

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

During the month of April, 1911, the average circulation of The Oregonian was:

Table with 2 columns: Date, Circulation. Rows for April 1st through April 30th, showing daily circulation figures.

Total Circulation, 1,576,980.

County of Multnomah, State of Oregon. This is to certify that the actual circulation of The Oregonian for the month of April was as above set forth.

W. E. HARTMAN, Public. (Seal)

The above circulation was distributed as follows: Daily, Sunday, Oregon, Washington, All other states.

Much of the Washington circulation is direct by express to the river at Vancouver, Washington, Canada, etc.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1911.

PROGRESS OF ARBITRATION.

The arbitration treaty with Great Britain which was concluded in 1907 failed of ratification in the Senate. The ground given for its rejection was neglect of the Senate's constitutional authority over treaties. It provided that all differences between this country and England should be submitted to arbitration, but it failed to arrange for consulting the Senate. It was therefore objectionable in some quarters and was not ratified.

Perhaps the delay was not all for so complete a new one, which has been negotiated under President Taft's management. It excluded from arbitration cases which involved the National honor and independence. When one of these arose no attempt was to be made to arbitrate, but to resort to arms in the good old barbarian fashion.

Since any difference whatever between two countries may be construed to affect the "National honor and independence," of course the arbitration treaty of 1907 was not a very practical effect. There was a good deal of mourning over its rejection by the Senate, but we dare say the regret was wasted. We are now likely to have a much better treaty.

Words from London that the new agreement for arbitration between the United States and Great Britain will probably be finished and signed within two weeks. It marks a long step forward inasmuch as it excludes nothing whatever from the National honor and independence.

China moving forward. According to the accounts which have been received from China, the present revolutionary outbreak is directed against the ruling Tartar dynasty and not against all foreigners.

It is a completely foreign to the country as Germans and Americans are. It is of a totally different blood and originated in another land. The Tartars of the north have been in the habit of making incursions into the territory of the Chinese.

These conditions, says Consul Griffith, can and should be changed. Of course the most efficient and effective way to do this is by sending out thoroughly competent representatives who speak Portuguese (the language of the cities being entirely controlled by Portuguese merchants) and who are familiar with the social and business customs of the people.

The disturbance which is now in progress may perhaps be connected with the general outbreak of national feeling which has been observed in Portugal and Russia. The sentiment has gained ground that an Oriental is as good in war or peace as a European and furthermore that each nationality has the right to control its own destinies.

What the final result will be is not certain, but it is well to remember that the native Chinese are by no means an inferior people. They are highly gifted intellectually and are courageous in war as Europeans.

Their unfortunate quiescent religion has also helped to check the growth of the national spirit, but perhaps this, too, will be corrected by modern influences. Some observers expect to see China among the foremost nations in a few more years.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT. Russian wheat shipments last week were 4,344,000 bushels and another million bushels poured out of the Danubian ports. When it is remembered that the movement of the Russian crop is almost simultaneous with that of our own country it is apparent that these enormous shipments are coming out on what should be the fall end of the season.

The phenomenal output of Russia for the past two years has more than offset the decline in shipments from the United States, and since the opening of the current season last July, the Russian and Danubian shipments have reached the total of 258,000,000 bushels or more than one-half the total shipped from all countries.

The United States and Canada, which have done more for our country, for the first ten months of the present season have shipped but 100,000,000 bushels, compared with 122,000,000 bushels for the same period in the preceding season. All other exporting countries show an increase. The total from all of the principal ex-

porting countries of the world for the ten months ending March 31, 1911, was 428,537,000 bushels, compared with 428,537,000 bushels for the same period last season.

Supplementing these bearish statistics is an array of good crop reports from nearly all parts of the world, and in the face of such conditions the continued strength of the wheat markets is difficult to understand.

In the United States the consumption of the cereal is overtaking the production at such a rapid rate that the market of this country will undoubtedly hold much heavier than that of Europe.

The 1911 crop in the United States should be an exceptionally large one, however, there will be considerable export and the price should recede to a parity with the foreign markets.

We are not yet out of the canny days of the past, until we reach that point our markets will be governed by conditions abroad as well as at home.

AN IRREVERENT REFORM.

The progress of the triumphant car of reform occasionally takes it into unexpected quarters. It is all very well to cut down the salaries of Congressional scoundrels, discharge obsolete committee clerks and dismiss useless Capitol policemen, but when it comes to abolishing eulogies on defunct statesmen one feels disposed to shudder a little.

It is too much like invading a cemetery with a sledgehammer. Of course everybody knows that the customary eulogies on departed Congressmen are framed, more or less, of course, but still frauds. When Tom Reed was asked what ought to be said about a departed colleague he hastened to reply, "Oh, anything but the truth."

His advice is often followed on these solemn occasions when the tearful houses assemble to celebrate the obsequies of a statesman gone before. His memory is bedecked with sanctimonious mendacity. Flattering falsehoods are wreathed above his grave with that elaborate profusion which always attends the expenditure of time and money belonging to other people.

And now comes a proposal to abolish all this. What is the world headed for? We should as soon think of abolishing the hearse and the string of weeping carriages at a funeral. It seems a more than a little ridiculous to think of abolishing the hearse and the string of weeping carriages at a funeral.

It is some comfort to notice that this sacrilegious project of reform does not originate in the House. It was born in the irreverent brain of a newspaper writer, but where it was born makes little difference.

Who will make the ill-born urchin his own child? We suspect that Victor Murdock is quite capable of the enormity. He has already invaded the sacred privilege of printing fake obituaries in the Congressional Record. If he has his destructive way no speech can be printed at the public cost unless it has been actually delivered in the House.

It is a reform ought to satisfy the most omnivorous soul, but Mr. Murdock is hard to satisfy. Like grim death he forever waits to pounce upon the eulogies of defunct heroes.

AN OPPORTUNITY INDICATED. United States Consul P. Merrill Griffith, of Pernambuco, Brazil, joins the official commercial representatives of other cities of Latin America in urging manufacturers and large wholesale interests of the United States generally to pay more attention to the market for supplying the market of that city with products of American mills, canneries and other great industrial plants. He cites the fact that such sales as there is of American canned goods in Pernambuco, a city of 225,000 inhabitants, is a negligible quantity of the canned meats and butter sold in this market is of domestic manufacture, coming chiefly from Rio de Janeiro, but practically all of the remainder of these articles, as well as food stuffs, sea food and confections, is imported from Europe.

These conditions, says Consul Griffith, can and should be changed. Of course the most efficient and effective way to do this is by sending out thoroughly competent representatives who speak Portuguese (the language of the cities being entirely controlled by Portuguese merchants) and who are familiar with the social and business customs of the people.

If this is at present not practical, owing to lack of specific training, the use of catalogues and descriptions, all of which should be printed in Portuguese, together with the weights, measures, etc., stated according to the system employed there, will answer a good purpose.

This suggests a new field for the entrance of Pacific Coast products when the Panama Canal is completed. There are thousands of orchard trees, that have been planted in recent years; the enormous production of loganberries, strawberries and other small fruits and vegetables, suggest boundless possibilities for a market for canned goods.

The fertile valleys of Southern Oregon and put into merchantable shape in canneries of sufficient capacity to handle them. Inquiry has shown that the demand for articles of this character is so great that the market depends almost solely on price, quantity and quality of the goods, to which prime essentials may be added in attractive labels and the guarantee of purity under our National pure food laws.

Here, it seems, is an opening for business and trade that ambitious young Americans may enter when the time comes, with every promise of success.

There is time between the present and the opening of the Panama Canal for any ordinarily bright young man to qualify himself to work successfully in this market. The necessary working knowledge of the Portuguese language, and of the system of weights, measures, etc., there employed. To this may be added a good, sound body and an enterprising spirit.

The Latin States of South America, the Atlantic coast and the present far away territories when considered in connection with the markets of the Pacific Northwest. The completion of the Panama Canal a few years hence will bring them to our doors, commercially speaking. Young men who possess the qualifications above indicated, will, when the time comes, find here a wonderful chance to succeed in commercial life.

A working knowledge of the Portuguese and Spanish languages, and intelligent study of trade conditions in the countries of the Atlantic coast, especially of the cities of Brazil, through the

means provided by the trade literature issued from time to time by the Bureau of Manufactures at Washington can be acquired in the meantime. Our horticultural and agricultural products will increase enormously by that time and the reasonably expected to keep pace with this increase. The door of opportunity in this direction is already ajar. It will swing wide in 1916. Those who are prepared to enter it will find grand commercial possibilities awaiting them.

PROTECTING WITNESSES.

Some of the Maryland courts have set a good example by adopting a rule for the protection of witnesses against lawyers. The attorney who takes delight in bullying a witness is familiar to everybody who has had business in court. Sometimes a lawyer thinks that it helps his case with the jury to cast slurs upon the good name of opposing witnesses. Occasionally he fancies that the strength of his own evidence will be increased by hinting that those who testify on the other side are liars.

Now and then a lawyer is found who has a native repugnance to such tactics, but it is by making witnesses suffer on the stand.

The danger of falling into the hands of an attorney of this sort makes it a fearful ordeal for many persons to testify in a lawsuit. They go to court with extreme reluctance, and even if they do go, they are so frightened that they do not know half what they say. Of course this gives a cannibalistic lawyer all the better chance to devour them alive.

More truth can be gotten from a witness who is treated fairly and with respect than from one who is browbeaten. Good lawyers know this and act accordingly. It is only inferior members of the profession who try to take out mediocre abilities by outraging witnesses, but they are numerous enough to make testifying in court a nightmare to timid people.

Usually a witness has nothing to gain by testifying. He goes to court upon a business which is not his own, often at serious loss to himself. The law requires him to make the sacrifice, and it seems a more than a little ridiculous to think of protecting him from wanton insult while he is performing his unenviable task.

The notion that outrage and invective are the best means of extracting the truth from a witness belongs to the time of torture. In this century there is no place for such practices to be protected as scrupulously as the lawyers themselves. Often they deserve protection far better.

A 5000-ton steamship is loading lumber at South Bend for Australia. Several vessels of similar size and even larger are regularly loaded at Grays Harbor and also at Coos Bay, Eureka, Cal., which a few years ago was deemed unsafe for large carriers has also recently been visited by a number of these big freighters. The appearance of these big steamers at the ports has caused a change in shipping conditions along the coast. It shows, first, that shipowners can no longer discriminate against any port that is safe to enter, and that they will send their vessels wherever cargo can be secured. It also shows that there are no longer any good harbors along the coast which a few years ago were obliged to depend exclusively on small vessels that of course demanded and received much higher freights than the big carriers. A few years hence Tillamook will be on the list of harbors which can handle big ships and there will be an opportunity to market the great timber holdings of that region to much better advantage than is possible under present conditions.

Astoria has a postal bank and it opened with a good business. The depositors on the first day amounting to \$600. Astoria, compared with other cities, has been singularly free from bank failures and the financial institutions already established in that city have always received very liberal support from the people.

The reason for this is that the postal bank in that city might be less pronounced than in cities which have been less fortunate with their banks. But there is a large foreign population in and around Astoria which has such explicit faith in the Government that deposits might be withheld from other institutions. Further operations of the Astoria postal savings bank will undoubtedly show substantial deposits in the Government institution without any apparent effect on the deposits in the banks previously in operation.

The Portland Woman's Union, the first organization in the Pacific Northwest that took cognizance of the home needs of self-supporting young women, has started upon the twenty-fifth year of its work under very favorable auspices. If the plans carefully laid are not thwarted by conditions which are not controllable, substantial progress will be made toward building a new home for self-supporting women during the year which the organization entered upon the first of May.

The man who is thrown off a street-car deserves big damages, about a million dollars, for he is the object of much ridicule, as well as contempt, for not putting up a successful fight.

Seattle is getting ten carloads of potatoes from Maine. They will come high, after crossing the coast, but if they are from Astoria they will be worth the money.

There is plenty of good orchard land to be sold and bought in Oregon and there should be no "shady" deals to reflect discredit on the general body of real estate men.

The fairman who lost his money in a bucco game became accessory to the crime when he dropped into the saloon below the line and met the sharpers.

Injury by frost to fruit in the Middle West means a good demand for the North Pacific product and consequent scarcity of fruit in our own market.

Some of the revivifying Chinese may have their queues cut off a few inches below the ears.

The Widow Leeds has her hooks out for a Duke, with big money bait.

Hop contracts at 18 cents presage more than 25 cents later.

Acting Chief Moore is big enough to hold down the lid.

MRS. DUNIWAY TO THE CLERGY

She Tells of Dr. Brougher's Stand on Exposed Sinners' Question.

PORTLAND, May 2.—(To the Editor.)—For the benefit of my friends of the clergy who may not have read The Sunday Oregonian I respectfully solicit space in a daily issue to call their attention to the stand on the equal suffrage question so firmly held by Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher, formerly pastor of the Portland White Temple, who is now winning added laurels in Los Angeles.

The ministerial association of that city, numbering 250 members, met recently in the Young Men's Christian Association building, in presence of a packed audience, to hold a conference in reference to their action relative to the pending amendment to the constitution of California to enfranchise women.

The speeches were of the order of equal suffrage and the applause of the audience seemed universal, when at the conclusion of the programme Dr. Brougher, General Lee of the "anti-suffrage" was granted the courtesy of a hearing—a courtesy never granted the suffragists at a meeting of anti-suffragers. The lady's address was merely an appeal to the ministers to refuse to preach on the question.

Dr. Brougher immediately took the floor and said that he felt compelled to discuss this question from his pulpit very soon. "I would not," said he, "for a moment, to a woman, but I would permit all women to vote who desire to do so."

This is the only fair and honorable course for anybody to pursue in a public hearing. Dr. Brougher has stated this clearly and clearly. Believers in equal rights for all the people should be glad to see the anti-suffragist make the same heroic endeavor that influenced Dame Partridge when she attacked the Atlantic ocean with a broom.

Although Oregon's loss of Dr. Brougher is California's gain, the more than 100,000 people of the State who record as suffragists can afford to wait till 1912 for famous advocates of their cause, like Rev. Mr. Brougher and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, to return to our State since California's suffrage campaign is scheduled for 1911.

ARHALL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

One View of Vice-Problem.

PORTLAND, May 2.—(To the Editor.)—In answer to a physician's letter, which appeared in your issue of May 1, I would state that the social evil is the profitable—hence, impossible—on a large scale when not given official sanction.

Where the law recognizes a certain section of the city as legal, it is as the municipal market place for souls, a class of beings springing up who capitalise this franchise, as it were, and exact their resources to bring new wars to their market. They employ a staff of lieutenants to scour the city for fresh stock, incessantly striving to reduce the poorer and less fortunate of the city and even to export from foreign cities and countries. To quote the words of the Chicago Society of Social Hygiene: "The members of which organization have made a study of this question, and who are recognized as good authority on this subject, 'Society' is always a class of men, the fauces of that stream of men's gold which alone makes prostitution possible." Destroy the segregated district and you destroy the stream of gold from the filthy coffers of the unspeakable wretches who thrive only in segregated districts.

And if the physician still insists on a segregated district, its saloons and its gambling dives next to his home where he can see the street boys, why have he with an iron hand? Why have he thrust upon the poor of the city to whom the temptation is the strongest and whose resistance can be but a mere matter of time, that if you must have a segregated district, Nob Hill is the place for it. Our women folk, who are poorer than the street boys, are to us as your wife and daughters are to you.

ONE OF THE POOR.

Hudson "33" Latest on Market.

American automobile manufacturers present to the buying public this season 1927 models to select from. There has been very little change in the design being the chief difference. The trend has been strongly toward a more tremendous hit, and demands for that style of body have been correspondingly heavy.

One model offered this year is not only different in body design, but shows a vast change. The Hudson "33" is now internally as well as outwardly appearance. Howard E. Coffin, who has been called the master builder of cars, has been responsible for the Hudson "33" and has included valves like the European wheel, making the motor a more slightly and accessible job.

The automobile shows held throughout the country since the New York show opened, January 7, the "33" has been minutely inspected by motorists. Never since the Opp. John M. Ford has the Hudson factory been caught up on its orders.

Galette Is New Mineral.

A new mineral has been discovered by Professor Alexander H. Phillips, of Princeton University, which he has named "Galette" in honor of R. B. Gage, of Trenton, through whose efforts sufficient material was collected to perform the necessary analysis. All specimens of Galette secured have been obtained from the Parker shaft, near Franklin, N. J. The mineral is found in a transparent, colorless, crystalline luster. The crystals are ordinarily lodged in the walls of small cavities and occur in fan-shaped groups.

Under the microscope the prism angles are seen to be well defined. The new mineral is supposed to be closely related to the famous crystal, the zincite and calcite, while the same combination of agencies which produce leucophaenite will also, under certain circumstances, produce galette.

Grange Organized at McCoy.

MCCOY, Or., May 1.—(To the Editor.)—Last Saturday, State Deputy Cyrus H. Walker organized the Grange at McCoy, a splendid new list. The officers are: Master, George L. Richards; overseer, S. L. Stewart; lecturer, Hettie Shields; steward, John Romig; assistant steward, A. E. W. Wood; chaplain, J. M. Lewis; treasurer, George A. Shields; secretary, H. C. Patten; gatekeeper, August Rhoda; ceras, Grace Stewart; Pomona, Mary Jones; Florida, Mrs. Lynch. For some time Polk County has been the weakest Grange county in the Willamette Valley, with but two Granges.

Harem Skirt Inspires a Dancer.

London Telegraph. M. Lefort, president of the Academy of Dancing Masters, is one of those who believe in the future of the harem skirt and he has taken it for the inspiration of a dance which is called "The Harem." The name of the purified trousers worn by women of the East.

Naval Recruiting Office.

EUGENE, Or., April 28.—(To the Editor.)—There is a naval recruiting office in Portland and what is its location. A VETERAN.

An office for enlistment of marines is located in the Breedin building, Third and Washington, Portland.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

The Mutual Coffee Co., of Montgomery, Ala., printed in the Montgomery Advertiser on March 26 an advertisement that told of remarkable results secured from an announcement of theirs printed a few days before.

This company sells coffee. It announced in the advertisement referred to that it would sell special brands, packed in Mason's jars, and they expected that the advertisement would sell about 10,000 jars for them.

As a matter of fact, during the week they sold a carload of Mason's fruit jars, filled with their different brands of coffee, representing, all told, 21,600 jars.

They announced that the following week they expected to sell 42,200 jars, or two carloads.

Now, Montgomery is not a large city, but the people there have formed the habit of reading the advertisements printed in the newspaper, and the habit has grown because the local stores take the people into their confidence and tell them straight truth about the merchandise they have to sell.

That is why the advertising of the Mutual Coffee Co. brought such splendid results.

In the smaller cities the practice among advertisers is to address themselves to the public just as though they were talking to personal friends because they know nearly everybody in the community and they would not be doing the fair thing by their friends if they were not as accurate in their printed words as they were in their spoken words.

Advertising has a tremendous power when it is a truthful, friendly message from a store to the people, and such advertising always brings results.

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.) Very few real singers are willing to sing for nothing in a church choir.

In a town of less than 20,000 people it is hard to make use of the third story of a building.

It's hard for a lecturer to get the people out and hard to entertain them after he does get them out.

If you discover that you made a mistake in a subscription list upon keeping it up; let go and run.

The men who gain distinction are the men who blaze the trail in the world's progress.

When a man tells a solicitor he will "think about it," the solicitor knows he has lost.

Fortunately, an amateur singer finally realizes the truth.

Lots of people think that owning a piano gives them social standing.

After a girl passes 30 she is old enough to marry a widower.

Nearly everyone thinks, "Everybody knows me," and is mistaken.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, May 3, 1841. SALEM, April 30, 1841.—The news that Fort Sumter has fallen was received here this morning with much excitement, and whatever opinions have been entertained before, the almost universal feeling now is, that the Government must be sustained. There are those who sympathize with secession even here, but thank God they are few. It is grateful to the heart of an American to see that in this hour of trial, the people of the North are united for the enforcement of the laws.

Look around our streets—straw, chips, broken planks, barrels, boxes and filth of various kinds, fill up the gutters; all kinds of rubbish can be seen in a spot within a stone's throw; holes in the sidewalks where persons in the night can easily cripple themselves for life. Whose business is it to remove these nuisances from the streets and to repair the sidewalks?

A meeting to give expression to the sentiments of the unconditional Union men, is in contemplation. We hope that it will take place at no distant day. The subject has been talked over until a good understanding prevails among the Unionists, and it will be done speedily.

How Cheiving Gum Is Gathered.

Harper's Weekly. In Yucatan the gathering of the chicle cheiving gum is an industry that employs the services of considerable bands of natives known as "chicleiros." They go into the deep forests, under expert guidance, armed with heavy knives of special make and palls and ladders for the sap, and each one is provided with a strong rope more than 100 feet long to be used in climbing the lofty sapota trees from which the gum is procured. The sap flows from gashes cut in the bark. As the chicle flows, the sap is boiled, resembles in some respects an American maple sugar camp. After months of work the chicle is returned to the factory where it is broken into blocks of aromatic gum. The finest gum is collected from the fruit of the sapota, mostly by the native women, and it is said that it is seldom exported, because it is too well liked at home.

Old Age Pensions in Germany.

Old age pensions, accident and sickness pensions and other provisions for wage-earners grow apace in Germany. In 1908, out of a population of about 64,000,000, 10,000,000 of men and nearly 3,500,000 women were insured against sickness, nearly 15,000,000 men and 5,000,000 women against accident, and 1,500,000 persons. Employers paid about \$95,000,000 in premiums, employees about \$100,000,000, and state contributions were more than \$12,000,000. It is expected that premiums for this year will reach \$250,000,000, with another \$100,000,000, and state contributions of public and private servants.

Engraved Letters a Boston Fad.

New York Press. Acknowledging and answering correspondence with engraved letters is a novelty introduced by a Boston woman. Recently a New York woman sent a letter to this woman, and was greatly surprised to receive an engraved letter expressing the recipient's pleasure and extending an invitation to a week-end party. This Boston woman answers all correspondence in this way—writing, then having the letter engraved. An engraved memorandum keeps her busy, as to engagements and tells of the arrival of friends in town.

Heaviest Weight at 40 Years.

Pathfinder. A man generally reaches his heaviest weight at 40 years.