The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1911.

THE SEALING FIASCO.

When the thrifty Canadians, about twenty years ago, presented their claims for illegal seizure of a fleet of sealing schooners, they included among other damages claims to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars for the alleged value of the "prospective catch" which they might have made. The $425,000 which this country finally paid in settlement of the claims did not include payment for many prospective catches, but according to yesterday's Victoria advices in The Oregonian, we may shortly be called on to pay Japan some of these prospective damages. There arrived at Victoria Wednesday two Japanese representatives who are en route to Washington to attend a conference which will discuss proposals for the suspension of pelagic sealing for a number of years.

When the United States, Great Britian and Russia made an agreement regarding sealing regulations about twenty years ago, Japan had not yet entered the business. Consequently, on the subsequent advent of Japanese schooners in Bering Sea, the Nipponese declined to acknowledge that they were bound by any agreement entered into by the other parties. Realizing the independence of their position, the Japanese are now coming forward with a proposition that in consideration of their joining in this move to suspend pelagic sealing they shall receive compensation for the sealers whose occupation will be taken away. This seems to be a far-fetched claim and it is very doubtful whether either the United States or Great Britain will agree to it. Whatever may be the outcome of the negotiations it is certain that the United States will get nothing out of the remnants of an industry that has proved a costly affair for this country.

If the conference should recognize any claim for prospective damage of this nature it would establish a precedent that might make trouble later. If it is proper to pay prospective damages on the fleet of schooners now in the water the policy might be susceptible to expansion which would include schooners not yet launched. Out of all this costly maze of protection and remuneration which the United States has given to the sealers of other nations there stands forth clear and distinct the fact that the owners of the American sealers seized under circumstances exactly similar to those which attended the seizure of the Canadian schooners, for which this Government has paid handsomely, have not yet received one dollar. The most profitable course the American Government could pursue in the sealing matter would be to relinquish any rights it might have and permit the other countries to divide up the few remaining spoils.

OVER-CONSERVED ALASKA.

"There are mountains of fine coal in Alaska, but no one is allowed to mine it. Our laws relating to public land which contain coal are out of date and absurd," says the New York Independent in discussing the Alaska coal land problem. The Eastern press has displayed such a density of ignorance regarding all land matters in Alaska, as well as in the western part of the United States, that it is refreshing to read an acknowledgment of a National disgrace that for years has been thoroughly condemned wherever it has been understood. The Independent takes a mild rap at what it terms "several groups of men who attempted to obtain possession of Alaska coal lands by fraud." It says that these claims represent an expenditure of a few hundred dollars, covering deposits of coal the value of which is estimated at more than $300,000,000.

This comment and the accompanying figures are in keeping with many similar articles which the Eastern press have printed on the topic. Unfortunately, the Independent, like other publications that have tackled the problem, suggests no practical method for developing this coal without the aid of these groups of men. Testimony of experts differ as to the value of the deposits and the practicability of doing anything with the coal except at an enormous expense for transportation. The absurdity of the old land law was most apparent in the assumption on the part of the Government that the individuals who were originally permitted to file claims on this land could ever do anything with the property without transportation facilities. A coal claim in Alaska, without any means for reaching the market with the product, was, of course, worthless. In due season, however, capital expressed a willingness to take a chance in developing the mines. The original claimants and all the people of Alaska were willing that the Guggenheims or any other group of millionaires with sufficient money and nerve should come in and open the mines. The people of the Pacific States were also anxious that something of the kind should be done. The development of the mines means greater prosperity and more industries in Alaska, which, of course, means similar advancement of the interests of the Pacific States.

Before this problem could be worked out, the blight of Pinchotism fell on the West. It is still over us, with its influence felt in Alaska more than in any other part of the country. Until this blight is removed we shall continue to witness the extraordinary spectacle of coal, mined in Australia, Japan, Pennsylvania and British Columbia, being hauled over Alaska deposits of equal quality and value to supply at heavy cost the demands of the Alaska consumers. It is a spectacle that would be ridiculous if it were less serious and less costly.

A CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

While we are sympathizing with Tacoma over the numerous elections resulting from the adoption by the city of the recall and by the state of woman's suffrage, we may consistently let loose some commiseration for our own case.

By adoption of the Presidential primary bill Oregon has added nine or ten months to its general election campaign in Presidential election years. The general election of 1910 was out of mind but a short time when Portland was plunged into the city primaries. This campaign will end in a little more than a week, to be followed immediately by the regular city election campaign, which will last until June. June days will see the opening of the 1912 battle for state and Federal offices if Oregon is anywhere near as energetic as Nebraska.

Oregon led Nebraska only a few months in adopting a Presidential primary law, but Nebraska has been quicker to take advantage of the opportunity to plunge into National and state politics. Perhaps there was no city election in the Nebraska metropolis to detract interest, or maybe the Progressive League finds a better field for activity there than in Oregon.

At all events, Nebraska already has a progressive Republican ticket named for the 1912 primaries, which take place there, as in Oregon, in April, and the Progressive League, we are informed, has selected candidates from President down.

It is not reasonable to expect that the Oregon field, where opportunities are exactly similar, will be long neglected by the politicians. Nor is it probable that there will be a vacation from politics this Summer. We shall hear of candidates and issues for more than ten months, then take fresh hold and discuss candidates and issues for another nine months, or until November. Oregon will spend nineteen to twenty months assisting in electing a President and in choosing state officers. After that is done we shall be all ready for another city election.

If continued application has any virtue, we should ultimately become experts in choosing our heads of government.

A NEW JERSEY REFORM.

Inspired by Governor Woodrow Wilson, or by some other potent influence, the New Jersey Legislature has adopted at least one project of reform which other states may well imitate. It is the extension of the power of the state authorities to interfere in local criminal prosecutions. In all such cases the state is ostensibly a party in interest. It appears in the indictment as the accuser and prosecutor but practically it seldom takes an effective hand in the trial. It is represented by a local official and in too many instances badly represented. The prosecuting attorney elected in a given community is far too likely to stand for anything but unwavering justice. He may be the creature of a dissolute boss. He may have been placed in power by interests which profit by crime. Naturally he will not be especially eager to send his friends and backers to prison.

The New Jersey statute provides that the Attorney-General of the state may appear in any trial where it is thought best for him to do so. If signs of corruption or compliance appear he may displace the local prosecuting officer. What a boon some such provision would be in Vermilion County, Illinois, where the bribery cases languish because the state's prosecutor is supposed to be a little in fear of offending certain exalted powers. It would also be advantageous in Cincinnati for reasons of the same nature.

It sometimes looks, however, as if the New Jersey law might need to be supplemented by another applying to judges when they begin to hurl injunctions and writs at one another as they have been doing lately in Cincinnati and as they did during the Ruef comedy in San Francisco. The scene resembles the battle between the rival Popes during the great schism of the church, but it is not edifying nor does it strengthen popular respect for the courts. It might be well to empower a Justice of the Supreme Court in such emergencies to displace all the local judges and take up their work with a mind free from local influences.

THE CORVALLIS SUMMER SCHOOL.

It is pleasant to notice in the announcement of the Summer school at Corvallis that credit for a large number of the branches will be allowed in the Agricultural College. Since the instruction is given under the supervision of the college authorities, there is no reason why the work should not count in regular course. The old notion was that all knowledge not actually acquired during the college year within the college lecture-rooms was incurably defective. The time and place were supposed to supply some magic virtue which would not be gained in any other way.

This rather absurd prejudice is now happily vanishing, and our progressive institutions of learning are beginning to admit that knowledge is knowledge, wherever or however it may have been acquired. The recognition of the Summer school courses in the college will make it possible for a number of people, both young and old, to pass gradually through the curriculum and finally graduate. If it takes them years to do the feat, what does it matter?

Many sensible people hope to see the day when all our colleges will provide courses which may be entered without formalities, as the College of France does. In that ancient and respected institution the lectures are attended by anybody who wishes to sit and listen, though naturally no degrees are granted without careful examinations. The fuss and fury expended upon entrance requirements is, after all, a little superfluous. Some of it might be transferred to graduation requirements without much loss. The Corvallis Summer school very properly promises to devote more time to technical work in agriculture and domestic science than to the teachers' courses. There are so many teachers' courses in so many different schools and colleges that one sometimes falls into the error of believing that nobody else needs or desires to learn anything during the Summer months.

We do not mean to imply that teachers are to be neglected at Corvallis. Far from it. They will have three or four weeks of solid instruction, which ought to be enough to keep them running for the next year. The farmers and their wives, on the other hand, are to have six weeks. It is hoped by the authorities that many will be attracted to the Summer school during the interval from the middle of June to the end of July, when work on the farm necessarily relaxes somewhat. Some farmers who could not attend the Winter short courses will no doubt retrieve their misfortune this Summer.

The peculiar benefit of the Corvallis Summer school for teachers lies in the fact that they will come in direct contact with industrial training. They will learn what it means and how to take it up. The principal obstacle is the universal lack of preparation on the part of the instructors. This defect must be remedied before the much-needed reform can be pushed far. It is encouraging to read in the little pamphlet sent out by the Corvallis authorities that the whole expense of the Summer courses need not exceed some $40. This includes registration fee, books and board, but of course not railroad fare. As we understand it, there is no tuition fee.

FOR PROTECTION OF NIAGARA FALLS.

The State of New York has undertaken to protect the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls from the utility spirit that threatens it. In this behalf Senator Root has introduced a bill in the United States Senate, the intent of which is to give effect to the fifth article of the convention between the United States and Great Britain relating to Canadian boundary waters, signed January 11, 1909.

The bill provides that no waters shall be diverted from Niagara River within New York for power purposes without the consent of the Secretary of War and he is only authorized to give such consent to persons and corporations having authority from the state. He is also instructed, when granting such powers, to put a limitation upon the quantity of water to be diverted under such a permit to the end that it shall not exceed the limitation fixed in the treaty, this quantity in no case to exceed 15,600 cubic feet per second without the explicit consent of the State of New York and the International Boundary Commission.

This effort to protect from hopeless depletion, through the uses of applied electricity, the tremendous volume of water that, plunging over a mighty precipice, forms one of the grandest spectacles of the world, will be applauded by myriads of tourists who have stood dumb with amazement and awe before the ever-changing glories of this mighty cataract. New York cannot afford, Canada cannot afford, the United States cannot afford to permit the diversion of these waters into channels of commerce, to an extent that will destroy the marvelous grandeur of the Falls. Yet to apply metes and bounds to the commercial spirit that finds expression in the magic of electricity is not an easy task. The difficulty of this task is indicated by the powers to which appeal is made in its interest.

The response of Congress to this appeal will, no doubt, be prompt and favorable. It must be so, indeed, if the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls is not to fall a prey to the harpies of utility.

CONGRESSIONAL REAPPORTIONMENT.

It is provided by the Constitution of the United States that Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the states according to their "respective numbers," or their population. Originally these "numbers" included three-fifths of the slaves, so that the Southern states had fewer Representatives than their actual population called for but more than corresponded to their voting population. This arrangement was altered by the fifteenth amendment, which provides for a count of all the negroes in determining the basis of representation.

After each decennial census it becomes the duty of Congress to reapportion the Representatives among the states, giving to each one the number which corresponds to its population. This may be done in any one of three ways. The ratio of representation may be increased, diminished or left as it was before. If the ratio is increased those states which have not gained substantially in population during the preceding ten years are doomed to lose one or more of their members of Congress. They may lose even if the ratio remains unaltered in case their population has fallen off. This misfortune has not yet befallen any of the states but who shall say what may happen if race suicide pursues its fell career and emigration to Canada continues unchecked?

The real question which confronts Congress at the special session in reference to reapportionment is, "Shall the ratio be increased or left as it stands?" Of course, the states which have not gained population in the last ten years do not want it increased, since their importance would diminish in the same proportion. Those which have gained are not particularly eager for an increase of the ratio. They are perfectly willing to have more Representatives. The only reason against leaving the ratio as it is refers to the inconvenience of a numerous House. With more than 391 members, the present quota, legislation is in some danger of being stifled by the multitude of members who have to take part in it.

The House of Representatives is at best an unwieldy body. Its numbers make action slow and difficult. Leadership is an embarrassing problem and business tends to block its own way. With more members, of course, all these ills would be intensified. But projects for enlarging the ratio of representation and impairing the quotas of some states have not been heard with favor. The reapportionment bill introduced by Mr. Crumpacker, which provides for 42 new members and raises the number of the House to 433, will probably become law. By this arrangement none of the states will lose members, while some will gain.

Oregon and fifteen other states will gain one member each. Washington and four others will each gain two members. California and Oklahoma will gain three each, while Pennsylvania will gain four and New York six. Thus it appears that the balance of power among the states in the House will be considerably altered. The representation in the electoral college will be changed also. Since each state chooses as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives combined, Oregon, for example, will obtain one more and New York six more. This circumstance naturally sets speculations about the politics of the states which will obtain new representatives by the reapportionment which must soon be made. Those who claim to be wise in such matters have it all figured out. We are informed by them that nine of the additional votes in the electoral college will certainly be Democratic. Twenty-three will as certainly be Republican. This leaves ten doubtful, but even if all of the ten should turn out to be Democratic they could not counterbalance the Republican gain.

Hence reapportionment on the basis laid down by Mr. Crumpacker will not disturb the serenity of the Republican leaders a great deal. They are reasonably certain to profit by it in the electoral college. This pleasant prospect arises from the fact that the Northern Republican states have beaten the Democratic South badly in the race for population.

Congress merely decides upon the ratio of representation. It does not divide the states into Congressional districts. This is the duty of the Legislatures. But if a Legislature should not happen to be in session between the establishment of the new ratio and the next Congressional election, then the additional members assigned to that state must be chosen at large. This is likely to be the case in Oregon, since the Governor may not feel it his duty to call the Legislature in special session before its regular time for meeting.

The redistricting of the states by the Legislatures gives opportunity for playing that pretty little political game called the "gerrymander," from the name of its illustrious inventor. The obvious purpose of the gerrymander is to disfranchise communities voting with the enemy by swamping them, as it were, in a multitude of their foes. Thus a section where there are none but Republicans may be cut into fragments and distributed among a number of heavily Democratic groups and its vote entirely annihilated, for all practical purposes, by the ingenious process.

Famine, said to be due to heavy floods, is reported in some of the provinces of South Japan. In the Ibariki district 7000 people are reported starving. Petitions sent to the government at Tokio have received no attention. The amount of money necessary to keep a Japanese in sufficient food to prevent death by starvation is not large. The annual subsidy paid a Japanese tramp steamer which supplies American shippers with low freights would be sufficient to save the lives of all the threatened 7000. Unfortunately for the starving thousands across the Pacific, the ship-subsidy grafters will be given preference in the distribution of funds, and if the lives of the starving people are saved it will be with money sent from other countries. The Chinese are not a poverty-stricken people. Multi-millionaires are by no means uncommon with them, but, like the Japanese, they are satisfied to have the "foreign devils" contribute funds to the support of those who should be taken care of by their own government.

After all is said that can be said in reprobation of the divorce evil; and all is done that can be done to prevent mismated couples from jarring apart, the simple fact remains that as long as immature, inconsiderate and irresponsible persons, fancying themselves "in love," enter into marriage divorce will be sought and obtained after a more or less prolonged interval of unhappiness. When brides of 15 and 16 years are accompanied across the state border by their mothers, to give sanction to their marriage with young men who prove their lack of judgment in taking children as wives, no one need be surprised when the plea for divorce follows in a few months. Mothers in such cases are accessories before the fact of marriages that in the very nature of things are ill advised. The desire to marry in such cases is merely an expression of eroticism which children should be taught to control—not encouraged to indulge.

The recuperative powers of Western cities, large or small, are marvelous. Nothing equal to the rehabilitation of San Francisco has ever been recorded since the world began. The new San Francisco arose bigger, better and of a more permanent nature than the city on whose ruins it was founded. In smaller degree, of course, but showing equally wonderful recuperative powers, Heppner, Or., has risen from the ruins into which she was plunged by the death-dealing flood of 1903. Not only has the little Eastern Oregon city regained all of her lost prestige, but the population today is greater than it was before the flood. In proportion to the size of the two cities the loss of both life and property at Heppner was greater than at San Francisco, but the people, with sublime faith and courage, have builded their new city on the ruins of the old and in less than eight years have won back their lost prestige.

Captain Spencer's suit to stop freight traffic on city trolley lines merits approbation of lovers of the esthetic. Some awful monstrosities perambulate the throughfares at times, shocking the eye artistic. But business is business, and perhaps slabwood, for example, would cost more if handled in the primitive way.

The troubles of Senator O'Gorman, of New York, have already begun. He has been showered with telegrams and deluged with letters from owners of jute mills, the center of the jute industry being in New York, all of which protest as with one voice against the free list proposed by the House Democrats of the special session.

Lacking news material, Seattle sends word that the battleship Oregon is lying neglected in the stream. Nevertheless, when she has business on hand the Oregon is always ready.

The Dutch have taken one of the Philippine Islands and Washington does not protest. It was in the discard, and there are others.

Considering the damage in the raisin belt, everybody should eat plenty tomorrow while they can be obtained.

If the Japs demand compensation for suspension of pelagic sealing, they ought to get it from a warship.

Flytime is at hand, and an order from the Chief of Police to clean back yards should not be necessary.

Really, what is the best substitute for explosives in a "sane" celebration of the Fourth?

The people have won against the mudboats. That is something.

WOOL PRICES AND THE TARIFF

Revision Possibility Used to Bear Market Says Grower.

BOISE, Idaho, April 25.—(To the Editor.)—With the approach of the wool season, the sheepmen are trying to ascertain just where they stand. With wool selling strong upon foreign markets, it is hard to understand why it should be depressed in this country at this time. It was easy to understand why there should be a slight depression in the 1910 clip, as compared with the 1909 clip. The 1909 clip brought perhaps the highest average price of any clip during the history of the sheep industry. As a result the manufacturers bought on foreign markets, and a large proportion of the 1909 clip was carried over and was on hand when the 1910 clip came on the market. During 1910 the foreign market continued strong. Wools that had been contracted for abroad by American manufacturers were reshipped and sold again on foreign markets.

Conditions are different this year. There is very little of the old clip carried over, and the price still continues strong on foreign markets. There seems to be only one way for wool to go, and that is upward. Quoting from a letter received from J. E. Cosgriff, President of the National Wool Warehouse, he says: "I believe this year the prospects are better than they have been for years comparatively, for an advance in the price of wool, if radical reduction is not made in the tariff." Naturally enough, at this time the wool buyers will do everything to depress the market to secure the clip cheaper. Already they are in the field whispering their tales of woe in the ears of the bankers, feeling that if they can get the banks to bring a little pressure to bear on a customer, they can secure his clip cheaper, which is doubtless true. But the banks throughout the country are thoroughly familiar with the situation, and will be largely guided by the present indications, and we feel confident that as far as the banks themselves are concerned the growers will not be compelled to accept the first offers made by the buyers.

* * *

The only logical reason that can be applied to the present depression of wool is the constant harping of the tariff question by politicians who wish to promote their ambitions, and seem to think they have struck a popular chord with the majority of the people by talking the high price of living and the panacea for it all—"downward revision" of the tariff. The downward revision of the tariff in 1893 was not the proper remedy. To be sure we could buy a bushel of wheat in Idaho for 50 cents and hay at $1.50 per ton; but we were like the Irishman, during the Walker tariff, who complained that he could not get any whisky. When asked how that could be when whisky was only 25 cents a gallon, he replied, "I know that, but I can't get the 25 cents."

We found it harder to purchase grain at 50 cents per bushel and hay at $1.50 per ton in 1892 than to purchase it at one dollar and five dollars respectively under McKinley. Just why that rule did not apply in 1893, and will apply now is what the sheepmen cannot figure out.

We never did have anything to hope for from the Democratic party, but we at least knew where they stood, and knew what to expect when they got into power. But the politician with his ear to the ground, who calls himself an insurgent or progressive Republican, is a quantity that we cannot figure out. They have no defined policy; they are the advocates of every dogma, that has ever at any time been put before the people, by both, the radical and conservative element of all known parties. And while we had nothing whatever to do with the hiring of the musicians, we are nevertheless compelled to dance to their music. But our industry alone will not be the only one to pay the fiddler. It would be hard to estimate at this time what the country has suffered at the hands of these advocates of everything; and it will only get back to a sound basis when the Republican party divorces itself from the insurgent and progressive element in its ranks and gets back to the doctrines of McKinley.

* * *

If McKinley were alive today he would be called a "stand pat" Republican. We prefer to call him simply a Republican, which he was in the truest sense of the word. The progressives or insurgents, we prefer to call "progressives." We do not see that they have any claim whatever to the name "Republican"; they are its traitors, garbed in its cloak; they are trying to assassinate it, using the name "Republican" to hide their hypocrisy; they have betrayed the confidence of the people; they were the direct cause of the Democratic victory last Fall; they are the cause of the financial disturbance throughout the country today, and because of them the people are dissatisfied with the Republican party.

But the awakening is coming. The sober-minded people are beginnig to do some thinking for themselves. Roosevelt's spectacular appearance dazzled the people, and he led them far into the wilderness, but his going was as sudden as his coming, and today he is to the Republican party what Bryan is to Democracy. During his second term of office, when he became a "progressive" the country was plunged into a panic. It partly recovered and has stood trembling ever since. Confidence will return, and the country will recover, but there will be no "progressives" or "insurgents." They will all be with Roosevelt and Bryan, and the people will be perfectly contented to leave them in the tall timber where they belong.

SAM BALLANTYNE,
Former Secretary of the Idaho Woolgrowers' Association.

Belgian Government Railways.

London Standard.

The total mileage of the Belgian government railways on January 1, 1910, was 1268 miles of double track and 1410 miles of single track.

French Acres for Wheat.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Of the 58,977,287 acres of cultivated land in France, exclusive of vineyards, a recent report showed that 16,310,925 acres were devoted to wheat.

Grant's Tomb Had 90,000 Donors.

Baltimore News.

Grant's tomb, at Riverside, N. Y., was built with a fund to which there were 90,000 contributors and the amount with interest aggregated $600,000.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, April 28, 1861.

A Charleston dispatch of April 7 says Beauregard has given Anderson official notice that intercourse between the fort and city would be prohibited. All the forts have been strengthened. Two additional regiments are expected from the interior.

The following is a report of the public school in this city for the month closing April 26: Principal, George C. Chandler; teachers, S. Pennoyer, Miss E. J. Way and Mrs. Mary Henshell; number of boys in attendance, 128; girls, 143; average, 210.

Some trouble is feared on Puget Sound by the Americans with the Cowichan Indians about a difficulty that tribe had recently with the Clallams at Port Townsend. The United States ship Massachusetts is on the lookout for them.

Quite a little excitement is being got up at Vancouver on account of the discovery of gold diggings near that town.

MORE THAN MERE TALK DESIRED

Southwest Looks to Seattle for Deeds, Not Words.

Aberdeen World.

The decision of the Southwestern Washington business men not to attend the dinner proposed in their honor by the Seattle Commercial Club is somewhat unique, dinner invitations not ordinarily being turned down, but at the same time, it is eminently proper. Every reason given by the executive council of the association for declining the invitation is sound. These excursions must be viewed, from the standpoint of the Southwest, in a strictly business light. There is no particular motive for going to Seattle unless something can be gained by it—a better understanding, at all events. We have passed the stage in this section of the state where we are greatly flattered when our big brother on the Sound pats us on the back and calls us "good fellows." We know all that, having been told it so much. We want to know whether or not the big brother is going to do anything for the "good fellows," and just what his attitude is to be on questions in which we are directly concerned. Not discerning any likelihood of finding that out at this Seattle dinner, there is no reason why we should go to the dinner.

This dinner matter arises out of the action of the Southwest association in putting squarely up to the commercial interests of the Sound the good roads problem. The association determined to ask for a special session of the Legislature if the business men of the Sound cities would get behind the proposal and attempt to force their representatives in the Legislature to agree to the good roads programme proposed by the Southwest. Followed the invitation to dinner. The Seattle club could not be in doubt on the subject, and when its invitation was extended, it must have known that it would be agreeable to the Southwest only on the condition that it should come from all the business interests of Seattle and only on the further condition that some progress might be made toward an understanding on the road question. Failing these conditions, there was but little reason for the invitation and no reason at all why the Southwest should accept it.

No insult is, of course, intended in the reply of the association to the Seattle club. We merely learn now what has been apparent for some time, that there is no great inclination in Seattle, if any, to do anything for the benefit of the Southwest. Seattle has about determined that its best interests lie in the development of the Northwest and of other fields more directly tributary and nearer home. All right. We know just what to do, and we of the Southwest can no longer be in doubt but that the thing for us to do is to "paddle our own canoe."

To Stop Snoring.

New York Mail.

In compliance with a request from several members of the fire department of Portland, Or., it has been ordered that two other members who are prodigious snorers shall bunk together. The arrangement looks like a good one. It may enable the snorers to keep each other awake or to moderate their nasal cadences, that other folks can sleep. The Portland plan is a reminder that science has never devised a method of preventing snoring that will apply effectively to all cases. One plan, vouched for as successful, was explained to the Office Window the other day. "If you are in a room where a person is snoring," said a friendly adviser, "just whistle. Not loud nor raspingly, but in a round, even tone that will co-ordinate with the measured tones of the sleeper. The snorer will presently cease his music and generally without awakening." This method is offered without price, likewise without guarantee.

THE FIRST ROSE OF SUMMER.

("Why," asked the editorial paragrapher a few days ago, "does not a local poet write a song on 'The First Rose of Summer?'" Not to encourage the industory, but to show how the muse was stirred, the following are printed.)

'Tis the first rose of Summer,
All blooming and bright;
Nodding a welcome
In soft Springtime light.

A rose in its beauty
Like sweet breath of Spring,
We welcome thy beauty,
For hopes that you bring.

Oh, you will not leave us,
All desolate and lone;
Oh, you will not leave us
In sorrow to moan.

For others as lovely,
As dewy and bright;
Will soon be unfolding
In glad morning light.

—Verna Cowan.

The First Rose of Summer.

'Tis the first "Rose of Summer"
That seems blooming alone,
But your many companions
Their petals have shown.
As I sit by my window
And gaze on your "beds,"
In the sweet gentle zephyrs,
See them nodding their heads
To me, as in welcome—
Sweet blossoms of Spring!
With your beauty and fragrance
What a solace you bring!
Like the friendships of earth
You may quickly decay,
But your sweet fragrant essence
Is with me alway,
And their beauty, like yours
Have faded and gone,
But their sweet, loving spirit
From me, ne'er has flown,
The hand that so rudely
Plucked you from stem
Loved you for your beauty
And took you with them.
So with us, as with you,
When the Father above
Has taken our loved ones,
'Tis because of his love.

So sweet-scented roses
When your duty is done
You will find in the "spirit"
You're not blooming alone.
For the "Last Rose of Summer"
We sing about here
In the "Garden of Roses"
Will bloom first "o'er there."

—Mrs. Elma Gray.

The First Rose of Summer.

As the first rose of Summer peeped its shy head out,
It gazed with great wonder and joy all about.
The lilacs were blooming as gay as could be,
And lots of green grass and some trees it could see.

It looked at the birds and the bugs and the sky,
And as it gazed there it started to sigh:
"If I only could fly like the birds and the bees,
And roam here and there and rest in the trees."

"Be content," said the sun as he rose o'er the hills,
"Just stay where you are," said the bright daffodils.
"Why do you keep sighing and pining all day,
"You're the queen of the flowers," said a young tulip gay.

But while she was sighing and pining each day,
There came a young maiden who took her away.
She was placed in a vase, and in a long row,
She won the first prize at the Portland Rose Show.

—Elizabeth Monell,
Fourteen years old, Oregon City.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

Baltimore, the gateway to the South, is very much stirred up at the present time over her future.

Always a very rich city, made up of people who are enthusiastic and loyal, her citizens have begun to think that greater power is within her grasp if she will reach out for it.

A meeting was held in Baltimore, on April 10, at which Tom Richardson, who did such good work in promoting the City of Portland, Oregon, gave an inspiring address to many merchants and advertising men, all of whom are interested in the development of Baltimore and her industries.

Fitting in with Mr. Richardson's talk, the writer, who was present, suggested that the City Council, if it had the power, assess the heads of each of the 110,000 families in Baltimore 10 cents per week for a promotion fund, which would realize the sum of $11,000 a week, or $572,000 a year.

Every worker in Baltimore, no matter how small his income, would be glad to contribute his mite for the good of his home city. Who would refuse to contribute $5.20 per year for five years?

Now, what would this $11,000 per week do for the City of Baltimore, if rightly expended?

Baltimore could advertise in every newspaper in the South and Southwest to the extent of a page per week every week in the year at a cost of not more than $200,000.

If these pages were **human interest stories** about Baltimore and her natural advantages — about the manufacturers and merchants of the city, telling how they make every effort to treat people right who visit or buy in Baltimore—can anybody imagine the business **impetus** that would be given to the city by such advertising?

The trouble with **community advertising** has been that it has been spread broadcast and **has not centered its force in territories where the business was most likely to come from.**

Whatever Baltimore does, she does not want to forget that the **greatest** aid to the development of the city will come through the **newspapers** in the territory from whence it must draw the greatest proportion of its future business.

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.)

If you accomplish anything, you must do it in spite of the critics.

Women can wait more patiently than men.

Don't be afraid to change your mind.

How cold-blooded some people are when they inquire: "What is there in it!"

Nothing makes a man quite so mad as for another man to try to flirt with his wife in his presence.

Most people who apply at an orphans' home for children, want big ones able to work; they don't want little ones to love.

The "weakness of women" is great irony; women live longer than men, and run nine out of ten homes.

The average cross man is a sick man.

A very young boy trying to whistle, reminds me of a very young rooster trying to crow.

It is difficult for a man to tell the truth and his side of the story at the same time.

NOT THE WAY TO MAKE FRIENDS

Attitude of Seattle and Portland Toward Southwest Contrasted.

Centralia news-Examiner.

While it is to be deeply regretted that the Legislature adjourned without having appropriated the necessary funds for the Pacific and other highways, it is difficult to see what would be gained by calling together the Legislature again. Unless certain Senators, who were responsible for the obstruction placed in the way of developing the highways of Southwestern Washington, would be willing to pledge themselves to change their tactics and their votes, nothing would be gained by an extra session; and, when once in session, there is no telling what harm, in the way of additional legislation inimical to the welfare of the Southwest, a majority of one or both houses might not bring about. On the whole, then, Governor Hay acts wisely in declining to call together the Legislature in special session.

There is no doubt that Seattle views with alarm the tendency of the Southwest to favor Portland in its trading relations; and views with still greater alarm the building of any road or roads that might benefit the Oregon city; and Seattle's representatives in the Legislature evidently thought they were acting in conformity with their constituents' wishes when they blocked the Pacific highway. What Seattle should do, and what her legislative representatives should have done, would be to advance in every possible way the development of the Southwestern part of the state; to use every effort to give the Southwest all the highways and byways the people of that section of the state desire, whether for the moment, such development and such roads appeared to be contrary to the interests of Seattle or not. In the long run, however, Seattle would be benefited, for there is still a strong state patriotism existing, and the people of the Southwest are not lacking in gratitude. In fact, it is a feeling of gratitude, as much as anything else, that is responsible for the close relations that exist betwen the Southwest and Portland. Seattle is naturally anxious to secure the trade of as much of the state as possible. Her commercial bodies would dine and wine the Southwest Washington Association; would throw bouquets at, and use flattering language when speaking of the territory that the association represents; but all for the sake of taking—not giving. The longer Seattle refrains from giving the recognition to the Southwest that it desires, the stronger will become the bonds between the people of this section of the state and Portland.

The Line Is Busy.

Exchange.

The lass who minds the telephone
Is busy as can be;
She has a most convincing tone,
And though you cannot see
Her face, you fancy there's a frown
Upon her classic brow
When she remarks and turns you down,
"The line is busy now."
Although the rich and wise and great
In power may be sure,
She is the one who holds your fate
Within a grasp secure.
In silence you are left alone,
You wonder why and how,
When she exclaims in placid tone,
"The line is busy now!"