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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1911.

### TEMPERAMENT IN POLITICS.

The recall by Tacoma voters of the Mr. Fawcett teaches temperamental at least one thing: In these stirring days of progressive legislation the path of the man in the Mayor's office is thorny and his political days un-rertain and full of trouble. We may safely infer that Mr. Fawcett thought he saw a lesson in the fate of Hi Gill, the recalled Mayor of Seattle. Mr. Gill was elected on a definite platform. He promised a "wide open" town and we have never heard it doubted that he carried out his pre-election pledge with energy and consistency. "Public Welfare" arose in its might Mr. Gill did not waver. He stood by his colors, fought for his policy and met defeat.

Mr. Fawcett was elected perhaps on not so definite a platform concerning regulation of social vices. Tacoma, having just previously built machinery of the commission plan, designed to turn out a finished product of municipal excellence, sat back and permitted the machinery to do all the The result was the production work. of city officials of the same old type who ran things in the same old way.

Mr. Fawcett was kind to the saloons and haunts of vice-too kind. "Public Welfare" arose in its might in Tacoma, also. But Mr. Fawcett, having wit-nessed Mr. Gill's fate, began assaulting the demon rum with a loud clamor apparently designed to appense "Pub-For one thing, he prelic Welfare." sented an anti-treating ordinance and the people who later repudlated the author approved the measure. But Welfare" was not appeased. It wanted no deserting generals from the enemy, but one of its own. We may therefore infer from Tuesday's returns that the man who attempts to trim his sails to the winds of public clamor is just as likely to be shipwrecked in a recall storm as the one who tries to beat against the gale.

It might be supposed that "Public Welfare" was left without an issue in the Tacoma campaign. Not so. Mr. Fawcett could execute a flank movement ab far as policy was concerned, but he could not alter his own temperament There his enemies had him. Temperament permitted to run rist from youth to middle age is likely to have left marks by the wayside. It was recalled that Mr. Fawcett had been married four times and had not niways been noted for the peace and serenity of his fireside. He had been too temperamental when County Commissioner. The trait had shown itself in business transactions. It had pro-duced discord in his brief term as of Michigan, may have read the agree-Mayor. It was too much to expect of a city possessed of a tranquil bay at little attention to economic conditions its fest and a part interest in a majestically solemn mountain at its head to submit to man-made discord in the City Hall. So the disturbing element was bounced. We may naturally wonder why this disturbance was not foreseen in the election a year ago and why exemplifications in private life of Mr. Fawcett's peculiar temperament were not revealed at that time. Why have three elections when one would do as well? Why not reserve the recall for use in correcting abuses that could not be Why should not "Public Welfare" be as active as protector as It is as houncer?

ing the Supreme Court decisions in the rust cases. Buyers and sellers of the many commodities affected by the proposed reciprocity agreement are avers to doing business until they can determine the extent of the readjustment that is expected to take place when the agreement is reached on this important matter. Fortunately, another year of good crops, following those of last sion law.

year, will put so much more money into the banks that great activity cannot be much longer deferred.

A FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT. "Whatever the American farmer

plants from this time on he must plant on shares with Canada," says Representative Hamilton, of Michigan, in a typical anti-reciprocity speech which he delivered in the House Tuesday. With an equal degree of truth. and with equal bearing on the sub-ject under discussion, Mr. Hamilton might have said that whatever the Michigan farmer plants from this time on he must plant on shares with Wisonsin. Or his line of reasoning would have been similarly clear and logical had he warned the world that what-ever the farmer of Kalamazoo planted from this time on he must plant on

shares with Ypsilanti. Perhaps if Mr. Hamilton would take the trouble to look into economic conditions in Canada and make a casual study of the foreign markets, prices and interchange of traffic he would abandon some of the wild theories which clever protectionists have for years used in their political text books for deceptive purposes only. To be specific, let us take the case

of flour and means, two great staples which are both produced and consumed in large quantities on both sides of the line. Canada's exports of flour for the last fiscal year reached a total of 3,000,000 barrels, while the exports from the United States were 9,000,000

barrels. Both countries thus had a large surplus, and both alike sold this surplus in the same markets in Eu-In 1903 the United States exrope. ported nearly 20,000,000 barrels of flour. Since then home consumption has been overtaking the production at such a rapid rate that the 9,000,000 barrels total of inst year will be still further reduced this year.

The decline in exports began before Canada became much of a factor flour or wheat production, and the fact that we are no longer able to supply the foreign markets with the amount that formerly went forward calls attention to the rapidly-approaching period when we can no longer produce enough for our own use. It thus be-comes highly important that our peo-ple should have access to the nearest supplies just as the farmer of Michigan should have access to the surplus that the Wisconsin farmer may have In meats, Canada sold in to sell. England last year \$417,000 worth of hams and \$6,600,000 worth of bacon. The United States sold in England last year \$15,000,000 worth of bacon and \$18,000,000 worth of hams. Had all of the flour produced in Canada been

sold in the United States last year the

only result would have been an in-crease in our flour exports to a figure

There is a strong sentiment

throughout the country that is so

favorable to reciprocity that it seems

strange that statesmen of the Hamil-

ton type do not make a deeper study

of the subject, instead of clinging to

the ancient arguments the fallacy of

which has been exposed long ago,

When the measure was under discus-

sion last Winter a Senator guite prom-

acknowledged that he had not even read the agreement. Mr. Hamilton,

inent in the ranks of the oppos

further reduction in the rates.

and Pacific Coast terminals."

asserts:

city that cannot be reached by this

nearer the totals formerly shown.

rates could not exceed the Coos Bay terminal rate." Water competition is today a more tent factor in ratemaking and rateregulating than ever before, and it cannot be recognized or invoked without ignoring the seeming incongruities of the long-and-short-haul clause of the Interstate Commerce Commis-

AN UNWARRANTED PANIC.

It is impossible to sympathize a great deal with the frenzy of apprehension into which the bribery investigation in Vermilion County, Illinois, has plunged the esteemed Danville Commercial-News. This paper is said to speak for Mr. Canhon and, if it does, a livelier sense of the fitness of things would induce it to show less fear of the promised investigation, whatever it may feel. The report that Mr. Hearst is financing the inquiry into million County bribery rumors may not be entirely groundless. If corruption exists in that section it is good journalism to bring it to light and no doubt the enterprise would pay well.

If no bribery has been committed what has Mr. Cannon to dread? Let the demoniac Mr. Hearst do his direst he can not create bribery where none is to be found. If he should attempt to suborn perjury, as our valued con-temporary at Danville more than hints, he consequences must fall heavily on his own head. After such a conspiracy to ruin his fair fame Mr. Cannon's halo could only beam with a brighter and more immaculate luster than ever before. The effort to forestall the threaten-

ing investigation on the ground that it is a plot against Mr. Cannon anced by Mr.-Hearst or by anybody else is imbecile. Mr. Cannon's seat is not in the faintest danger from the bribery inquiry unless he has participated in bribery, a supposition not to be entertained for a moment.

The sensible attitude for Mr. Cannon and his friends to assume toward the bribery investigation is one of helpful interest. If they try to obstruct the grand jury or to obscure the facts the naequences can not but be disastrous to themselves. When the grand jury completes its researches no doubt Mr. Cannon will be exonerated of every surpleion of improper conduct. But if the investigation is impeded the ex-oneration cannot take place. The public will inevitably make up its mind that behind the efforts to prevent a full inquiry there was a reason and it simply human nature to make this

reason as black as possible. Opinions about Mr. Cannon's usefulss differ widely, but none of his countrymen have ever connected his name with improper conduct. Now that a cloud has arisen which might possibly darken the conclusion of his long and honorable career, his friends can render him no more faithful service than to help clear it away.

# LONG DISTANCES AND THE PARCELS POST.

A letter from a gentleman in California which The Oregonian prints this morning gives some interesting, bits of information about our postal arrangements in comparison with those of other countries. The writer, Mr. Edward Berwick, who is president of the Postal Progress League of California, dwells particularly on the plaint so often made that the long distances over which mail must be carried in the United States make a parcels post uncommonly difficult here. "It is idle to cite the successful operaof the parcels post in European tion countries," say its opponents. "Conditions there are so different from ours that no inferences can be, drawn. Their distances are all short, while ours stretch across the continent."

ment, but he certainly has paid but Of course this argument is a mere piece of special pleading, but it impresses some readers. Mr. Berwick

rade thriftlessly up and down the country roads, carrying a few letters and papers, when there would be no additional expense if they were laden

with goods. The reason why we cannot have a parcels post in this country has been stated many, many times, but it will bear stating once more. It is because the express monopoly will not consent

to it. The express plunder is so rich and abundant that those who enjoy it will never give it up until they are compelled by law, and they will fight the law to the last gasp. The cry so often heard that the parcels post would injure the country storekeepers is non-The truth is that it would nefit them immensely by giving them a cheap delivery service to rural cus-tomers. The reason why country people go to the city to make purchases is that, since they must make a journey anyway to get what they want, they decide to go on to the city, where there is a larger stock to choose from and a chance to attend the matinee between trains. If the country merchant could deliver purchases by post, the farmers would send in mail orders to him by preference because he gives them credit. His business would multiply instead of falling off. That has been the experience of other countries and it would be the experience here. The United States is not inhabited by 4 race totally unlike other human beings. The same causes will produce the same

effects with us as in Europe. The deficit in our postal department is probably imaginary, but if it were real and the officials felt a sincere desire to remove it, the first recourse they would turn to would be a parcels post.

## The failure of the Alaska Packers'

Association to secure Hawalian and Filipino laborers to take the place of the diminishing supply of Chinese will undoubtedly have some effect in shortening the pack of the season, and as the pack is shortened the price will. increase. Whatever objection may be raised against the Chinese laborers in other lines of industrial effort, the white man has not yet found a satisfactory substitute for them in the Alaska cannerles. The white labor that can be found in the cities cannot be depended on to undergo the hardship and hard work attendant on a season in the Alaskan canneries. There is too much work of an easier nature nearer civilization. The "iron chink, a mechanical invention that does the

work of several men, has partially made up for the loss of the real "chink," but it falls far short of meeting the demand. It will be many year before the Chinaman's place in the Alaskan canneries will be satisfactor-

ily filled.

The New York, New Haven & Hart ford Railroad, which gridirons most of New England, proper, is promoting a development movement planned on lines similar to the work so successfully carried on in Oregon. The railroad is in charge of President Charles F. Mellen, formerly president of the Northern Pacific, and essentially a Western man. His first lieutenant is Vice-President Ben Campbell, who was doing railroad promotion work in Oregon more than twenty years ago. Portland and Oregon were losers when the call of the East took Ben Campbell back to the land of high positions and big salaries, but we feel compli-mented to note that the Oregon derelopment system was good enough to be adopted in ancient New England. Some difficulty may be experienced in producing prizewinning apples and strawberries in the Puritan belt, but the present product can no doubt be improved and increased by the adoption of Oregon methods.

Obviously the pink slippers found on the streets of Centralia were left by a prince in search of a bride. The girl shows how incorrectly it states the who can wear them is the chosen one. New Zealand's pop-When the gay and handsome groom appears to claim her may some lucky ulation is not so dense as ours, but it photographer be on hand to take his England sends parcels by mail We should like to see how picture. he looks. Wouldn't you?

## DISTANCES AND PARCELS POST BRINGING TREES FROM EUROPE Long Hauls Are Not Bar to Cheny

Service in Other Countries. ' PACIFIC GROVE, Cal., April 10 .- (To

the Editor.)-There are always "things doing" in the matter of up-to-date universal Parcels Post.

Unfortunately it is not the United States that is doing them. We take a back seat and mumble out

excuses for not doing things on account of our long distances. From England to Abyssinin is no mean journey yet the British Postoffice has recently an-nounced an Abyssinian rate of 4s. 6d. (1.05) for 11 rounds while the Follow (\$1.08) for 11 pounds, while the United States Postoffice still charges \$1.77 for 11 pounds, in three parcels, from New York to Brookiyn. These latter \$1.76 New York to Brooklyn. These latter must compulsory be done up in three eparate packages, as no 11 pound par-els are allowed at merchandise rates in our domestic mails,

Great Britain sends 10,000 miles, to Great Britain sends 10,000 miles, 10 Indo-China, at the following rates: three pounds, 24 cents, seven pounds, 48 cents, and 11 pounds, 72 cents, and we pay 64 cents for four pounds, from San Francisco to Onkland, less than 10 miles.

miles. New Zealand with a wide-scattered population of less than 1,000,000 has a domestic parcels post rate ranging from one pound for eight cents to 11 pounds 48 cents moreover, this small colony has a foreign parcels post with countries so numerous as to cover with the tries so numerous as to cover with the various rates and regulations 90 pages of the New Zealand Post and Telegraph Guide for Jaffuary, 1911. Our northern neighbor, Canada, has a similar list of far away lands with which her merchants can keep in touch

which her merchants can keep in touch by means of a low-priced parcels post. She manages to carry second- class matter for one-fourth of one cent per pound, and yet makes nearly \$1,000,000 profit annually on her postal business. The United States Postal Guide enu-

The United States Postal United Ends merates only about 40, of these distant places as on our parcels post list. To about all of them, save France, our citizens can forward li-bound packages at the rate of 12 cents per pound; or four cents per pound less than it costs to the nearest village. than it costs to the nearest village Moreover, the American express com-panies carry for the British public all parcels up to 11 pounds from New York to any part of the Union at a flat rate of 24 cents; but no such figure is of-fered to Americans residing at home.

Why is this? This is because foreign rates are made by the President and Postmaster-General, while the making of domestic rates is in the hands of Congress. Is not it time the people instructed Con-gressmen and Senators as to their wishes? EDWARD BERWICK. President, Postal Progress League of California.

### CRIERS THROUGHOUT THE TOWN Puritan Customs Revived for Spring

#### field's 275th Birthday. Springfield Republican.

The committee to have charge of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of Springfield has learned that "Colonel" Charles L. Young, who was appointed chief of the "town criers" for anniversary day, has caught the spirit and has already entered in the scheme with characteristic zeal. The committee plan to have the criers an nounce the events of the observance and "Colone!" Young, as chief crier, will have 30 or 40 assistants costumed in Puritan garb who will start out early in the morning from different quarters of the city making announcement of the programme for the historical celebration. Each of them will carry bells, as the old-time criers were wont to do, and in "ye olde fashion" will read a proclama-tion by Mayor Lathrop.

The criers will start on the outskirts and work their way into Court Square, where they will form in a large circle and then make their announcement unison. The criers will also attend the services to be held in the schools and at each place visited will tell the pupils why the celebration is being held and recite a brief sketch of the history of the city.

the Continental colors, as the official colors for the anniversary observance. Oscar Buchholz was appointed a com-

France, Holland and Greet Britain All Help Us in Forestation.

Review of Reviews. It is not generally realized that a arge percentage of the trees planted in this country have been imported from

Europe. There are nurseries in this country which grow a few native seedling, like the Western catalpa and white pine, but these are mainly for reforestation. As matter of fact, most of our shade trees and evergreens and all of the grafted and budded varieties come from Europe. Even our native trees, such as the American red oak and the Colosuch rado blue spruce, are propagated abroad. The propagation of young trees is a form of intensive farming rado abroad. The which has been developed to its high est state in France, Holland and Eng-

land Owing to the milder climate in Europe and more frequent rainfall, the cuttings and seedlings root there more quickly and make a rapid growth. The difference in the cost of labor in this country and Europe, moreover, makes cheaper to import young trees Planting, transplanting, budding, grafting and weeding require a great deal of manual work. In Holland they hire boys to do the weeding for 16 Planting cents a day, while their most experi-enced men get less than our common laborers

Another advantage the foreign nur series have is the length of their trans-planting season. In France and Hol-land there is seldom more than six weeks in the Winter when the ground frozen too hard to dig trees. Planting is begun in the Fall and continued with only this slight interruption until This gives the planters six May. months to send out orders and to do their transplanting. In this country we have only four-two months in the Spring, one month late in the Summer for evergreens, and one month in the

Fall for deciduous trees. But, while European nurseries have the advantage of us in growing small trees, conditions, in this country are

more favorable for developing large specimens. Small trees require a great deal of labor, but are grown close to sether and do not need much ground. Large trees, on the other hand, do not require as much attention, but they must have plenty of room to develop Labor is cheap in Europe; good land is expensive. The largest trees in the Old World nurserles are not over 8 years. In this country they require several years of cultivation before they are sufficiently developed to be planted out permanently.

All the European nurseries pack the trees they send to this country with scrupulous care. As a general rule they arrive in splendid shape. Those which are packed in wooden boxes, when they are allowed ventilation, arrive in better condition than those wrapped in straw and burlap. The

latter are apt to mildew slightly. When a tree is dormant it will stand a great deal of handling. The trees are dug in the European nurseries early in the Winter. They are kept in the pack ing-houses until February, when they are packed and sent to the steamers. Early in March they arrive in New York. A week or two later they are at the nursery. There they are "heeled in" until the ground has thawed so that they can be planted. But with all this handling very few of them die. One Spring we received a lot of Norway maples when we were unusually busy. They are "hecked in" when they ar-rived, that is, laid on the ground and earth thrown over their roots, and it was hume before we had time to plant was June before we had time to plant

them. Not one of them died. COIN ELEVATOR FOR UNCLE SAM

Unique Arrangement Will Lift and Lower Big Suma in Treasury. Washington Herald.

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vator to the wagon.

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A new elevator for the exclusive ourpose of carrying money up and lown a distance of eight feet has been

The committee adopted blue and buff installed in the Treasury Department. Built like a great wire cage, it trav-s from the sub-basement of the

mittee of one to arrange for pennants in the official colors and bearing the dates: "1635-1911. Springfield, Mass.," and possibly a picture of St. Gauden's statue.

A MONG the live topics recently dis-cussed at a women's literary so-

clety which meets occasionally in a town not 100 miles from this city was this Why is it that 1911 love and friendly letters are not so altruistic, interesting and filled with passionate devotion, as, for instance, the letters preserved from George Washington, the two Lyttons and Robert L. Stevenson? Married women Robert L. Stevenson? Married women present complained that the latters sent to them, when they were at the sea-shore, by their husbands, were brief, curt and without passionate devotion. Two other women complained that they rarely got latters from their husbands, that the latter usually telephoned or that the latter usually telephoned or telegraped, and that the most welcome letters they received were those contain-

ing checks. The meeting agreed, ournful unanimity of opinion, that the day of great letter writing is past. It should not be forgotten, however, that celebrated authors like the two

Lyttone and Stevenson deliberately wrote for the future, with the knowl-edge that their letters would be printed and read for the delectation of other generations. Their letters were therefore carefully written, polished, altered, fuseed over and pruned. "Will this letter keep alive my reputation as a great literary man, after I am dead?" was the thought constantly kept in mind. A recent blographer and personal friend of Robert Louis Stevenson said in e book he recently issued that often Stevenson's private talk was not on a level with the exquisite printed thoughts he expressed, and that many of the Stevenson letters were laborlously con-

structed. The Personal and Literary Letters of "The Personal and Literary Letters of Robert, First Earl of Lytton," recently issued by his daughter, Lady Betty Balfour, show that Earl Lytton, poet and diplomatist, was a far better letter then been been been for the distribution of father than writer than his distinguished father, the author of "Pompell," "Pelham," "Zanonf and other celebrated novels. There is a striking purity of thought and finelymoulded centiment in Earl Lytton's letters. Some of his father's letters to his unfortunate wife breathe, at first, the lovellest sentiment and absolute devotion, and others are very stily. Latterly, his letters were abusive. Baron Lytton and his wife were legally separated in the year 1835 and they afterward became bitter enemies. In 1838 she published a novel called "Cheveley; or the Man of Honor," in which her husband was the villain. She published erotic letters sent to her from her husband, but the book

was suppressed by the authorities As for George Washington's letters, it is well known that he was a poor speller. At least, we in 1911 spell better than the father of our country. . . .

Few lovers of Rudyard Kipling's would suspect ginally written "White Man's Burden" would suspect that that poem was originally written in prose in a 2000-word letter, and prose crossed the ocean addressed to George Cram Cook, the author of "The Chasm." Cram Cook, the author of the Cuash, published this Spring. Such, however, is the case. Mr. Cook had volunteered for the Spanish-American war and in 1898 was encamped with his regiment in Florida with no better fighting in front of him than that with typhold. One result was a lengthy correspondence with Mr. Kinjing, whom he had previously met. Kipling, whom he had previously met, concerning the war, its political and spiritual consequences and the rela-tions between England and America as two big parts of "The Tribe." The im-portant letter in question came addressed to "Ex-Professor Corporal Cook, Seventy Million Strong."

. . .

"Marriage," said George Ade, at a din-Marriage, said George Ade, at a din-ner in New York, "is a wonderful thing. Marriage changes people so. I met a man the other day who had recently married, and he looked so different that said-

Why, my boy, I thought you were tall. But you're chorter than when I saw you last. You are actually short now.' "'Yes, I am short,' he returned. T've married and settled down, you know.'"

Thousands of people know about the adventures of "Abe Potash" and "Mawrus Perlmutter." But about Mon-Treasury, where the big buillon value, are situated, to the main basement, eight feet above. In the basement the tague Glass, their creator, few people know scarcely anything. Mr. Ghes, who

#### 20, 1911. THE MORNING OREGONIAN, THURSDAY, APRIL

#### RECORD BANKING PICTRES.

The reports of the 7216 National banks in the United States at the close of last month have just been made public, and, like every other feature of our financial and commercial situation, they show remarkable increases over those of previous years. The resources of these National banks reach the total of \$10,240,774,000, an increase of about \$400,000,000 over the figures for the end of March, 1910. In Individual deposits, which were more than \$5,300,0000,000, there was a gain more than \$75,000,000. Surplus and undivided profits showed similar gains. The comparative figures for the past ten years of the most important items in the report just issued offer a striking exhibit of the wonderful growth of the country.

Not even the panic of 1907 succeeded in checking this growth or reduc-ing the totals for a single year in the ten. In 1901 neither deposits nor loans had touched the \$3,060,000,000 mark. the former totaling \$2,893,665,000, lonns were \$2,911,526,000. In 1901 these banks held \$550,000,000. This year, at the same date, the cash ddings were more than \$908,000,000, The gain was uniform throughout the decade. In 1906 the loans had reached total of \$4,141,176,699 and deposits were \$3,978,467,000, with cash hold-ings of \$620,494,000. Loan institutions and trust companies always hold much greater deposits of money of the small depositors than are carried by the National banks, but the National bank statement shows a gain in deposits in these institutions alone of more than \$28 per capita.

This statement reflects a very Sealthy financial condition and adds testimony to the general bellef that the waiting attitude of business tesent throughout the country is not due to any scarcity of money. The deposits are more than \$1,000,000,000 in excess of those for the same date in March. when the country was at the height of the greatest prosperity it has ever known, and loans and cash on nd show similar increases. With the banks well supplied with cash, individual deposits showing our people to have more money on deposit than ever before, and with good crops and high prices, nearly all of the elements for an old-time boom are present. The one indispensable element which seems to be missing is confidence. The air ms surcharged with uncertainty. Our investors are holding aloof, await-

and trade statis bearing on the matter. facts of the case.

### BAILBOAD-RATE REGULATOR.

has a parcels post in successful opera. By arrangement with the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, the California-Atlantic Steamship Comall the way from London to India, a distance of 10,000 miles, at rates which pany will establish through rates on sught to make our postal authorities freight from St. Louis to Pacific Coast points. Like all rates made by the blush with shame. How much basis there is for the fuss water lines handling business between and fury our postoffice expends on the the two coasts, the rates will be subcarriage of second-class matter at the stantially lower than the rail rates. present rate may be discerned by com-The business handled by the water paring the charge here with that in lines will therefore be greatly increased.

Canada. The rate there is a quarter The extent to which these water of a cent a pound and the department nets an annual profit of a million dolcarriers can cut in on the business of Here at a cent a pound it is Inrs. the transcontinental rail lines was asserted that a huge deficit results. shown in the recent arrival in Port-One is compelled to infer that there is land of a large consignment of glass a lack of efficiency and thrift somewhich had been carried by rail from where, and certainly it is not in Can-Chicago to New York, thence by ada. A department which allows itsteamer to the Isthmus of Tehuanteself to be systematically swindled in pec. It was carried across the isthmus making its contracts ought by all the by rall, and then brought to Portland rules of common sense to expect a by steamer at a lower rate than is quoted by the railroad company. This deficit.

The plea of our vast distances will water-borne traffic between the Atnot protect our postal service from the lantic and the Pacific Coasts is increasing so rapidly that by the time Canadian comparison because it is the Panama Canal is finished it will quite as far from ocean to ocean north of the parallel of 49 degrees as it is south of it. Canada transports parof magnificent proportions, and with the cost of portage across the cels of all sorts as far as our Govisthmus removed there will be still ernment does, charges a lower rate for the service and shows a profit on the In the face of these actual transacbusiness where we must put up with a deficit, 'or with' what our postal autions showing the immensity of the traffic that can be diverted from the thorities choose to call a deficit. It is railroads, it seems strange to hear from interior people that water com-

whispered by some observers that if petition is a myth and that an inland they understood bookkeeping a little better the deficit would cut far less of greatest of all rate-regulators should a figure than it does. The confession must be made, sad as enjoy the same rates as a city located

it is, that the main purpose of our postoffice seems to have been not so at tidewater. The Interstate Commerce Commission in its findings in the Spokane case made very pointed much to serve the public as to shun all possible business. No extensions are made unless Congress, urged by admission of the existence of water competition when it said: "It cannot popular clamor, explicitly orders them, be dealed in view of these uncontro-No plans emanate from the departverted facts that water competition does exist and that it does produce a | ment for enlarging its usefulness. Such as are adopted come from other sources and the officials apply them controlling effect upon rates to the Pacific Coast from many Eastern desreluctantly. They move forward like tinations. It is beyond doubt that this competition absolutely limits those rates from New York and points withan Irish porker on the way to market. capaole with the hams foremost. magazine writer has remarked that in a few hundred mlies of New York any other corporation run on the same principles as our postoffice would In a brief filed in the case recently

be bankrupt in f few months. The before the Interstate Commerce Comidea of doing just as little business as mission at Washington, Mr. J. N. Teal, possible would be fatal anywhere exof this city, made a very apt illustra-tion of the dominating influence of cept in a Government department. There it meets with a languorous suc water rates over land rates by citing cess because there is the public purse the case of Coos Bay, where for years to draw upon.

spirited competition has existed be-The public stands toward the posttween water carriers with low rates resulting. After citing the necessity for a railroad to Coes Bay, Mr. Teal office in the same relation as a benevolent uncle who has set up a thriftless nephew in a business he is too indolent "If a railroad is built to Coos manage and who must therefore Bay, and is to participate in the traffic to and at the bay, it can only do so by meeting the conditions as it finds them forever be dipipng into his pocket subsidies. The Federal postoffice has a plant consisting of rented cars, mail -that is, the water rate, whatever that rate may be. Under an inflexible | pouches, rural delivery outfits, and so on, which would carry on several times long-and-short-haul clause it could do the business actually transacted. The this at such cost and under such penpouches go from town to town with alties as are almost necessarily prohibhalf a dozen letters in them when they might just as well be filled with tive, for at all intermediate points between San Francisco and Coos Bay, they might just as well be filled with and between Portland and Coos Bay, parcels. The rural delivery carts pa-

The conviction of Caseday, the Crook County Deputy Sheriff who allowed a gang of lynchers to murder Ollie Snyder, has been upheld by the Suprem Court. Caseday's dereliction was crim. inal and it is proper he should pay the penalty.

Contraband oplum ought, of course be confiscated, but why should it be destroyed? The drug is useful and dear. If the supply captured from smugglers were turned over to the bospitals, they could make good use of it.

There's nothing like grasping at the last chance. Up on the Mohawk a spinster of 50 has sued a blade of 64 for breach of promise the second time, a first suit having been settled with more promises.

Oregon growers will make note that Eastern potatoes are coming to the North Coast in several car lots daily, and govern themselves accordingly.

New York's bakeries are discovered to be "horribly filthy." Many bakeries because there are no are that way. women around to keep things clean.

The "hard times" bogle must stand aghast to learn that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie road has ordered 2000 steel freight cars at a cost of \$2,000,000.

Tacoma must find the pastime of recalling its officials rather agreeable. It costs something, but what's the odds so you're 'appy?

Old dependable Statute of Limitations is helping out the Idaho bankers, or, to put it plainer, helping them to keep out.

-A net average profit of \$2.50 on 600. hens is the latest North Pacific record, but it took work to do it.

Tacoma is recall mad. In weeks they will take a whack at four ommissioners.

Success of the recall in Tacoma may well throw a scare into some people.

The prohibition ticket is made up and sounds like the old rollcall.

George Gould has some of his father's finesse, after all. Fine horses are bringing good money

at the breeders' sale.

Where do the Mexican rebeis get their ammunition?

Oh, well, it was only the second game.

"The Puritan."

# Treasure Lure in México City.

Mexican Herald. Burled treasure is exciting the minds of a large group of citizens in this city days. The treasure, which is supposed to consist of the value of \$5,000,000 does not lie beneath the Spanish Main. into the ground by Sister Margarita, who once ruled over the convent of Los Bonitas.

Once upon a time, the rumor says, Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe which has sent men and women to dig-ging. Sister Margarita laid away 5,000,000 pesos, the treasure of the convent, just to have it for a rainy day. Then, when (Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew A man who says "we" occasionally is generally admired. she came to lay down the mortal burden of life, she told one Dr. Viela of the hiding place, but he never went after the treasure. nan's children usually begin to make

the treasure. However, many years after, the good doctor told someone that someone had told him where the treasure was burled. This second someone told someone else,

until, finally, it reached down to today Eventually it came to Dr. Manuel Esinosa de los Monteros, Mrs. Cre de Leon, J. Miranda and Cristobal

Gil, who are expecting to divide the for-tune when it is discovered. Their ef-forts so far have resulted, let it be said, in the sole discovery of mud and old sticks.

## Charles Dickens Classed as Dandy. "I thought he looked like one of our

river gamblers." Such is the descrip-tion of Charles Dickens, given by Pren-tice in an account of his tour of the United States."

combed his hair 100 times a day." A photograph of Dickens, taken in 1852, shows him in a frock cost with a broad velvet collar, a waistcoat made of pulled, come particularly hard. And the men are right; every man's teeth come particularly hard. ne furry stuff, and trousers of a huge

Percy Fitzgerald eays the French only conveys an admirably true idea to his friends. gasoline.

"Vase of a Thousand Flowers."

New York Herald. One of the most admired objects in an artistic collection which was offered From The Oregonian April 20, 1861. The Public Square is capable of being made a most beautiful and interesting promenade, and s credit to the city. The Mayor recommends that it shall be im-proved. This ought to be done, and sale recently in the American Art Galleries, was a superb "Vase of a Thousand Flowers." It was sold for \$1300. the top price of the day, to a collector whose name was withheld from publica-tion. This wase is one of the finest exam-ples of the Chien Lung period shown in this city in many a day, being of sonor-ous porcelain and having its entire sur-

claimed, "what do you mean by turn-ing in such a play as this to me? You let the villain marry the heroine sand permit the hero to get the worst of it all around, although he is an exemplary young man who has always led a blamelees life."

"Well, you said you wanted a play that was true to life, didn't you?"

from wagons. Heretofore money received and sent

Three years is the age at which a

I never knew a man who could chew

No man thinks he is a bore, although

e knows that many of the other men

There are two things that can't be

Anybody who will speculate in mines

Every man thinks his teeth, when

The Odd Change in Kausas.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian April 20, 1861.

left alone; a baby, and a gasoline stove.

nd day, he will break in.

oesn't care who knows it.

\$1,733,653,000,61.

will play poker.

short dresses.

sub-basement of the

know scarcely anything. All these, who lives away up town in New York City. is an Englishman by birth, having been born in Manchester. He came to this country in 1891 and began studying, and out of the Treasury has been hauled over the sidewalk in great iron chests. bater practising, law. His profession hap-pened to lead him into infimate contact with clients of the type he afterward came to depict in his famous Potash and Perlmutter stories, a new edition of which has just been published. Secretary MacVengh thought this dan gerous and had the vaults shifted. Now the wagons can drive in and back up to a door of the basement, behind which is the "bullion elevator." The The loaded direct from the ele-

The rewards of literature, es Lord Rosebery remarked in the course of his Dickens centenary address, are often inadequate. They might possibly be greater if all publishers displayed the greater if all publishers displayed the same sporting spirit as the late George Smith. He tells in his "Reminiscences," says the Pall Mall Gazette, how Anthony Trollope, when offered £2000 for a serial, stood out for another £1000 and finally suggested a tose for the amount in dis-pute. "I asked him if he wished to ruin me, and said that if my banker heard of my tossing authors for their copy-right he would certainly close my ac-count. We ultimately came to an agree-ment on my terms, which were sufficient-ly liberal. But I felt unconfortable-T felt mean-I had refused a challenge. To relieve my mind i said. 'Now that is relieve my mind I said. 'Now that is settled, if you will come over to my club, where we can have a little re ourselves for five minutes, I will tose you for f1000 with pleasure.' Mr. Trol-lope did not sccept the offer."

If a man's opinion is not asked by the

The publication of Miss R. Macaulay's Welsh novel, "The Valley Captives"; H. Stuart Jones' "Classical Rome," a his-Stuart Jones' "Classical Rome," a his-torical guide, and Frederick Bliss Luquien's "Three Lays of Marie de France Retold in English Verae," has now been definitely fixed for Saturday. New editions are announced of W. B. Mitchell's "School and College Speaker," and Raymond M. Alden's "The Art of Debate." The latter author's "Introduc-tion to Postry." a useful book for classes Debate. The future autor to book for classes in literature or for the general readur, is going into its third edition, and a 13th printing is announced of Duruy's "His-tory of the Middle Ages.".

"Psychic Phenomena, Science and Im-Psychic Phenomena, Skience and Im-mortality," by Henry Frank, which is meant to supplement and complete the work of research which the author has already done on the problem of the fu-Kansas Industrialist. The value of the farms in Kansas is The 61 cents was for a new wrench and a quart of . . .

The 100th anniversary of the birth of The 100th anniversary of the order of the Charles Dickens is to be recognized by a world-wide celebration, and Boston is taking a leading part in the plans. The Twentleth Century Club, St. Botolph Club, Art Club, Authors' Club and Prees Club, Art club, Authors club and refere Club, members of the faculties of Har-vard and Wellesley and other institutions are desirous of taking part in some adequate observance of the date-February 7, 1812. H. Snowden Ward is quoted as eaving: "Boston probably contains more citizens who knew Dickens than better-the sooner we We have not a pleasant prom-about our city. We never shall any other city in America; it has at least two of his hostesses: it has the oldest and one of the most active Dickens societies-the All-Around Dickens Club.

Miss Clara Laughlin, the author of Indian Troubles-On the 6th of this "Just Folks" and literary editor of the month the appearance of affairs at Humboldt Bay indicated an outbreak. There were only 50 soldiers there and Continent, has salled for Europe where she will remain for the next five months.

"The Green Curve" is the title giving number of the group of 11 gripping and awe-inspiring stories of war-modwearing of hoops by young misses with ern war, highly scientific but terrible as ever-originally told by "Ole Luk-Ole" "for the enterteinment of soldiers." The

To make room for new buildings, within a few days past, several old skeletons have left First street anu been located elsewhere.

the sooner the shall enjoy its pleasures and advantages. enade about our city. We never shall have until the Public Square is im-proved. Nothing but the poverty of the face covered with various flowers painted in the richest transparent and opaque enamels. It is 17 inches in height and 14% in diameter. city should prevent its improvement. Chicago Drama of Real Life, "Look here," the angry manager ex-20 whites, opposed to over 1000'Indians. The Illinois Teacher denounces the

painter's remark that Dickens was "more like one of the old Dutch ad-mirals we see in the picture galleries than a man of letters."

### After all, sympathy does not leave nuch of an impression. When a man knocks softly at your loor, he comes to borrow. Everybody is more or less two-faced. When a man is really in love, he

United States." A tendency for overdressing was al-ways one of Dickens' characteristica. "A very spruce man," is the description given of the famous novelist by another writer. "He brushed frequently, changed his collars several times a day, and day, and