.

Rural New Yorker.

It is the rotten apple in the box, the painted knothele in the board, the musty streak in the butter or bacon which will decide the price of the second package of food you try to sell to a private customer. Most people will forget to praise the good specimens if they think you are trying to deceive them with a cult. Most of us have heard of the fine packing of the Pacific Coast fruit. Are there no cults in these packages? Interested in this matter, we wrote the firm of Steinhardt & Kelloy, who for some years have handled apples from the farmers of the Hood River region. Their answer follows, and it is worth the attention of any fruitgrower.

First you would like to know if the packing of the Hood River apples is

packing of the Hood River apples is so perfect that we accept them without close investigation. Not only do we ac- inexhaustible!"-Cleveland Plain Dealer. cept them without close investigation, but we accept them without any investigation whatever, leaving the entire matter up to the Hood River Apple Growers' Union, a body of men with about nine directors under whose personal supervision all the fruit is packed and shipped to market. Our dealings with these men for the last three years, during which time we have purchased their crop, have always been of such a straight and upright character that we have never had occasion or cause to doubt their packing, and we have never been disappointed in our business deal-

ings with them.
Our contract with the Hood River Apple Growers' Union, as represented by their board of directors, is certainly a very stringent one, they guaranteeing us a perfect pack and also guaranteeing that every apple in every box is absolutely perfect. We have handled several hundred thousand boxes, and never have we found ourselves in condition to make a single complaint against their pack. It is as near perfect as human ingenuity and honesty of endeavor can make it: in fact, we shall be glad to have you drop in our place of business at any time and take a box of fruit from any heap, and you will find that every box is practically identical, and every apple is absolutely per whether you open the top, botton side of any package. This is more we have been able to say for any large pack of fruit that we have ever contracted for.

Referring to your second question.

The very best fruit from the Hood River country is purchased by us on f. o. b. basis, Hood River, and although of ourse the prices are not exactly pu lic property, still we may tell you that they average somewhere around \$2.25 a box there. Of course you understand that a box of fruit will cost us a great deal more, as the freight from Hood River to New York is on an average of 60 cents a box. Regarding your question whether it were possible for a num ber of individuals who are not connec ed with this association to do busines on the same plan as that of the associa tion, suffice it to say that if you can get a number of honest men who are also good business men together, they could do just as well as the Hood River

Apple Growers' Union. Regarding your endeavor to encour age Eastern fruitgrowers to put up a package as good as to to of the West, suffice it to say that this could be done just as well in the East as in the West just as well in the East as in the West if you can get chough, as we stated be-fore, honest men who will pack hon-estly. The whole thing in a nutshell is simply and purely a business proposi-tion. You no doubt know that the Eastern barrel pack; to say the least, leaves a great deal to be desired. You know that there are usually three four good tiers on top and the rest is a lot of inferior goods. This is the reason why the public is now turning toward the box apple to take the place of the barrel and it is the writer's per-sonal opinion that it will only be a few years when the barrel apple will be practically out of use for the better class of trade, owing to no other reason than dishonest methods employed in

The entire matter is simply one of The entire matter is simply one of honesty and quality. Fruit can be had just as good in the East as in the West, and we see no reason why the Eastern grower can't get just as much for his goods as the Western grower, if he will only make up his mind to one absolute fact, and that is that he has got to be honest, and that if he thinks he can fool the people all the time by putting up a fake harrel of apples he is making a big mistake. STEINHARDT & KELLEY. mistake. STEINH

# Get Thee an Husband.

New York Evening World. Have you a little husband in your For what is home without one of these, oh, my daughter.
Even as a Christmas tree without the

trimmings. Behold, a husband is the trimming on the tree of life. He is a thing of beauty and a joy for-

He is a decoration and a badge of merit more to be cherished than a

But a manless woman is an abomina-tion under the sun! She shall be cast out and covered Carnegie medal.

with scorn.
The scoffers shall scoff at her, and The scoffers shall scoff at her, and waiters and porters and janitors shall not how down before her.

Yet behold, when anything in trousers appeareth at her side, she shall be covered with reflected glory.

For io, a woman is only a woman, but a man, though he be bald, and fat, and

a man, though he be baid, and fatt and grouchy, and frayed at the edges, is a man for a' that.

And he looketh like a "tip."
Go to! She that hath not a husband shall find all her days flat, stale and

unprofitable.

But a husband shall give thee work for thy hands to do.
Yes, he shall scatter thy carpets with
ashes and newspapers; he shall make
holes in his socks that thou mayest holes in his socas that thou mayest amuse thyself darning them; he shall burst off his buttons that thou mayst put them on again. And what is life without an occupa-

Alas, how shall a lone woman bear the monotony of existence, with none to criticise her and none to argue with her; with no one to dictate unto her ner; with no one to dictate unto her and nothing to get upon her nerves? For behold, a household without the morning row and the evening jar is more insipid than a village without a

Therefore, I charge thee, get thee a husband. Yea, verily, verily, even a bought, borrowed or stolen husband is more to be desired than none at all.

For what profiteth it a woman, though she have every other luxury in all the world, and have not a little husband in her home? Selah!

Lions for Moving Picture Scenes. Indianapolis News. PERU, Ind.—Within the next few weeks scenes in jungle land will be en-acted in Texas, and real wild lions and tigers will be captured alive by daring animal trainers from a big circus Winter quarters, east of Peru. Several of the largest and flercest Hons and tigers of the shows have been sold to a

tigers of the shows have been sold to a company of moving picture promoters who have ordered the animals shipped to Texas, where they will be turned loose in the jungles and so guarded that they cannot escape.

The trainers will capture the animals alive before moving picture machines, and the scenes will be advertised as taken in the African jungles. The experiment promises to be quite expensive for the promoters.

Their love is now a turned-down page.

'Tis finished—close the lid:
She bantered him to guess her sge,
And he did, the chump! He did!

—Boston Traveler.

# Life's Sunny Side

One can't tell the name of the real written; for one thing, we are his debtor for a long automobile ride, and for another thing, he's a modest violet, except when he's trying to sell suburban property. His prospective customer was asking: "Do you have absolute faith in the future of this section?"
"Sir," he answered. "Let me tell you how much faith I have. I have studied conditions in every part of Cuyahoga County, and I would be willing to stake my professional reputation—yes, and any amount of money—that the future of this particular section is well nigh

"Civil service reform has given us ! splendid army of civil servants. It wasn't always so." The speaker, Mayor Whitlock, of To-

"When I was writing my first short stories," he resumed, "we had civil serv-ants of a different stamp. An elderly resident of my native Urbana sought out, back in those days, his Congress

man.
"'Congressman," he said, 'I supported you at the polls and now I expect you to get my boy a good civil service job." "All right, friend, the congressman answered, 'what can your boy do?'
"Do?' snorted the other. 'What can he do? By crimus, man, if he could do anything, do you think I'd be bothering you?"—New York Tribune.

Mrs. Lothrop usually did the market-ing, as Mr. Lothrop's memory was not of the best, and he was subject to what she called "dreamy spells." But morning she was ill, and asked her h band to telephone from his office the orders, carefully written by her.

orders, carefully written by her.

He read them to the marketman briskly. The last item on the list was a head of cabbage.

"Large or small head?" asked the marketman before Mr. Lothrop had time to hang up the receiver, but not before his thought had wandered. "Eh?" he said, vaguely, and the mar-ketman repeated his question. "Seven and an eighth," said Mr. Lethrop .- Youth's Companion.

The late Justice Brewer was presiding over a civil case in which one of the important witnesses was a horse doctor named Williams. The doctor was very small man with a weak little voice, and the counsel on both sides, as well as the court and the jury, had great difficulty in hearing his tes-

During the cross-examination the counsel for the plaintiff became exasperated and began to prod and harry the little man.

"Dr. Williams," he shouted, "If we are ever going to get anywhere with this case you must speak up so the court will hear you! Speak up loud and strong, sir!"

The small sized veterinary tried, but it was evidently no use. Whether from embarrasement or inability, the sound

would not come "Well, your honor—" began the counsel, indignantly, when Judge Brewer stopped him with a gesture. Leaning over the beach, he said, in his

"Mr. Attorney, you must be patient with the doctor. He cannot help it. Years spent in the sick room have apparently made speaking low a second nature with him."-Green Bag.

REFORM SCHOOL AND ITS WORK Many Boys Turned Out as Good Citizens, Declares Teacher.

SHAW, Or., Jan. 23 .- (To the Editor.)-I wish to enter a protest against a statement made by Judge Gatens in the First Congregational Church, and printed in Monday's Oregonian. The state-ment was this: "The Reform School ment was this: "Th

the last 35 years I have been a clo student of boys and their ways of thinking, and in all these years I have never found a boy who did not have some good in him to which you could

mm glad of the experience, for here I found the homeless, the orphan, the deserted, the deprayed, but not one under 18 years that could not be reached, and, with proper training, the majority made into useful citizens.

If made into useful citizens.

I found the majority of these boys as neat, as orderly, as affectionate, as boys on the outside—many of them better. Some of them, from environment, inheritance or training, were thieves, but when we got next to and taught them that this was not the way to success in life, they gave sin-cere evidence of a desire to quit their bad habits.

Many of these reformed boys could be named. One an editor in Oregon, one a lawyer in another state, several in good business of their own. But to name them would only wound, when prominent men condemn unheard and make parishs of those who are so un-fortunate as to be sent to the Reform W I REYNOLDS.

Suggestion for Peary. PORTLAND, Jan. 23.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Perusal of the editorial of this date on Peary, in The Oregonian, leads me to the remark that there is one way. and but one, by which the relative approximately adjusted satisfactorily; namely, by Peary submitting his proofs

to Copenhagen.

Peary owes it to himself that he stand trial at the same bar with Dr. Cook, and the world should demand that he do so. The results of such a fair and courageous act on his part and the effects of a favorable decision are too obvious for discussion. F. M'KERCHER.

# Wenith of Rockefeller,

PLAINVIEW, Or., Jan. 20.—(To the Editor.)—Please state in the columns of The Oregonian what the estimated wealth of Rockefeller is. MINNIE FLETCHER.

Estimates of Rockefeller's wealth have varied with the object and eloquence of the estimator. They have ranged from \$500,000,000 to \$1,000,000,+ 000. The Oil King has given to edu-cational, charitable and other institutions in excess of \$85,000,000.

Portland Art Exhibit. PORTLAND, Jan. 24.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly inform me through the columns of The Oregonian whether or not there is an art gallery in this city open to the public.

The Portland Art Association's ex hibit, Fifth and Taylor streets, is open to the public Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 12 to 5 P. M. and Sunday

Ningura Adventurers. PORTLAND, Jan. 19 .- (To the Editor.)

Please inform me If a human being ever went over the Horse Shoe Falls, at Niagara Falls, SUBSCRIBER.

But one person, a woman, has gone over Niagara Falls and lived. The annais of fame do not state whether the Canadian or American side was chosen for the edifying adventure.

from 2 to 5 P. M.