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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1911.

NOT A POLITICAL PARTY.

There is little ground for recognition of the "progressive" wing of the Republican party as a distinct political organization by the United States Senate, just at this time. We cannot wholly agree with Jenator La Follette that there is a division among Repubcans "well recognized in the Senate and throughout the country as based on clearly defined differences on important legislative measures and ques-tions of great public interest." Ther is a division among Republicans in the Senate, founded on a basis of parliamentary procedure, and practically

that alone The term "progressive" is one that Is preferred by the supporters of La Follette and Cummins to the older title, "insurgents." These insurgents are agreed on but few National issues. Contemporary historians find difficulty in defining their principles. One of the latest contributions on the subject has been prepared by Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of science of government, Harvard University, for the 1910 American Year Book. Speaking of the activities of the insurgents in 1910, Mr. Hart declares: "The insurgents had not a common body of principles and had somewhat differed among themselves in the debates in Congress. In general they considered the Payne-Aldrich tariff unreasonably high and Insisted that it was not un-Republican to have voted against that tariff; to be in favor of modifying it, or to stand form general lower level of the tariff."

Events in 1911 have not aligned the insurgents any more definitely on ises of National Importance. In the House they divided on reciprocity and it is forecasted that they will do likewise in the Senate. On popular elec-tion of United States Senators they perhaps stand together, but popular election was also supported by most of the regulars in the House, and by the Democrats also. The free list is distinctly a Democratic measure, and whether the insurgents will take a united stand thereon has not yet been

foretold. These are the real National issues before Congress and the people today. The majority of Bourne's "fundamenof government," as enunciated in the platform of the Progressive Republican League, deal in state issues. The league's platform is not a characteristic National party platform. It advocates direct primaries, amendment of state constitutions providing for direct legislation and the recall, corrupt practices acts, Presidential primaries and direct election of United States Senators. Only two of the five planks tions pertaining to National government and one of these not necessarily

It has been noted that Theodore Roosevelt, who counts himself among the progressives, has not subscribed to the declarations of the Progressive Colonel Roosevelt has submitted his idea of the progressive Republicanism and termed it "new na-tionalism." New nationalism enunciates numerous planks not found in the Bourne "fundamentals of govern-

Possibly some day progressive sentiment will crystallize more tangible and definite than revolt against parliamentary procedure in per ton. Congress. The party, to organize effectually, must be in accord with Burke's classic definition: "A party is a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors the national sterest upon some principle on which they are all agreed."

FARMERS AND GASOLINE.

The farmers in the vicinity of Walla Walla are not exceptional in the use they are making of gasoline engines. This comparatively recent source of power has been adopted throughout the country by agriculturists who wish save labor and increase profits. With an engine of three or four horse power, costing less than a good horse, an ingenious man can pump water for his household and stock, irrigate his garden, saw all the wood he needs, erind feed and do a hundred other things which save strength, time and

Not everybody can accomplish feats of this kind. It takes some "gumption," of course, and there are farmers who have no mechanical gift whatever. They cannot touch a bolt without crushing the thread, nor come within ten feet of a mowing machine without breaking the sickle. Much less could they set up or run a gaso-line engine. But the farmer who can his hands deftly and his brain a little can remove half the hardships of his lot by employing this modern invention.

It is said that here and there a farmer can be found who has done really marvelous things with a small gasoline engine. An arrangement has been devised which applies the power of the engine to a farm wagon, thus dispensing with horses on the road. Of course an automobile is preferable, but wealthy as most farmers have become there are still some of them who do not feel quite able to purchase automobiles yet. There are plenty of trucks, too, by which a gang plow can be handled, or a long string of harrows dragged across the field. Indeed with a modern farm truck it is possible to prepare a good many today, the harrow tomorrow scattering the grain by hand the next day the farmer can sit on his truck and do it all at once. He certainly snobs when it is supposed to be pre- decline together as time passes. Persuch a large and expensive machine

But apparently the gasoline engine lodged in the statement that "high about the astonishing fertility of the jobs thrives.

has not been put into traction form for the small farmer. What he wants is something with about the power of a good span of horses, of small compass, and easily managed. Here is an opportunity still open to inventors.

OPTIMISTIC MR. HILLMAN.

Millionaire Hillman, the Seattle pro moter of wildcat real estate schemes, has completed a 20 days' jail sentence for attempting to influence jurors. He is still under sentence to serve two and one-half years in the Federal Pen Itentiary for using the mails to de-fraud, but predicts that he will never serve a day of that sentence. time will come," says the confident Mr. Hillman, "when Seattle will erect a monument to my memory. I have done more to develop this town than any other man."

Mr. Hillman is somewhat careless in his language. What he meant to say was that he had done more than any other man to "extend" the town. Hillman was so thoroughly imbued with the Seattle spirit that he placed no limit on the growth. His imagina-tion was so vivid that he spoiled good farms and cut down nice trees in order to build imaginary cities in which he sold lots.

If Seattle could have expanded enough to take in the Hillman opment," she would have made the landed area of New York, London and other cities look like a garden patch on a bonanza wheat farm.

MR. HUMPHREY'S LATEST.

In another of those wild flights of the imagination which have made Congressman Humphrey's ship-subsidy manations both famous and ridicuous, the Washington Congressman, in he current number of Pearson's Magazine, again "views with alarm" the ontrol of the world's shipping trade by European nations. Mr. Humphrey ugs in that venerable statement that paying foreign shipowners \$200,000,000 per year for carrying our freight to market. It has never yet een definitely determined by what system of estimating this \$200,000.000 total was reached, but as the ship-sub-aidy people have used it for years, it is probably as nearly right as any of the figures they present. "Two hundred millions of dollars a year paid to these foreign shipping combines for carrying our commerce," says Mr. Humphrey, "is the greatest prize of all the seas. These foreign vessels have struggled for many years to secure it. They have spent millions for this purpose and are spending millions to re-

Of course, it has not occurred to Mr. Humphrey that these foreign shipmers, in return for the alleged \$200,-600,000, may be moving freight which t would cost us \$250,000,000 to move in our own ships. It also may have escaped his attention that the foreigners who have bought this freight from us and paid for it may elect to send their own ships for it. Mr. Humphrey becomes needlessly alarmed about the effect his alleged shipping trust may have on our foreign trade. surd and ridiculous," says he, "to talk about capturing foreign markets as long as these conditions exist. Tariff reform or other legislation is powerless to help us as long as these foreign steamship combines completely control the carrying trade upon the seas."

The natural inference to be drawn from this tale of wee is that the foreign markets have eluded us and that our foreign trade is rapidly falling into Unfortunately for Mr. Humphrey and the touching argument which he puts up, for an American merchant marine, the foreign trade of the United States is today growing If native American families alone more rapidly than ever before. There is also a growing supply of tonnage whose owners are begging the privi lege of carrying our wares to market | has fallen 1.4, or about one-third, beat lower rates than are enjoyed by any other country on earth. There is not a port of any importance in the known world to which there is any trouble in securing ships to carry destined freight at lowest living rates. On the Pacific, where Mr. Humphrey has always found alleged evidence of rings and combines, it has been possible for months to ship freight from Seattle or Portland to the Oriental ports, 4000 miles away, at from \$1.50 to \$3 per ton. For years the rate fixed by another of those awful combines for car- the number of children produced in rying wheat 14,000 miles around Cape Horn to Europe has been less than \$6

There is today, roaming the seven seas, an enormous fleet of ships of all nations. All these ships are looking for business. Their tonnage space is a marketable commodity available to any one who cares to use it. The men who supply the freight care not a rap service satisfactory. As suggested beis necessary for Americans to own ships, by all means permit them to buy in the same markets to which their those from France produce 4.3, competitors have access. If we do otherwise, it will cost us so much more than the \$200,000,000 which it is al- the country. leged we are now paying the foreigners that we shall be sorry we paid any attention to the ship-subsidy seekers and shrickers.

OUR DEMOCRATIC ARISTOCRACY. The social ruction at the Naval Academy is far too significant of the snobbery that is being maintained there at the public expense to be dismissed as the tempest in a teapot, which at first glance it seemed to be.

Here we find a number of young men who are being educated at the public expense, for an honorable profession, few of whom have yet proved capacity to earn their living if thrown absolutely upon their own resources. but who assume social superiority over a refined, educated young woman who makes her own living in an honorable vocation in the family of

an officer of the Navy! Of course we cannot-at least we are at the United States Naval Academy are cads and snobs of this type, but cent years to show that some of these umptious young prigs smoke to stupidity, drink to excess and sometimes carouse far into the night with fatal

Are those the fellows who assum superjority over a modest, refined and States it is free from the disease of useful young woman, simply because she is useful in her walk in life? Are these the men who are in training at liably attacked and ceases to acres for seeding by a single opera-tion. Instead of following the plow and patriotic vocation of officers in and the United States Navy?

Clearly there is something wrong in | ishing Anglo-Saxon stock. an educational system that breeds to be far more likely that both will

officials" are likely, if pushed to cor clusions, to defend the caste principle as manifestly existing in the Naval Academy. In other words it is manifest that these young snobs are the product of a system of democratic aristocracy, if such antipodal terms may be used, which is encouraged by the officers and is directly opposed to

the independent principles that under-He a republican form of government It is intimated that we shall hear from the "plain people" through their representatives in Congress upon this matter of a democratic aristocracy, created, perpetuated and defended by the Naval Academy. Truly it is time some champion of the plain people and their rights to demand the whys and wherefores and call for the ayes and noes upon the question.

CASH AND CONFIDENCE.

A steadily increasing surplus of cash and a decided shortage in confidence seem to be the predominating features of the financial situation in the East. Money continues to pour into the vaults of the big financial institutions. The weekly bank statement, appearing last Saturday, shows that the banks of New York hold larger surplus reserves, with the single exception of 1908, than have been piled up there since 1898. In the statement there was a heavy increase shown in nearly every item on the list. The surplus over and above the requirements the 25 per cent reserve rule was \$36,-298,000; deposits, for the first time since 1908, exceeded \$1,409,543,000, compared with \$1,204,660,000 for the

ame week last year. The loan account, which under nor mal conditions varies but slightly from the proportionate increases and de-creases of the deposit account, has failed to keep pace with this increase of more than \$200,000,000 in deposits for it shows an increase of but \$142, 060,000 over the figures for the same week a year ago. The showing made by the New York state banks and trust ompanies is much similar to that of the clearing-house banks, their figures last week indicating a gain of \$5,500,-000 in deposits and an increase in oans of but \$2,000,000. Meanwhile call money was in poor demand at 2 per cent, and sixty and ninety-day cans were 2% to 2% per cent, with prime commercial paper being sought at 3% and 4 per cent. These rates show a decline of 25 per cent to 40 per cent since last Fall, when the ovement was on,

Viewed from almost any standpoint, it seems quite clear that there is a great abundance of money and that those who have it are shownig a decided preference for keeping it on hand instead of investing it or loaning it for industrial purposes.

MORE ABOUT RACE SUICIDE.

Some important items of fact bearing on the race suicide problem have been abstracted from the twelfth census report by Dr. J. A. Hill, a competent statistician, for the Immigration Commission. In a general way this information confirms the common belief that American marriages are comparatively sterile. It is complied from the census returns of rural districts in Ohio, Minnesota and Rhode Island, with those from such cities as Cleveland and Minneapolis. Striking an average for the entire population of these sections, the birth rate is 4.1 per family, which is not discouraging on its face. It is when we look into the particulars that un-

pleasant disclosures appear. The average birth rate is brought up to the figure of 4.1 by foreigners. were taken into account it would be no more than 2.7. In other words the low the average for the whole country. As Mr. Roosevelt has pointed out repeatedly, this can lead apparently to but one consequence: The good old American stock by which the country was originally settled, the War of the Revolution fought and the Constitution adopted will disappear and its place will be taken by the children of foreign immigrants.

What foreign immigrants? The figures of the census abstract answer this question unmistakably, While the average native family is but the Canadian French immigrant famly produces 5.6. The difference is great enough to deliver the United States to these prolific foreigners in course of time if they had no com-But they have competitors, some of them even more prolific. The Polish immigrants, for instance, have 6.2 children to the family, while the long as the rate is low enough and the than the Canadian French. All our fore to Mr. Humphrey, however, if it abstract from the census, bring more is necessary for Americans to own children into the world per family than do the native Americans. Even which exceeds the native figure by 1.6 and is a little above the average for

To facts of this kind the citizen who takes no thought for the morrow and who cares little for the welfare of his country will pay no attention. He will pass them over with a weary glance and hasten on to the account of the last baseball game. Baseball is all right in its place, but there is a place in thoughtful minds for question public interest also and men of this stamp cannot help asking themselves what sort of a population will ultimately exist on this side of the Atlantic if the native whites continue to die ut and whites of Canadian, Russian and Italian birth take their places?

The obvious reply, but for startling fact, would be that which Mr. Roosevelt offers. The so-called from the land and the more fruitful immigrants from southern and eastern Europe will seize the inheritance which it was not virile enough to keep. The fact which stands in the way of this conclusion is brought into clear light by the census abstract to which we have already referred. It is only the first generation of foreigners which maintains a high birth rate. In the second generation it begins to decline and in the third and fourth it sinks to the common American level. When the immigrant a family from Poland or Norway reaches the United sterility, but after remaining here for series of years it is almost invarmuch in replenishing the population.

Hence there is little danger that the foreign element will displace the per to possess and inhabit the United The secret of this is probably States? We used to hear many tales

negroes, but the new census disposes of them peremptorily. The blacks are not nearly so prolific as has been Their birth rate is only 3.1 per family, on the average, which is but .4 more than that of the native whites, and it is said to be steadily declining. So we need dread negro domination no more than that of the Polacks and Italians.

If present conditions remain un changed it is pretty certain that the population of this country will come to a stationary figure within a few years. Instead of doubling itself every twenty-five years, as our statesmen used to predict in the buoyant days of our National youth, it will reach a dead level and stay there, neither increasing nor decreasing. It would decrease if foreign immigration were to ease, but that is not likely to happen for a long time to come. As Mr. Roosevelt correctly argues, a stationary population means a stagnant civil-It is therefore of some inization. terest to inquire what the cause may be of this disease of sterility which blights the fertility both of the native stock and of the foreign also as soon as it has dwelt here for thirty or forty

The diagnosis would no doubt be highly complex, if anybody could be found sufficiently wise to make one, but even the simplest can discern one weighty part of it. The falling birth rate in the United States is coincident with a tidal movement of the people from the land to the cities. Those who remain in the country are the least adventurous of the population and the least likely not to have large families. Those who migrate to town fall upder industrial conditions which in all countries have proved to be fatal to human fertility. Our foreign immigrants dwelt close to the soil in their ld homes. Here they remain in the cities and soon succumb to the same maiady of sterility which is tending to destroy the native stock.

So it would seem that one of the first steps to be taken in retrieving the birth rate in this country is to discover some method of enticing the population back to the soil. How can it be done?

The citizens of Prineville and other Crook County cities are certainly justified in their demand that mail be brought as far as possible into Central Oregon by rail. They have waited more than forty years for the coming of the railroad, and, now that it has been constructed far enough to cut down the time between the outside world and Prineville about twenty-four hours, the old stage mall route should certainly be abandoned. There is something radically wrong when a passenger from Portland can beat into Central Oregon fully twenty-four hours. Shaniko has been the "front" on the route to the interior for many years, but it must now give way to some of the railroad towns on the lines which enter by way of the Deschutes.

Dr. Clara E. Smith, of Wellesley, seems to be one of the few women who have a real genius for the higher mathematics. Her application of Abel's theorems to Bessel's functions is no doubt a feat of the first importance. Abel was a Norwegian mathematician who died in 1829 when he was 27 years old but the development of his famous "theorem" has exercised the highest abilities of mathematicians ever since.

Even if it is something of a novelty for a court to hold that a railroad is bound by its contract with the Government, the ordinary citizen will discern at least a glimmer of justice in it. We all admit that the bigger a the moral law or any other law; still, we+ail take a secret, though probably wicked, delight in seeing the biggest of them brought to book once in a while.

Mr. Jack Johnson, colored, who changed the white man's hope into despair, has completed his protracted visit in the San Francisco jail. On his departure for the East he announces that he is done with the West forever. This is certainly good news for the West, but it is correspondingly hard on the communities which will in the future be compelled to bear all of the affliction of the Johnson presence.

The Nebraska fustice of the peace who fined a woman for wearing a harem skirt may flirt and flutter in the heyday of his power, but his time is brief. Unless the signs are deceptive, Nebraska will soon have women what flag the vessel is sailing under, so Russians have 5.4, but slightly fewer justices of the peace and then his turn will come. He will be fined for wearforeign immigrants, according to this | ing streaks of tobacco juice on his chin whiskers.

> We have mothers' meetings mothers' circles and mothers' congresses at every turn, yet the ruthless statisticians tell us that we are short on mothers. Are modern women too busy telling mothers how to perform their duties acceptably to society to stay at home and be mothers of the dear, old-fashloned type?

the little fail-born babe in Vancouver would be for everybody to forget that he was born in jail. It will be a sorry way to make a hero of the child by keeping the place of his birth constantly in evidence.

Miss MacConnell, of Lincoln High School, should be given hearty support by the mothers of pupils in her endeavor to suppress the wearing of improper clothing. A public school is place for display of extreme fashions in apparel.

Now that Burns has captured some

body, the statement is made at Los

Angeles that the posting of the fabu-

lous sum as reward was "not official." Vapor down that way seems very thin and very hot. Oregon goatmen can thank the energy that started the local mills for the competition that has raised the price of the clip to the ruling figure, 37% cents. Mohair has it all over

wool this Spring. Who wouldn't be a stray dog in Portland, new that he can go through the new lethal chamber at and wrap the drapery of his tail about him and pass on to pleasant dreams?

Only one candidate is too sick to talk, but all will have more or less to say in a fortnight.

The reciprocity measure is in the Senate at last, where reciprocity in all MOVING PICTURES FOR INSANE. Successful and Beneficial Results Fron An Experiment in Kentucky. Louisville Courier-Journal.

The superintendent of the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane has rigged up a moving picture outfit at that institution, and the other night he tried it on 100 of his patients. The effect was altogether satisfactory. The inmates enjoyed the show immensely and expressed their pleasure in much the same manner as do ordinarily sane Kentuckians under similar circumstances. They laughed uproariously and they applied worlferously. in and they applauded vociferously. in fact, they were just as "crazy about the plotures" as is the average young American who is running at large in cities where picture shows abound.

Henceforth the picture entertainment is to be a part of the regular programme at the Hopkinsville asylum. There are too many patients there to be edified and amused all at once with the marvelous films. There are some 1300 altogether, and there is no hall at the institution big enough to accommodate them. The superintendent will take them in relays, and he proposes to give shows at frequent intervals and to change the pictures as often as neces-No one of the 300 first nighters had ever seen a picture show. It was "select audience." The superintendent did the selecting, and did it care fully, for it was a test performance. He didn't know whether there would be an encore, a riot or a stampede. He had a force of husky guards ambushed on the outside in case trouble should arise, but there was no trouble. In the lanruage of the rural correspondents everything passed of harmoniously. The audience "caught on" from the start and was quick to manifest its approba tion There was no going out between the acts. There were no catcalis from the gallery. Not a spectator left his seat until the curtain went dark to slow music and to interrogatories from the ambushed guards of "Who's looney

The superintendent anticipates that The superintendent anticipates that the show will have good effect in making his patients forget their real or imaginary troubles. In consequence he believes they will be more tractable in future, more amenable to treatmnt and more likely to recover their mental believes. It to be hoved he is right. balance. It is to be hoped he is right, and so far as he has gone the theory seems to be working out. The world is full of paradoxical things. It seems easily susceptible of proof that a lot of otherwise same people are daft about moving pitcures. It is not impossible that the fascinating films should have a reverse effect on persons who are not

COMPASSION FOR SYBIL WOLFE. Question Raised as to Her Accountability for Crime. ELMA, Wash, April 22-(To the Ed-tor.)-I wish, through the columns of

The Oregonian, to express an opinion on case recently tried in the Clark County ourt, this state. The case is that of Sybil Wolfe, who was convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to an indefinite term in the Walla Walla Penitentiary.

Crime has to be investigated and criminals have to be punished, but it often happens that crimes are committed by people who cannot be called criminals in he etrictest sense of the word; such I elleve to have been true in the case of

Sybil Wolfe. I am a mother and my heart goes out to a poor girl who, possibly, has no home or friends, and who is in the condition that has been proven she was in at the time she committed the crime. Doubtless if two or three physicians had been called to testify in her trial. each would have testified that there are times when women will do things for which they are not accountable.

This fact has been proven hundreds of imes. Unnatural feelings and desires imes. are very common-even finding expression in theft and worse.

Is there not a possibility that the prime which that desperate girl committed would not look to us like a crime

if we could but know all? Might it not be possible that the poor girl's mind was a little affected from the awful circumstances under which she was forced to live? Numbers of mothers, even uncorporation is the less it is bound by der favorable circumstances, have entirely lost their minds at such One Hillsboro mother even tried to kill

her own baby.

It is to be hoped that the complaint made against wretched Sybil Wolfe was not made by a woman—especially one who had ever been a mother. If it was, it is to be hoped that the next time she has an occasion to accuse a girl in such a condition, she will at least wait until the poor thing is well, that she may be better able to stand such an ordeal, and thus give the unborn child a fair chance. MRS. LORA PIZER.

PORTLAND, April 22-(To the Editor.) some of the large landowners who are selling their holdings as expeditiously as possible favor the single tax—they get your money then are ardent supporters of "tax on land only."

Some of the enthusiastic ones, whom the writer has talked with, wave their arms in windmill fashion and exclaim: The land belongs to no one-it is free and is intended for the use of all man-

All of the above may be true. be right and proper to "relieve" you of your hard-earned dollars and then adrocate tax on land only. But to be consistent, the land should revert to the Indians from whom the Government stole it in the first instance. The writer would like to know several

things: First-If single tax is adopted, how such land will be confiscated and revert ack to the Government or state? Second-Who will make up the fleit" in taxation on land lost through confiscation? Third-Will not the enactment of such

a law be a boon to the long-suffering capitalist whom our sincere and mis-guided socialist so constantly hammers? Fourth-The enactment of such a law will most certainly cause land values (the unearned increment) to drop. There will be no bottom to the drop. In this event, will not the person who has improved his land be the main and only source from which revenue (taxes) can be derived? And will not this individual wish he were dead instead of a taxnaver? Fifth-Will not rents and cost of liv

ing be advanced in price because of the increased tax on improved land? Sixth-Then, after all the fuss and trouble, what is the result? Will it not be depreciation of land values, the source of all wealth, and a consequent increase

in cost of living?
Seventh-Will not, the wage-earner pay
for the experiment and the holder of
bonds and mortgages reap the most

Eighth-To sum it all up: A certain amount of money is required to run our Government. Then why not everybody pay for its maintenance? R. H. BLOSSOM.

Profitable Sideling

Enterprise Chieftain.

L. J. Selby, of West Grossman, was in Friday to collect the bounty on three lynxes and three bob cats he had killed. The bounty is \$2 per head, but the skins sell for far more—the cats bringing from \$6 to \$7 each, and the lynxes \$25 each. Mr. Selby had already disposed of one lynx and one cat ekin this Winter, hesides collectcat ekin this Winter, besides collect ing the bounty and selling the skins of seven coyotes at \$6.50 each. So Mr. Selby's trapping has brought him in nearly \$200 this Winter, besides the fun he has had.

Mr. Selby says the lynxes travel in families, the family that took up its residence near his homestead number-ing six, and he got four of them.

Timely Tales of the Day

Nobody will say that H. C. McAllister, ex-Master Fish Warden, is not a good fellow, but at that he does not like to be "worked." But that is just what happened to him the other day. Entering his office, a well-dressed and prosperous-looking woman introduced her-self and explained that she was desirous of renting a house for herself and hus-band. Mr. McAllister immediately called an automobile and spent the next four hours escorting his prospective customer throughout the city in an inspection of residences he had listed for rental.

In all, about 20 residences were visited and the woman made a critical inspection of each from basement to garret paying particular attention to the ar-rangement of the rooms. But it was of the rooms. not until the 20th residence was being inspected that McAllister so much as surmised that he was being "worked." While looking through this house, the woman made a remark which led real estate dealer to conclude that her mission was merely to shidy out plans for building a home of her own.

McAllister said nothing, but later, when he discharged the chauffeur, ob-tained a receipted bill for \$16 covering the toll on the machine for the after noon. He called the next day at the ofbriefly relating the circumstances, said he expected the husband to pay the bill.
"Here's the money," said the husband with a smile as he handed McAllister "and there is no question but that should pay for the automobile. The truth of it is my wife had no idea of centing any of your houses. She was serely studying out plans for a residence we expect soon to the suburban lot we bought last week.

This one is told on Postmaster Merrick, but in sooth he strenuously denies the impeachment.

Merrick has a rising young hopeful whose name is Patrick, and the other day on the streetcar the conductor called off a lot of names such as Glisan, "Hoyt, Johnson, Lovejoy, Pettigrove, etc.
"Papa, where did they get all those funny names?" asked "Pat."
"They're named after old pioneers," exclaimed Pater Merrick. "When some

big man dies, they name some street after him to remember him by "Well, papa, you're a big man, aren't

Being both Postmaster and weighing well up in avoirdupois, father had to sit in modest silence. "Say, papa," went on the irrepressible young Patrick, "have you got any streets named after you?"

"No, I haven't, Pat," replied C. B. sternly." and-"Well, why don't you die and get one?"
was Patrick's final shot before he was threatened with personal violence from the head of the family.

There is a Rose City Park housewife who doesn't know whether it is always a good rule to be kind and patient to the streetcar men. She had made it a practice to do so with good uccess until the other afternoon, when she made a number of purchases down town and was pretty well encumbered with bundles. She rang the bell nearly the conductor, who was talking to a passenger on the back platform, failed to give the stop signal and carried the passenger on to the next block.

As the woman got off from the car she remarked to the conductor: "I rang the bell for the last street back." In a surly tone he retorted:
"Well, you're strong enough to walk one block, aren't you?"

The woman was furious but made no reply to his impudence. The next day she went to town and it so happene the same conductor was on the car, and what was the woman's utter amazement when the carman spoke up as he

"I hope you are better natured this morning than you were last night."
She said nothing, but called up her husband's office when she reached town. He in turn notified the streetcompany and the conductor was called into headquarters, given a repri-

John C. McCue tells this one on a riend of his whom he helped home by he taxicab route a few nights ago ifter the said friend had con subbles in so many wine bottles that his brain, tongue and feet were af-

"The old boy sure had a cargo on. In fact he was so plumb leaded that if he had taken just one more drink the underwriters would have raised the rate on him. I got him home all right, but when he went to search himself for the fare he apologized several times to the front wheel of the taxicab and very now and then to the driver, all the time fumbling in his pockets.
"Finally he confessed to the griver that he would have to write out a check for the bill.

"'Haven't you got the change?' asked the horseless Jehu.

"'Change, my friend?' and with a tragic pose he pu'led both his pockets wrong side out and exclaimed: 'Change! Why, young man, I'm as changeless as the eternal stars.'
"The driver wouldn't take the check,

and I knew my friend had plenty of money, so I helped him search, and we finally unearthed the price of the cab.
"After paying the chauffeur, my friend embraced a young maple tree which he saw going by just at that moment, and, with a wobbly shake of his finger in the approximate direction where I stood, he chuckled: "Shay, J-John, thash pretty good what I said about the everlashing stars

LONDON'S ODD FIRST THEATERS. Early Playhouses Were Modeled After the Courtyard of An Ina.

seing broke, wasn't it?" "

New York Sun. The second in the series of current lectures on the development of the English drama on which Brander Matthews and the forces of the New Theater are at present collaborating took place the other afternoon. The cenes were taken from a play in the epertory of the New Theater, "The Vinter's Tale." But it proved to be one of its most distinguished successes last season and was acted in part yes-terday for one of the few times it has been seen this year.

Professor Matthews' task was to trace the progress of the English drama from the period of the morality down to the days of Shakespeare. He sketched the steps by which the actors, gradually be-coming professional entertainers, took to acting in the lans under the protection of some noble, were later bankhed from the city of London and then built their first theaters, taking as their model the courtyard of the inn, which was the only kind of a playhouse ever known to them London's great interest in the drama in those early days was shown by the ex-istence of seven theaters, which means in relation to the population more than New York possesses today. Only three exist-

Earth Is Enough, Earth Is Enough.

Edwin Markham in the Nautilus.

We men of Earth have here the stuff Of Paradise—we have enough!

We need no other thing to build The stairs into the Unfulfilled—No other lwory for the doors—No other marble for the floors—No other cedar for the beam And dome of man's immortal dream.

Here on the paths of everyday— Here an the common human way is all the stuff the gods would take To build a Heaven, to mold and mak New Edens. Ours the stuff sublime To build Eternity in time!

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

I saw a remarkable advertisement in recent issue of the Arkansas Gazette

(Little Rock). It was an advertisement of the O. K. Houck Plano Co., headed-"Up With the Standard of Honesty; Down With

the Shield of Deception."

After an introduction defining the colley of the firm, the following ressons were printed. They are so full of sound common sense that they are a guide to the beginner in advertising and to some advertisers as well:

"We conduct no fake prize contests for the following reasons: "Goods that have a value will sell

"Shrewd buyers do not expect to

purchase at less than rightful value. "The house that fixes prices and adheres consistently to them must of necessity fix conservative prices. "Standard values insure regular prices. When there is no regularity of

price there is no certainty of value. "It does not require an expert to buy from a one-price no-commission house In the multi-price house it requires skillfulness of the buyer to insure correctness of price. "If too much is asked to start with.

how are you to judge what is really correct? Can you depend on the man who confessedly tried to get too much in the beginning? "If you know plane value well nough to protect yourself against the

multi-price plan, why not fix the right price in the beginning? When a salesman asks \$400 for a piano and then takes \$300 he confesses a willingness to get \$100 of your money

which does not belong to him." Here is another phrase that is sound: "Value represents the cost of production, plus a reasonable profit. That is as it should be, and is fair to all." Many advertisers throughout the United States using local newspapers are taking a decided stand for the

one-price system. They are not putting fictitious values on their merchandise. They buy it as reasonably as they can and add a legitimate profit to the cost and then

sell it. That's all there is to conducting a good, reputable, reliable business. (To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyrigh. 1911, by George Matthew Adams.) Ever notice, when a man is hurt who carries an accident policy, how long he is hurt?

The world is full of men who want better jobs, who are not willing to do better work. No good-looking man likes to work

Witnesses usually refer to it as "that fool lawsuit." Do you remember any particular say-ng of your father's? My father was

always saying, "That abominable boy, meaning me. The world feels sorry for the man in continual bad luck, but it has no re-

spect for him. Ever notice, when a dog follows a woman, how she stamps her foot angrily and says, "Go home, sir!" And the dog pays no more attention than

do her husband and boys.

In seven cases out of ten, when a woman goes into a dry goods store, she does not want to buy; she goes in to look around.

In looking back over his past every man must admit that the sun was often

bright when he made no hay. I have remarked that a good many people get along pretty well without my approval.

Half a Century Ago

The property known as the Linn City Works, or Mills, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The fire was discovered in the sawmill about twenty minutes before twelve, and spread with such rapidity that the lives of those asleep about the mills were endangered. The steamers Relief and Clinwarehouse, and the latter was totally consumed. The Relief was towed up out of danger and was only slightly damaged by the flames. Her works took fire but were easily extin-

The destruction of the Linn City Willamette in a very ugly predicament. There are no houses for storage, and the machinery for sending freight over the Falls is entirely destroyed. The news of the destruction of property there was scarcely reported on the streets, before the old idea of a railwas revived, and excited much inter-

At a meeting of the "Pioneer Boat Club," at the Commercial Room, Tues-day night, the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Vanschuyver; secretary, B. G. Whiteho C. P. Ferry; coxwain, R. C. Hallock.

ST. LOUIS, April 5 .- P. M .- A dispatch from Charleston says that Charleston has today been in a state of excitement unequalled since the first secession movements. A crisis is at hand. The appearance of a schooner off the harbor yesterday evening, her attempt to pass the batteries here, and her subsequent mysterious disappear ance-all have aroused apprehensions of the most serious character. The mili-tary leaders have been unusually active all day, and members of the convention now in session belonging to the several fortifications have been ordered on their stations. A thousand rumors are in circulation, the principal of which indicates that Fort Sumpter will be attacked in the course of a

Over the Asphalt Sea. New York Times.
Oh, sail with me o'er the asphalt sea.
The tide doth favor us;
Though the waves beat high, both snug sind dry
Is the good ship Motor Bus.

Like a racer brave she takes the wave That would her course disturb, From her upper deck we count each wreck A-rotting on the curb!

As down she sinks from the billows' brinks She quivers to the keel; Thank God for the hand that's in command And the stout heart at the wheel!

There's many a shoal to try the soul And many a depth unplumbed; ur course we mark by the noble bark That to the sea succumbed!

sail with me o'er the asphalt sea In this gallant craft of mine; the bravest choose the avenues, Let cowards sail the brine,