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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL -8, 1911.

GUESSWORK AS TO ROOSEVELT.

A political writer of National reputation for keen vision and correct judgment, recently in Portland, was naked his personal opinion as to the plans of Colonel Roosevelt toward the Presidential nomination in 1913, "How de I know?" he replied. "I have been guesing about Roosevelt for twenty-five years, and I have been wrong every time; so I have given it

The despairing confession of this famous political soothsayer is a sufficient warning to any one against the folly of prophesying what Roosevelt will do. Yet his recent visit to Oregon, in course of his widespread "swing around the circle," revives the general interest in his personal and political future, and stimulates curiosity as to the real purpose of his transcontinental journey. The answer as to Colonel Roosevelt's mission on the Pacific Coast ought to be simple enough. He came West on invitation to dedicate the great Roosevelt dam in Arizona, and to deliver a series of formal lectures at the University of California and at Stanford. Incidentally he returned via the Pacific Northwest.

Why should he not? Colonel Roosevelt ought to have the right to go and come as he pleases, of course, without inviting the suggestion or intimation that he has some ulterior purpose. Undoubtedly he had not in coming to Oregon. He had a natural and proper interest in this country; he did not need to come to ascertain the measure of his popular-ity or to exploit himself as a possible or probable candidate for future Pres-

idential honors. Colonel Roosevelt is a man of remarkable acumen. He knows that there is a political tide that, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune, and that there is also a time for disappear-Could Roosevelt be nominated in 1912 If he tried to be? We doubt it. Not against President Taft. The East would be against him, and the South. They would dominate the National Republican Convention. Could Roosevelt be elected if nominated? out questioning that he would perhaps be the strongest Republican nominee. It is problematical if he could defeat such a Democrat as Woodrow Wilson. Here again the East would not be united for Roosevelt and the South

would as usual be solid against him.

These conditions Colonel Roosevelt doubtless sees blearly. He is, as he always was, a party man; he believes in settling party contests within the He knows that he would divide the Republican party if he were to be nominated in 1912 through the defeat of Taft, and he would recruit uncertain strength only from the masses of the Democratic party. The utlook is not auspicious for him, then, in 1912.

But how about 1916? President Taft will have been eliminated through the termination of his second term, if he shall have been elected in 1912, or by his defeat for re-election. In either event the coast will be clear. If Taft shall be defeated, the Republican party will inevitably turn to Roosevelt in 1916, as its only possible savior. Colonel Roosevelt will then be 55 years old-not too old for another term, or two terms. The third-term bugaboo The Democracy will interregnum. have had four years to develop its weaknesses, follies and inevitable dis-The Republican party will have had the opportunity in its four years in the minority to heal its wounds, cement its differences, bury the past and get together. The pen-dulum will likely have swung back toward the Republicans after four years of Democratic rule; or if there shall be a second Taft term, the country-Taft included-may and probably will be ready for Roosevelt again.

That these considerations will appeal to most observers of political condias is clear enough; that they will make the same impression on Roc velt as on others is not so clear. So, as we have said, prophecy as to what he will do is mere guesswork; but it In Interesting guesswork.

COTTON IS STILL KING.

Details of the exports of the United the current fiscal year show that "King Cotton" has a firmer hold on his throne than ever before. In a total of \$1,434,000,000 in exports for the eight months, cotton is credited with nearly \$500,000,000. Based on the exports for the eight months and the engagements made for the remainder of the season, it is estimated that the total by July 1 will reach \$600,-660,000. The importance of these figures can best be understood when it is stated that in no previous year has the total for the twelve months reached \$500,000,000. Prior to this year the maximum reached was \$481,-000,000, and no farther back than 1901 the maximum was less than \$300,000,000. From these figures it is quite plain that the country owes much to the great Southern staple for restoration of our creditable trade

While in value these cotton shipments have far exceeded those of any similar period in the past, the amount shipped is smaller than for some preceding periods of eight months. The high prices that cotton has ommanded throughout the season have had the effect of stimulating n culture in other parts of the Association and the French Colonial Cotton Association are co-operating in an effort to extend the cultivation of cotton into new territory and are carrying on quite an active campaign in

planters. Thus far the results have ot been sufficiently important to cause much anxiety in this country, but a continuation of present high prices, together with the rapidly-increasing demand, may change the situation

Russia, which to the average layman does not appear to be well adapted to cotton-growing, has been experimenting in the southern part of the empire and in Central Asia and the Crimea with such good results that the 1910-11 yield is placed at 900,000 effort is being made to secure the

do not appear large These totals compared with the 10,000,000 bales in the past. But the experiments are sufficient to meet its needs. being carried on in China, Africa, Brazil, the Argentine, Peru, the West made to cultivate two species of cotton-bearing trees. The products are as a substitute for use for blankets cannot, indeed, afford to ignore it. and coarse goods they can be used.

It will be many years, however, before the American cotton-growers will have much reason to fear compe from any other country, and King Cotton will continue to draw more foreign money into this country than can be attracted here by any other of our great staples.

ONLY TWENTY-THREE.

The last day for filing initiative or eferendum petitions for measures to be voted on at the forthcoming June city election has passed, and the publie knows the worst. Only twentythree bills are proposed for consideration. To the voter who found himself confronted at the recent state election with thirty-two measures, many of them being of the most important character, it will seem mere child's play to dispose of a paltry twenty-Besides, there is nothing worth more than a few moments' consideration to be determined. Only the matter of a few million dollars-\$3,525,-000, to be exact-to be usued in bonds, if the public approves, and such simple problems as the following:

Direct tax levy for maintaining Streeting Department. solicemen and street

Public collection of garbage.

Public collection of garbage.

Converting the making of fills.

Competition in sewer pipe.

Competition in paving.

Municipal ownership and maintenance of street-paving plant.

Providing for a public service commission.

Taxing corporations.

"No seat, no fare" scheme.

Prehibiting city from giving away or
eiling waterfront property.

Restricting bilibeards.

Vacating Oregon and Adams streets.

Carrying of bainers on streets.

Making boycett unlawful.

Besides, the various bond proposals, cluding \$1,400,000 for another Willamette bridge, \$250,000 for the purchase of Council Crest, \$600,000 for an auditorium, \$200,000 for a City Jail, and several others.

It is a large order, though not so large as last November's. Perhaps high-water mark was reached then. Then again perhaps not. Already a variety of legislative projects-to say nothing of herculean movements for referendum of various acts of the 1911 Legislature-are under way next year. Your ubiquitous petitionmaker and signature-chaser never sleeps. We have got to see the thing through.

The only safe way through and out into the open of same government by

THE HESPER AND THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

Some ships, like some throughout their existence have stormy, sensational careers, while other ships and other men drift along without anything ever happening to \$200. them. The old bark Hesper was not The launched for a prosale life and in the forty years since she has been roaming the seas she has supplied a world of racy news for water-front reporters. The performances of some "bucko" mates are to this day discussed in remote and near parts of the world wherever sailors congregate, will have been eliminated by the Taft and the annals of the sea offer nothing more cruel and weird than the mutiny and murder that left her in the South Pacific in the hands of a few desperate sailors who had killed

It is hardly probable that there will be any more mutinies, murders or bucko mates on the Hesper, but she is now being prepared for a that is enough out of the ordinary to present possibilities for a sensation For the ancient Hesper is being fitted out for a quest of the Golden Fleece of Cocos Island, and, judged by past performances, she is a fitting craft for such a voyage.

The Cocos Island treasure was supposed to have been hidden by just such bold, bad men of the sea as those who made the Hesper's decks run red with blood, and if the Victorians who are fitting out the expedition should prove successful it would be fitting that the news of their success should be brought back to civilization by this old craft that has in the past blown in from the ocean with so many first-

page stories. There has been fully as much digging for the Coces Island treasure as there was for that which Captain Kidd is supposed to have buried on the other side of the continent, but it still remains hidden treasure. Science and ommon sense have eliminated most these stories of buried treasure from the public mind, but with the historic Hesper carrying adventurers to historic Cocos Island there are more than average possibilities for a firstclass tale even if there is no treasure

A TIMELY PLEA.

Mrs. Loia G. Baldwin makes proper protest, from the standpoint of one who knows whereof she speaks, against conditions that exist in many roominghouses of this city in which reputable working women are forced to seek shelter because of insufficient hotel and boarding-house accommodations sulted to their requirements. She cites the fact that the Y. W. C. A. is unable to accommodate many who seek its protection, and urges the necessity of

a woman's hotel in this city. In this connection it may be well to call attention to the effort that the Portland Woman's Union is making in this behalf. An organization of many years' standing, the Weman's Union maintains a boarding home for working girls, which, through careful man- is stated that Mr. Brownlow's hand

dations are, however, inadequate to why there was no restraint on the log- MRS. M'GUIRE AND COLONEL T. R. serve the numbers that press upon it for room and board, and the quiet constantly growing waiting list is in only as payment for political debts. mute and earnest evidence of the need of a new building of dimensions and higher grade of statesmanshi accommodations sufficient to meet the that of which Mr. Brownlow simple needs and moderate means of women who work for a living. suitable site has been secured partially by gift and devisement, upon which to place such a building and earnest bales, compared with 795,000 bales in means necessary to release this site from debt and build thereon a modern, fireproof structure that will meet the pressing requirements of the cas which this country produced a year The association has a small endowment ago, or with the 13,000,000 bales fund—a bequest of the late Mrs. Burwhich it has produced in good years | rell-and a building fund wholly in

The nucleus for a great work is here. The foundation has been well Indies, Japan and in other countries and carefully laid. Its object is not which can see in present prices and a to extend charity to a worthy, selfgrowing market very satisfactory re- supporting and self-respecting class of turns. In Brazil an effort is being workers, but to provide accommodations of room and board at rates which their earnings will enable them to pay too coarse to take the place of the The demand is urgent. The people of American cotton for fine fabrics, but Portland are well able to meet it. They

THE ARMY AND TYPHOID.

Of course we all hope that our milltary officers who are engaged in the search for an anti-typhoid serum will succeed in their quest. Where men cannot be prevailed upon to keep themselves and their surroundings essonably clean, some sort of a serum must be relied upon to prevent ty-phoid. Unfortunately, in the time of our Spanish War the desired serum was not at hand and the poor volunteers perished by the hundred because there was nobody to tell them the simple truths of hygiene. Uncovered gartage heaps attracting swarms of flies combined with embalmed beef did the

Typhoid fever is a disease which is entirely preventable by practicing elementary cleanliness. There is not the slightest need of any serum to combat it except for people who are deter-mined to revel in fiith. The newspa-per talk that the experiments of our Army officers will afford a valuable demonstration of preventive measures against typhoid should not be taken too seriously. Demonstrations of that sort have been made in infinite variety throughout the world, and are on record in every library, but our military men have been the last people to heed

The Japanese, as we have heard to repletion, took advantage of some simple scientific facts about typhoid during the Russian war and lost hardly a man through the old military scourge. Most of the European governments are applying the same dis-Our coveries to excellent purpose. officers do not seem to know that such knowledge is accessible. They are adventurously trying experiments which are ancient in every other country. Our timidity and tardiness in applying the results of science to prevent typhoid cannot be attributed to popu-lar ignorance. The populace does not control the army. It had no voice in the atrocious blunders of the Spanish War. It was our highly educated officers who were to blame. In general the populace is far ahead of the Government in knowledge of science and readiness to use it.

WASTING THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. Recent dispatches from Washington inouncing the abolishment of a number of customs collection districts seem to have been somewhat premature. It was stated that forty-one out the people is "when in doubt, to vote of the 160 customs districts did not earn maintenance expenses and that them, in which the expenses ranged from \$12 to \$1070 per year, failed to collect a penny. Among others, it cost \$270 to collect \$1 at Natches, Miss., and \$267 at Coos Bay. There were others in which the cost of collecting \$1 ranged from \$75 to

The reason for the hitch in the reform proceedings is the traditional relation which the customs office bears to party politics. This particular feature of the wasteful policy of the Gov-ernment is not dissimilar to most of the others which have become pronounced. Several months ago Senator Aldrich startled the country with his famous statement that a business man could save \$300,000,000 per year in the conduct of the Government. the current number of the World's Wark, Mr. A. W. Dunn presents some interesting facts and figures showing the distribution of the Government millions and the methods by which they are "jimmled" out of the Treasury and wasted. Mr. Dunn believes that it is the failure of the people to understand the effect of indirect taxation that is responsible for much of the wasts of Government money. is an idea in their minds," says Mr. Dunn, "that whatever is obtained from the General Government is so much clear gain. It has made Representatives relentless in pursuit of Federal money. It has created the 'pork barrel' and the 'grab bag' and it has forced nearly every man in Congress to make an appeal to his constituents by getting money from the National Treasury to be spent for

It is this apparent idea that Government money "costs nothing" that has resulted in an increase in our per capita disbursements from \$2.73 1860 and \$7.72 in 1890 to \$10.33 in If every man, woman and chil who was paying this increase of \$2.61 over the amount paid 20 years ago was receiving something tangible for the 33 per cent increase, there would be no occasion for seriously regarding Senator Aldrich's statement. tunately, the resultant benefits are not at all in keeping with the expenditures.

In citing the record of a single member of the House, the late W. G. Brownlow, of the First Tennessee District, Mr. Dunn offers a good lilustra-tion of the methods by which practically all of the needless waste of mil-lions is accomplished. This industrious member of Congress, shortly be-fore his death, boasted that during his service in Congress he had obtained for his district alone more than \$5,-750,000, nearly all of which was expended for public buildings and other projects for which there was little or no need. These projects, Mr. Brownlow stated with pride. "meant the yearly expenditure of \$749,449 in the First Tennessee District," and that "the sum would increase year by

To the many people who have found it impossible for a strictly meritorious scheme to receive aid from the Government, this prodigal waste of funds may seem inexplainable, but when it the hope that they may some day be-gement, is kept upon a practically was never raised against another gome independent of the American self-supporting basis. Its accommo-man's "job" it is easy to understand man's "job" it is easy to understand

rolling policy that produced such a liberal flow of Government funds in and protection of home. A large and a direction where they were needed Some day the people will demand a higher grade of statesmanship than type. They will realize that Governent money does "cost something." and that as custodians of the business, not of any particular district, but of all the United States, the Representatives in Congress must display some

AN OLD ORCHARD STORY.

The story from The Dalles by Addison Bennett, which tells of the rejuvenation of an old orchard, and the profit that it has brought to the present owner is not a fairy tale. Nor is the instance cited a solitary example of the reclamation of an old orchard from the foes to horticulture

Oregon a fair beginning has been made as cited in the article noted, the task here being much less arduous and making earlier returns because of the kindly climate and generous soil fact that I have very high and wellof the Pacific Northwest, as compared with those of the Atlantic seaboard.

The Willamette Valley contains many old orchards, unsuited to commercial purposes, that have fallen into neglect. Some of these-relatively few-have been "worked over" in re-cent years with gratifying success; others, too badly diseased and infested to be worth saving (as compared with the promise in uprooting and resetting to fresh, clean stock), have been destroyed in the interest of ambitious horticulture, and new orchards are ming into bearing upon the land.

The story is one that cannot be told too often, nor given too wide publicity. It is the story of energy and persistence; of industry and applied intelligence whereby a forlorn bit of acreage, cumbered by fruit trees that were gnarled, pest-ridden, was transformed in the

It is a story that is good to read, since it is replete with encouragement to the man, and woman working together who undertake the task of the city and state when he said, "It was gether who undertake the task of a picture at which no one should turning a neglected, dilapidated old laugh." The fact, of the matter was, they did laugh. cial proposition.

of the world. No nation on earth ever witnessed such stupendous expenditures by a single private corporation for the removal of physical obstacles as were made by the late E. H. Harriing the errors of nature. Diminutive Switzerland, which has always found it cheaper to tunnel through mountains than to climb over them, has just completed another \$20,000,000 project. Last Friday the big bore through the Bernese Alps was com-For a small country like Switzerland, which had previously inone-half years under construction. Fifty lives were lost in building it and several hundred people were injured.

ternational affair. The 1720 passen-500 men undoubtedly include some people from nearly all countries of the world. Modern travel has become so easy, comparatively inexpensive and pleasant, that the big passenger ferries on the Atlantic recruit their lists not only from all parts of the United States, but from all countries of the Old World. The disaster to the Prinzess Irene might prove a most serious affair were it not for the durability of modern maritime construction. old days, before the collision bulkhead, steel truss construction and other safety features, a steamer caught in the position of the Irene would be battered to pieces in short order. In this case the underwriters may have a large salvage bill to pay, but the passengers will hardly suffer much inconvenience.

Portland's three-score years sit lightly upon her. The lusty vigor of outh is in the wonderful growth seen on every hand—a vigor made possible by the deep and sure foundations land by those who builded better than they knew, and fostered and fed by the development of the resources of the abounding wilderness of sixty years mgo.

Seattle's new city paving plant, it is reported, cost \$32,000. But Porttand proposes to have one costing \$1,000,000. We are no pikers when it comes to issuing bonds which don't cost nobody nothing.

A man who had lived in Council Bluffs for 58 years is just dead at the age of 105. The special feature of his life was chewing tobacco for ninety years, which is doubtful fame.

The School Board should be allowed to complete unfinished schoolhouses with like material. How can Portland be a city beautiful with its edifices of a horse and mule variety?

City Councilmen must not fling the short and ugly word at each other, nor precede it with the profane adjec-The eyes of the people are on them.

Another Portland bank purposes

land is becoming altitudinous in other things than buildings. Hasten the day of the fender. A 2-year-old child was rolled seventy-five feet and then decapitated in Tacoma yesterday.

raising its capital to a million

The cost of living may seem to be going down, but you must show the housewife.

Hermiston wants a laundry. Not that the people are getting grimy, but as a business proposition

continuance, to allow more scrubbing before presentation.

Lorimer is as dumb as the deeps in which he seems to stand.

Entertainer Gives Her Side of Race Suicide Controversy.

PORTLAND, April 7.—(To the Editor.)—In justice to myself and for the information of the reading public, I wish to claim space in the pages of The Oregonian for a statement of my side of the controversy which our versatile ar President Roosevelt precipiside of the controversy which our versatile ex-President Roosevelt precipitated in his speech at the Commercial Club banquet Wednesday night. When Colonel Roosevelt finished his speech and sat down remarking, "Well, I don't think they'll jest on that subject for a while," he probably thought that the incident was closed so far as further debate was concerned. But I claim the woman's prerogative to have the last word, inasmuch as Colonel Roosevelt either wittingly or otherwise, misquoted either wittingly or otherwise, misquoted

Colonel Roosevelt said: "A description was given of a woman with a baby in her arms and twins hanging to her skirts. Now that isn't a picture at which anyone might be expected to laugh."

That was just the point I made, and and neglect.

Industry, persistence and intelligence have worked this miracle of reclamation over and over again even in the rigorous climate and stingy soil of the New Engiand States, while in Oregon a fair beginning has been attending to National affairs with a attending to National affairs with a baby in his arms, twins at his heels and six others crying for "bread and

Among my friends it is a well-known have put into practice.
Unlike my distinguished critic, I do

not believe in indiscriminate and accidentally large families. The mere fact that a woman is the mother of a dozen children does not necessarily entitle her to consideration or respect. almshouse and insane asylums and penitentiaries are filled with human pententiaries are niled with numan derelicts whose condition attests the fallacy of such reasoning. It certainly is nothing to laugh at! And Colonel Boosevelt has always advocated not

quality so much as quantity.

But the fact that Colonel Roosevelt took me to task for my apparent lack of seriousness concerning the baby supply is of much less importance than the fact that he offered an insult to the committee, who, to use his own words, provided him with "one of the most elaborate and unique entertainments which he had ever attended." He could. gnarled, twisted, messgrown and with equal propriety, have hammered pest-ridden, was transformed in the table with his big stick and exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I'm man! This is ducing property, crowned by a comfortable, convenient and well-ordered
home.

It is a story that is good to read.

It is rather a significant fact, is it not, that of all the stunts pulled off by the engineering feats of the American railroad builders are the wonder that were said and done, it should re main for a poor, little, insignificant specimen of the weaker sex to furnish ur illustrious guest the text for his after-dinner speech.
In conclusion, I wish to say, that the very fact that I was on the programme

man on the Union Pacific and South-ern Pacific. But the Old World has not yet completed its work of correct-not yet completed its work of correct-tor yet completed its work of correct-tor the arrang of nature. Diminutive of big families knows very little, after all, about the real burdens of the masses of American women.

I was there because I support my "small" family by doing that kind of work, and while I may have taken occasion to inject some of my pet theories into the talk, at the same time it met with the hearry approval of the com-mittee who paid me to do it; it elicited vested many millions in tunnels, the work was noteworthy. The tunnel is nine miles long and has been five and nine miles long and has been five and nine miles long and construction.

I was the humble means of providing the state of the best citizens of the state of the best citizens of the state of Colonel Roosevelt with a theme on which to discourse after two dull days intervening between Reno and Port-The stranding of a big Atlantic myself fortunate to have escaped as well as I have, and if he'll only agree The 1720 passencrew of more than
maybe.

The 1720 passenpromise to be good from now, on.
Maybe.

SYLVIA W. M'GUIRE.

WHY MR. MERRIAM MET DEFEAT. Writer Declares "Better Classes" Did

Not Like His Policies. PORTLAND, April 7.—(To the Editor.) The editorial in The Oregonian yesterday, under heading "Our Better Classes," seems to me hardly fair to a large num-ber of excellent citizens of Chicago who saw no better way to register their disapproval of the peculiar course of Charles E. Merriam, candidate for Mayor in the election just held, than by staying away from the polis. It is hard-ly probable that, was a shower on elec-tion day that dampened the zeal of those who might naturally be expected to raily to the support of Mr. Merriam. It was to the support of Mr. Merriam. It was, more probably, disgust with his public declaration that in case of his election e did not propose to interfere with law The facts in the matter are perfectly

plain. The law of the State of Illinois forbids the exloon, to be open on Sun-day. The Supreme Court of the state of Illinois has specifically declared that of lilinois has specifically declared that the law is in full force and effect in the City of Chicago as elsewhere throughout the state. Every Mayor of Chicago, entering upon his office, is obliged to swear that he will enforce the laws of the State of Illinois.

In the face of these facts, Mr. Merriam pledged himself to allow the saloons of Chicago to break the law by loons of Chicago to break the law by keeping open on Sunday. In his speech before the Hamilton Club, on March 7. Mr. Merriam distinctly said that if elected Mayor of Chicago, he would try to enforce those laws of the state which he believed to be obnoxious to the peo-ple of Chicago, and that people who ex-

ple of Chicago, and that people who ex-pected him to close the saloons on Sun-day ought to know better.

In his letter to the United Societies, Mr. Merriam said: "If elected Mayor of the City of Chicago, I will not interfere with Sunday concerts, or stores, base-ball, parks, saloons and other places of amusement."

Mr. Merriam also made it perfectly clear, in repeated interviews, that if elected he would not attempt to enforce the law of the state which forbids prostitution, but in that particular would follow the policy of filegal regulation and toleration which had been followed

and toleration which had been followed by other Mayors of Chicago.

No, it was not a rainy election day that defeated Mr. Merriam. It was sim-ply disgust on the part of "our better classes" with a man who, while posing as a "Holler than Thou," was willing to prostitute himself for the sake of office to the extent which he did. A large number of decent voters of the City of Chicago caught on to the fact (in time to prevent their being fooled) that it was not real for the welfare of Chicago that brought Mr. Merriam to Chicago that brought Mr. Merriam to the fore as a candidate for Mayor. They saw that it was not his purpose to give better government to Chicago, but sim-ply to premote his own personal ends. I. H. AMOS.

London Chronicle.

Gresham College in 1719 was the scene of a famous serio-comic duel between two celebrated doctors, Doctor Mead and Doctor Woodward, both of whom were hat the people are getting grimy, but loctor woodward, both of whom were lectures at the college. While walking down Bishopsgate street one morning they quarreled over some medical question and adjourned to the square of the tion and adjourned to the square of the college to fight it out with swords. Woodward fell, wounded in several places, whereupon Mead magnanimously said, "Take thy life." "Anything but your physic," hissed back the chagrined Woodward ere he swooned away.

Timely Tales of the Day

D. O. Lively relates a prizewinning fish story on George Kane, who spent one day this week in inducing the mountain trout to go into his wicker

basket. It seems Kane was fishing on Duncan Creek, near Butler, and the day was hot. The sun was shining brightly and, as he had not been out fishing this year, his nose became greatly sun-

At 1 o'clock, tired and thirsty, he lay down on his stomach by the side of a clear pool and drank coplously. He had not been in that position long when there was a flash, and he felt : pull and twinge affecting his nose so violently that he involuntarily threw his head back. Picture his surprise when he saw that his nose appeared to be nearly a foot long.

A trout, seeing Kane's sunburned

nose in the water, perhaps thinking it a scarlet ibis, the most brilliant of red trout flies, made a successful div for it. Before the fish could loosen his hold he had been thrown on the bank. The trout, which measured II inches was placed in Mr. Kane's basket, and Mr. Kane's nose, which was mighty tender for several days, is now healing

Mr. Kane has now bought a drinking

Park Superintendent Mische is a firm believer in fresh air, as he spends much of his time out of doors, directing the work in Portland's various beauty spots, but on a recent day when on an sutomobile trip of inspection with Mayor Simon and City Engineer Morris, he had to elucidate somewhat on his theory. Superintendent Mische carried his over-coat, but, while the air was chill and was made more so by the pace set by the

Mayor's chauffeur, did not wear it.
"I suppose," said Mayor Simon, "you carry your overcoat along with you when going out of your office, to make certain it is not stolen while you're Mr. Mische then hastened to explain

that he likes the gentle zephyrs that blow in and around Portland at this season of the year, and said that he ly ever wears an overcoat; in fact, he said, he could hardly see the necessity of wearing one at all in Oregon.

Portland has two J. G. Kellers and they have been causing each other more trouble than a case of grip. One of them is a traveling salesman for a large whosesale house and the other is in the harness and saddlery business. They have been getting each other's letters and telegrams and have been put to endless confusion over mix-ups in telephone less contusion over mix-ups in templature calls. On top of all this they have been keeping accounts at the same bank and one month one would get the wrong pass-book written up and would kick if the balance didn't correspond with the ount in his check-book.

This sort of thing had been going on for some time and what with getting each other's bills and things like that, two thought it was time to get together and change their names or work out their salvation in some effective way to nd their aifficulties.

They met and discussed their varied experiences but could not at first agree s to the best way to enable the public nd their customers to tell them spart. Finally it was decided that they would flip coins to see who should part same in the middle and who should use his first given name in full and his middle initial.

The coin was tossed and it fell to the ot of the traveling man to "part his name." So hereafter he will be known as J. George Keller and will use that signature on all papers, while the other Mr. Keller will adhere strictly to the following cognomen-"James G. Keller."

Little "Peggy" Levinson, whose fath-"Joe" Levinson recently went to California and bought an interest in a Fresno newspaper, was impressed by the hurry and hustle and confusion about moving. There was an almost constant stream of callers home for a few days prior to the departure of the Levinson all sorts of talk about "Daddy" leaving the newspaper field here and going to California. When one of the friends of the family dropped in one afternoon shot greeted "Peggy" with the remark: your papa is going away from

Portland? Oh, yes," replied 'Peggy,' he has The Oregonian and has bought California.'

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, April 8, 1861. The pile-driving which is still kept up a front of the What Cheer house gives a lively appearance to the upper part of the levee. From present appearances, the commercial facilities of that part of town will be all that could be desired in

The Yuba River rose to such a height on the 28th of March as to overflow the bottom lands below Marysville, carry-ing off houses, cattle, and it is believed, on beings, in the current. At Park's Bar, in the mining region, the suspen-sion bridge was carried away, and the toll-keeper was killed. It is the most disastrous flood experienced for many a year.

The Philadelphia Enquirer says the mileage of the messenger to carry to Washington the Oregon electoral vote was \$15,000. Not so.

The Southern Congress has adopted a permanent constitution-presidential term six years, cabinet officers eligible to seats in Congress.

Captain Vaughn, of the British ship Kalos, lying at Savannah, has been tarred and feathered by the Rattlesnake Club of that city, his offense being the asking of a colored stevedore to dine with him. The British Consul at Savan nah has offered \$1900 for evidence to convict the parties guilty of the outrage and the affair will be presented to the general government at Washington.

Official Council Reports Desired.

PORTLAND, April 7.—(To the Editor).—As there seems to be more or less suspicion cast upon our public officials, whether they deserve it or not, and as a means to an end, viz., to bring about a feeling of mutual honor and trust between the public and the public official and thereby raise our offi-cials above all suspicion, I would suggest that the city secure from one of the daily papers (by bids submitted) one or two columns weekly to be paid for out of the city treasury and used exclusively for city matters; that the day following each session of the City Council and the Executive Board, there be printed therein verbatim everything that transpired from the moment of calling said meeting to order until its

adjournment, Also that each month there be a statement from the City Treasurer of the receipts and expenditures for the

month.

This will be taking the people into the confidence of the officials and the officials into the confidence of the people and is sure to be a step towards a better city government.

H. S. ADAMS.

The Acid Test Is Applied.

Chicago News. "Are you sure the man is insane?

asked the lawyer.

"Yes," replied the noted expert. "I placed him 'n a 30-story office building and noted that he used the stairs for going up and the elevator for coming down."

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

Foreword. I will not say anything about myself except that in January, 1909, I asked the owner of the New York Evening Mail to let me print in his newspaper a daily advertising talk. He consented. Today, April 8, completes No. 703 of

the series. Commencing next Monday the same story that appears in the Evening Mail on that date and dally thereafter will appear in this and other newspapers.

The newspapers that think the stories will be helpful in raising the standard of advertising are themselves doing all they can to promote business integrity. I would not write advertising stories for newspapers that do not stand for integrity in advertising.

In a humble way I try to tell of the great value of advertising when it is honest and sincere.

I try to point to a lesson that may be learned from the experience of some firm or individual that has won success in the right way.

All people are interested in advertising because it is a great part of the daily news and supplies human needs. Since it is news it must be accurate. I wish I could write better than I

do, but I write as I feel, and that seems to be all that is required, because the stories are read by thousands daily. Over twenty-two thousand personal letters have come to me encouraging me to go ahead in my preachments about honest advertising and honest business methods.

I hope, reader, that you will like the

stories. This newspaper, since it is willing to print them, joins with other good newspapers to do teamwork for the good of the business community and for promoting faith in good advertising. This newspaper wants its readers to

get a square deal from all of its advertisers. In co-operation with other newspapers throughout the country this newspaper will do all in its power to aid in carrying out the principles that

the advertising talks stand for. Collectively these newspapers will be a great force in killing off every advertising fakir in the country.

Where Ivins Belonged.

Philadelphia Times. Mahlon Ivins, Jr., of Merchantville, has a reputation as an actor and takes part in nearly all of the local shows. In the last show that was given "Shorty" had one of the leading parts. After the show, while he was taking off his makeup, an elderly man made his appearance in the doorway.

"Are you Mr. Ivins?" the old man in-"Yes," replied "Shorty," as he mo-

tioned him to be scated.

"Well, the old man continued, "I just want to tell you something. I've been watching your acting tonight. You should not be playing in this town; you should be with Mansfield, Booth, or love or Jose Lefferson."

Irving, or Joe Jefferson."
"W - w - why," "Shorty" said, "those actors are dead." "I know it," said the old man, as he turned on his heel and left,

A Picture of John Brown Sold.

Philadelphia Ledger, Thomas Hovenden's famous painting, "The Last Moments of John Brown," was sold for \$355 at the first day of the sale of the collection of foreign and American paintings from the estates of Henry C. Statzell, L. C. Davis and Ward E. Barnes at the Philadelphia Art Gal-

Some Really Good Features

Will Appear in

Tomorrow's OREGONIAN

In fiction features the magazine section will be particularly strong and attractive. Four complete short stories are provided, one of them being an unusual adventure tale of Latin America, by the well-known writer, Sewell Ford. His story, "A Model Revolution," is told in less than four columns; you will wish there were more of it.

E. Phillips Oppenheim presents another of his stirring Peter Ruff stories. Then there is a humorous yarn by a Portland writer. May Kelly, being the first of a series dealing with the experiences of newly-weds.

pathos and romance, dealing with Oregon emigration, is included in the fiction offering. There is an unusually long list

A family story with a touch of

of special articles, and you are certain to find something that especially interests you. Nearly a quarter of a million Americans are planning to go to Europe for a trip this Summer.

Are you one of the army? Europe, likewise, is preparing for the annual shearing of the golden fleece. There is an excellent article on this topic, fully illustrated with new photographs. Ten Artists set out some years

ago to found a distinct American school of art. How well they have succeeded is set out in a half-page article.

If you are going fishing, you will get some information about some of the near-by trout streams from an illustrated page article on Trout Streams Near Portland.

There is an absorbing half page on American Medal of Honor men. Then Cap Anson relates some baseball history, the chie and dashing Widow Wise has a new matrimonial escape, Sambo nearly catches the wild man of Borneo, and Mr. Twee Deedle lands the tots in a creek. Two full pages for the children and a page of fashion and household

Added to this is the news of the world up to the minute.

hints are included.