# The Oregonian and by that the f

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1911.

#### MB. TAFT ON RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Taft's New York speech on the Canadian reciprocity agreement will impress the country by its candid fairness. Addressing one of the most intelligent bodies of men in the world, he Associated Press and the Publishers' Association, he shunned none of the difficulties of his subject and enfleavored to persuade by straightfor-

An excellent example of his candor is furnished by what he said about the contrast between our government of Alaska and that which Canada prorides for her great Northwest. aur territory we see a species of anarchy prevailing which is no especial predit to ourselves and no great atraction to orderly settlers. The courts have been more or less under suspiyou of connivance with malefactors of one sort and another and the laws tre laxly administered.

In Canada, just over the line from Alaska, the courts are as much respected as they are in London and merit respect as profoundly. The mounted police maintains almost perfect order. Life is as safe and as well regulated as in old communities. Mr. Taft used this disagreeable contrast with no little skill to show the emptiness of annexation talk. Why should Canada wish to join fortunes with a nation which is so apt to let its outlying possessions be misgoverned? Why should we desire to undertake new problems of government with so many old ones still on our hands waiting for solution?

convincing argument which Mr. Taft made for the reciprocfty agreement is to be found in the following quotation: "But there is one way, and that a conclusive way, of demonstrating the fallacy of their fears, and that is to try it on." He referred to the farmers who have been industriously instructed that the agreement treats them unfairly. It bates the duties on their products, they are told, while it maintains those on manufactured articles which they must buy. Thus their purchasing power is diminished while high prices are maintained against them. The President believes that this is all humbug. He ridicules the notion that the abatement of the duties on grain and wheat will diminish their market price. At the same time he tries to rove that the tariff between us and Canada on manufactured articles does

not make them any dearer. No instructed person will question the soundess of the former point. price of wheat and corn is usually fixed in the European markets it cannot be affected one way or the other by the tariff wall between the United States and Canada, Both countries must take what they can get in the world market, since both are exporters. But it may be that Mr. Taft erred in asserting, as he did, that the cost of producing food products is aubstantially the same on both sides

"On the whole," he said, "the conditions are substantially the same. On the price of farm land the differences are no greater between Canada and the United States than between the different states of the Union." This must be taken with some reservations. Outside of the South, there is not much farm land in the United States which can be bought at a low price, while the land in the South is not suited grain-growing. Canada, on the other hand, as Mr. Taft himself says in another part of the address, "has enormous tracts of unoccupied land." which is as fertile for grain as any in the world. On this area production far cheaper than it ever can be again in the United States, so that the Canadian farmers could undersell these of this country if they chose to do so. Of course they never will as long as both can find markets in

More serious disagreement will arise with Mr. Taft's opinion that lowering the duties on manufactured goods botween us and Canada would not affect the price here. His argument on that point is curious. The Canadians do not want the duties taken off, he says, because they know that our manufacturers can produce the goods cheaper than they can, and therefore can undersell them. And since the goods are made here cheaper than in Canada, how could the removal of the duties lower the price in our markets?

This sounds convincing until we remember that a great many of our protected manufacturers actually sell their goods abroad cheaper than at home with the help of the tariff. Without the tariff they must maintain the same price in both places because of foreign competition which the duties exclude. We thus see very easily how the removal of the duties between us and Canada might lower manufacturers' prices here even if we can make the goods for less than they can across the border. It would admit competition the instant prices exceeded a certain figure. At present this competition is shut out by the duties.

farmer has no real grievance because the duties are to be taken off his wheat and eggs, but it is by no means | width of his shoulders, the depth of so certain that he ought not to complain because they are maintained on to make of him an Apollo. Extremely the articles he must buy. The Presi- tall men are singularly liable to the of these duties would confer a favor on Canada for which we would receive | sion seldom keeps pace with their prono return. The favor would be wholly to our farmers. The Canadian manufacturers could sell nothing here because, as Mr. Taft says, their cost of able in the human figure. The nearer

#### THE MOROCCAN TROUBLE.

A few years ago one Mulai Hafid could be depended on to start a revolution in Morocco at least once a year and not infrequently he would pull off two or three in a single year. The last revolution undertaken by Mulai was so perfect that he succeeded in toppling his brother Abdul Aziz from the Moorish throne. Mulai, finding the throne a comfortable fit, and feeling good over guiding to success at least one revolution, neglected to take the usual precaution of removing Abdul Azis from this earthly sphere. Abdul Aziz was reluctant to become permanently Abdul "Aziz-n't," so he entered the revolutionary game on his own account. Long experience in defending the government against similar revolutions has undoubtedly given Abdul some valuable pointers in the game, with the result that he is now af the head of a revolution fully as ermidable and troublesome as any that Mulai Hafid formerly engineered for the purpose of unseating Abdul

This present revolution has indeed come so serious that the deposed Sultan is believed to have the secret backing of some European power. With Mulai and Abdul literally and actually "fighting like brothers," there is also growing friction among the European powers over the question of other words, who is to preserve order and prevent any damage to foreign integrats while the revolution is revolving. France, in accordance with the agreement reached at the international conference held at Algeoiras, Spain, is now recognized as having superior furisdiction in Morocco and has for years been entrusted jointly with Spain with the duty of policing the country. Just at present there is a slight disagreement between these two international police forces as to which shall have the larger beat.

While not apparent in any outward signs, it is believed that Spain's contention is receiving the secret support of Germany and that the cause of France is being secretly aided by England. Germany never has been entirely satisfled with the result of the Algeciras conference. She is also anxious to secure a foothold on the Mediterranean. But so long as France has the backing of Great Britain there is not much danger of Germany pressing her calousy among European powers was always one of the strong cards played So it seems at any rate. And think by Mulai Hafid when he was engaged of the marvels they disclose to the in promoting revolutions in the country, and if Abdul Aziz can now keep them making faces at each other, he will probably be permitted to carry on his warfare against his reigning his glory. brother indefinitely or until they ex-

change places. Morocco, without an opera bouffe Morocco.

#### CANADA'S COLONISTS.

The recent colonist movement of the transcontinental railroads broke all previous records. This movement was merely a shifting of the people from one part of the United States to another, and while both sections involved may have profited by this re- the distribution of population, the Nation gained no new recruits. Almost simultaneously with our own colonist movement there has been a similar one in Canada. Our northern neighbors, however, have been more fortunate, for while some of their people have shifted from Eastern to Western Canada, the greater part of the movement has been by newcomers. During the season just closed, there entered Canada through the port of Halifax

alone more than 40,000 new settlers. Canada is thus drawing on the Old Werld for additions to her population and at the same time is juring many highly desirable citizens from the American side of the line. Accurate statistics on the dimensions of this movement from the United States are not obtainable, but American citizens are flocking over the border all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, The United States is a distinct loser by this operation for the reason that nearly all of the people leaving the American side are comparatively well-They are taking the money that they have accumulated in this country and are using it in the development of Canada. We do not get anything like a fair exchange in the newcomers that enter the United States from Europe, for as a rule the incoming European seldom has more money than the minimum allowed

Canada, for some unknown reason, seems to be getting a much better class of immigrants from the Old World, as well as from the United Of the 40,000 who entered through Halifax this year, more than 30,000 were of British origin, the Scotch predominating. The habits and industries of this class make them preferable to the type that enters through the Atlantic ports of the United States. The completion of the Panama Canal will tend to give the Pacific Coast a better choice of immigrants.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho still have resources that can be developed to great advantage by these new citizens, and both the immigrants and people already here will profit greatly by such additions to our pop-

A COMPANY OF GIANTS. Members of the new Spokane ma-

ulation.

chine gun company must be than five feet eight Inches tall. The average height of mankind is somewhat under this figure, so that difficulty may be expected in filling the ranks of the new organization. when the feat is accomplished the beauty of the men will more than repay the pains spent in finding them. Up to about six feet, additional height multiplies the comeliness of the hu-

man male in a geometrical ratio. This is the rule, though there are Mr. Taft correctly argues that the all to altitude beauty does not invarlably increase so rapidly. There must be a certain harmony between the his chest and his perpendicular height ient seems to think that the removal ravages of tuberculosis, according to some authorities. Their chest expanengation, and the consequence is unfortified lungs. Indeed, all excep-tional dimensions are rather undesir-

mit prices to rise above a certain level constitution and to be more secure and by that the farmers of this coun- from disease. There is safety in me-

discrity in more than one direction. Military people often have a prookane company will not be exactly ants, to be sure, but they tend in that direction. No doubt the successor of Captain Wise will raise the limit to six feet, and in the course of twentyfive years we may behold an artillery company in Spokane of which truly a terrible, though fascinating.

The father of Frederick the Great. Prussia, collected a con giants, which descended with his other treasures to his illustrious son. The old King loved to drill this astonishing band, which he had gathered from every country in Europe and endowed with exceptional military privileges. He even went so far as to select suitable wives for the men, without regard to former connections, so that the race might be improved in the upward direction. We are not informed what has been done in Spokane along this line.

### A NEW CRYPTOGRAM.

It is amazing to read of the marvels which the Baconians find in the Shakespearean plays by means of their various "ciphers." Each new disciple of Ignatius Donnelly discovers a new cipher imbedded in the plays and each new cipher reveals the most astonishing facts about Bacon, his ambitions who is to referee the scrap, or, in and his deeds. The last revelation comes from a Dr. Owen, to whom a cryptogram in the plays has disclosed that Francis Bacon murdered William Shakespeare and buried his sacred head deep in the mud of the river

If nobady had deciphered the crypremained unknown till the Day of Judgment. Then it would have come out with a shock of surprise which might have been disagreeable to the Fortunately Dr. Owen has forestalled any such calamity. ing dug the mystery out of the cipher imbedded in the plays, he is now digging for Shakespeare's head in the he will find it.

What a store of useless ingenuity Dr. Owen must possess. First he invents a cryptogram. Then with per-Shakespearean plays deliver it up to him in spite of the fact that they never had it. By proper manipulation claims or airing her grievances. The any crytogram whatever can be made to emerge from any one of the plays. of the marvels they disclose to the wondering world when they come to light. Why should Lord Bacon have wanted to murder Shakespeare? dently to make it more easy to steal

According to the new light Bacon did not write the plays. Shakespeare wrote them and Bacon stole them. war or a revolution, would not be This is the more disconcerting when we remember that for many years nobody cared enough about the plays even to edit and print them. What possible reason could the Lord Chancellor of England have had for first killing their obscure author and then stealing them? The question becomes piercingly pertinent when it is kept in mind that the theft was not ensummated until the maturity of illustrious Ignatius who, as it were, delivered over to Bacon the fruits of his iniquity.

We await with some trepidation the revelations of the next cryptogram. No doubt it will prove that Bacon killed Queen Elizabeth.

MOTIVES FOR INSURGENT DEMANDS. Imagining that they hold the balance of power, insurgent Senators seem no longer content to wage a guerrilla warfare on the floor of the Senate, but demand a controlling granting of their demands would have a family quarrel, the regulars have Each of the insurgent leaders had

picked for himself the committee he has made a special study and on which he advocates a definite policy. Thus La Foliette, the first of the in- to serve one deftly and daintily. surgents, wishes to see railroad regulation radically extended, to have the Government make a physical valuation of railroads and establish rates based on that valuation; also to reguwould have a fine opportunity to advance his views as a member of which prepares all railroad legislation. Bristow was one of the most detertariff and gave Aldrich as much trouble as any one insurgent. When the from the House it will go to finance committee, hence Bristow desired a place on that committee, for he may wish to let some provisions place, the insurgents and Democrats but 3.1. combined could dictate tariff legislation, and Republican control of the Senate would be gone.

Bourne's motives were questionable. He had "insurged" because Taft insisted on reappointing efficient public servants in Oregon without regard to their opinion of the Oregon idea.

If he is a convert to the Cummins Bristow tariff programme his change of front has been very recent. It will be recalled that not so very long ago Bourne admitted on the floor of the Senate that he knew nothing about the tariff and would therefor follow the lead of his friend Aldrich. His stand-pat friend Aldrich is no longer in the Senate and Bourne may of course be now blindly following another leader. Knowing nothing of the tariff, however, he would be out of place on the finance committee where some initiative is essential, and we do not recall having seen any ex-pression of his ideas on railroad problems that will go to the committee

on interstate commerce. But Bourne is conversant with the political game and talks learnedly of the Federal patronage. He showed his venom toward the President in a bitter personal attack in the last session of Congress. Now, through the unwillingness of Crane to give up his place as chairman of the committee on rules, Bourne has succeeded to the chairmanship of the committee on postoffices. That committee reports favorably or unfavorably on all postal production exceeds ours. But their a man comes to the normal average appointments, it prepares the post-threatened competition would not per-

postal legislation and steers it through the Senate. President Taft is particu larly interested in postal legislation and Bourne may have a fine chance to "get even" by butchering some of the President's pet measures. As a member of the committee on appropriations, which has general charge of all appropriations, he will have

similar opportunities. In the demand of La Follette and Bristow for committee places, one can each member will be ten feet tall, see a question of principle, but Bourne seems to seek chiefly the power of patronage and the gratification of revenge.

> Sibyl Wolfe, whose case has attracted so much attention, both in this city and in Vancouver, at which latter place she was tried for theft, convicted and sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, has been pardoned by Governor Hay. The parion carries wholesome restrictions, designating the girl's place of residence until she is able to work (the Louise Home, in this city), requiring her to report once a month to the su-perintendent of that institution, when she goes out to service, and providing that she shun all evil associates. It may be hoped that the identity of the boy born to her will be merged with the family life of a suitable and reputable home, and that the place and circumstances of his birth will be forgotten. As to the young woman, she will be given every chance to deem her name and character, and it may be hoped that she will rise to the opportunity and in later life become an honest wife and mother, thus disproving the popular fallacy that a woman who falls from virtue can

woman who falls from virtue can never regain her footing.

Caruso is said to receive \$3000 for every appearance at the opera house in Vienna. The amount excites wonder and envy—but it is a mere pittance when compared with the amount received by the Emperor Nero who, according to Sentonius, was the Caruse of his period. According to the same authority, he was once given 1,000,000 sesterces, equivalent to \$37,500 for a single appearance. To be one of the tyrant's auditors was a trying experience, as his performances were given in the form of singing monologues, often lasting four and five hours, with soldiers distributed togram this awful secret would have in Vienna. The amount excites wonriver bed in the full confidence that a trying experience, as his performfive hours, with soldiers distributed among the audience with orders to fectly amazing definess he makes the kill those who attempted to leave, or who yawned or gave signs of impatience. Sentonius states that on one occasion several leaped from a secondstory window to escape, lending suspicion that the fabulous amount paid was because Nero was emperor of Rome, and not because of his transcendent powers of song.

Restricting production, or in any way setting aside the natural laws of trade, has never yet proved very successful. It has been tried with tobacco by the Night Riders in the tobacco districts of the South, by the Brazilian Government with and now the French Government is attempting to limit the area of territory in which champagne can be manufactured. As a result, 5,000,000 bottles of the sparkling water have been emptied in the gutter in the town of Ay, which is but one of the French towns affected by the wine riots. The Government has defined the limits of the country where the wine product may be made into champagne. wine growers outside the restricted district broke over the line and gave evidence of their displeasure by a destruction that would have made the late Carrie Nation's raids appear tame and inconsequential.

The oft-vaunted "Seattle spirit" fades into insignificance before the Spokane tast is to find expression next week in a banquet at which 25,000 plates will be laid, and last from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. of a day designated in the Travvoice in the shaping of legislation at eling Men's Carnival, to be held in its inception in committee. As the the Inland Empire city of Washington. granting of their demands would have spokane delicacles alone will be given them, in combination with the served and 500 Spokane women will Democrats, a majority in several im- appear in the role of waltresses. As portant committees, the regulars a gastronomic feat this will exceed ught them to a finish, and, the Dem- | the annual dinner served to the Oreocrats being unwilling to interfere in | gon Pioneers in this city in June of each year. Truly, the people of Spokane may be said to approach the carnival "on hospitable thoughts intent," and being modern housewives which deals with the subject of which of the first class, will score as being able not only to know how a meal should be served, but for their ability

Italian crime statistics regarded in connection with the terrible developments appearing at the Camorra interesting study late future stock and bond issues. He in cause and effect. The testimony at this trial indicated quite clearly that the Camorra had done more to the committee on interstate commerce, educate the common people in contempt for human life than any organtration that ever existed. The effect mined critics of the Payne-Aldrich of this light regard for human life and the necessity for extermination of the Camorra are revealed in statis-Democratic free-list bill comes up ties showing that Italy has \$1.2 murders for each million of her population. The enormity of these figures can be appreciated when it is noted that France has but 15.6 per million, of the bill pass. But if he got that Germany 11.1, while England has

The charge that forged tags are used on automobiles in Portland seems license. In the case of a dog tag, it might be different.

streets should be punished, not given is not a mitigating circumstance,

killed Shakespeare and buried his head in the River Wye. Bacon should have used dynamite and scattered all

the Ten Commandments too long. Yet they do not cover all the technicalities now.

This is Raisin day, and the end of the month, too, but many will notice that the boss is doing little raisin'.

Mr. Buddy Ryan is the here of the

day, for it is not given to every man

to knock the ball over the fence. Strawberries have not yet the proper flavor. One tastes money in

Pretty soon will come the Chautau-qua and W. J. Bryan sesson.

FRENCH LIKE FRIED POTATOES, es Frites Are Vended Like Pop corn or Pennuts.

Daily Consular and Trade Reports The street vending of pommes frites. or French fried potatoes, is peculiar to the northern part of Frapes. Pommes frites take the place of peanuts and poporn and are sold in much the same fashion. Not only is this trade carried on in some instances as a regularly established business, but workmen wishing to increase their earnings come out on the streets in the evening and sell these

fried potatoes from pushcarts. Their profits often exceed their day's wages. The pushcarts are of the ordinary type, but covered. A coke brazier is inserted through the flooring, over which is placed the large from cauldron holding the fat obtained from beef suct. Raw pota-toes, after being pared, are pressed through a special cutting machine, coming out in long, narrow, four-sided places. These are immediately put into the bolling fat and in several minutes are thoroughly cooked. They are then salted and sold in small paper cornucoplas holding 1 or 2 cents' worth.

Pommes frites have the advantage that they supply a satisfying and nutritive meal for a few cents. This is especially appreciated by the mill employes during the noon hour, as they are thus enabled to have something hot with their otherwise cold lunches. Rather than go to the trouble of preparing the dish, to say nothing of filling the house with the odor of boiling fat, many families prefer to purchase the freshly-cooked tubers from the nearest vender. These fried potatoes are not sold merely at meal times, but during the day, and are eaten

ke popourn. The trade is decidedly profitable even if conducted on a small scale. price of potatoes ranges between \$1.40 and \$2 for 220 pounds. The beef suct costs 19 cents for 2.3 pounds, one kilo.

be considerable, as 50 to 100 kilos of pota-toes will be sold in an evening.

As each city and village in the sur-rounding region holds an annual fair at some period of the year, it is a regular business of certain venders to go from town to town where the fairs are being held, erect their portable houses or booths, and sell pommes frites with other light refreshments. These booths are often elaborately constructed with tables, chairs, mirrors, electric lights, tables, chairs, mirrors, electric lights, etc., present quite an attractive appearance, and sell as much as 500 to 1000 kilos of potatoes a day, special paring machines being used.

# NO OVER-PRODUCTION OF R"BBER New Uses Create Demand fo Increase

Consular Reports.

As the area of Para rubber culture increases in the Malaysian Archipelago at the rate of several millions of trees a year, the question erises. Will not the supply so far surpass the lemant that the price will fall below the profit-siving line?

As the soil

ing line?

As the soil of most of the Malaysian Archipelago is well adapted to rubber culture, and as rubber can be produced at a cost of 25 cents a pound and the field for the consumption is extending rapidly throughout the world, it would seem that there is no valid cause for seem that there is no valid cause for slarm among those who are interested in rubber estates which have been started right and are managed right.

The asses of rubber are becoming so varied that the supply must constantly and largely increase in order to the demand Aviation affords a

meet the demand. Aviation affords a new and ever-augmenting field for the consumption of rubber. The tire industry is as yet in its infancy. Food and liquid preparations, which are ever increasing, need rubber to keep the jars air-tight. Formerly balloon fabrics were manufactured solely of varnished silks, now rubber-coated cottons are coming into use, three plies of which weigh less than use, three plies of which weigh less than use, three plies of which weigh less than 5 ounces per square yard and stand a far greater strain than varnished slike. The patent plpe lighters have rabber plugs. The shock absorber to reduce vibrations on all kinds of vehicles, as well as machinery, is made of rubber. Laties dresses are trimmed with rubber beads, and white rubber shoes for evening toilet are becoming fashionable. We have rubber stair treads, and all kinds of special rubber shoes and boots are being manufactured and widely sold. The fuses manufactured and widely sold. The fuses used in mining will be painted with a rubber solution to avoid misfiring because of dampness. For taking nails from packing cases a rubber pad has been invented. Trays and dishes used in photography are being made of rubber, and many articles made of papier-mache are giving way to rubber substitutes. The printer and the laundrymaa are demanding more rubber in the various articles employed in their trades. In submarine vessels it has begun to play a large role, and in shipbuilding generally its use is constantly increasing; co-ing for the decks of vessels and o-pound rubber flooring for various by pound rubber in the proposed for pave-ings is a probability, and even an adul-terated rubber is proposed for pave-ment. Rubber tips for chair legs and toe caps for boots will come into com-

The field for the use of Para rubber seems to have no limit, and the money put into sound rubber companies which have bought land by the acre and not by the square foot, and are cultivating it with care and managing the estate on good business principles, is as sound an investment as can be found in any

#### Lesson in Spanish Art. London Globe.

used on automobiles in Portland seems ridiculous. The man who can afford of the French press. It is to the effect to own a machine is able to pay the that King Alfonso has an objection to that Ming Alfonso has an objection to gloves, which he carries so far as to appear at gala receptions ungloved. On a recent journey to Saragossa his ma-jesty was surprised to find his portrait Men who accest women on the streets should be punished, not given a suspended sentence. Drunkenness is not a mitigating circumstance, either.

A crazy American thinks Bacon killed Shakespeare and buried his head in the River Wye. Bacon should have used dynamite and scattered all the evidence.

One Episcopal clergyman thinks the Ten Commandments too long. Yet they do not cover all the technicalities now.

#### Hobble Skirts and Reciprocitly. Washington (D. C.) Cor. New York Sun. Representative Webb, of North Caro-

lina, who is opposed to the Canadian agreement, compared the Democratic party to a girl in a hobble skirt he had seen on the street recently. her closely," he said, "and know she could not step more than six inches."
He thought his own party was hobbled in the same way by the Canadian agree-

ment.
"Well, even a six-inch step is better
than nothing," suggested Representative Thetus Willret Sims, of Tennessee. "But she was not even going in the right direction," retorted Mr. Webb, amid laughter. Timely Tales of the Day

F. D. Morrison, a Portland newspaper man, has a little daughter. Virginia, who is far beyond her years in wisdom. "Dave" took her out for a stroll Sunday afternoon and they passed through one of the large new aristocratic additions which is building up rapidly. Virginia saw a number of rapidly. Virginia saw a number of agents with customers in tow looking over home sites and she asked who all those people were. Her father had to

explain.

"Papa," she exclaimed, after a few minutes' silence, "I'm going to be a real estate man and sell you a house."

"All right, my lady; I think I'd like to buy that big, nice one over yonder. How much will you sell it to me for?"

"Seven dollars," replied Miss Virginia.

"Well, well, that is very cheap. Now, what kind of terms can I have on the house?"

"Ten dollars down and \$10 a month," came the reply with a suddenness that took the prospective "purchaser's" breath away. It seems that it was a case of a little took

pitcher with big ears, and Virginia had frequently overheard her parents dis-cuss houses and terms of payment.

Judge Will R. King, who served the past four years as a justice of the Ore-gon Supreme Court, and who retired from the bench the first of this year, is regarded as an authority on the law affecting water rights. His decision is the case of Huff vs. Porter has been in His decision in corporated into legal text books as the standard law on riparian rights.
Judge King, who has resumed the
practice of law, was arguing a case recently in an Eastern Oregon court in

which water rights formed the bone of contention and was reading a court de-cision to sustain the point he was making when the judge interrupted him.

"Mr. King, I don't quite agree with you in your construction of the opinion you are reading," he said. "I think you don't exactly understand the point the court made in that decision."

Judge King was quoting from one of his own decisions.

his own decisions. Judge W. S. McFadden of Corvallis, who is a well known pioneer attorney of the Willamette Vailey, when trying a case in court recently was pitted

against a young attorney fresh from an Eastern law school. The novice had displayed considerable egotism in his discourse on the law of the case on When Judge McFadden arose to speak he complimented his opponent on his brilliant argument and then, turning to

the court, said: "Your honor, there are only two things that God ever made which are greater when born than in older life, and these are the grub bumble bee and the attorney at law."

It will be 33 years July 1 next since Phil Metschan, proprietor of the Im-perial, was shaved, and then he was only half shaved. There is a reason why Mr. Metschan has always worn a full beard, although that reason is not known to even his most intimate acquaintances On July 1, 1878, Mr. Metschan, who

On July 1, 1878, Mr. Metschan, who was then residing in Grant County, was in a Canyon City barbershop. The colored tonsorialist had shaved one side of Mr. Metschan's face and had relathered the other cheek when the occupants of the shop, as well as the citizens of the town were startled with the cry. "The Indians are companied." the cry, "The Indians are coming!"
This alarm was sounded by Joseph
D. Combs, the famous Eastern Oregon Sheriff, who, in true Paul Revere style,

dashed through the little town horse-back, spreading the news that the red-skins, under the leadership of Chief were about to swoop down on the whites. Badly frightened, the colored barber dropped his tools and hastened with the people of the town to the forts on the edge of the town, where they remained for about a week, when reinforcements arrived and the Indians were driven away.

were driven away. The precipitate haste of the barber in deserting his customer provoked Mr. Metschan so that he has not shaved What is more, he has no latention immediately of resuming the cus

# Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911. George Matthew Adams.) Men so often say: "It's turning out fust as I said." Don't let a book agent decide your

literary taste. Children are scolded for being piggish about taking the biggest, but their parents are just as bad.

It is not enough to admit that you are a fool; you must try to get over it. The nicest perfume for the person is the perfume of soap used frequently.

White men say it takes the Indians a long time to become civilized. Some white men are a little slow about it,

Some men do not die until their machinery wears out. Others explode their boilers and die suddenly. When game was plantiful, guns were muzie-loaders and flint-locks. Now that there is no game, what beautiful

repeating shotguns and rifles we have. When I was a boy the most terrible thing ever known in our country com-munity was called "Jake Wagner's Sin." One day my father, when in the woods, was bitten by a rattlesnake. Jake Wagner was a very religious man, and when he heard of the snake biting my father he said: "Why in thunder didn't he soak it in mud!"

The average woman is permitted to believe that it is her business to look after the higher life, leaving man to look after the lower life.

## From Savagery the Finger Bowl,

Harper's Weekly. Civilized man did not invent the finger bowl either in form or in use. It was used in the South Sea islands some hundreds of years before Euro-peans and Americans found out that they were necessary to their own re finement. A bowl of water is handed round to every diner in a South Sea house. This South Sea finger bowl is half a cocoanut shell, beautiful, useful, practically unbreakable, yet not of sufficient worth to prevent its being thrown away tomorrow and replaced by a fresh one from the nearest palm.

My River and L

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, or and I are as lovers that wander ays that are pleasant and fields that are fair, Nor reck of the work-a-day world wait-

ing yender
With its bunder of care.
O swift are the currents that wind through the heather,
And bright are the waters reflecting the O sweet is the song we are singing to

My river and I.

My river and I are as one in the morning.

When the breath of Aurora is over the deeps.

And one when the low, level sun is adorning.

The infinite steeps.

O wide are the waters with purity glowing. And fair are the fields that go galloping by!
O sweet to us both is the love beyond knowing—

knowing—
My river and I.

My river and I are but rendered the nearest
Related in spirit for love that is sweet.

And Time in its march but returns us
the dearer
Each time that we meet.

O where then is God with his beautiful
features.

features
If this is not he in the lowlands and high?
O sweet is the bond between these of his

OF THE WHOLE WORLD

# Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

The David Gibson Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Issues Gibson's Magazine, which is brimful of nuggets of wis-

The following article taken from this little magazine points an advertising moral which should be heeded by all advertisers:

"We frequently hour the statement that people want to be humbugged. "They don't want to be humbugged,

"They are humbugged so often that, in the absence of an explanation, they seemingly seek the process. "The reason is on the broad general

principle that people believe what they want to believe-or possibly, what they prefer to believe. "For instance: The other day a well

appearing man walked into one of the older established plane stores in Cleveland. "After going over the stock followed

by some shrewd bargaining on the representation that he was a cash customer, he selected a \$350 instrument, gave the company a check for \$500 of a well-known concern made payable to himself and received the piano concern's check for \$140 in change. "The check made payable to the well

appearing one proved to be forged. "We naturally ask why this plane concern did not investigate a total stranger before they fell for a very ld form of swindle, the principles of which were doubtless known to them.

"They did not want to be humbugged, but they did want to make that plane

"Seemingly they wanted to be hum-

"Their desire to make the sale was stronger than their desire to suspect the supposed patron

"In this predominating desire to make that sale they hoped against hopejust as all of us have done in one phase of life or another.

"People believe what they want to believe, and the desire for truth frequently overcomes their judgment of

#### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, April 29, 1861. The arrival of the barks Samuel Merritt and Industry replenishes the stores of merchandise in this town and affords an opportunity to ship produce at a reasonable rate.

St. Louis, April 12 .- A collision is ex-Private dispatches received at Washington today from the South leave no doubt that hostilities were com-menced at Charleston at an early hour this morning.

The President has communicated with the Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio and states that an attack on Washington is apprehended. He desires nem to call out their militia and hold it in readiness. The later accounts reaffirm that an army of 7000 men, with four Spanish steam frigates, were ready to selve San

Domingo upon orders from the Queen.

Grand Junction (Col.) Dispatch.
A baseball team composed entirely
of clergymen is Grand Junction's latest acquisition. The nine, which is made up of pastors of various churches here, practices daily—that is, six days in the week—and have issued a challenge to team in the state made up of mem-

## Special Features

# Tomorrow's Oregonian

A RTICLES that are interesting, timely and vital, coupled with fine illustrations and strong fiction numbers, will make up the magazine section of next

Sunday's Oregonian. Several subjects of special local interest will be featured in page and half-page articles.

An especially valuable page deals with the charpitting system of clearing Oregon stump lands. Many farmers have tried charpitting, only to meet with failure, but the failure is the fault of the farmer, not of the method as perfeeted by experimentation and practical tests. Much substantial nformation on the subject is imparted. Don't miss it.

John F. Stevens, railroad builder and engineer, is a man of achievement. Everyone knows of the big things he has done in Ore-But one of his newspaper friends is drawing a pen picture of the man that is altogethere new and which will interest you immensely.

Living in a houseboat on the Willamette River is a wholesome experience and you are likely to be seized with a temptation to try it after reading the account of a local houseboat enthusiast. There is a half-page on the subject, with seven attractive illustrations.

McDowell's Advance to Bull Run is recounted in the next installment of Civil War articles. Major-General Fry supplies an intensely interesting page, fully illustrated with wartime pictures,

"Wonderful John Dory" is the title of a tense adventure tale by E. Phillips Oppenheim. It is the ninth in his Peter Ruff series.

Philip P. Jacobs, Ph. D., supplies a valuable article dealing with the subject of tuberculosis among children; Harry T. Quinn gives you a graphic glimpse of the wretches who are enslaved by "dope": there is a half-page on the death-knell of green tea in the United States-and a raft of

other timely matter. Widow Wise has a weird experience in Spain, and Sambo and Mr. Twee Deedle both find new fields of adventure for their pranks.

ALL THE NEWS, RIGHT UP TO THE MINUTE, OF PORT-LAND, OF OREGON AND