# The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL)

(BY CARRIES)

affy, Sunday included, one year..... 9.00 maily, Sunday included, one month..... 73

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911.

OUR FRIENDS ALL AROUND US. If the United States makes an arbitration agreement with Great Britain, for the determination of all questions between them, Germany will not be entirely happy, and will go right on building her dreadnoughts and superdreadnoughts, drilling and feeding her immense army, keeping her powder magazines full and dry, and surrounding herself with bristling guns and embattled fortresses.

slow down or falter in the great race for international supremacy Great Britain strikes hands with us we are a powerful and indispensable ally, and for no ofther rea-son. Blood is thicker than water; but so it was a hundred years ago when it flowed freer than water.

well enough, but not well enough to

Japan looks upon us as a possible and even probable foe, and maintains a strong military and navat organization for any emergency. No one really knows what Japan will do, not even Japan

Canada makes a reciprocity agreement with us, because Canada thinks it is a good thing for Canada; but howis with rage at the very thought of annexation. Does Canada really

Mexico is all stirred up over the prospect of American intervention, and angrily rises to inquire why those troops are down on the Mexican bor-Does Mexico really regard us with affection and confidence?

Every little South American republie hates us or has a feeling for us that approaches actual detestation,

Why? China has reason to remember our humiliating treatment of the Chinese. Russia has not forgotten how we threw our hats in the air and shouted with joy when Port Arthur fell. Spain has reason to remember the not remote past. France regards us as barbarians and Indians. Italy and Austria are more or less indifferent.

Have we any friends except ourselves? Has any nation friends? Yet we talk of disarmament.

### THE DEMOCRATS AND THE SPECIAL

The appreach of the date for the special session of Congress, which the President called for April 4, makes the question what the Democrats are likely to try to do pointedly interest-Being in full control of the House and within nine of a majority in the Senate, they are almost in a situation to legislate to suit themselves. What will they make of the opportunity? Will they pass the reci-

No doubt Mr. Taft would be excellently well pleased should they do precisely that, but it is too much to hope that they will be so complais-The Democrats are not deeply concerned to weave a laurel wreath for the President's brow, which is precisely what they would do if they adopted reciprocity and did nothing We may therefore rest assured that they will proceed to some other measures, but what they will be is a problem difficult to solve just yet. The personnel of the ways and means committee, which will have charge of tariff action, commands the respecof the country. All observers praise the integrity of the men who compose it and profess to expect much from their wiedom and experience.

It is further said by some that the Democrats have a thoroughly digested plan of action upon the tariff laid out for themselves, but if they have they keep it pretty safely guarded. Very likely some vague preliminaries have been agreed upon, but not much more. In spite of a good deal of talk about harmony and the terrors of discord, the party is not united in its opinions of what ought to be done with the tariff. Robust well-wishers of the Democrats assert that the numher of protectionists among them is negligibly small, but well-known facts point to the contrary. The truth is, rather, that the Democratic party as badly divided on the subject as the Republican. Neither one of the parties could possibly devise any campaign scheme which would include many more than half its members if they were free to express their per-

How much liberty of this sort the Democratic Congressmen have extinguished by caucus methods of course sobody outside their ranks is in a poaltion to say. The indications are that they have suppressed a good deal and that they will act in the special session is something approaching unanimtariff will not be attacked as a whole. but one schedule after another will be taken up and handled separately, beginning, perhaps, with wool and cotton and going on to the steel and sugar enormittes before they get

sonal convictions by their votes.

through with it. Champ Clark holds the same opinion as Mr. Bryan on this subject. The two leaders seem to have adopted a perfect concert of opinion and action which may by and by lead to consequences not entirely favorable to the Presidential prospects of Woodrow Wilson, who, next to Bryan, is the most popular champion of progressive There is no question, so far as we can discern, that Mr. Bryan is the most popular and powerful man in the party at present. Should the House of Representatives follow his views of revision to the letter it would not be surprising. Nor is there much reason to suspect that the restilts would displease Mr. Taft. He would prefer, of course, to see the Democrats put off everything but reciproctil next December, but, assum-

pretty confident that he would sign a bill reducing the taxes on wool, cotton materials and sugar. If he did so, he would again cull the laurels which the Democrats would prefer to wear on their own brows, and they would not reap much party advantage after all

from the special session. All this assumes that reductions made in the House will be accepted by the Senate. It is fair to suppose that they will. The Democrats, as we have said, need only nine more votes to command a majority in the Senate, and their ranks may be strengthened any day by an election in New York. The insurgent Republicans will help them to cut down sugar and cotton duties and especially those which keep the price of farm machinery so that the reductions may look for easy

going in the Senate. There will be alluring temptation naturally, to set about a wholesale revision of the tariff, but we do not believe the Democrats are silly enough to yield to it. They must understand the working of that trap as well as anybody, and even a very small supply of sense ought to keep them from stepping into it. Nothing would delight the Republicans more than to see them bring ruin upon themselves by this piece of folly, and there are plenty of Democratic Congressmen who, in the interest of prolonged extortion, hope for the same thing, but upon the whole, the party is likely to

pass by on the other side. From the revision of two or three especially hateful schedules, which Mr. Taft will accept, they cannot gain anything brilliant for their party, but they will gain something, and, better yet, they will not throw their us well enough, and likes England cake, which looks so luscious now, into the ashes. To come out of the special session without disappointing the public or gratifying their opponents will be well worth while, in our opinion, that is what the Democrats will try to do.

### PROTECTING THE DEPOSITORS.

A correspondent writes to ask The Oregonian whether it "would not have been far better for the general welfare. and a measure of justice, fairness and perhaps of charity to the unfortunate depositors if we had a state bank guaranty law by which the losses in the recent failures at Mount Scott and at Stayton might have been evenly distributed and thus easily borne?" These were small and comparatively unimportant bank failures, and the burden of compensating the depositors might indeed have been assumed through some scheme of guaranty without disturbance or inconvenience. But that is not the point. The crux of any discussion over any general scheme of bank guarantee must be that it not only requires the strong to support the weak, but the honest to be penalized for the misdeeds of the dishonest. It subjects the safe and sane banker to the blunders, mistakes, extravagances and criminalities of the unsafe and insane. It makes no dis-tinction between bankers like Mr. Ladd or Mr. Ainsworth and bankers. like this fellow Myers. Character is not an asset; the bank guaranty law makes Myers just as good and trustworthy a banker as the oldest and best banker anywhere.

The state cannot undertake to protect the public from the consequences of its own errors in trusting fellows like Myers. But the state has a duty preventing such adventurers as Myers from going into the banking ess without the most complete showing of good faith and adequate resources, and in subjecting his socalled bank to the closest and most continuous scrutiny and inspection. Why was Myers ever permitted to start a bank at Mount Scott, or anywhere? His record was notorious; his methods will they pass the reci-ent with Canada and scandalous. He had nothing but a timidity of capital, and also notes nature of pledges made from year to sweaty nerve. Yet he got the confidence of good people at Mount Scott and in Portland, and swindled them. His accomplices should not be permitted to

> Bank guaranty as a state duty or obligation is on the wane. Eighty state banks in Oklahoma are now applying for charters as National banks. The wildcat days of banking experiments through enforced co-operation are over in Oklahoma. They should not be begun in Oregon, and we think they will not be.

THE PESTIFEROUS CUP. The Health Department of New York City has undertaken to put in force after October of this year that section of the sanitary code prohibiting the use of a common drinking cup any public place or institution, hotel, factory, theater, public school or in any railroad station or ferryse in the city of New York, or the furnishing of such common receptivele

for use in any such places. This means that the time-honored but otherwise discredited cup, ed by a chain to any public drinking fountain, must rest upon such reputation as it has, and go. It means ising fields for investment. The railalso that the prudent, fore-handed person will carry his individual drinking cup, as he carries his own handkerchief, for his own use. There is no reason why he should not and every reason why he should. It is all this country is probably enjoying at a matter of habit. A little training of one's self, and of children in the first element of prudence and decency in this matter would make the thought of the common drinking cup only less revolting than that of a common

toothbrush. It is objected that while the individual drinking cup is all right in theory, it is not always accessible. There is no reason why it should not be as accessible as a pocket handker-"Collapsible cups" of aluminum, for example, are light and easily kept clean and can readily be carried in the pocket. The cost of these cups is trifling, which is a great recom-

mendation for their general use.

How clearly in this connection arises the memory of the water pail sitting on the sloppy bench upon a sloppy floor space near the door of the old country schoolhouse! How the children trooped in from recess hot and flushed with strenuous play, took turns at the rusty tin cup that hung when not in use on a nail above the water pail, drank deeply and sloppfly and took their seats panting and fanning themselves with their open spelling books! And how measles and wheeping cough did rage, periodically, through the district! How the dreaded scarlet fever took frequent toll of juvenile life! Prevention of these diseases was not thought of. They were supposed to be as natural an accompaniment of childhood as the cutting

of the milk teeth. But some way most, least many, of the children got through them, and by the light of modern sanitary science try until next December, but assume of modern sanitary accepted the nau- of closing drew on was doubtless due

pelled to swallow to "bring the mea-sles out": the bitter decoctions of boneset and wormwood with which they were dosed for whooping-cough; the abominable "doctors' stuff" which they took for weeks, lying in a stuffy, darkened room while scarlet fever and its aftermath of glandular swellings and eye and ear troubles held

took all of these things and many more as visitations of Providence, struggling meanwhile to mitigate their severity, by the use of pills and potions and by withholding water from the fever-stricken and fresh air from all who siled. But a little reflection will suffice to shadow with disgust the time wherein the school drinking cup was an active disseminator of what is now known as "filth diseases" and to induce a spirit of thankfulness that we are in touch with these days only in memory, though truth to tell the pestiferous drinking cup still survives to mock at enlightenment and scoff at the warnings of modern sanitary science—even in up-to-date New York City, with its costly equipment for the prevention and control of contagious diseases.

### THE COUNCILMANIC MUDFEST.

These revelations our excited Councilmen are making about one another are more than interesting. They are highly instructive. Perhaps they are not all true. We hope not, and are willing to admit that we think not. Yet that is to say that some Councilmen have lied, at least in part, about others, and we are as reluctant to impeach the veracity of any Councilman as we are his record for correct and straightforward conduct in office. It is a sorry dilemma.

Yet the mudslinging is not altogethed an unedifying spectacle. It teaches the public that it ought to regard the actions of its Councilmen, of whom it has known little, but, we fear, suspected much. Now what is to be done?

The Council is just as important as the Mayoralty-more important, per-haps. There are ten new Councilmen out of fifteen to elect this year. Who are the candidates? Who has nominated them? They have nominated themselves, of course, and under our system there appears to be no other Council, except the candidates for

Councilmen? The public of course has a vital in-But so far there has been no terest. organized movement or effort to bring out good men for the Council. The public spirited men' in the various wards ought to get together, canvass the various names, and induce suitable candidates to stand if there are none such already in sight. Let the partisan press and the inspired clacque yell "assembly." There is no other way to rescue the coming Counell from the undesirables.

### AN OPTIMISTIC PINANCIER.

President Vanderlip, of the National City Bank of New York reports "an extremely sound business situation" in the country, and has "every reason to believe that we have a better condition confronting us than we had last year at this time." This optimistic view on the outlook for 1911 is of exceptional value for the reason that Vanderlip has a National reputation as an expert on general trade conditions. His observations and deation sentiment one reason for the some uneasiness over the effect of coming tariff legislation. The investor who refuses to place his money in railroad securities is merely displaying the same caution that is excusable anyone who is desirous of getting the best possible returns on the money.

With the gross returns of the railroads gaining, and the net returns decreasing, with operating costs and maintenance charges advancing, and no advance permitted in freight rates, there is nothing attractive for the investor, even in the best railroad stocks; and until the roads can market their new issues and secure money neeeded for improvements and extensions there will be continued duliness in the greatest factor in our industrial The Pacific Northwest apparentmade a good impression on Mr. Vanderlip, and he regards the Willamette Valley as a "chosen country" in which "it should be every man's duty to secure for himself and his children a piece of land, for it is the land, after all, which is the base of all value

The visits to the West of Mr. Vanderlip and other Eastern financiers are of inestimable value to this country, as it is through such men that Eastern capital is directed to the most promroads are already spending many millions in this state, but there are still numerous opportunities for more roads and for highly profitable investments in other industrial lines. While this time greater prosperity than any other portion of the United States, we will not suffer if it increases in volume, and trust that no unfavorable symptoms will arise in the East to prevent a fulfillment of the eminent inancier's prophecies.

### THE LITTLE FLURRY AT SALEM.

Mayor Lachmund, of Salem, and his little midnight indiscretion in a barroom ought not to be taken too seriously, though the episode has aspects that are serious enough. The Mayor and a few of his choice friends were celebrating the return of a convivial soul from abroad, and neglected to look at the clock when its moving hands indicated the hour of lawful When the Mayor was reminded that it was time to put up the shutters he drew himself up haughtlly and warned the venturesome meddler that he was the Mayor, and the time in Salem was whatever the Mayor said it was. The sequel, painful to relate, was that the Mayor and his merry

company were turned into the street. We guess that the Mayor has been sufficiently humiliated by the publicity given his little adventure, and that there is no occasion for the recall. the recall to be invoked for every little error or transgression of a public officer? If a saloon is a proper place for any citizen, it ought to be a suitable resort for a Mayor to visit and even to entertain his friends, if they like that style of entertainment. And evidently the Salem Mayor's friends, or some of them, do like it. That he overstepped the bounds as the hour

to the feeling, not wholly unnatural, that some latitude was due the Mayor.

The Salem Mayor is elected for two years. It will be time enough then for Salem to determine whether it wants another Mayor. The Oregonian thinks it a mistake to make the recall applicable for short-term officers of any kind. If the conduct of any such public official should make it advisable Good old days we are wont to call or necessary that he be dismissed the time when our pious forebears from office, the old-fashioned process of impeachment is still open. trivial offenses or occasional minor lapses of private conduct do not justify the bitter controversies and pro-

found agitation of a recall election. The Oregonian bespeaks for the Mayor of Salem a lenient public judgment, and especially the forgiving consideration of Brother Robinson, It is not likely to happen again; and worse things-far worse-have happened in Salem without creating great public excitement or bringing anybody's recall. We hear that Mayor Lachmund is making a first-rate Mayor. He is a good business man. knows what is good for the city, be lieves in public improvement, and is ch for the progress and betterment of the town.

Advices from the Orient state that the Chinese government has ordered the construction of a number of merchant steamers in Germany. vessels are intended for the trans-Pacific trade and for Australian service If the report is true and China should build up a merchant marine, we would hear a few years hence of the superior wisdom of the Chinese in providing a merchant marine. But let no good American citizen make the mistake of believing that this Government would permit any foreign yards to build ships for the Government or for pricitizens. Any attempt to build vate up a merchant marine by the methods followed by England, Germany, Japan, and now by China, would provoke a roar of disapproval from the ship-subsidy people. The American plan for securing a merchant marine is to force out citizens to buy ships in the highest markets in the world, which, of course, makes it easy for us to compete with cheap ships of other nations.

The "sport" indulged by certain stuents of the Agricultural College at Pullman, Wash., which was characterized by the recent invasion of the way. But is nobody interested in the girls' dormitory in the dead of night and overturning the beds whereon the inmates were sleeping, is of a type that might have been indulged by Igorrotes or Australian bushmen. Passing all limits of propriety and trenching boldly upon decency, the conduct of these students is utterly inexcusable. It may be hoped, for the sake of the college that they have thus disgraced, that these youth will be discovered through the investigation now being made and promptly expelled. The great State of Washington cannot afford to stand sponsor for young men of the hoodlum Nor can it afford to permit young women seeking instruction in a state school to be subject to indignity of this character. There is a state school at Chehalis that is better suited to the tastes and talents of these young fellows than is that at Pullman.

Small colleges in the Central States will receive from Dr. D. K. Pearsons nearly \$300,000 in aggregate as a ben-efaction of his 91st birthday. Dr. Pearsons is not more noted for his generous donations to religious and educational institutions, in need of help, than for the type of philanclose touch with the money market, Mr. Vanderlip sees in the anti-corporation sentiment one reason for year to be fulfilled as his i tured. These he has regarded in the nature of debts, the last of which will be discharged April 14, his 91st birthday. Dr. Pearsons has derived pleasure from his benefactions unknown to millionaires who leave to their heirs or executors the task of distributing their wealth. It is a plan to be commended to men whose wealth greater than is good for their heirs at

The apparent difference of two thirds of a cent a pound in potato prices at Seattle and Portland is accounted for this way: Seattle the selling price by jobbers and Portland quotes the buying price from the grower. The Puget Sound metropolis is caloric in all things.

A postoffice clerk who stole much money from letters passing through his hands, and who should have known and did know better, received a year in the County Jall. A man who steals a sheep gets more. For a region with a reputation like

Oregon, there is an appalling defi-ciency shown in rainfall statistics, but old reliable Bull Run is suplying it locally. Perhaps the campaign of education

will come from the South. Arkansas bars free lunches in saloons and Missouri says "no seat, no fare." Once there was a man who would not pick up a pocketbook full of money on a day like this because he

feared it was a joke. The vacuum cleaner is suggested as a ready and efficacious means whereby the average man may clear the cobwebs from his brain.

There are as many styles in automobiles as in women's hats. The similarity does not end, there. All cost big money.

This is undoubtedly a sporting Nation, for even women with children in arms stop to look at the baseball bulletins. There is a lot of good eating in the

local markets and some of it is within reach of people not millionaires. Developments show the Pullman noodlums were more or less drunk.

That makes the offense worse. The Skagit County rancher who ran amuck is entitled to credit for one good deed. He committed suicide.

These Councilmen will tell some thing if they continue. There is no April foolishness about

this weather. Watch the "wise guy" bite today.

Even the trout get fooled today.

to the enthusiasm of the occasion and USE OF OIL ON COLUMBIA BAR. Pioneer Tells How Breakers

Quieted In Days of '59. ALBANY, Or., March 28 .- (To the Edtor.)-In The Oregonian of March 22 in the items of "Half a Century Ago," appears one giving an account of the good work of the little steamer Santa Cruz, and it brought to mind a little experience of my own on the same steamer during the Winter of 1859.

I had received word from Victoria, B. C., that times were very lively there

and that wages for mechanics and la borers were very good. I told this news to Bruce Smith, a young printer, whose father was Sheriff of Linn County during the early days, and we con-cluded that Victoria would be a fine place for us to go to. We took a steam er from Portland, I am not sure whet er it was the old Pacific or John L. Stevens, but Connor was the captain. We arrived at Victoria after a very rough passage, and much to our ntment found that we were too ate to get employment, every available place having been filled by the Cariboo niners, who had come down from the

o make expenses during their stay. Finding no work in Victoria and

Finding no work in Victoria and hearing that Port Townsend needed workmen. Bruce and I took passage on the steamer Eliza Anderson and went to that place. When we arrived at Port Townsend our combined bank ac-ount was rather low. After we had ounted it over three or four times it ust lacked 60 cents of being \$1. Bruce, being a printer, found employment on a paper at very small wages. I re-mained in Port Townsend seven days, but could not find any work to do. ce's wages were too small to keep both of us very luxuriously, though up to that time we had not missed a meal at our boarding-house. We were there at our boarding-house. We were there seven days and had eaten 21 meals—each meal was just like the other, and consisted of bread, coffee and clams. On the evening of December 21, 1859, Bruce and I were very much rejoiced to see the little steamer Santa Cruz land at the wharf. We learned that she was going to Portland. Among her passengers I found my friend Joe Bachman, an old-timer of Portland, who had been to Victoria with a lot of chickens for sale. He was much surprised to see me and wanted to know the large that I replied that what I was doing there. I replied that I was there for my health, and found that dieting of clams was very beneficial. The next morning the Santa-Cruz started for Portland, and through the kindness of Joe, I was one of her passengers. Our trip down the Straits and to the Columbia River Bar was not

bad, but the bar was quite rough, in-I had often heard of "pouring oil on the troubled waters," but had never seen it done, although I had had considerable experience at sea, having crossed able experience at sea, having crossed the Atlantic Ocean three times on sait ships from Liverpool to Boston and New York, and from New York to San Francisco via Aspinwall and Panama. On the morning of the 23d, as we were approaching the bar I was talking to the first mate, when Captain Staples came aft and, addressing the mate, said: "Now, Charlie, you had better get the oil and stand ready to use it when the oil and stand ready to use it when we go into those rollers." Charlie got the can of oil, which did

we go into those rollers.

Charlie got the can of oil, which did not hold more than a half-gallon, and lashed himself in the stern of the vessel. As I was very anxious to witness the calming of those turbulent breakers, he told me to take a rope and do as he had done, which I very quickly did. When the little steamer was going through the breakers, they would follow after us and roll up 30 feet above the stern of the vessel and looked as though they would surely pour into the steamer, but no. Charlie would be there in time to pour a small stream of oil on the base of the breaker and it would sink down like a rope of sand. It worked like magic, and the Santa Cruz was none the worse for the trip, thanks to its efficient of for the trip, thanks to its efficient of-REASON FOR "PIN MONEY." Upon a Time Men Gave Their Wives Stickers for Presents.

The common, ordinary pin has been quaintly and pointedly termed "the emblem of attachment," and it is a wonder that women ever live without them, Detroit Free Press. for there is hardly an hour of the day when there is not a need of pins. They hold many of our hats together, and a woman even has been known to keep an obstreperous shoe button in place

with their aid. The ordinary pin was first invented The ordinary pin was first invented and brought into use about the beginning of the 16th century, though there were pins made of metal in their present form as early as 1541. In that year an English statute was passed called "an act for the true making of pynnes," which limited their cost not to exceed shillings a thousand.

Previous to this pins were made of coxwood, hone and silver, but only the rich, of course, could afford to buy

these. The poorer classes used pins of common wood, like our skewers. When plns first came into use they were a favorite New Year's gift. Men presented them to the girls of their acquaintance much as they do flowers in these days, or husbands gave their wives an equivalent in money, which was called "pin money," an expression which later on grew to be known as the amount of money which a husband the amount of money which a husband laid aside for his wife for her private

### How Long Do Animals Live?

Chicago Tribune. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, in making in estigations into the longevity of the animal kingdom, asserts that only man-kind, whales, elephants, eagles and parrots live to be 100 years old. recent lecture in the Royal Institution in London Dr. Mitchell presented a schedule of the average prospects of life in lower orders of birds and ant-mals, of which a number of his tabulations are reprinted here:

Siephant Whale Eagle Parrot Orang-outang, chimpanzee, gorilla. thinoceros
row and raven
.tons, tigors, bears
.gorse, deer
.attle, sheep
.guirrel
.cose, duck
.anary Considering the food of the animal kingdom, Dr. Mitchell says that man consumes his weight of food in about

six weeks; the lion eats his weight of meat every 60 days. In the main the more highly organized animals are the longer lived, as the doctor shows in comparing the chimpanzes, with 70 years, to man's 100 years, and to the 25-year life in the lower orders of anes.

### Amenities to Be Observed. Chicago Dally News.

Careful study of the grievance felt by the Mexican revolutionists in Lower California discloses, among others, the fact that Uncle Sam will not allow m to come across the border and hoard at American restaurants be tween battles. That may be a delicate compliment to American cooking, but there are some neutrality laws that must be obeyed.

### The Baseball Season Is On. Washington (D. C.) Herald. First Office Boy-How'll you get off

or the opening game? You killed your randmother off last season. Second Office Boy-Fill get off to go to grandfather's wedding.

What's the matter with the old gentleman getting prove a serious detriment to the farmmarried again'

PORTLAND SPIRIT COMMENDED. Visitor Gives Up California Trip an

Decides to Remain Here. PORTLAND, March 29 .- (To the Ed-

itor.)-I am glad to be able to give testimony to the "Portland spirit" of which a great deal is spoken in the

On my way to California I stopped over here for a few days, and the cour-tesy and good feeling prevailing in this heautiful city have so impressed me that I have given up my trip to California and will locate here. Everyone it has been my good fortune

to meet, so far, seems absolutely con-fident of the progress and continuous prosperity, not only of Portland, but of the entire State of Oregon. One gentle-man, who, after being introduced to me, insisted on taking me to see several men in town whom it would be to my interest to know, summed up the loca feeling when I protested against his taking any time from his business by saying, "We here in Fortland consider it our duty to make the newcomer welcome and to feel at home," and I can truly say that in an experience cover-ing several years in California and a number of years spent in the Middle West and New York, Portland for courtesy, goodwill and apparent prosperity beats them all. CHARLES H. LEHMAN.

Phases of Homestead Law PORTLAND, March 29 .- (To the Editor).—Has a homesteader the privilege of leave of absence in the 14 months' residence required? What improvements must be make in the commutation period? Are there any marsh land steads in Oregon, and if so, where and under what conditions may they be taken up? Can the wife live on a home-stead and the husband work in the city to make ends meet, so long as he fur-nishes all improvements required and the homestead is his only

OREGONIAN. The homestead law requires that a nomesteader live on a claim five years or he may commute in 14 months by paying the required sum to the Government in lieu of the other three years and ten months' residence. It is pos-sible to secure a leave of absence dur-ing this time, but if it is secured this time is not counted and must be made up by actual residence on the land. There is no specified value given in the law which improvements must reach, a man being required to make only a man being required to make only such improvements as are customary in establishing a home. The homesteader must show he is acting in good faith. Whether or not a man can work in town and have his family living on the homestead depends upon circumstances. If he were acting in good faith in doing this the might not he contrary to law. this it might not be contrary to law, but if he did not act in good faith, or could not prove that he acted in good out that he acted in good his homefaith, he would likely lose his home-stead. There are no marsh lands in Oregon which can be homsteaded, so far

### As a Man Grows Older

As a man grows older two things appen to him He grows bald and he grows fat. This is nine times out of ten. If he grows neither fat nor bald he attracts com-

The trouble about the fatness and th

The trouble about the fatness and the baldness is that each time some one meets him after a lapse of a year or two, that some one is sure to say:

"You're getting a little bald," or

"You've gained considerably."

One can conceal his baldness; he may keep his hat on all the time, and indoors there is the ever-present aid of a wig to be utilized.

But fatness refuses to be concealed.

But fatness refuses to be concealed.
It advertises itself when one walks:
climbing stairs is a wheezy proposition;
dancing is an occasion for grief, and
when one sits down he has to keep
thinking of what he is doing or he will
spread out fat-man-ically.

thinking of what he is doing or he will spread out fat-man-ically.

Dieting, exercise, massage, hot baths—nothing stops fat any more than anything rivets hair in the head after it has decided to quit the job.

Yet moth fatness and baidness might be endured were it not for the folk who do not see one for a year or so, and then only see him to tell him: "You are getting a little baid," or "You've gained considerably."

# ce of Cold Water

London Chronicle. Two lovers were strolling along a canal bank on the outskirts of Paris the other day when the woman suddenly ran from her companion and threw herself into the water. Though threw herself into the water. Though but a bad swimmer, her companion at once jumped in to rescue her, but he was unable to do so, and both were in peril of drowning. At this moment a stranger came along, and seeing the struggling couple, bravely jumped in and the women to the bank where they and the woman to the bank, where they

and the woman to the bank, where they were soon revived.

A cheering crowd assembled to congratulate the rescuer who, however, showed great rejuctance to be lionized. He was quickly walking away when two policemen came on the scene and insisted that the name and address of the brave a man should be taken. Their so brave a man should be taken. Their surprise was great when they found that the gallant rescuer was a burglar for whom the police were anxiously searching. He was taken into custody and will be brought up for sentence and will be brought to gallant rescue will lead to his dismissal, or at feast to a reduction in any sentence that might otherwise have been passed on him for his less heroic deeds.

### Rights of Convicts.

CASTLE ROCK, Wash., March 28.—
(To the Editor.)—There is a law in the State of Washington which says that an ex-convict cannot enter a saloon, either can he be served with alcoholi drinks. Now our contention is that a man who has served his time has paid the full penalty of the law, but acbranded as a felon. Is this constitu-

tional?
What does a gallon of 85 proof whisky weigh?

Traffle in intoxicating liquor is rec ognized as a privilege, not a right. It can be safeguarded by rigid police reg-ulations, such as the prohibition of sale to ex-convicts, without infringing on the constitutional rights of the ex-con-Besides this, a man convicted o felony in Washington forfelts his citi-zenship. Citizenship is restored at the end of the term of imprisonment only at the option of the Governor. A gallon of 55 proof whisky weighs a little under

### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, April 1, 1861. large delegation of the Masonic fraternity went up to Oregon City yes-terday to attend the burial of A. E. Wilson. The deceased came to Oregon in 1842 with Captain Couch.

The Overland Mail will be carried in 16 days. Postage on all letters passing over this route, 10 cents.

Report of district school No. 1, Portland, for the month closing March 29, 1861: Principal George C. S. Pennoyer, Miss E. J. Way, Mrs. Mary Hensill. Attendance in departments; Boys, 132; girls, 134; total, 266. Average daily attendance,

The late rains have raised the Wil lamette considerably and if there is any further rise the Oregon City boats will be shut out of the basin. This must

### Timely Tales of the Day

Passers-by on Second street one day last week were puzzled by the sight of a business card tacked to the door of a store with a crape bow above it. On the card were the words:

"Back in 2 minutes."

A little knot of people gathered in front of the store and speculated on the meaning of the card and the sash, which they naturally connected. The first question which agitated the mind of that portion of the public was to which place the man who would be back in 20 minutes had gone—the one symbolized by white wings, a harp and a wet cloud or that other place symbolized by a pitchfork, horns, hoofs, red paint and a leering smile.

Why did he wish to come back? The

departed one was by general agreement a good citizen, a good husband and good father. Therefore the odds were greatly in favor of his having gone aloft instead of below. This made the problem why he should wish to come back all the more knotty; if he had gone below, the answer would be simpolicity itself. One man suggested a solution by saying:

"Perhaps he would rather live in Portland than in heaven and made up his mind beforehand to fix St. Peter

for a return pass."
"Why, of course that's it," said two
or three others, and all the others diently assenting, the problem was regarded as solved.

"The first time I heard the expres-sion I tried to let on that I was wise, but after I had been hearing "hayburner" every hour or so without get-ting the least inkling of what was meant, I confessed to one of our party and asked 'What is a hay-burner?' 's said L. Y. Keady, who has just returned from an extensive tour of Central Ore-

'And then when one of the Redmond ioneers explained that it was one he big 'freighters' used in moving maerial, supplies, hardware and products between Shaniko and laterior points, I was still as much at sea as ever and I isked the origin of the term.
"Finally I learned that it was a sort

f expression of contempt for the slow and ponderous vehicles of transporta-tion that some automobile man had originally applied in retort to the exoriginally applied in retort to the ex-pression 'benzine buggy,' as applied to 'Hay-burner' refers specially to the

custom of stopping at various stages along the route to feed and change horses, but the days will soon be numbered and thousands of dollars which have been invested in the numerous freighting lines will either be a dead loss or will be realized upon at a tre-mendous sacrifice. The ratiroads and mendous sacrifice. The railroads and the automobile have done all this and ow since there are two new railroads plercing the great inland empire, it will not be many months before the 'hay-burner' will be entirely unknown ave in the remotest sections of the

"There are already hundreds of automobiles now being used exclusively for stage and livery purposes and the importation of huge motor trucks has already begun. The per-ton mileage for freight is

not much more than 25 per cent of what it used to be, and the cost of pas-

enger travel is cut in half."

Postmaster Merrick, as a member of the Michigan volunteers, served in the Cuban campaign of the Spanish-Ameri-can war. During the struggle at San-tiago he was with his regiment through all of the fighting. He tells a story of Colonel Roosevelt which, he declares. illustrates his peculiar attitude with reference to the red tape of the Army. One day two Rough Riders walked One day two Rough Riders wanked through the burning trepical sun to the camp at Siboney, a distance of two miles. They gave every evidence of their long walk and seemed exhausted when they approached the commissary department. They made known their wants and stated that they had traveled the two miles in the sun because the the two miles in the sun because the "boys" were out of tobacco and they wanted some. They were notified that it was necessary to have an order from commissioned officer before they old be given the tobacco. This they

did not have.
"Do we have to walk back the two miles and secure the order?" inquired the two Rough Riders.
"That is the rule," said the commis-

sarv officer. The two soldiers walked away crest-fallen and going down to the camp met a small man with spectacles and to him told their story.

"Come with me," said the man. On approaching the commissary officer he

"Can you not break the rules and let these fellows have some tobacco?"
"No, sir, the order of the department is imperative and unless they show a written order from an officer they can

"Well if that is the case," said Colonel Roosevelt, for he it was, "I want to leave a general order that any Rough Rider coming here for tobacco, that it be given to him without writ-ten evidence of any kind or character."

## BEST FICTION IS SECURED FOR THE SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

In tomorrow's Oregonian there will be stories by two of the greatest of short story writers-Jack London and E. Phillips Oppenheim.

"A Thousand Deaths," a weird tale written in the compelling London style will be the first of several stories from London's pen that have been secured by The Oregonian.

This will mark the beginning of a great new series, the list of contributors to include Rupert Hughes, Elliott Flower, George Randolph Chester, Charles Battell Loomis, John Kenneth Turner, Frank Lillie Pollock, Cleveland Moffett, Frank Bailey Millard, Sewell Ford and many

By way of special articles there is a strong and absorbing account of the last roll-call of the Fortyniners, a page study of our military resources, an article on modern methods of identifying criminals and a number of others.

Is it really true, as military pessimists aver, that the United States is helpless even against invasion? An optimistic answer is presented to that question and some disconcerting facts are presented to detractors of our capability for war.

Davenport's "Country Boy" serial is completed. "Cap." Anson unreels another chapter of his baseball experience, Sambo, Mr. Twee Deedle and the Widow Wise all do new stunts.