The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as fatter. (BY MAIL)

one year....and weekly, one year..... (BY CARRIER)

Eastern Business Offices Verre & Conk-n-New York, Brunswick, building, Chi-ago, Steger building,

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY I, 1911.

PORTLAND'S OFFORTUNITY.

Portland has spent more than \$2,000,000 in improving the channel to the sea in order that the products of the Columbia basin may reach the world's markets at a minimum cost for transportation. The city, through the Port of Portland, has also given foreign salling ships free pilotage and a free dock at which to discharge bal-We have voted a bond issue of \$2,500,000 for public docks, which will

enhance the vessel owners' profits and make the port popular at the taxpay-ers' expense. A few of our citizens have spent considerable money in the cause of transportation by "firing in the sir" with an up-river boat line that attempts to compete with two waterlevel rail lines draining the entire Inland Empire. These projects, some of them indispensable and others worthunderstand that the prosperity Portland depends on its prestige as a

But while we are spending our money for the purposes mentioned we are overlooking a big trade field which ought to be entered by Portland even if it costs a fraction of what we propose to throw away on docks to be used by a few wealthy shipowners. Alaska is the only big trade field accessible from this city that our people have ignored. Now that there is a prospect that its coal mines will opened, there will be an opportunity for us to enter the field to better adthan ever before. vantage steamer Northwestern arrived at Tacoma a few days ago with a cargo of copper ore sent south from the Alaska mines to be smelted. This incident has suggested to the Tacoma people that they might as well be doing ess with Alaska as to permit all of it to be done by Seattle, as it has been done in the past. With ships bringing southbound cargoes of ore, there is no reason why they should not secure northbound cargoes at the same point at which the ore is discharged.

The demand for coal in Portland after the development of the Alaska mines would give this city an advantage that neither of the Puget Sound ports possesses. Neither Tacoma nor Seattle can offer a market for Alaska coal, which for many years after the opening of the mines will be the principal commodity that will supply the ships with return cargoes. Portland, however, will offer a good market for plying vessels with cargo both ways will more than offset the very slight difference in distance which now fawors the Puget Sound ports.
What this northern trade, or even a

portion of it, means to a port can be understood when it is stated that the Seattle trade with Alaska, imports and exports, in 1909 reached the total of \$52,000,000. Every one at all familiar with the country admits that its resources are as yet but slightly developed, and that it has practically unlimited possibilities for the future. This is a subject that is of great importance really big trade field on the Coast in which this city is not properly represented.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

It ill becomes the officials of the Mexican government to offer any criticism of the attitude of the United States regarding the trouble in their The reported declaration by Vice-President Corrall that Americans are fomenting trouble in his country in order to force intervention is, of ourse, the sheerest nonsense. An attempt by this country to intervenould provoke the hostility of both They would forget their classes. grievances against each other and nite in a stubborn resistance to the invaders. This would necessitate a prolonged war of subjugation and suld give the United States another Philippine problem to solve. country has larger interests in Mexico than any other foreign nation, and for that reason is deeply interested in having the present trouble speedily set-

But in a degree this Mexican trouble is purely a family affair in which we have no right to meddle. We had, a war of our own about fifty years ago and one can imagine the resentment that would have been felt had some outside power interfered with our own way of settling the trouble. The close proximity of the United States to the scene of trouble makes it very difficult to prevent the insurgents using this country as a base of op-They have, since the beginning of the trouble, maintained a revolutionary junta headquarters at El Paso and another base of operations at Los Angeles. These, with plenty of sympathizers strung along the en boundary line between the two countries, and with agents at the National Capital, have undoubtedly proved annoying to the Mexican government, but there is no legitimate means by which this Government could

If Mr. Corrall, President Dian, and all other Mexican officials had been a little more frank with the United States and the rest of the world at the beginning of the trouble there would be less cause for complaint at the present time. Months after the rebels had been roaming at their own sweet will through half a dozen districts in the republic, Diaz continued to announce to the world that the insurrection was an insignificant affair which would be speedly put down. From the manner in which the rebels have been gaining it would appear that he ave believed what he was saying for now while he is waving the ollye branch in Northern Mexico, the

prevent their operations.

rebellion is in full swing in balf a dozen parts of his country. The United States is not playing any favorites in this game and Mr. Corrall will not make any friends for Mexico this country by his ridiculous

charges. The revolution is to be deplored for its destruction of life and property. In the interest of humanity, all good people throughout the world would like to witness a speedy restoration of This country, however, has no mercenary interest in the matter; for, regardless of which party triumphs in the contests, Mexico will have to pay all damages that have resulted from the war.

SURPLUS OF MONEY.

The surplus reserves over and above the 25 per cent requirement reported by the clearing-house banks of New York for the week ending last Saturday reached the highest point touched since last August, when banks had amassed large reserves for crop-moving purposes. There was an increase of \$7,500,000 in deposits. bringing the total up to \$1,416,544,000, which is an increase of \$221,000,000 over the figures for the same week a year ago. The surplus reserve last Saturday was \$40,683,175, compared with \$6,711,150 for the same week last year. Trust companies and other institutions not included in the clearing-house bank statement last gained \$5,647,000 in deposits This, included with the gain in deposits reported by the clearing-house banks, brings the total increase in New York for the week up to more than

As there was no corresponding expansion in loans, the already plentiful supply of idle money thus received a very large increase and there was a further decline in interest rates. Call was practically without a market, and the loans were down to s per cent for six months' paper and 2 14 and 2 % per cent for sixty-day and

ninety-day loans.
The continued increase in the supply of idle money in New York cannot go on indefinitely without becoming wearlsome to the capitalists who have been waiting for something unpleasant to happen. If money continues to pile up it will soon become burdensome to the owners, who will be glad to put it into circulation through the medium of investment in railroad or industrial securities, which of late have been regarded with susplcion by capitalists. It is an unnatural condition which after a time will be self-adjusting.

GROWTH OF AUTOMOBILE.

To what degree the age of machinery has progressed is shown by a bulletin of the Census Bureau on the automobile industry. The number of establishments making automobiles in the United States has increased from 57 in the year 1899, when the industry was in its infancy, to 316 in the year 1909, an increase of 454 per cent. But the increase in the value of the product has been vastly more rapid, for in 1899 this was \$4,748,000, while in 1909 it was \$194,722,600, an increase of 4001 per cent. The number of machines produced was \$723 in 1899 and 127,289 in 1909.

The first impression would naturally be that the use of so many automo biles would, by displacing an equal number of carriages and wagons, displace a proportionate number of men employed in carriage and wagon factories, but this does not appear to have been the case. The automobile industry has grown up in precisely those states where the wagon industry for merly thrived. The skilled labor merly employed in the one industry has naturally drifted into the other, which is akin to it. But there has not been wholly a superseding of the wagon industry but rather transformation and enlargement have been effected without serious injury to labor.

One has only to keep his eyes open on the streets to realize that the use of mechanical motive power on the streets and roads has only begun. first, like all new things, it was costly and was the fad of the rich. As it grew cheaper, the automobile became not only the pleasure vehicle of the well-to-do, but a means of rapid transportation for business and professional purposes. Then it was used for ambulances and patrol wagons. Now it hauls great loads of merchandise and its engine helps to load and unload them. It carries the farmer about his farm, it takes his family to town, it plows his land, harvests his crops and hauls them to the barn or the warehouse. There are, perhaps, many uses, now unthought of, to which the automobile will be commonly applied in a not distant future. Few foresaw its present utility twelve years ago.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. There are two occasions-possibly there are others-wherein a long literary programme is not enjoyed. where in fact it is a decided bore. One of these is at the annual meeting of the Pioneer Association, where the audience, composed chiefly of elderly men and women, many of whom cannot even, under favorable conditions. hear distinctly, and the other is on the Fourth of July, wherein children are required to "speak pieces," sing patriotic songs, carry banners and do stunts in a parade. These features of these occasions impose weariness and beget impatience in the two classes named-the one at the beginning of

life, the other approaching its close It may be suggested, we hope without offense, that they be largely eliminated from the two celebrations now approaching, the one scheduled for the middle of June, the other for the everglorious natal day of the American

A man not so far removed from the years of his boyhood protested recenty against the impressment of children into the Fourth of July parade and exercises, saying: "When I was a boy the Fourth of July meant a hollday, not a task day, and the boys who were required to commit 'pieces' to memory and recite them from the platform of a village parade ground, were duly commiscrated by their fel-lows who looked forward to the day as one free from tasks and devoted to crackers, feasting and a general

good time." As everyone knows, small children should be kept well in hand on this great day. Those who are able to take care of themselves should be given a little pocket-money and freedom to enjoy themselves in a manner that will not endanger life or limb Games, athletic contests, the woodmade picnic may be land ceptable substitutes for the deadly toy cannon and dangerous cannon cracket The youth of the land need a Fourth

green and fragrant in the memory n later years and create ples anticipation of the return of the day, Such feelings are not engendered in the young by a long programme of ad-eagle "pieces," laboriously committed to memory, made distasteful by tedious rehearsal and recited with self-consciousness that threatens the boy or girl with suffocation or heart Children who are at the age that, sad to say, comes but once a long lifetime, are entitled to a chance really to enjoy, not despise, a safe and sane celebration of the Fourth of July. Such a celebration furnishes a picture, etched by the in the glowing light of memory, which will be undimmed by time, unmarred by damp and dust. It is a celebration that means something to chil-dren, which in later years will be translated into the unspoken language of patriotism.

PROSPERITY STILL WITH US.

The month of April, with but wenty-five business days, shows a continuation of the great prosperity has kept this city in the front rank arrong all of its class in the United States. In building permits and real estate transfers there was a slight decrease in figures as compared with those for a year ago. This decrease, however, was not enough to prevent the totals reaching, with a single exception, the highest figures ever shown for the month of April.

Bank clearings, despite the unsettled inancial conditions in other parts of the United States, which naturally affect the business of this city to a cer extent, exceeded these of April, 1910, by nearly \$3,000,000. It is in the postoffice receipts, however, that the strongest evidence of Portland's prosperity is shown. Real estate transfers and building permits seldom reflect the full value involved in the transactions, Portland being exceptionally conservative in the matter of making public the full amount or actual value of the property transferred

or of the permits issued,
The United States Government, however, is more strict in its requirements. For that reason, postoffice receipts have always been regarded as an infallible barometer by which to determine the business conditions. These receipts show an increase of nearly \$10,000 over those for April, 1910, and bring the total for the first four months of the year up to \$325,000, compared with the former best record of \$285,000, reached in the first four months of 1910.

The impregnability of Portland's position as the financial headquarters of the Pacific Northwest is best shown by comparison with Seattle, which is the nearest competitor that this city has north of California. Bank clearings of Portland have shown a steady increase every month this year, while those of Seattle have shown a corresponding decrease. For the last week in April the Portland clearings of \$11,-312,000 were \$2,376,000 greater than these for April, 1910, while Seattle's clearings of \$9,839,000 were \$1,513,-000 less than those of Portland and \$3,282,000 less than for the same week in Seattle a year ago.

This commercial activity is being maintained through that season that is sometimes designated as "between hay and grass." The showing is so much better than ever before that it may be regarded as a certainty that there will be no slackening when the influence of the coming crops is felt a few weeks hence. Within sixty days harvesting will commence south of Snake River, and while there is still ample time for damage to the grain crop, conditions are now favorable for a wheat yield of from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bushels. This means that more than \$40,000,000 will be added to the nurchasing power of the people by the wheat crop alone, with other grains increasing this to the extent of at least \$10,000,000.

Meanwhile we are beginning the fishing season, which produces the most-freely-circulated money that is put affoat by any of our industries. The small fruit season is at hand, wool oing forward, and on every handis noticeable the elements that assure a continuation of the present satisfactory conditions.

THE PRACTICAL AIRSHIP.

Surprising progress is being made in perfecting the airship from an uncertain and dangerous curiosity into a practical vehicle for commercial purposes. As it was in the Old World that the Montgolfler brothers sent up the first balloon, it may be fitting that the Europeans should be the first to make practical use of the airship. While, from an inventor's standpoint the aeroplane will always far outrank the dirigible airship, and may eventually surpass it in utility, it is the dirigible that has suddenly become an airship which can make regular trips in commercial service. This development of the old Montgolfler balloon of the eighteenth century has been so rapid within the past decade that today there are half a dozen airship routes in Europe, over which the tourist of native resident of the country may book passage through any steamship or railroad company, having starting points at Lucerne, Berlin, Dusseldorf and a number of other cities.

These big, cylinder-shaped airship are no longer unmanageable, drifting balloons. They are steered by skillful airship pilots, "engine-room crews" are carried to look after the motive power. Some interesting statistics appearing in the current number of Hamptons' Magazine show that between August 1, 1910, and January 31, 1911, these airships carried 5000 sengers. The ships covered a total of 15,000 miles in their voyages and the companies operating them re-ceived \$122,600 in fares. The average number of passengers carried was seven and the largest number was 32. The maximum was carried on the Deutschland I in a 160-mile trip from Dusseldorf to Munster and return. The Parseval VI, in the first six months of her operation, earned \$35,000, or about one-half of her cost, and all of the ships in operation have made such satisfactory returns that a large fleet of new and larger aerial craft are un-

der construction. So rapid has been the development of the Zeppelin type of airship that it is freely predicted in Germany within three years German airships will be making regular trips across the Atlantic to the United States, and that within five years airship service in Germany will be as regular as the service of steamers, railroad trains and

automobiles. Bad news is said to travel faster and farther than good news. That may be the reason why we have heard so much more about the disasters which have of July celebration that will remain overtaken some of Zeppelin's airships

than we have heard of their successes And yet the details of the wreck o his most famous airship, the Deutsch-land I, show the disaster to have been one which might just as easily have to a staunch, skillfully handled ship at sea. Briefly stated, the ship was caught in a hurrican continued more than nine hours. At all times her engines, rudders an propellers were working perfectly and she would undoubtedly have outlived the storm had her fuel supply held out until it was safe to land.

When the fuel was exhausted and the ship became unmanageable, she landed in a 40-mile gale and torn to pieces in the tree tops with all of the passengers landed safely by means of ladders. Hundreds of ocean-going craft have met disaster from similar

The practicability of the airship has thus been demonstrated, and the present defects are being rapidly corrected. It is not at all improbable that airship voyages will, within a very few years, be quite common in all parts of the world.

Occasionally the "extra layer of fat," which an eminent British scientist is said to have discovered enwrapping the fairy feminine form, is only too much in evidence. Women are sometimes observed who seem to have several such layers enfolding and protecting them. But again one occasionally sees a woman so wan and meager that it is difficult to think where the extra layer of fat can be. No doubt we must then take it on faith, which is the evidence of things unseen, since the eminent scientist avers that the fat always exists. By ts protecting presence he accounts for the fact that a woman can sit in a draught on a Wintry night with her newy shoulders uncovered when under the same conditions a man would perish of pneumonia if he did not

Men, according to our learned Briton, have not been furnished with this fortification of fat by nature, which here again displays partiality for the fair sex. To her that hath shall be given. Hence the To her larger death rate among men and the preponderance of spinsters over bachelors in old communities like Massachusetts and Constantinople.

Do we hear the reply that fat men are fully as numerous as fat women? Perhaps they are, but our hasty obmisses the point. The which nature allows to men is not evenly distributed over his physique. It has a sad tendency to accumulate at a single point on his person and him with that bulbous form which Hawthorne lamented classic passage. Women also incline to bulbousness with advancing years, but every observer must have n that with them the tendency is not so pronounced as with men.

A fat woman is evenly and harmoniously fat, as it were. Instead of all being disposed at her stomach there is some on her arms and a fair proportion under her chin. With man the accumulated adipose of time is a burden. Often it is an incumbrance. For women the gracious benevolence of nature has made it a garment which protects her venerable age from the unkindliness of the weather.

The Mayoralty campaign expense of Charles E. Merriam, the defeated candidate in the recent Chicago election, were \$133,254.80. The growing interest that is shown in reform in city government is revealed in the state ment that this large sum was provided by popular subscription. The contri-butions ranged from \$19,600, given by The contrithe head of a large mail-order house, down to 1 cent, which came from an anonymous supporter. The corrupt practices act there, as in Oregon, limits the expenditures that may be made by a candidate in his own behalf, but ces no restrictions on the amount that may be spent by his friends. When the people are more accustomed to electing good men to office and the advantage of the change is apparent, there will be no necessity for a candidate or his friends expending such large sums as now seem necessary in order that the voters may be properly informed.

Little Jack, a famous Umatilla chieftain, passed on to the happy hunting grounds Saturday night after numerus medicine men from various parts of the Northwest had danced in vain for thirty-six hours in an effort to cure a case of articular rheumatism by that time-honored but not always effectual method. While it is quite true that a good many "medicing men' the use drugs instead of dancing in their attempts at healing the sick are no more successful than the red doctors who failed to save Little Jack, there is a growing disposition on the part of the modern Indians to take a hance on the white man's medicine instead of relying on the old remedy of their fathers. For that reason the Indian medicine man is becoming a back number. Performances like that which ecompanied Little Jack's exit from this world will soon be a rarity even on the wildest reservations.

The trolley passenger who paid fare n a crowded car and was assaulted and battered by the conductor because he essayed to ride seated was certainly in very hard luck, solely be cause he is of the wrong sex to insist on such a right. A woman would have succeeded, if it took the help of all the male passengers.

Mr. Staub, the Sunnyside paster was dediwhose new church edifice cated yesterday, is to be congratulated on the great result of years of devotion to his ambition and the loyalty of his helpers.

The insignificant Morocco is again stirring Europe, but Great Britain holds the peace switch at Gibraltar.

If it cost Merriam \$133,000 to be defeated. Carter Harrison's bill of expense must be prodigious. The Seattle man worth three-quar-

ters of a million who committed sui-

cide was simply crazy. Great Britain has launched another battleship to help keep peace among

the nations. Tomorrow's haul of salmon may be a record-breaker, for obvious reasons.

There is many a trip between indict-

An exhibition in aviation to convicts an ill wind, etc." is in rather bad taste

PHYSICIAN'S COMMENT ON VICE AS SEEN BY COUNTRY JUSTICE Evil Can Best Be Combated in Rigidly . Ruled District.

PORTLAND, April 26.—(To the Edi-or).—The vice problem is not compartor).—The vice problem is not comparable to the drink problem. Vice is the outgrowth of a natural function. The men and women who supply the individuals composing the underworld of vice have not learned the values of self control and do not wish to exercise self-control.

In order to eradicate vice the underworld must be regenerated, and

derworld must be regenerated, and self control taught and enforced. That seems truly a Utopian dream, but per-haps all things are possible. If destruction of vice is impossible,

stern and unrelenting police control of it as a necessary evil seems from a moral. Thical and sanitary point a wiser course to pursue than a policy which permits votaries of vice to scatter all over the city and spread moral and physical infection.

moral and physical infection.

The clergy and certain reformers seem to consider any regulation of vice as a compromise with evil. Any method of dealing with vice must be judged solely upon its merits. The closing of houses, driving inmates from their houses to scatter all over the city, has served no useful purpose, and has not stopped the traffic. Why the same advocate such a course and what they expect to accomplish by this warfare is beyond my ken. From a common sense, physical and ethical standpoint a restricted district

with strict policing, restricted population, and rigid examination, is the only method. It will lessen disease. We quarantine against smallpox, but owing to false notions of modesty and an impelling impulse to handle a dis-agreeable subject at arm's length, and lacking firsthand information, we become obsessed with the idea that if not exist. Thereby, we actually encour-age the spread of the most contigious, tenacious, and destructive known to medical science.

known to medical science.

Finally this is a seaport. When the Panama Canal is completed the shipping of the world will come to Portland. All sorts and conditions of men of all the races of the earth will visit our city. It is a hard, brutal fact that vice will exist. Let us have no illusions about it. Let us have no illusions about it. Let us egulate it with an iron hand. cannot enforce self control of the in-dividual, but we must throw a strong wall of protection about our women. J. F. MASTOON, M. D.

CONSUMER AND TARIFF ON WOOL Writer Thinks Many Will Profit and Few Suffer by Revision.

PORTLAND, April 28—(To the Editor.)—In 'The Oregonian of April 28 the ex-secretary of the Idaho Wool Growers' Association maunders down a column of lamentation over the fact that degenerate Republicans who have descrited from the standards fold, along deserted from the stand-pat fold, along with wild-eyed demoniacs of the Democratic faith will rend asunder the plilars of the temple of high tariff on wool, leaving some few sheep barons in the Western states weeping over their fallen estate.

That 100 flockmasters in Idaho and as many in Oregon can be gathered to-gether who own enough sheep to be seriously affected, even M the tariff on wool is wholly obliterated, I do not believe. So if 200 in the two states may be somewhat injured, what must be said of the one million other residents that are materially benefited?

If we were not worth 10 cents per

If weol were not worth 10 cents pe und the vast herds running the pub lic range without cost for forage, at-tended by poorly-paid, half-demented shepherds, would still be vastly profitsable to the owners. The certain in-crease of 100 per cent in reproduction is enough of itself to make it more ofitable than in almost any other President Taft was forced to call the

Aldrich-Payne conspiracy against the people in the wool tariff "utterly inde-fensible." so that in looking for sole-for the outcome, which is daily shaping itself in our Congress where honest men are in the ascendency, the standpatter of the flocks will have to delve in the tombs, taking comfort in the thought that Mark Hanna, McKinley, Aldrich and Cannon would not have had it so. As for the rest of us, we hope to see

pound, so that what is now sold as all wool may hereafter be more than half cotton. And there are other things that will be revised just as sharply; the stricken wool growers will have many mourners at their side, the people will and be 1 CHAS. P. CHURCH. is not yet.

Qualifications of Voters. GRESHAM, Or., April 25.—(To the Editor.)—(1) What are the qualifications of a State Representative? (2) What is the present ratio of reprerentation? When a new census is taken, how are the extra representathe states? (4) Can the Governor be compelled to appoint a United States compelled to appoint a United States Senator in case the office becomes va-cant? (5) A Representative? (6) How could each be done, if it be possible? (7) If Arizona and New Mexico are admitted to the Union, how will the length of the term of the new mem-bers of the United States Senate be determined? STUDENT.

(1) He must be a citizen, at least 21 years of age, and have resided in the district or county from which he is elected at least one year. (2) The last apportionment of State Representatives in Oregon was on a ratio of one to each 6041 of white population; Sen-ators one to each 12,883. (3) By act (3) By act of Congress, fixing the number of mem-bers and the ratio to population. (4-5-57 He might be threatened with the recall. We know of no other way. The Governor is not authorized to fill a United States Senatorial vacancy if caused by the failure of the Legislature to act, but may fill vacancies caused by death. (7) The Legislature will probably elect one Senator for four years and one for six years.

Phases of Fishing Laws.

WOODBURN, Or., April 28.—(To the Editor.)—Does a man have to have a license to fish in a small lake with hook and line where he is acquainted with a part owner of the lake and hires owner's boat to fish from? There are no trout or other protected fish in the lake, only carp, catfish or bull-heads, as they are sometimes called, and a few big-mouth black bass? Is it against the law to fish for bullheads after dark? The others will not bite after dark? Of course, the owner gives after dark. Of course, the owner gives his consent when he hires his boat. Does a man have to have a license to fish for crawfish? A SUBSCRIBER

No license is required to fish for carp, catfish or bullheads. Every male over 15 years must have license to fish for bass. Trout are the only fish pro-tected against night fishing. No li-cense is required to fish for crawfish.

Indians Fished for Roasted Hams. Indians Fished for Roasted Hams.

PRINEVILLE. Or., April 25.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian's column.

"Half a Century Ago," an item referring to the burning of the Linn City warehouse April, 1861, and the scorching of the steamer Relief, lying by the warehouse, before being towed up out of danger, reminds me that this boat had just discharged at the warehouse nearly \$3000 worth of bacon, belonging to my father. Luther Eckins, then merchant at Lebanon. He suffered an entire loss. It was the only freight put off that night, as we were told. The Indians feasted on our roasted ham by fishing it out of the river, It's an ill wind, etc." Yours. JAMES ELKINS.

Sage of Clackamas Corners Discusses

New Styles in Lawmaking. CLACKAMAS CORNERS, April 26 (To the Editor).—As near as I can make out, the Oregon Idea, as preached and practiced by the pure patriots who patented it, is that the people who patented it, is that the people haven't got gumption enough to elethe right men to make right laws. must make the laws themselves having plenty of gumption to do that. That's what Abner Heppner says, and he says he knows because URen told him so. Mehbe so, mebbe so. But it strikes me that if I had a new harn to build I wouldn't be showin' much judg-ment to tackle the job myself because was afraid I hadn't

nough to hire a good carpenter. Seems to me that pickin' out a good lawyer or a good doctor, or a good blacksmith, or a good hired man, when you've got a job in one of them lines to do, and the money to pay for it, takes a hear less general education, so to speak, than it would to do the job yourself. yourself.

My experience in life has made me believe that there are a heap more good citizens than bad ones anywhere you go. There's slick fellows in town that sell brass bricks to greedy fools who think somebody is going to give them gold for half the price the jeweler around the corner will pay; and there's farmers that ain't above put-tin' all the little potatoes in the bot-tom of the sack a sellin' a blind hoss for the price of a good one to some innocent who don't know enough to fan his hat in front of a new hoss's fan his hat in front of a new hoss a eyes; but most men in town are ready to give a customer one hundred cents' worth of honest goods for a dellar, and most farmers deal pretty much on the square. If folks elect crooked politicians to make laws, it's just because they are too lazy and care-less to take the trouble to pick out honest and good men; and if they are too lazy and careless to do that, how are they going to be busy and care-ful enough to make wise laws for themselves?

I've heard the parson say that mira cles ceased way back in Bible times, and I'm pretty certain they ain't being worked no great extent just at present. But Abner Heppner says there ain't nothing impossible with God and W. S. U'Ren. He says U'Ren. sold a half a law practice that wasn't workin' to a Philadelphia man for \$2500 a year, and Abner says that if makin' a Philadelphia lawyer out of soap-man in the twinklin' of an eye ain't a miracle, men he ain't no judge of miracles.

Sometimes I go to Portland and ramble around among the commission mer-chants. The last time I was there I chants. found potatoes selling wholesale at \$2.50 a hundred pounds, and carloads coming in from the East. Yes, sir, and onlons at \$3.50 a hundred pounds, and being shipped in from benighted sections where they hin't never heard of the initiative and referendum commission man told me that 60 or cent of the vegetables eaten in ortland were shipped in from other Portland were shipped in from states. He was a profane, careless speakin' cuss and he said he thought it would be a damsite better Oregon Idea to raise half as much political hell and twice as much potatoes and beans and cabbage.

I'm a kind of old-fashioned Ameriean man and a whole lot of a believer in a tub standin' on its own bottom. I believe that a boy or a girl who is taught to be self-reliant and to take and give hard knocks makes a better man or woman than one who is per-petually molly-coddled. And I believe that what is good or bad for the indi-vidual is good or bad for a whole peo-Now-a-days the principal occupation

of half the population seems to be thinking up new laws to take care of the other half. Even the length of the sheets on a bed, the drinkin' cups in public places, and the number of mon-sters that may be kept in the chicken-yard without offending the sensibili-ties of the Lady Secretaryess of the Society for the Prevention of Improper Practices among Poultry, are all subjects of new laws.

Unruly alldren must not be spanked with anything harder than a roll of cotton batting. Nude works of art must be put in overalls. The peo-

art must be put in overalls. The people's habits, amusements, health, hours of work, drinking and about all their individual concerns must be regulated by a lot of laws. About the only part of the Lord's Frayer these folks seem to know is "Lead us not into temptation," and that's the only part of that grayer that makes a real part of that prayer that makes a real man feel kind of sneakin' when he re-

peats it.
But Abner Heppner says he knows that makin' laws is a citizen's first duty, and he's going to circulate a pe-tition for a hog-law that will make Bill Sykes clean up his pen once a while, if he has to hire a man to help Mrs. Heppner make the crops this year and next.

I'm not against government in reasonable amounts, and I believe every man fit to live in a free country ought to take his fair share of interest in helpin' to see it run right. But I be-lieve that the man who attends to his lieve that the man who attends to his own business first and looks after his neighbor's next is liable to vote with more sense than a fellow who holds down a cracker-barrel all day and lays out plans for the runnin of the uni-verse, while his children go to school with their toes stickin' out of their shoes at one end of their little bodies and their hair comin' in their hats at the other end.

The Oregon Idea that strikes me bout right is more initiative behind at the plow-handles and less referendum at the corner grocery; more chickens, eggs, pigs, potatoes, cabbages, beans onions and fewer petitions and amendments; more stump-pulling and less stump-speaking. But Abner Heppner says he would

rather hear U'Ren or Eggfeston or Cridge save the country than to pull a stump anyday. He says it's only a question of time till the initiative and eferendum will make the stumps pull themselves out.

the country has to be saved right away. And people around here do say that Abner is a smart man. A. MOSSBACK, J. P.

Income Tax Amendment

GERVAIS. Or., April 28.—(To the Editor.)—As it has come up in my class at school. I wish to know if there was a sixteenth amendment added to the United States Constitution during the first part of Taft's administration, and if so, what it was.
NELLIE PATTERSON.

Congress submitted the income tax amendment July 12, 1969, but it has not yet been ratified by the Legislaures of three-fourths of the states The amendment is to permit Congress to lay an income tax without regard to population or to the source of the

No Duty on Personal Effects. LINNTON, April 29 .- (To the Editor.)

Are citizens of this country returning from a visit to Vancouver and Vic-toria, B. C., allowed to bring in free of duty goods for their personal use only? If so, to what amount is there exemption of tariff. A. J. C.

Residents if the United States are allowed \$100 worth of articles in the na-ture of personal effects at their pres-ent foreign value. free of duty, pro-vided they are not intended for other ersons, or for sale, or to be used in business, and are properly declared.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

An important point in advertising,

which cannot be too strongly emphasized, is this: To be effective the copy must be written in a manner that will appeal

to the particular community in which the advertising is done. An English advertisement, for instance, is not apt favorably to impress an American sudience, and it has been

proven that an American advertisement does not make much impression upon an English audience. Everybody in the advertising world is

familiar with the unique advertising adopted by Seifridge & Co. in London. The average American firm has a hard time of it making an impression

on the British public by applying American methods to their advertising. Selfridge & Co. have had as hard a ime as anybody, but their recent advertising has been more to the liking of the Britishers.

They have taken a full column in the Evening Standard and St. James Gazette," which is headed:

"Selfridge & Co., Ltd. (Editorial Rooms), Oxford atreet, London, W. Note: This column is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles and opinions of this house of business upon various points of public

Each article has real news interest and treats of a topic of the day. No reference is made in it to the business of the store.

Its advertising value is indirect, of course, but I am told that this policy of writing about subjects in which Britishers are interested, paying advertising rates for the space occupied, is winning a lot of customers for Selfridge & Co. that their previous advertising did not bring them.

The nearest approach to a similar style of advertising in America is that done by Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Co., of Atlants, which has aroused a lot of comment and which is bringing business to the store in great volume. (To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams, Worshipers of a man or theory are always willing to invent facts.

There is always a controversy going on as to the worst man in town; but nobody seems to pay much attention to the best man in town.

Men always exaggerate when talking about hard times, Russia, stepmothers, Standard Oil, the beef trust, or the railroads have on clutch the throats of the people.

Most of the people known as Bohemians should be known as Bums.

You cannot reasonably expect others to do more for you than you do for yourself; if you cannot help yourself, others will not do it for you.

The trouble with encouraging abuse of prominent men is it is training the people to abuse each other. Now that we all favor reform, will

we get it? Young people wonder how old folks can get up as early in the morning as they do. The explanation is simple: They go to bed early.

When a nice woman starts to be shiftless this is the first sign of it; She begins using baker's bread.

When a woman jumps a man, and finds it isn't dangerous, she never lets

up.

DR. BUTLER'S SYSTEM UPHELD. Columbia Has Great Freedom of Teach-

ing, Declares Writer. EUGENE, Or., April 28 .- (To the Editor.)-A few days ago I saw an article in The Oregonian anent the tyranny and spy system of President Butler, of Columbia University, New York. I feel sure you will not object to a bit of counter evidence to that on

which your article was based. First, aside from the special contention of your article, Dr. Butler must have been an exceptional man to hold such an eminent position for so many Also, without state aid, he has put Columbia at the head of All American institutions in point of size, and (barring Berlin) all others in the world. Its last published enrollment

was 7420. The special schools which distinguish Columbia and have in some cases, as the Teachers' College, been created under Dr. Butler, are well known especially to college men, for example the medical school, the departments of political science, philosophy and mining.

Now, as to the particular complaint

of interference and espionage: I was a member of the university for quite a while as a post-graduate student, and, though I knew the president only by sight, I had as personal friends several members of the faculty, and certainly had the best kind of opportunity to know of any well-recognized grievance on the part of the teaching body to the president on the points mentioned. And my impression was, and belief is, that there is no American university where there is greater freedom of teaching and less interference in any way than

in Columbia.
While I was there one of the greatest scholars in the United States came to Columbia from the University of Chicago, so it was said, that he might have greater academic freedom. certainly the common impression that Chicago permits almost any limits.

To manage a university of 7000 students and several hundreds of in-structors is a task, of course, requiring great ability and numerous devices to keep in touch with what is going on. and it is not surprising that every once in a while some one should be crossed and make a fuss about it.

Considering the magnitude of his task and the splendid results which have come to Columbia since Dr. Butler came to its head, he easily ranks with the three greatest university presidents of today. C. J. E. BENNEN. today.

Ships for South America.

PAULINA, Or., April 29,-(To the Edttor.)-Please publish the name and address of some steamship company which runs from Portland to South America.

There is no regular steamship line between Portland and South American points, but connections may be made at San Francisco with Pacific Mail Steamship Company boats. For sailing write latter company at San Company boats. For sailing dates

Oregon Irrigation Projects. PAXSON, Alaska, April 10.—(To the Editor.)—Please print in The Oregonian the addresses of the Government projects in Oregon.

Umatilla and Klamath Falls,

cisco.