# The Oregonian

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

During the month of April, 1911, the aver- see circulation of The Oregonian was:  Average Sunday Circulation			
		April 1 50,380	April 16 62,000
		April 262,636	April 1750,861
April 5 59,000	April 15 50,500		
April 4 49,700	April 19 50,904		
April 5 49,730	April 20 30,868		
April 656,100	April 21 31,109		
April 7 49,207	April 22 31,400		
April 849,907	April 23 62,830		
April 9 62,430	April 24 51,300		
April 10 49,530	April 25 51,404		
April 11 49,750	April 26 \$1,568		
April 12 50,159	April 27 51,764		
April 13 49,855	April 25 51,699		

Total Circulation ..... 1,516,880. County of Multhomals, State of Oregon—as.
This is to certify that the actual circulation of The Oregonian for the month of April was as above set forth.
E. P. HOPWOOD, Circulation Manager. Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of May. 1911.
[SEAL] W. E. HARTMUS. Notary Public.

The above circulation was distributed as

Oregon Daily. Sunday.

Oregon 41,446 52,194
Washington 6,622 7,268
All other states 2,467 3,688 50,563 61,550 Much of the Washington elroulation is directly tributary to Portland—it includes such fowns directly acress the river as Van-couver, Washengal, Camas, etc. PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1911.

### RECIPROCITY IN THE SENATE.

The approach of the Senate to the business of the special session is deliberate, not so say dilatory. For three weeks, while the House of Representatives has been firing one legislative gun after another with much sound and some effect, the leisurely and dignified upper branch of the National Congress has been more or less busy organizing Itself. At last, however, the portentous task of getting organized seems to have been completed. The Senate is ready to go to work, but not very willing unless appearances

We venture to predict that no furious haste will be displayed in attacking either reciprocity or the investigation of the odorous Lorimer or in pass ing the resolution for direct election of Senators. All these and the other measures which will come up from the House will be pondered with that scorn for expedition which is characteristic of a legislative body largely independent of public opinion. Like the wind the Senate bloweth where it listeth and no man can tell whither it No living prophet who cares a fig for his reputation would hazard a guess as to what the Senate will do with the reciprocity agreement or with anything else. The safest vaticination s that it will do nothing.

House of Representatives using its best efforts to make a record. It has taken the advice so liberally dealt out by Mr. Bryan, Woodrow Wilson and others, and is trying to justify the confidence of the people. Of course the expectation is that more confidence and more offices will follow, but if men are faithful in few things there is excellent precedent for making them rulers over many things. and the local measure will find no jus-No candid observer can doubt that the tification for signing the referendum Democrats are really exerting themselves to lay up merit in the eyes of proving the proposed expensive local the people. They attack the questions makeshift. This is one referendum of the hour one after another without that should fall in the petition period. hesitation and settle them. Opinion naturally differ as to whether they settle them right or not, but it must be conceded that they are moving.

Mr. Taft was constrained to com pliment the Democratic House for its industry in his New York reciprocity The press of the country in a general way seems to agree that compliments are in order. It is a working body evidently bent on doing the best it can for the country. Incidentally it also expects to do the best it can for the Democratic party, but fortunately in a land where party government is the natural order of things the two ends are not incompatible. Many politicians of the modern school have come to believe that men who to benefit their party will achieve their purpose best and most rapidly by working for the public good. day of tricky and selfish politics is probably verging toward its sunset.

The Senate apparently has no sus picion of this truth. In that august and twilight-haunted Chamber many members, perhaps a majority, are trying to play the game in the good old the Wilson tariff bill came up from ators transformed it into a monster of "perfidy and dishonor," to quote words of Mr. Cleveland. No doubt there are plenty of Senators, some from each party, who would rejoice to do the same with the reciprocity agreement. They do not like it befaure it makes the first real breach that has been effected for fifty years in his gorgeous old citadel of protec-To be sure, the fatly opulent trusts do not lose anything in particular by the agreement, but they have their eyes on the far future.

Today the farmers lose their tariff This and gristly are the farmers' pickings from the dry bones of the tariff banquet, but reciprocity takes them away and the howls of the trusts over the outrage move one to tears of sympathetic sorrow. Alas poor farmer, how will he ever live without the duty on wheat? To be sure it never paid him a penny, but the loss of it will be something terri-ble to think of. It will cause him spiritual woe even if it does not affect his pocket, and what are dollars compared to soul throas? So the trusts and their agents in the Senate are weeping drops over reciprocity for the farmers' sake.

farmers' sake, but the country knows it is for their own sake. If reciprocity passes the corpulent beneficiaries of the tariff understand perfectly well that their turn will come next. Their wise maximum is to nip the dreadful cess in the bud. Kill reciprocify Trust has been selling steel rails in Mexico for \$24 a ton for many months. Here at home it cannot possibly afford to sell them for less than \$28 a ton. Were reciprocity to pass it would of little games of this sort which the trusts are playing at the expense of long-quffering American con-

y unable to go alone. In Europe and Mexico they are titanic powers comnercial world and rout all its armies. Reciprocity is the entering wedge to a genuine revision of the tariff which will render long-delayed justice to the American consumer.

REFERENDUM THAT SHOULD FAIL

The Malarkey Public Service Commission bill, which a small Portland clique is attempting to hold up by means of the referendum, has been indersed by some of the most eminent and best-experienced authorities on the subject in the country. The bill is thoroughly adequate and provides a means of relief from high rates, poor service and tax-dodging in public utility lines in all parts of the state. It creates no new officers, but enlarges the powers of the Railroad Commission, and it adds to the ex-April 29.....51,599 April 30.....63,450 panditures of the state but \$17,500 yearly-

If the local bill presented in Portland had equally effective provisions, the one factor of cost to the taxpayers ought to be ample reason for its defeat and for the fallure of the referendum on the Malarkey measure.

Portland would pay about one-third of the additional appropriation granted the Railroad Commission by the Malarkey bill on approximately \$5800 annually. There would be no addition-

The local initiative measure provides for the appointment of three commissioners at \$5000 each, or a total yearly fixed expenditure for sal-aries of \$15,000. Under the Malarkey measure no part of the appropriation will go for commissioners' salaries. It will be used for cierical hire and other necessary expenditures. Under the local measure an indefinite nount may be spent in employing clerks, inspectors, experts, attorneys and for other assistance, and for travellng expenses, witness fees and inci-dentals. The bill fixes no limit. The proposed commission even may pay the City Attorney an additional salary for serving it.

The Ratiroad Commission now has a cierical force which could be of assistance if the Malarkey bill is permitted to go into effect, so it is a reason able conclusion that under the local commission plan expenditures, aside from salaries, would equal at least the appropriation named in the Malarkey bill. Therefore it is proposed to exservice that can be obtained for \$5800.

In addition to this, the local meas ure is loosely drawn and is worded apparently on the false theory that power of Portland's charter extends to all parts of the state and gives the city jurisdiction over state and district courts, the Governor and county officials. It would be inoperative in many particulars.

There is not the smallest excuse of slightest reason for calling the referendum on the Malarkey bill. If done, it will merely postpone the day the act becomes effective, for state-wide sentiment will not uphold an attempt by Portland to deprive other sections of the benefits of the law. As heretofore suggested by The Oregonian, the effectiveness or weakness of the Malarkey bill will be demonstrated before another election if it is permitted to become law at once. If weaknesses are disclosed, they can be remedied by initiative amendments in the next

election. Voters who study the Malarkey bill petition, but strong reason for disap-

## IMPROVED ORIENTAL SERVICE.

The announcement that the Waterhouse line of steamers operating be tween North Pacific ports and the Far East would in the future make regular monthly sallings from Portland is interesting to Portland shippers. This service will enable shippers to accept, with a certain degree of assurance of delivery, orders for shipment on a certain month. It is also announced that this new line, which is operating the finest freighters on the Pacific, will also handle inbound freight from the Orient and may establish a steerage passenger service. Since the inception of the Oriential steamship business out of North Pacific ports steamers sailing out of this port have handled a larger percentage of locally originating freight than has been secured by the steamers sailing out of

any of the Northern ports. It is equally true that since the in-ception of the business, this port has never had a service anywhere near adequate for the traffic that is avail-Gorman style. Back in 1893, when able. A steamship service that offers one or two, and on rare occasions three steamers in one month, and then no steamere for nearly two months, can perform excellent work in killing the trade of a port by driving it to a rival port where space can always be booked for use in a given month. For nearly a year the Waterhouse steam ers have been coming to Portland with a fair degree of regularity, despite the fact that their lack of railroad connec tions at this port has prevented their securing any inbound freight which was obliged to move out of Portland rail. Meanwhile the Harriman line, with greatly inferior steamers, has been unable to maintain anything approaching a regular schedule, and, with all of the advantages of rail con nection and long possession of the field, is today handling less outward freight than is being handled by the

Waterhouse line. Not only does Portland supply larger proportion of "Coast cargo" for the Orient than is supplied by the Puget Sound steamers, but the imports which are brought from the Orient by Portland jobbers for distribution from this city are much greater than those which are received at either of the Puget Sound cities, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver all get the credit for most of the importations At least they say it is for the that are brought in by Portland importers for the amount of Portland merchandise imported from the Orient through those three cities is many times greater than that which is brought here direct by the erratic and uncertain steamship line now operated

in connection with the railroad and you kill all that would naturally - The big railread systems which ra-follow upon reciprocity. The Steel diste through the Columbia basin and bring the products of an empire down to this city over a water level grade drain a rich region many times greater than that which is tributary to Puget Sound, and there is an increasing tonpoint a fateful finger at the hundreds | nage of these products that will find a market across the Pacific. This port, by reason of the business it can supply, and on account of its location,

nonopolies are tottering infants whol- to the Orient. The Waterhouse line, or any other line that will guarantee regular sailings, should be supported.

### BEAUTY AND THE COURTS.

A Brooklyn woman has just won suit in the United States Supreme Court after a long and determined fight. It arose in this wise. In the sunny days of her honeymoon she had her photograph taken to give to her husband. No doubt he was charmed with the gift, for she was beautiful, so beautiful that the greedy gaze of a trading-stamp storekeeper fell upon her features and forthwith he coveted her photograph for an advertisement. Without the woman's knowledge or consent he printed her picture on his cards and scattered them broadcast. If you bought five cents worth of gum you got a photograph of this beaute ous dame along with it.

Naturally the sale of gum and other edibles was greatly magnified at the store in question. And all the time woman remained in ignor ance of what was happening to her picture. But murder will out and a time came when she learned what was going on. Fancy her indignation. The thought that every Tom, Dick and Harry in town was basking in the beams of her counterfeit presentment fired every angry passion in her soul She resolved to put a stop to the

So she sued the storekeeper and beat him in court after court until now the Supreme Court has finally settled the matter. The creature must stop printing her picture, and, probably, must pay damages for the insult to her vulgarized beauty. We do not learn that it injured the health of this excessively sensitive woman to have her picture indiscriminately gazed upon. The sight of it delighted the hungry-eyed mob and it didn't Was it reasonable for her be so angry over the matter? beauty a private affair? Does not the Lord make a woman pretty for the common good of humanity? If he does, then it is the right of humanity to buy her picture and keep it hung on a pink ribbon next its heart. her face is sweet and angelic and altogether enchanting it would do Brooklyn mob a world of good to be at liberty to finger over it, perhaps to it. In our opinion if she worship lived up to her duties she would let everybody buy her photograph who wished.

TARIFF AS A SCANDAL PROMOTER The Lorimer scandal has reached a legree where the public will hardly be surprised at any developments that may take place regarding it. For that reason, the report that the big trusts interested in a perpetuation of the in-iquitous tariff on trust staples were contributors to the "slush liberal fund" will be accepted without much doubt as to its reliability. Nothing that can be sald for Senator Lorimer will offer any excuse for the alleged bribing of his way into the United States Senate. It is noticeable in this case, moreover, as well as in others of a similar nature, that the trail of bribery generally leads to "trust"

The protective tariff in which the ord "protective" is a misnomer has, since its inception, offered a premium on dishonesty and political rascality. has created an artificial economic situation. Attendant conditions must accordingly be maintained by artificial means, so the trusts who profit most by this artificial situation have always proceeded on the principle that "the and justifies the means.

The two principal interests mentioned in Washington dispatches, as connected with the Lovimer scandal, get warm for once in your lives. are wool and rubber. The American oney by means of the jug-handled tariff on wool than by the unwarranted tariff tax on any other commodity, with the possible exception of steel Senator Lorimer had so many of the required qualifications for a trust nator that it is natural and logical that the trusts should select him and spend their money to elect him. In their efforts it is also natural that they should call in the rubber interest, and possibly the steel and other trusts, although the immediate aid of all of the others might not be needed, for the reason that, to paraphrase some of the words of a popular song, "every little trust has a Senator all its own."

These Senators, being tarred with the same high-tariff brush, can be deou-tickle-me-and-l'll-tickle-you game. Senator Lorimer would probably have oeen trust-owned had there been no protective tariff, but it is the tariff more than anything else that has made it possible for the big trusts to land such men in the United States ning of National housecleaning. This cleaning task is not yet completed. but it gives promise of being attended d results and in the retirement to private life of quite a number of Lorimers and kindred politicians.

DECREASING RAILWAY EARNINGS. Complete returns covering the business of 98 per cent of the railroads of the country for the month of February and for the eight months ending February 28 appear in the current number of the New York Financial Chronicle. These figures are sufficiently impressive to account for much of the aversion of the public to railroad securities. The most important feature of the returns is the fact that for the first time since November, 1908, there is a decrease in gross receipts. Net receipts have been shrinking for months, but until February there was enough new business coming in to keep the gross above the figures of the corresponding month of last year. The decrease was comparatively small when the amount involved was considered. It amounted to but \$3,409,167, but it was accompanied an increase in operating expense of \$3,452,577, which cut the net earninga down \$6,861,744, representing a decrease of 12.13 per cent over the earnings for February, 1910.

Regarded from the standpoint of railroad earnings, the South must be the most prosperous part of the country at the present time. The 156 roads cluded in the Southern group showed an increase of 6.83 per cent in gross earnings and of 2.59 per cent in net earnings. The Southwest group also showed the slight increase of \$64,043 in gross earnings, but this was more than wiped out by a decrease of 2.81 per cent in net. All remaining groups showed very heavy losses, the net being radically worse than ninety-two Middle Western roads showing 5.97 per cent decrease in gross mer. In this country the protected is entitled to a better steamship service and 31:75 per cent decrease in net

earnings. The Pacific group of sixtyven roads showed a decrease of 5.03 per cent net and 15.64 per cent gross Perhaps the most significant of all

these losses in earnings is the showing made by the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. The former reported a decrease of \$7\$3,885 in gross and \$723,661 in net earnings, while the Southern Pacific decreased \$454,390 in gross and \$357,483 in net. These two roads, since their reconstruction by the late E. H. Harriman, have been models for economy in operation and are in better physical condition for the production of dividends than any other system in the United States. The fact that they are unable to hold their own at this time is not very encouraging for weaker and less perfect lines. The poor showing made by this report no doubt affected the stock market last week. Until there is an im provement there will be no demand for either new or old railroad bond and stock issues. The report contains one gleam of local sunshine, for the Astoria and Columbia River Railroad looms large on the ledger, with a gain of more than \$40,000 in the net earnings for February. The Spokane, Portland & Seattle also registered a gain of about \$90,000 in net for Februnry.

Spokane dispatches announce the placing of orders for steel for the connecting link that will bring the North Coast Railroad into direct communication with Portland and materially shorten the distance between this city and the Eastern Washington metropo-While the details cannot lis. worked out until the completion of the line it is believed that when the new line is ready for operation, time between the two cities will be shortened to ten hours. This means much for the new territory traversed by the North Coast, and it also means much for Portland. Rapid and frequent transportation does more to develop a country than any other individual factor, and the North runs through a region that is rich in possibilities. The railroads worked wonders in changing the map of the Northwest last year, but the various projects now being hurried to com-pletion indicate quite clearly that the 1911 results will be even more striking than those of last year.

About three hundred Republican employes at Washington have been jarred loose by the return of Democrats to power, and they are now pack ing up their personal belongings and preparing to depart. Washington disatches state that some of these clerks have seen service for the past twentyfive years. Before the incoming three hundred who are to take their places become too firmly fixed in the rut they might get a few pointers from some of those who have had such long experience in Government jobs. From those who have intelligence enough to secure employment in any other line of work they will learn that long service in such work means practical elimination of ambition, power of initiative and desire to be anything more than an unimportant cog in a vast piece of political machinery. Most of the three hundred would have been better off financially and otherwise had they been kicked out many years ago.

Snow six inches deep on May day is the boon of kindly nature to the Middle West. No wonder there is an exodus to Oregon from those lcy 33350. Come on, good people. Come elimos. to the land of roses and strawberries. Here the zephyrs are balmy and the first day of May is a day of bloom, not of icicles. There is room for all of you, poor shivering souls. Come and

The early opening of this area is agricultural land. The usual rush may be expected when the opening day is fixed, followed by the usual disappointment of the landhungry multitude.

A cat jumped on a table and upset a lighted lamp Sunday night and the ground. The house burned to the family escaped, being in attendance on a picture show. Herein is text for a sermon next Sunday. If the family had extinguished the light on leaving, and possessed no cat, and had been at pended upon to stand together in the church-burglars might have ransacked the place.

Senate and to keep them there in the do on flimsy ornamentation, insurance face of a growing resentment that rates would fall and fire departments culminated last November in a beginare the heaviest in the world.

> The United States may do what likes with its own property, says the Supreme Court. Our Govern ment is not a minor nor an idiot. It loes not require a guardian. It can use the people's property for the people's benefit. This sounds amazingly like common sense.

New it is said Alfonso has tubercu losis. If there is an ill that young man is not heir to it is not given in the symptom blank

To the impoverished and homeless ople the catastrophe at Bangor is as big as the San Francisco earthquake

The taming of Central Oregon will

ringed circus, traveling by rail, reaches The Queen of the May in the Middle West needed a few blankets to help the adipose and other tissues stop the

be complete next week when a three-

Hereafter local taxicabs must be fumigated. One would suppose they went fast enough to dislodge every

shivers.

Oregon to the map of the United States will be honored at Champoeg today. Cornell needs a white man's hope for a West Indian negro won first

The memory of the men who pinned

prize as essayist. This is great weather for roses for the Festival a month hence

Tacoma is calling, calling and recalling again today,

The dynamite trial has a slow fuse.

Regrets Better Service Than Suspicion

Marketer, Says Writer. PORTLAND, April 30.—(To the Editor.) - Just a word in addition to The Oregonian's fair and impartial editorial on "Marketing by Telephone," from one who has had a little experience with this method of transacting busi-

In the first place, I venture to say in the first prace, I venture to say that the steady customer of any estab lishment who continually uses the telephone gets more courtesy, better service and has less worry for the same cost, than the one who in the morning sets out, basket in hand, to watch the "dishonest rascals" who are paying their clerk hirs by the subtle mathod of tipclerk hire by the subtle method of tip-ping the scales—not a la Pullman, mind you—just a slight pressure while her, adyship is looking to see the weight she is getting. It might be well to suggest in this latter case that she insist on the cierk putting his hands in his pockets or behind his back an a

In the second place, the butcher who would send a steak from the region of the decapitation joint to a customer whose trade he appreciated would soon discover that he was tacking in that other element which is located directly in front of said joint, an element of while the supply of others is very lim-

Thirdly, I venture to assert that 90 per cent of the people in business would prefer to have their customers come to the store and make their purchases for the following reasons: In the meat business, at least, it saves time and expense; second, a customer will and expense; second, a customer the purchase meats on sight that you would not dare send them on a phone order; third, if they pick out something that is not satisfactory they cannot biame the butcher, as they made the selecon themselves. On the other hand, so customers who telephone their orders have the advantage of trading any part of the city and very often keeping their trade relations with merchants in the old neighborhood after moving away, which in liself is some ad-vantage after you have aducated him how you want your roast fixed and your chops immed. I suggest that a few of thes atter state their views on this subect, rather than accepting-which am glad to see The Oregonian does not —the theoretical teachings of these hired angels who find little honesty outside officials who have to talk for helr job. ONE OF THEM. their job.

#### PRICES SOAR AT A BOOK SALE A Copy of Blake's "Milton" Got For \$1200 Sells For \$0000. New York Sun.

Prices went kiting at the Hoe book Prices went kiting at the rice books sale at least by comparison with what Mr. Hoe paid for some of the books.

The two days' sales total \$250,231.50, of which \$115,690 was realized yester-

day, \$71,488.50 in the afternoon and \$44,201.50 at night.

There were emphatic discrepancies between the prices Mr. Hoe paid for many of the books and the prices of this sale. For instance, there was No. 293, William Blake's "Milton," printed by Plake in 1894 and the original edi-Blake in 1804 and the original edi tion of the rarest of all Blake's pro-ductions. Only two other copies are known to exist—one in the British Museum and one in the Lenox Library. This one, the finest of the three, cost Mr. Hoe about \$1200.

Mr. Hoe about \$1200.

It was sold to the dealer, George D.
Smith, for \$9800. Mr. Smith again sat
bealde Henry E. Huntington, for whom
he bought the Gutenberg Bible on Monlay night for \$50,000. Another extraordinay sale was that of William Cullen Bryant's "The Em-

of William Cutten Bryants The Embargo," written when the poet was 13 years old. It is a first edition, of which only four or five copies are known. Mr. Hoe bought it for \$24 in the General Bush C, Hawkins sale in 1888. It went resterday to Walter T. Wallace for

Then there was a copy of Robert Burn's poem, that rare first or Kil-marnock edition, which Mr. Smith bought for \$5500, said to be far more than was ever paid before for a Burns The book was accompanied by autograph letter from Burns to Captain Hamilton, of Dumfries, explaining that Burns couldn't repay at present money he had borrowed from the Cap-tain because "in a moment of imprulands of the Umatilla Indian reserva-tion is foreshadowed. Of these lands there are something like 75,000 or \$9,900 acres. A small proportion of this area is agricultural land. The writing this card has done me. Mr. Wallace went after this book too, but dropped out of the bidding at \$2500.

A Boccaccio (No 414), the first French edition and the first book with a date printed by Colard Mansion at Bruges, was bought by Mr. Smith for \$9000. Mr. Hoe got it for about \$2400 in the Ashburnham sale. This book has capitals printed in blue and red and has finely printed miniatures. It was issued in 1476.

## Use Battleships as Forts

Baltimore American.

A writer in the Scientific American who seems to have a technical under an characteristic and another near the beach at Cape Henry, to aid in defending the approach to Chesspeake Bay. He would have others placed at the capes of the Delaware, at the capes of the Delaware, at the head of Long Island Sound, at Honolulu and at Manila Bay. Plans are outlined for grounding the ships and protecting them with cement walls, it is declared that 14 ships of the Navy are no longer eligible to service in the the ships mand the capes eligible to service in the first line. The ships mand to find the brain, and consequently a for the brain, and consequently a for to intellectual activity. But is this so? Some of the greatest men the world has ever known were plump even to obesity. Napoleon was decidedly embonpoint. Dr. Johnson was fleshy even to flabbiness. So was his biographical shadow. Boswell, Balzac, the great a French novellst, was so stout that it was a day's exercise to walk around him, and he was encircled with bandages as if he were a hogahead. Rossint, the composer, was a regular Jumbo, since for six years he never saw his knees, Jules Janin, the prince of critics, broke every sofa he over sat down upon. Lablache, the great singer, was charged three fares when he travelet. standing of the proposition which he discusses, argues that obsolete battle-The conflagration at Bangor again reminds us how much better it pays to erect fireproof buildings than firetraps. If American cities spent half the money on fire-proofing that they are no longer eligible to service in the first line. The ships mentioned are the Alabama, the Illinois, the Indiana, the lowa, the Kearsarge, the Kantucky Iowa, the Kearsarge, the Kentucky, does now. Eugene Sue had such averthe Massachusetts, the Oregon, the Wisconsin, the Ozark, the Tonopah, drank vinegar to keep it down. the Tallahassee, the Cheyenne and the Puritan.

Salary of Secretary of State. PORTLAND, April 27.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Why does the Secretary of State receive a smaller salary than any

John Murray's oceano-graphical ex pedition of 1910. More recently, brightcolored organisms have been dged up from an even greater depth of rose foraminifers with in the form of r

## Deer Going to a Yankee School.

New York World.

Children attending the Center school in Barhamsted, Conn., were astounded, as well as the teacher, the other day, to see deer at the schoolouse windows. The session was temporarily interrupted to permit the pupils to count the herd, which numbered 24.

Oldest City in World. What is the oldest city mentioned in the Bible still in existence? M. L. COLLINS.

Damascus is said to be the most ancient city in the world.

STEADY CUSTOMER AND PHONE. BITS OF CONGRESSIONAL FUN Discussion of Agricultural Implements

Cereni Foods and Kentucky Whisky. Washington, D. C., Cor, New York Sun Majority Leader Underwood, Mi Majority Leader Underwood, Mi-nority Leader Mann, Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, and sev-eral other "spellbinders" talked. Mr. Underwood had a good audience, but Mr. Mann received flattering attention and is admitted on both sides of the and is admitted on both sides of the chamber to have made a good speech for the opposition. To the delight of his colleagues it was anything but profound in spots.

Discussing the iniquities of the Democrats, Mr. Mann called special attention to the fact that "their bill puts sausage on the free list, but leaves a tax on dogs-the raw ma-

Then the minority leader turned to the Democratic side and made one of his polite bows.

"Pray," he said, "can anyone over there tell me what a prepared cereal

there to After waiting a moment for a reply appresentative Mann began to score Representative Mann began to score the Democrats on the vagueness and indefiniteness of many items in the bill. He referred first to the section bill. He referred first to the section putting all "prepared cereal foods" on the free list. Said he: "We all know, or at least we be-lieve, that many breakfast foods are

'prepared cereal foods.' But what about macaron!' Did the Democratic members of the ways and means committee

bers of the ways and means committee consider that we got more than \$1,000,000 revenue from macaroni and vermicelli last year?"

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, interrupted:
"I would like to have the gentleman's opinion," he said, "as to whether or not distilled rye or corn are prepared cereal foods?"

Before Mr. Mann could answer, Representative James the Kentucky giant,

resentative James, the Kentucky glant, jumped out of his chair. The House was enjoying itself. was enjoying itself.

"Anybody who has ever drunk good Kentucky whisky," he rumbled, "knows that it is not a food."

"Ah, ha!" cried Mr. Mann, "and yet I have known Kentuckians who re-There was more laughter and applause, and Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, defender of mellowed goods at the time the pure-food law was

under consideration by the House, jumped to his feet.

"The people who drink whisky made in Peoria, Ill.," he declared with an expression of disgust on his face, "seldom know anything at all after-

Mr. Mann admitted that he thought

there was a deal of truth in what Mr. Stanley had said. "What are agricultural implements?" asked Mr. Mann. "Do they include horticultural implements? Do they include market garden implements suppose every one believes that a mowing machine is an agricultural im plement, but is a wheelbarrow? I am an agriculturist myself. To me an ax is an agricultural implement. I cannot run my farm without an ax. Are axes agricultural implements? Are they to

'Can the gentleman run his farm without a hat?" Mr. Stanley inquired.
"Oh," replied Mr. Mann, "I go bare-headed—not quite so much bareheaded as the gentleman from Kentucky, how-ever." And the House laughed, as Mr. Stanley stroked his shining dome.

### CLERGY CLASSED AS GOOD ACTORS Amelia Bingham's Opinion of Some of New York City's Clergymen.

New York Tribune. Some of the best actors in New York are the ministers, according to Amelia Bingham. And even though ministers and actors alike heard her say it, none there was to dispute her. When this reaches the ears of the Broadway managers there is no telling what will happen. Robert Mantell heard her say it, and Bishop Greer also heard and both looked as if they believed it might be true, although neither said whether or not be thought the manu-gers would be able to persuade any of the preachers who are such good actors to desert the pulpit for the stage. No opinion was expressed either as t whether or not the public would agree

with Miss Bingham.
But she was sure she was right, and she went further. She was speaking yesterday at the luncheon of the Actors such Alliance of America at the

"Often as I sit in church," she said "for even if I am an actress, I to church, I think as I listen to the minister what a nice leading man he would make. Grand as some of our ministers are, and great as are some of the things they say, there are plays that teach just as great things as they The churches and the must go hand in hand in uplifting the people. God forbid that the time will ever come when his city shall be withut its theaters, from its grand opera

#### Fat People Are Not Witted. London Tit-Bits.

It is frequently averred that fat is deadening to the brain, and consequent-ly a fee to intellectual activity. But is

# Scientific American

More or less wonderful accounts have from time to time been given of the powers of vision possessed by savage races. During a British an-thropological expedition to Torres The salary of the Secretary of State the excellence of vision the excel

Many Richmond folk like to be mar-ried in the shadow of the capitol's dome, so the train runs every Spring and Fall. Only persons desired and Fall. Only persons desirous getting married in Washington, D. are permitted to ride in the train; hence the nickname.

## X-Rays in Oyster Growth.

Indianapolis News

## Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Western manager of Collier's, wrote me the follow-

ing recently: "Your article calling attention to the 'Advertising Family' is good stuff. It seems to me it is all wrong to underrate the value of any medium of publicity in comparing it to some other.

"This very thing was called to my attention forcibly about three years ago by the advertising manager of a big rubber concern. They were planning an extensive campaign and were considering the use of newspapers, magazines, billboards and streetcars.

"What the representatives of these different mediums said about each other brought forth the comment that it seemed unwise to do any advertising because there were so many flaws in these various mediums."

That's just it. That has been the principal cause of creating so much doubt about advertising.

It is a shame that there are men in the advertising profession who are not big enough and who do not possess enough knowledge to be able to talk advertising from every angle, giving every form of publicity due credit, because every form has its value.

The advertising man who does not make it his business to study advertising-to know it-just as a successful lawyer masters all points of lawhad better not stay in the advertising business.

The periodical of whatever sort that flings a brick at some other periodical, which is frequently done, usually loses business in the long run. I have seen it happen a number of times in my career.

The advertising representative who develops an account for his own publications alone-who does not counsel the advertiser to use as many publications as possible, based on the sum of money he can afford to spend, is not fair to his publication, to the advertiser, or to himself.

The advertisers who stick to advertlsing and make it pay are those who broaden out and use all the media they can afford. Sometimes it is necessary to make

a start in a very small way-then perhaps one publication will suffice to start the ball rolling, but as a rue it is a dangerous experiment. (To be continued.)

# Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.) We wish we were a woman, A woman can improve her looks so much.

It is not only a fine thing to refrain from kicking a man who is down; you should not kick a man who is up, Women patients are more popular in

hospitals than men patients. They are easier to get along with and complain less but men are more popular than women in boarding houses. Ever notice how quickly a woman

can stop when you step on her dress? Long ago I learned to mistrust the judgment of other people and lately I am learning to mistrust my own.

We punish each other and then tell how active the dovil is.

A man must be mighty crooked these days to get into the penitentiary. You may talk about Genius until you are black in the face, but the fact re-mains that nothing is admired so much

as Industry. Did you ever notice that the mean men who make up your enemies have about as many friends as you have?

When a man looks glum and cross, usually it isn't because his paster is a

disappointment.

## Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, May 2, 1861 We yesterday saw a party of small ys-some eight or ten in numbermarching down the sidewalk, on First street, one of them beating a drum, another bearing the flag of the Sarts and Stripes. A laboring man, in his shirt sleeves, was observed looking at the movement of the boys with exceeding interest. In a moment he was at their lead, leading them into the conat their lead, leading them into the confectionery store of Frank Dekum—the flag waving and the drum beating. "Boys," said he, "Giorious boys! this does me good; follow me—you shall have a treat!" It was given; and we again saw the boys parading down street, drum beating and the Stars and Stripes waving in the breeze—gratifying all who saw them with this pleasant illustration of the spirit of the times. Would not such a sight, if wit-Would not such a sight, if witnessed by the leaders of the secession movement, cause them to hang their heads in shame?

The Julia left yesterday morning. owded with adventurers destined for the new mines.

#### Blue-Bottles, Vanguard of Files. South Bend (Ind.) News.

Perhaps you have noticed that a few arge blue-bottle flies have been buzring against the window pane, and possibly from some unknown place a housefly has come out on a tour of inspection. These are the avant-hourtiers of the horde that will soon make its appearance with disease-laden feet. They will be attracted to the house by the smell of food and if the entrances are not well guarded they will get in and carry with them some deadly in-fection. The sanitary garbage can, the door and window screens, the "swatter" and the fly poison are the only means of protection. It will be prudent to provide these means of defense be-

#### Victoria's Rubbit Pest Declines. London Lancet.

The rabbit industry in Victoria is stated to be slowly but surely disap-pearing. The first export of frozen rabbits was made in 1894, in which year 14,928 rabbits were sent to England. Next year the total was 431,716. In 1900 the total was 5,678,224, and in 1905 the total was 6,678,224, and in 1905 the total was 431,716. In 1905 the total was 6,678,224, and in 1905 the total rabbit pest with composure.

## Prizes for Most Car-Coasting.

New York Sun.
The Interborough Company has started a new plan to save power on the elevated railroads in this city. Each motormen has a clock attached to his train, which registers the amount of Instead of destroying the oyster to see if it contains a pearl, it is suggested that X-rays might be used and if nothing were discovered the oyster might be put back into the sea to most coasting. The first prizes in 475. coasting done by him. A motorman the other day coasted for 13 minutes in his 35-minute run. This is the record.