# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1911.

THE INSURGENTS AND RECIPROCITY. Now that the necessity for action approaches we begin to see a little more clearly what the insurgents are likely to do with the reciprocity agreement. Senator Cummins threw some light on the subject by his speech at Des Moines. He does not oppose reciprocity. His position in that respect is preferable to that of his colleague, Mr. Young, who took occasion in a speech before the Senate on February 28 to revive and rehash all the protectionist fallacies bearing against the been hatched out from the beginning

Mr. Cummins indulges in no such exhibition of folly. While he has obfections to the agreement which Mr. Taft wishes to conclude, he has nothing to say against reciprocity in itself and he seems to think that the bill can be so modified that it will be free from defects. He intends to offer amendments which will in his opinion accomplish that purpose.

Mr. Cummins stated in his Des Moines speech what the nature of his amendments would be. He proposes to include free meats, flour, coal, lumber and farm machinery in the reciprocity agreement. He argues that the farmers of the United States have to buy these articles in order to live and carry on their business. The agreement as it stands now deprives them of protection on what they produce, while it maintains the old duties on what they buy. To Mr. Cummins this arrangement looks unfair. If the removal of the duties does any good at all it will lower prices on the articles in question. Therefore, he argues. if the bill is passed in its present form the farmers of the country will receive less for what they sell while they must pay the same prices as now for what they buy. To cure this supposed inequity Mr. Cummins says that he offer the amendments we have quoted. Speaking roughly, it may be conceded that the Senator from Iowa correctly represents the feeling of the Iowa farmers in regard to reciprocity. They believe that the agreement is unfair to them and they do not like it.

No doubt Mr. Taft had a definite purpose in mind when he framed the agreement so as to destroy the farmers' protection and leave all the rest ched. He thought it wise to attack the fortresses of protection one at a time, believing that the enemies of reform would thus be divided and more easily conquered. It also seemed best to begin with the duties on farm products because they are comparanot be missed. It may turn out that the President was misled by his preconceptions in both these particulars. The hostility of the farmers to the reciprocity agreement has united the insurgents with the standpatters in opposition to it, while the friendliness of the Democrats is uncertain, or at least conditional. They will support reciprocity if the President and the nate will concede something in return. Moreover, the fact that the farmer receives little benefit from otection does not make it any more pleasant for him to let go of it.

We may blame Congressmen as much as we like for standing by the views of their constituents, but we are not likely to scold them into doing anything else, and the wisest course may well be to modify, if possible, the Taft himself would probably welcome some such amendments, while it is sald on excellent grounds that they would make the agreement more acceptable to Canada than It is now.

The great difficulty is in modifying the agreement so it will not make foes of Congressmen now its friends. Tartif reform is confronted by the ancient cal Issue wall. Our Congressmen are either standpat protectionists or for revision that will affect only the other

# CONTINUED COLONIST MOVEMENT.

The present week will witness the arrival on the Coast of the "tall-enders" of the 1911 Spring colonist move Statistics already available show quite plainly that the volume of than that of any previous hegira of a Not only has there similar nature. over any previous Spring movement, the arrivals have brought their house- and rigid method. hold effects and come prepared to unusual efforts of the railroad comdes to drum up a big volume of new country is not, however, dependent alone on the colonist movement. These low rates offer a good opportunity for the person desirous of makover the field and determine the wisdom of a permanent change of resi-

A large number of very desirable newcomers, however, will continue to stream into Oregon for the remainder to come, to whom the difference between the regular fare and the colonist rates is not enough of a barrier natter of fact, but few of the better colonists who come out on reconnoitering tours defer their final trip to Oregon until another period of col- not be shut up in jail in order to eduonist rates. The same attractions of cheap land, unsurpassed climate and opportunities that are missing elsewhere are available in the Pacific Northwest throughout the year. For that reason, this region has been for past two years receiving liberal additions to the population between colonist rate periods. As the 1911 away from the world, the flesh and the power of suggestion and in most paign.

of its predecessors, so also will the movement westward after the close of this period be in excess of that of former years.

The severing of social and business ties and the moving of a family from the East or Middle West to the Pacific Coast are not small undertakings. They mean so much to the desirable immigrant that in many cases the saving in fare by colonist rates does not present the allurements it would if the intending newcomer were footloose and homeless. It is among such persons that our commercial organi-nations will find a good field for their efforts. The colonist movement looms large because it involves a very heavy traffic handled in a brief period. s necessary that it be supplemented by a steady movement of new settlers throughout the year. This is the kind of a colonist movement that has built up Western Canada. If the field is worked as thoroughly by Pacific Coast publicity agents and railroads as it is being worked by the Canadian railroads, at least a portion of the 200,000 American homeseckers who are this year expected to enter Canada may be kept on this side of the line.

MAKING NO MISTAKES. The St. Helens Mist is well named It cannot see far through the fog of ts own prejudices. For example, it professes to find in recent statements by The Oregonian, discussing the early and later history of the initiative, a complete demonstration that just the right thing has been done always through the initiative and referendum. 'Only the measures that are meritorlous have gone through and in this reciprocity agreement which have the people's way seems to be far ahead of the Legislature's," declares the

Far be it from us to impeach the intelligence or the intentions of the peo-ple; but it is not necessary on that account to adopt the tactics of panders and demagogues who seek to flatter the people by declaring that they can make no mistakes. All human beings make mistakes; the people in the mass err. The initiative is not a perfect instrument for registering their will, since numerous faulty measures are proposed and they must be adopted as they are, defects and all, or rejected. There is no middle ground.

If "only meritorious measures have gone through," as the muddled Mist declares, will that enlightened journal give us its opinion on the two conflicting fish measures passed through the initiative in 1908? Of this subject the Mist, being near the Columbia River, ought to know something, if it knows anything. Did the people make a mistake when they prohibited fishing in the Rogue River except by hook and line? Or does the Mist think there ought to be no fishing except by hook and line? Did the people make a mistake when they voted down single tax in 1908? Or when they voted it up in 1910? There are other things we might inquire about, but

### DR. GULICK AND THE SCHOOLS.

What shall it profit us to educate a child if we wreck his health in doing it? Dr. Luther Gulek asks this question in discussing the work of Sage fund's department of child hygiene, of which he is the director, and its pertinency is hard to dispute. The public schools of the country graduate a quarter of a million pupils from the eighth grade each year and each year they refuse to graduate about the same number of fallures. Why should be any failures in the public Why cannot all reasonably schools? healthy and intelligent boys and girls pass through the course with good marks and graduate with credit?

We may reply that many of the fall-Their minds do not grade children. up to the normal standard. This may as a rule the pupil who does not obtain high marks in school has as good a brain as the others. It is his body which is at fault. Sometimes he brings defects to school with him, but not very frequently. In the great majority of cases the school gives him bad eyes, tuberculosis, a crooked spine, adenoids or nervous weakness as the sauce to his geography and ciphering.

Dr. Gulick thrusts his good sword into three of our public school fetishes with giorious gallantry. May the powers grant him strength to slay The first fetish is the belief that children must sit still while they learn their lessons. Schiller composed his plays walking up and down the garden. Wordsworth thought out his lyrics strolling through the green English lanes. Sir Isaac Newton meditated his immortal discoveries as he followed winding paths through the fields. A grown man can think best when he is moving about, but the littie child, to whom the need of motion is ten times as great as for a man, his chest crushed together while he

studies. Did anybody ever hear of an equal absurdity? All fetishes are absurd, but this one is wicked. It is blighting the human race in the bud. deaks do a hundred times the mischlef the present movement is far greater of child labor because boys and girls who are working at some occupation can at least stand up and stretch been a heavy increase in numbers themselves once in a while, no matter how hard they must work. At school but an unusually large percentage of it is a crime to stretch except by rule

effects and come prepared to The reason why we compel pupils. The colonist rates and the to sit still when they are studying is because schoolteachers are nervous. It makes their heads whirl to see boys panies to drum up a big volume of the least of the paries for these periods of low and girls moving about, so it is fortates are of incalculable benefit to bidden. The lessons would be better rates are of incalculable benefit to bidden. The lessons would be better the West. The big growth of this learned if the children took exercise while they studied.

The second fetish which Dr. Gulick attacks is the worship of the inside of the house. Man was created to one person when many are under susing a change to come out and look dwell out of doors. He has spent a million years contriving an air-tight house and now that he has one it is killing him. So everybody has begun to revert to primeval customs and betake himself to the open. Even the mentality. schools are moving out under the of the year and for a good many years | trees and where there are no trees they migrate to the roof. The pictures of classes studying and reciting in wind and snow which one sees in to prevent them making the trip. As the papers now and then are inspiring. They prophesy great things for the human race by and by. They proclaim the glad gospel that a child need | the answer will be either a positive or

> How strange it is that we should not have found this out long ago. The notion that pupils must be imprisoned while they learn their tasks comes down to us from the monks who thought cleanliness and out-of-door life were wicked. So they shut their pupils

them away from tuberculosis and bad

The third fetich which Dr. Gulick stabs is the notion that the mind can be educated while the body is stunted. The mind can be molded and carved and squeezed and pollshed in that way, but it cannot be educated. When the good Lord created children he so linked together mind and body that no can separate them. The brain has developed coincidently with the hands and legs, and largely by their aid. The child who does not learn to use his hands is only half master of his brain. He can do some things, but others that he ought to do are beyond him.

In both New York and New Jersey the Legislatures are engaged in efagree upon some reform in nominating election methods. In New Jersey it is indicated that Governor Wilson's ideas will be enacted into law without material change. In the bill under consideration there is one novelty which, if cumbersome operations do not offset the advantages, bears promise of correcting an evil. This proision deals with selection of election officers. It takes their appointment out of range of petty reward for political services and puts them under civil service regulations, where, it is argued, selection of officers will de-pend upon ability to do the work required of them with expedition and In its other features the bill places

the nomination of Governor and Representatives in Congress under the direct primary, where other nominations now are in New Jersey, and provides for an advisory choice of candidates the United States Senate. Like the Oregon direct primary law, the New Jersey bill makes provision for the signing of either one of two statements by candidates for the Legislature. Statement One differs from the Oregon Statement One, however, in that the candidate pledges himself to abide by the choice of his party only. Statement Two is an advisory pledge similar to that in the Oregon lav practically no pledge at all, and if the bill is enacted will probably prove, as it has in Oregon, to be a useless appendage.

The New Jersey bill also provides for direct election of delegates to National conventions, but here the bill differs again from the Oregon plan. In New Jersey candidates for delegates are to be grouped opposite the name of the candidate for President whom they favor. In Oregon the voters will have a direct choice of party candidates for the Presidential nomination. The delegates will not be expected to pledge themselves prior to the primary election but will be required to make oath that they will carry out the wishes of their party to the best of their judgment and ability.

Provision is also made for the holding of state conventions for the sole purpose of formulating party plat-The delegates to this convention will be the party candidates, pre-viously nominated in the direct primary, for Governor and for members of the Legislature, the old-over members of the Senate and the state

There is not such clear sailing ahead of the New York bill if conditions may be judged by past effort to adopt a primary election law. New York bill now under consideration differs from the Hughes plan in its failure to provide for the nomina tion of a ticket by party council which shall have preferential place on the ballot. The bill provides for direct cominations of all elective officers with the exception of those voted upon by the state at large

Comparison of the two measures short forward step, while the New be admitted in exceptional cases, but Jersey reformers are undertaking to travel the whole road.

# POWER OF SUGGESTION.

The outcome of the midnight escapade at the Washington State College may well raise doubt as to the value of the testimony concerning things heard or seen by witnesses when under stress of great excitement or emotion. Young Holgerson was positively identified by two girls as one of Hall and overturned the beds of the young women. A third declared that Holgerson: you "Come on, Holgerson; you are caught." Yet it now develops from the confession of the guilty persons that Holgerson had absolutely no partin the raid.

In the light of history of criminal resecutions in this and other countries it is not really a remarkable thing that the young women of Pullman should have been so positive in must perforce sit cramped up at a so thoroughly mistaken. Almost every deak with his spine in a spiral and his chest crushed together while he discarded profered testimony knowing it to have been born of hysteria, suggestion or the morbid devouring of crime's details. Undoubtedly, too, testimony of this character, without a basis of foundation, has aided in the conviction of the innocently accused and the justly accused as well.

We may assume from the news counts of the Pullman episode that the testimony of the three young women which ultimately brought about the wrongful conviction of the Tacoma youth was not originally the authorities made a searching investi-gation and all young men who could not satisfactorily account for their whereabouts at the time of the raid were subject to suspicion. The power of suggestion on the human mind is realized but not readily recognized in such cases. Let one questionable act or curcumstance involve picion and other suspicious circumstances follow pell mell. Suggestion calls them to the recollection of the normal mind and suggestion breeds them in the hysterical or overwrought

As a simple experiment on the power of suggestion take the photograph of some individual who is a total stranger in a community; pass the photograph around among ten persons in that community with the question, "Did you ever see that face be-fore?" and in nine cases out of ten qualified "yes." The question and cir-cumstance imply that the interrogator expects an affirmative reply and the average man will honestly and sincerely believe that the face is familiar to him but that he cannot recall where or when he has seen it

Astute criminal lawyers recognize

colonist rush exceeded in volume any the devil. But they could not shut trials employ it to such advantage that witnesses become tangled in their testimony or qualify their most positive statements. goes on the stand and testifies positively on direct examination that the said a certain damaging thing often becomes confused and uncertain as to what was actually said when, upon cross examination, it is suggested that the accused used practically the words quoted but in such arrangement as to give the statement an opposite meaning.

It is idle to blame the witness and it is perhaps futile to attempt to draw the line between the imaginative and the actual impress made upon the excited mind. It is partly because of the latter fact that some authorities place such strong reliance on circumstantial evidence in comparison with direct testimony ..

Yet both have wrought grievous wrongs-wrongs not always so hapor speedily righted as in the Washington - College case.

"An American ship subsidy would vastly increase American trade with Japan." says M. Surth, a Parisian financier, in an interview in the Seattle Mr. Surth has spent many Times. ears in Japan and he tells us that Japan "pays her steamship lines large sums of money and everywhere one finds the flag of Japan." The presence of the Japanese flag is indeed noticeable even at Seattle. The "large sums" of money paid wealthy ship owners by the Japanese government enable them to carry our products to market at \$1.50 per ton, or about one-half the sum paid by the Japanese merchants for shipping a few hundred miles along the coast of their island. In other words, the subside paid by the Japanese government adds about \$3.50 per ton to the profits of the Oregon and Washington wheat grower. It would be interesting to know how a ship subsidy would increase American trade in Japan when already more ships are available than are needed to carry the freight offered and rates are lower than they are on any other route in the world.

There is a large area of very rich land on the Warm Springs Indian res ervation and if it is opened for settlement homes can be provided for many. hundreds of new settlers. So long as these reservation lands were inaccessible except by team and packhorses there was not much inducement for either the Indians or the white people to make use of them. The construction of the Central Oregon lines, however, has brought these rich lands into easy communication with Portland and other markets. Every effort should be made to have them thrown open for settlement. While the area available is small, compared with that which has been placed on the market with the opening of some of the larger Indian reservations in the West, the percentage of good land s much greater than in other reservations. For that reason, it will all be producing crops very soon after it is opened for settlement.

Adjacent leaseholders have begun action against the blockaded corner of Fourth and Alder street, where an undightly barrier has for many weeks forced pedestrians to make a detour into the street at risk of life and limb. There is said to be a question whether the law can force a removal of this obstruction until the six months' limit for which the permit was issued has It seems hardly right that such a technicality should enable a nuisance to be maintained on two of our principal streets. The permit was issued in the belief that a building was to be constructed. Work on the building was suspended several weeks ago and the original lessees are prevent any work being done for two years unless their differences with the owner are settled. Even good-natured Portland will hardly stand for an eyesore of this kind for two years

A notable immigration edition has been published by the Deutsche Zeitung of Portland. This number, which consists of 52 pages of reading matter and illustrations, is said to be the largest newspaper issue, wholly in German, ever printed on the Coast. The number should prove of value in presenting Oregon's offerings to a most the students who invaded Stevens desirable class of homeseekers. There are numberless opportunities in Orefor the profitable exercise of the she heard one of the other raiders say, thrift and industry for which the German farmer is noted.

Probably because nearly all the men in the Alabama mine were convicts, and negroes at that, conditions of safety were not well guarded, for nobody considers the black man down Yet the accident may have been due to carelessness of the victims, men without hope or ambition. their convictions and testimony and The most desolate creature on earth is the negro convict in a Southern state.

> The proposition to levy one-twentieth of a mill to create a pension fund for municipal employes means but a trifling sum added to the taxpayer's bill, but the acorn grows into a big oak in time. Well-paid people can save enough to avoid necessity of pensions if they will. But there's the rub

> If Messrs, Peterson, Svenson, Bjornsen and Sorrenson, whose resolutions on Portland bridges appear elsewhere, would change the document so that it referred to the present architecture of women's hats, we would be inclined to endorse it.

> The April moon will be full Thursday. As the weather changes with the moon, the groundhog bureau feels safe in advising womenfolk that Easter Sunday will be fair and sunshiny.

Ten years hence Pendleton will surprise the Census Bureau, for it will state in The Oregonian whether or not be the center of a great small-farm it is considered degrading to have In-The right soil is there and region. all needed is the carving knife. The town of Monmouth is not plac-

citizens carried the proposal to issue bonds for a school building. The Councilmanic controversy is becoming worse. Some of the belli-gerents may yet be charged with

ing all its dependence on normal ap-

propriations. By a decisive vote, the

sheepstealing, which is a low-down offense. Announcement from the Demo cratic side indicates there will be ginger and other spice as well as gall and wormwood in the Mayoralty cam-

### SOMETHING DOING AT MEDFORD. Being a Recapitulation of One Oregon Town's Activities.

Medford Mail-Tribune. Some interesting facts about Medford were brought out at the Com-mercial Club meeting and some were forgotten.

There is not a vacant storeroom in the city, nor an empty residence.
Buildings are rented before completed.
Every line of commercial business,
despite increased competition, shows material increase over a year ago. Business is better today than ever before—on a sounder, better and more substantial basis. The income from municipal water works is steadily diminishing the tax levy.

Medford leads all Oregon in percent. age of increase—gain in population, in postal receipts, in bank deposits, in public improvements, in buildings.

More additional orchard acreage is being planted this year in the Rogue

River Valley than in any three dis-tricts in Oregon combined, and the commercial orchard area tributary to Medford is greater than that of any three other districts. The Rogue River Valley has double

tile acreage in apples that any other section of Oregon has, and a greater acreage in pears than all the rest of More placer gold is being yielded

by the mines of Southern Oregon this eason than is produced in all other ections.

More quartz mines are being develped this Spring in Southern Oregon than for many years past. More sawmills are preparing to open for business this Spring than in the

history of the county. In brief, every line of activity re-flects and re-echoes the prosperity of flects and re-echoes the prosperity of this section—by far the most promising in Oregon.

### INQUIRIES FROM INVESTIGATOR.

Harvard Professor Asks Pertinent Questions Concerning Initiative. PORTLAND, April 7 .- (To the Editor.)-An echo of the Oregon election reached me yesterday in the form of some questions from a Harvard professor of economics. It indicates (per-haps?) that the "Oregon system" has aroused hopes that the elemental qual-'ties of 'human nature have been changed. An examination of these questions will show what importance is attached to the doings of the peo-ple of Oregon. It begins to look as if we had a reputation to live up to, and if we don't live up to it, we have the pleasure of being grante

GEORGE A. THACHER.

gift that Burns prayed for-"To see

THE QUESTIONS.

1. Why was not an argument in behalf of raising county revenues by the single tax on land value inserted in the pamphlet sent to the voters of Oregon by the Secretary of State in 1910?

2. Is the abolition of the poll tax consistent with the theory of local option; that is, the theory that counties should be free to choose such forms of taxation as they prefer to adopt?

3. Had the poll tax been abeliahed in

prefer to adopt?

3. Had the poll tax been abolished in Oregon by statute in 1907?

4. If the boil tax was abolished in 1907, why was it necessary to introduce into the amendment providing for county local op-

amendment providing for county local option a clause abolishing the poli tax?

5. Had any one proposed to re-introduce
the poli tax?

6. The pamphlet submitted by the Secretary of State gives three proposals relating
to taxation, of which the first two were rejected and the third adopted. It presents
however, but one argument in behalf of
taxation legislation, and that argument appears to relate to all three proposals. Do
you think that the average voter was able,
upon the basis of the information supplied
by this pamphlet, to judge concerning the by this pamphlet, to judge concerning the purpose and effect of each of the three measures proposed and to decide intelli-

gently between them?
7. It is stated that voters at the last election voted for the so-called county option amendment in the belief that they were tion amendment in the belief that they were voting to abolish the poll tax and that the amendment was sometimes referred to as the "poll tax amendment." Is this true? S. It is said that the amendment relating to woman's suffrage submitted to the voters of Oregon in 1910 was presented in misleading form, in that its title and the accompanying appeal to voters conveyed the impression that the amendment merely conerred the suffrage upon women the state at large.

Comparison of the two measures owe that New York advocates of

#### consider the proposal an honest proposal? Down With the Bridges

PORTLAND, April 7 .- (To the Editor.)-Be it known unto all men by these presents, that we, the under-signed, in honorable meeting assembled, have arrived at the following nelusions

Whereas, it has been scientifically and psychologically proved that human beings are largely made up of what they see; be it therefore Resolved, That no more bridges be

constructed across the gentle Willam-ette for the following excellent rea-Should a traveler from Europe, after

crossing the American continent, ide to judge the American people by the bridges that they design and build, his estimate of our refinement and of our artistic taste would necessarily hover around zero. On his own con-tinent he has been accustomed to see bridges that are a wonderful combina-tion of strength, graceful curves and structural beauty, even a small bridge across the rippling brook is usually of such artistic design, that coming upon one unexpectedly one is sorely tempted to inflict unnecessary pain upon his brother man by breaking out into verse.

The average American bridge, we must corfess, & a miracle of strength and repulsiveness, a grim and forbidding monstrosity, a combination of severe, brutal, warty-looking angles.

To be strong must a bridge be ugly? Portland seems to be a patient and a slient sufferer in this regard. After gazing at a Portland bridge for a few minutes, who is not glad to look the other way before his artistic taste is completely debauched?

Portland, one of the most beautiful occilities of this continent, is rapidly becoming architecturally hideous, and, as usual, her people are smilingly complacent, helplessly and hopelessly good natured about it; therefore, be it Resolved, That no more bridges be built, for the prevailing designs are a menace to our artistic growth, but in lieu thereof tubes under the river, where they will be mercifully out of sight. HEDWIG PETERSON BRUNHILDE SVENSON, BJORN BJORENSEN.

#### IVON SORRENSON. Men of Indian Ancestry

PORTLAND, April 8 .- (To the Editor.)—I was interested in the article about Miss Smith and the two boys with an eighth Indian blood. Please dian blood in one's veins. SUBSCRIBER.

Prejudice exists against persons of part Indian extraction in some localitles where there are Indian tribes of low order. Generally speaking, per-sons who have Indian blood in their veins are measured in popular esti-mation solely by their individual attainments and characteristics.

Bob Ingersoll's Brother. PORTLAND, April 7.—(To the Editor.)—Was a brother of Robert G. Ingersoll at any time a United States Senator from Illinois?

SUBSCRIBER. Eben C. Ingersoll, brother of Robert G. Ingersoll, was a Representative in Congress from Illinois from 1864 to 1879, but was not a Senator.

# Timely Tales of the Day

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman

Within a space of five days it was

my pleasure to meet the members of

the business associations of the Joseph

Horne Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg.

These associations exist primarily to

do team work for their respective

stores-to discuss advertising and

salesmanship - to become thoroughly

familiar with the policies of the stores,

thereby effectively co-operating with

If employes in a business do not

improve each shining hour-if they

are not enthusiastic-if they do not

Mr. J. B. Shea, of the Joseph Horne

Company, addressed his associates at

their business meeting in a most im-

zation depended on them-on their en-

store he said he wanted it to be necu-

sonal Publicity"-the passing of the

personal word of honor from managers

of all departments of the store to the

Mr. John Wanamaker addressed his

associates as personal friends-mingled

among them, called them by name, told

them how much easier it was to build

a great business with their loyal

mitting him to be present at their

Mr. Wanamaker had breakfast with

the heads of departments in his store

at 7:45 A. M. that same day-had talked

all day long-worked hard in planning

a greater work to be done in the near

other engagement which used up the

way to his New York store. Yet, he

soon rounds out fifty years in busi-

The two men - Mr. Shea and Mr.

Wanamaker-and their organizations

eral and pronounced business uplift,

and they are putting personality and

honest merchandizing into their adver-

(To be continued.)

Half A Century Ago

From The Oregonian, April 10, 1861

York in the steamer, March 11, for

H. W. Corbett and family left New

A farmer, living up on the Clacka-

He also had some poultry

mas, having no better mode of bring-

ing his produce to market, constructed rafts and brought down a cargo of

aboard his log contrivance. The water

being very swift and high he came very near being swept down the river.

says it ought to be carried in 36.

carried in 120 hours.

and there was a bow of

Portland in 20 minutes.

mind.

The mail from here to Olympia is arried in 120 hours. The schedule

Buildings are said to be going up

like magic in Stellacoom, Washington

Territory. No less than six handsome buildings are in course of erection and

twice that number are under contem-

The Pince Where Any Portland Man

Can Come Back From.

A Portland man died the other day

Seattle Argus.

to his door with a card over it bear-

ing the inscription: "Back in 20 min-utes." And The Oregonian has been

wondering which place he expected to get back from in 20 minutes. Why, bless your hearts, my dear Portland friends, it is not surprising

that you should have trouble in guess-ing. But perhaps this will help you

which he could possibly have gone from which he could get back to

does seem strange that a man we should be content to spend his life

Portland should not be equally satis-

Boy Scouts to Know the Hoboes' Signs.

fied, at least, in the place I have in

I wonder if The Oregonian can guess

There is only one place

But then it

tising with wonderful results.

are doing a wonderful work in a gen-

assistance, and thanked them for per-

people, and that means keeping, lit-

rate, because he regarded it as "Per-

In speaking of the advertising of the

thuslasm and confidence.

erally, one's promises.

meeting!

ness.

Oregon.

apples.

the executive staffs.

and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.

W. C. Bristol, ex-United States District Attorney, has qualified official contributor to the "I official contributor to the "Foolish Question" book. Bristol was a member of a party of anglers who went out on the opening day of the Spring fishing

season, to try their luck at luring the frisky trout from his lair.

As they were preparing their tackle, a gawky, freckle-faced lad of uncertain age came sauntering along whistling tunelessly. He had a fish-pole slung over his shoulder and a can of cinched in the belt, which had hard work keeping his clothes together.
"Wait till I have some fun with the lad," said Bristol to his fellow anglers.

Whereupon the ex-prosecutor and for-mer friend of Colonel Rooseyelt hailed the youth;

"Say, son, going fishing?"

"Naw," drawled the boy, "I'm going down to the creek to teach these here angle-dogs how to swim. Wan' to come along and watch 'em?"

"Dill" subsided After the laugh on "Bill" subsided, ne found he had just enough cigars in his pocket to go around.

Even those people who can only get pressive manner. He told them how children by adoption have to face the much he appreciated their loyalty and same problem of increasing families co-operation; how the whole organias those to whom the argument against race suicide is addressed. At least so learned one of Portland's well -to-do citizens and his wife.

When the Heppner flood swept down the valley of Willow Creek in 1903. It left fatherless and motherless a little two-weeks-old girl. The Port-land couple mentioned had an empty place in their hearts for just such a child, and they took it from the Baby Home. The baby grew up to be a joy to them, and in the natural course of events learned to conceive her wants and to express them. Thus it nappened that one day she looked up with yearning into the eyes of her adopted mother

"Mother, can't I have a little baby

Realizing that the little one was lonely in the big house with only grown-up folks, the mother carried the petition to the father, who fully sym-pathized with the child's desire. The esult was another trip to the Baby Home and the adoption of another little

future-attended the business meeting Now this little girl has grown to the in the evening and afterward kept anage when she knows what she wants she knows how to ask for it. Hence she, too, one day recently snuggled up time until midnight. The next mornadopted mother and said: ing, bright and early, he was on his "Mother, can't I have a little baby

brother?" That request too was carried to the father. He became thoughtful and his brows wrinkled as he said with a "If this goes on, I shall soon be the father of eight."

But they are looking for the boy; in fact, they may have already found

"It is surprising," said R. F. O'Troy, of New York City, the other day, "how many men there are in business in a small way who do not comprehend even the first principles of salesmanship "I went into a small grocery

him.

suburb today to ask my way, and made a small purchase to excuse r presence there. 'Give me a cigar,' I said. "Till sell you one, replied the clerk, as he opened the glass top of the case. Now that was a right good bit of a witticism when Noah, or Jermiah, some of those old-timers made it. it is not only threadbare now, but it

doesn't sell any goods. There places where a man would be

about it. "One New York company that has branch in Portland runs a salesmanship, and one of its rules is that if a customer mispronounces the name of an article he is seeking to buy, the clerk shall repeat the mispro ation after him-not correct him. It is the goods the customer wants, not lessons in pronunciation or witty dialogue, and men who have the real mer-chandising instinct don't take chances on losing trade just to tickle their own bumps of self-esteen

charged for less if the boss knew

There was a man in the crowd sur rounding the Roosevelt train at Albany who yelled "Teddy, I'm a rough rider." The Colonel smiled and yelled: "Glad to see you, comrade.

The incident attracted the attention of K. L. Simpson, the Associated Press representative on the train. When the train left the station, Simpson walked up to the ex-President and said:
"Colonel, I have been with you for five weeks and when we started I was inder the impression that you com-nanded only a regiment during the Cuban campaign, but to my own personal knowledge you have greet-ed several thousand Rough Riders on this trip. The only conclusion that I can draw from this fact is that

must have been a General instead of a Colonel. "Quite true, Mr. Simpson," said the Colonei. 'The boys are, indeed, very numerous. But let me tell you if I should issue a call for the boys to come out, how they would flock out of the mountains to enlist under my Colonel. banner. It would be a grand army, a big army, and how I should delight in leading them." Then the Colonel rubbed his hands in glee as he thought of his thousands of Rough Rider friends.

#### Rides Horseback at 77. Kelsonian

Riding horseback at the age of 77 is one of the accomplishments of Mrs. S. W. Embree, a pioneer of 1846. Mrs. Embree says she always remembers to pay her newspaper subscription on her birthday. Her experiences since cross-ing the plans from Illinois have been many and varied. She states that 25 wagons made the trip at that time, six months being spent on the road before the company reached Oregon City, Mrs. Embree resided in Oregon for 35 years before moving to Pacific County, this state, and for the past six years she has lived at Hazel Dell, near Lexington. She has raised a large family of good citizens, and although her years good citizens, and, although her years have been many, the mild climate of the Pacific Slope has dealt so kindly that she remains in good health and

### Philippines Monthly. The Filipinos catch monkeys in an odd

way. Monkeys are fond of the meat of cocoanuts. They are lazy, though, about gnawing through the outer bark, and gnawing through the outer bark, and will only do so when very hungry. The Filipino takes advantage of the greed and indolence by cutting a small opening through the shell just large enough for a monkey's long, thin band to penetrate. When he once gets inside he gets his hand full of delicious, dainty meat, and his hand is naturally wider when in this act than when it was thrust through the opening. Finding his hand will not come out, the monkey chatters and scolds, plainly shows his indignation at the way he has been trapped, but never thinks of loosening his hold on the cocoanut meat and withdrawing his hand as easily as he put it in. There he stands until the native who set the cocoanut trap takes him captive.

# The Chip on His Shoulder.

Washington Evening Star. "Did you see Casey yesterday?" Dolan

"I did." Rafferty replied. "It's him that was walkin' up and down in front

Washington Post.
Daniel C. Beard, National scout commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America, is teaching the boys the secret signs of the yegg fraternity, so that the boys may know them and tell what the mystical marks on fences, houses and other buildings mean. There are signs indicating means there is a down in the house. whether there is a dog in the house, whether the housewife is kind, and whether it is easy to rob the house. If the signs are dangerous the boys can rub them off and warn the police. All this means that the secrecy of the hoboes will be destroyed.

# Origin of Audubon.

PORTLAND, April 8.—(To the Editor.)—W. L. Finley's visit with "Teddy" has brought the Audubon Society somewhat into the limelight. I, amongst many others, would ask The Oregonian to tell where the deriva-tion of "Audubon" is to be found, and what it means, as Webster does IGNORAMUS.

The society is named for John James Audubon, an eminent American ornithologist.

# Pronunciation of Sierra Madre.

PORTLAND, April 8 .- (To the Editor.)—What is the proper pronuncia-tion of the chain of mountains in Mexico which is spelled Sierra Magre?

Sce-er-a Maa-dray. Accent on "er," with short sound of "e," and accent on "Man."

### One Idea of Loyalty.

Pack.

He may be six kinds of a lisr,
He may be ten kinds of a fool,
He may be a wicked highflyer
Beyond any reason or rule;
There may be a shadow above him
Of rain and wees that impend,
And I may not respect—but I love him
Because—well, because he's my Friend.

I know he has faults by the billion, But his faults are a portion of him; I know that his record's vermillon, He's far from a sweet scraphim; he's always been square with Yours

All ready to give or to lend.

And though he is wild and unruly,

I like him because he's my Friend

I knock him, I know, but I do it "Manooverin', was it?"

"Yes; shakin' his fist and makin' it clear he felt able to whip somebody, but bein' careful not to mention any names."

The same to his face as away, and if other folks knock—well, they rue. And wish they'd had nothing to say! I never make diagrams of him. No maps of his soul have I penned, but bein' careful not to mention any names."