The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon. Postoffice #s achieved through the stay-at-home cond-Class Matter. discription Rates-Invariably in advance. Vote. Half the Republican voters did (BT MAIL)

Sunday included, sig months.... Sunday included, sig months... Sunday included, three months... Without funday, one year. Without Sunday, one year. Without Sunday, sig months.... Without Sunday, one months.... Without Sunday, one months.... year. year. weekly, one year.....

Postage Rates-10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 5 25 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 0 to 90 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage onble rate.

Eastern Business Offices-Verre & Conk-In-New York, Brunswick, building, Chi-cago, Sieger building,

PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1911.

BUSHLIGHT FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Rushlight was nominated for Mayor of Portland at the Republican primary mainly through the organized and directed support of the saloons. the street rallway corporation, the paving companies and the political element of the labor unions. It may be supposed that these combined influences will be able to elect him in June, unless an aroused and enlight-ened public sentiment is able to proan independent candidate of duce character and record for achievement who will command the general respect and confidence.

Is there such a man? If there is he need have no fear that the mere designation "Republican nominee" added the name of Mr. Rushlight will be potent, as it formerly would have been potent, against him. The time has passed when the public, made up of units from all parties and no party, cares anything about party in any local or municipal contest. The adop-tion of the direct primary marked the decay of party spirit and partisan prejudice and feeling, so that in the test Saturday members of all parties mingled freely in the Republican primary without objection or resentment from any source. Now the ties of party obligation rest lightly on participants in the primary, and they will support or oppose Mr. Rushlight or any other at the election without reference to their action last Saturday The chief service of the primary to Rushlight, it may be assumed, is that it was a more contest of elimination. It disposed of Mr. Lombard and Mr. Werlein, and gave him a free field to face any new candidate in the election. In that contingency no serious consideration need be given to the candidacy of the Democratic nominee, Mr. The fight will be between Rushlight, with the brewerles, saloons, paving companies, street railway corporation and their labor allies on the one hand, and the forces that desire a free, clean, untrammeled and uninspired municipal administration on the other.

This is not a mere party contest. It will be futile for Mr. Rushlight and the associated elements that through co-operation and systematic endeavor have contrived to bring about his nomination, to invoke the name of party. They care nothing for party. They use party merely as the instrument of their obvious advantage. It is the handlest way to get their man in. They have got him

Possibly the public will "fall" for It surely will unless there shall be concert and harmony and mutual fied, understanding and concession among do not want Rushlight for Mayor and have reason not to want him, but want a Mayor who, will owe no allegiance, open or secret, to any interest or influence or purpose not wholly the public's but solely devoted to its private concerns.

drastic action in queiling a protracted | 196 per cent in rural population fight that has been disturbing the Hood River-Wasco Counties. neighbors for a long time.

THE STAY-AT-HOMES.

Mr. Rushlight's triumph Wa8 not go to the polls, and a little over one-third the remainder brought about his nomination. This minority fraction of the so-called Republican party was the accumulated and organized strength of the various elements pushequalized. ing Rushlight's candidacy, brought together by the cohesive power of prac tical politics played by practical politicians with a common aim and in a common cause. They have demon-

strated what can be done in the direct primary through organization and pooling of interests and a united effort all along the line. They proved once more that one candidate can always beat two. A divided opposition is the good fortune and the opportunity of the gang.

Mr. Rushlight has 6000 odd Republican votes out of 28,000 or morehalf of them active, half silent-and he becomes the party nominee. Yet perhaps those 13,000 or 14,000 stayed hand. at home because they cared nothing

about party and less about the available candidates. They may have something to say on election day in June.

BIG BUILDING BUSINESS.

tained.

Portland building permits for the first five days of May were in excess of \$200,000, with no single permits for large amounts, nearly all of them being for residences. The business for the month quite clearly points to totals in excess of \$1,000,000 and that the high average shown in the first four months of the year will be main-Very few cities in the United States, for the first quarter of 1911, have shown an increase in building operations over the same period a year ago, but Portland with more than \$4,000,000 in permits for the first quarter is among the select few. For the four months ending April 30,

the value of the permits issued in Portland was \$5,841,329, compared with \$2,635,885 issued in Seattle for the same period. Building operations throughout the United States for the first quarter of the year show a total of \$175,195,968, compared with \$192,689,030 for the first quarter of 1910. Such a large propertion of this loss was due to a decrease of 24.2 per cent in Greater New York alone that the showing for the rest of the country is on the whole fairly satisfactory, the decrease outside of New York being less than The figures outside of \$5,000,000. New York have been fairly well maintained by heavy gains in Boston, New Washington, Baltimore, Phila-Haven, delphia and Pittsburg in the East, and Portland and Los Angeles on the Pacific Coast. While there has been a notable decrease in a number of the cities, not all of which has been made up by the increases in more fortunate cities, it is not improbable that the lower cost of building material this year has been a factor in the slight decrease in totals. In other words the

loss of 3.5 per cent in 113 cities out-side of New York may have been due to reduced cost of building instead of the smaller volume of business. In Portland an unusually large

umber of residence permits been issued this year, but the large permits for office buildings are not so much in evidence as they were a year ago. This is a good sign of the healthy growth of the city, for despite the large number of new residen that have been added within the past two years, the demand is not yet satis-While building statistics for the smaller cities of Oregon are not obtainable, all commercial reports indicate building activity throughout the state proportionate to that which has kept Portland in the front rank of American eities. As the city merely reflects the prosperity of the region on which it draws for sustenance, there will be no lessening of the building activity in Portland until there is a slackening in the smaller citles.

in

There is room for practically limited expansion on these lines, where a few acres of land will support a famfly and intensified farming with 4 large population in a small area enable the country to enjoy the advantages and conveniences of the city. The phenomenal growth of Oregon cities has not yet been attended by any had results, but in the present decade the seeming disproportion between the city

THE DUTIES OF JUDGES.

In America we have the bad habit of calling the trial judge a tyrant if he takes an effective part in a case. What we ask of him is to maintain the dull indifference of an umpire. To satisfy custom he must neither think, speak nor act except to decide disputed points of law or procedure. In England the trial judge really conducts the trial. He asks questions

the witnesses freely. He makes such cursory comments on the evidence as he thinks proper and keeps the lawyers to their business with a stern

The results are worth comparing. In this country lawsuits and criminal trials drag out to all eternity, while in England they are finished promptly. Here the courts are chronically

gested with unfinished work. Verdicts are perpetually being reversed and new trials ordered on trivial technicalities. The less the trial judge counts for the more some lawyers make of his little errors of etiquette. In the face of professional determination to reduce the judge to a cipher no wonder that he shrinks from doing anything more than is literally forced upon him.

Judges are haunted by dread of "re-A trial judge who has a versal." number of rulings reversed by the Su preme Court loses caste. It begins to be whispered about that he has not "a judicial mind. He does not know He may know more law the law." than the entire bench of Supreme Judges, but that makes no difference They are in a position to discredit him and he is helpless. So his mind is bent upon attending to the little technicalities of procedure since it is these technicalities which will weigh heaviest

before the appellate tribunal. He does not dure to let etiquette sink to a sub ordinate place and fix his attention on truth and justice for it is etiquette which will seal the fate of his rulings and make or mar his reputation No doubt all this will be changed sometime and our judicial procedure will approach more nearly to that standard of efficiency which has been attained in England, whose law is often the model for ours. Of course, there is such a thing as making too much of mere expedition in trials, Just as obstruction and delay pervert justice so haste may do the same thing.

The list of innocent men convicted of crime is far too long already and speedier trials might stretch it out still farther. We must remember. however, that these unjust convictions have occurred under the reign of technicalities. In spite of the claim that endless ritualistic ceremonies make for the safety of innocence we behold innocent men too frequently sent to prison. The fact seems to be that effi-

cient work in court protects the unjustly accused better than too much technicality. DISEASE AND CRIME.

The Oregonian has received from Mr. Arthur MacDonald, of Washington, a pamphlet in which the question whether or not crime is a discase is discussed among others. The author inclines to the opinion that crime is not a disease in most cases, though it is in some, but he admits that the subject could be dealt with more profa disease. The most that a careful

person can admit is that it is a discase sometimes. Usually it is an accident, a misfortune or the consequence of an unfavorable environment. Perhaps if crime is described as a disease, it must be with reference to society rather than the individual. Social maladies produce more breaches of the law than any individual ailments. Mr. MacDonald is inclined to take this view of the problem. But even if we grant that crime flows country population should be largely from imperfect social arrangements it does not follow that criminals need not be restrained, or occasionally put out of the world. The community must protect itself even from the consequences of its own shortcomings. Similarly it is idle to discuss the question of the freedom of the will in connection with delinquency. It makes no difference to the state whether the will is free or not, it must maintain safeguards against lawbreaking just as much if we are all automatons as

if we are absolutely free moral agents. No doubt in a state of society where verything was rational and justice the rule there would be far less crime than we see now. It may be considered that crimes against property arise for the

most part from our present imperfect distribution of the products of labor. So much of what is produced flows to a small class of extremely fortunate people and so little of it to the great mass of toilers that discontent is the natural consequence. Often the law is broken under stress of hunger or for lack of shelter. Society has always permitted itself to look with more or less horror upon the criminal and the vicious classes, but, after all, if we were strictly honest we should blame ourselves largely for what they are and do. The shopgirl who lapses into vice on a salary of \$3 or \$4 a week could make many excuses if she had the The man who steals coal to hance. keep his new-born babe from perishing with cold might plead with fair success before the bar of heaven.

At bottom the subject of crime is nomic rather than pathological. Anybody who wishes to study it proftably must begin by studying the production and distribution of that whereon we live.

More than one-half of the regis tered voters in the city remained away from the polls Saturday. There was good turnout of taxeaters and nontaxpayers, and a few property owners took the trouble to go to the polls and vote for the men who in the next two years are to spend many millions for expenses of the city. A large number of good citizens and taxpayers who remained away from the polls were so dissatisfied with the result of the election that yesterday they were emitting warwhoops of disgust over the outcome. If the city administration under which we must live for the next two years is not satisfactory to the 17,000 voters who remained away from the polls Saturday, they can console themselves with the thought that their responsibility for the result was only indirect. They did not vote for the objectionable candidates. They sim-ply remained away and gave the friends of the successful man an opportunity to do as they pleased.

The 1911 list of accidental drown ings has already been started. twelve-year-old boy at Roseburg and a ten-year-old girl at Lebanon were the first victims, each falling into a millrace. The State of Oregon is ex-ceptionally well supplied with streams, lakes and bays, and for that reason the opportunities for drowning accidents are much more numerous than they would be where water courses were less numerous. The frequency of these distressing tragedies calls attention to the necessity of young people being taught to swim. Where there are so many places in which they may itably if he knew more about it. drown not difficulty encountered in finding a few in which The so-called science of criminology many could be taught to swim. In this is still in that princitive stage where respect, the city youngsters have some the guesses of its cultivators take the advantages over the country youngplace of ascertained facts. They specsters, but the needs of the latter fast. ulate boldly but they do not relish the should not be overlooked. patient investigation which alone produces reliable results. More than half

SPUDS AND POLITICAL FODDER.

Sage of Cinckamas Corners Prefers Garden Truck to Printed Tracts

CLACKAMAS CORNERS, May 7 .- (To the Editor.)-Abner Heppner read my piece that you printed last Monday (I read it twice myself) and Abner he says it sounded all right, only he couldn't for the life of him figure out what kind of "monsters" folks kept in chicken-yards. I told him, before he had a chance to get funuy, that I wrote it "roosters" in my piece, and that its gettin' printed "monsters" was probably due to one of them typo-graphical terrors they have in printing But Abner he says if the truth was known it was more'n likely an-other blow aimed at the producin' class by the capitalistic press. Abner is powerful down on capital-ists, but I have noticed that he has

neglected mighty few opportunities in last 40 years to glue himself almighty tight to any loose hits of capital strayin' around his vicinity. Abner says that him and Alfred D. Cridge has figured out that four hours' work per day is all that the bloated recipi-ents of tariff favors should be allowed to work their miserable bond-slaves. I always take a quiet anicker when

Abner gets through with his labor talk for it reminds me of a story they tell on Abner, probably for the same reason that old man "Dong" Simpson says a monkey makes him think of a cherubim-because they're so different.

The way they tall this story there was a young city fellow hit these parts one time flat broke, and not knowin' better he hired himself out to Abnas for his board and bed. First mornin' long about 2 o'clock, Abner pounds on the young fellow's door to wake him Young fellow gets up, kind of dazed for want of sleep, and Abner hustles a brief breakfast into him by candlelight and then gives him a lantern and SLYS:

"See that field of oats out there? "I see a field," says the young feller, "but it's too dark even to guess whether

"Well, It's oats," says Abner, "and you take this soythe and go and begin cuttin' em.

"Say," says the young feller, "Is them wild oats or tame oats?" "Wild oats!" snorts Abner.

ever heard of wild cats in my field? Them's tame cats, of course." "Well," says the young fellow, confi-dential like, and hangin' up the scythe, "what's the matter with waitin' till daylight? If they're tame, what's the use of sneakin' on 'am?" use of sneakin' on 'em?"

Lookin' around in a unprejudiced sort of way. I have often noticed how real homely kind of work seems to dis-agree with the Friends of Labor. Not that the most of 'em are afraid of work-not a bit. Aimost any of 'em can lie right down beside work and go to sleep without a quiver. But in never seen a bond-slave yet, addressin a audience of fellow bond-slaves, whose hands showed evidence of any harder manual labor than helpin' schooners over the bar.

Half the energy one of these fellows puts into saving society would grow a mighty respectable crop of garden stuff-and the older I get the more I am led to believe that the world needs garden stuff a lot more than it does saving. I'd rather have a few bushels of potatoes laid away in the cellar any day than a thousand tracts on the "Iniquities of Politics, Past, Present and to Come." You can eat potatoes.

Speakin' of potatoes naturally brings to mind a whole lot of patent recipes bein' printed now-a-days on how to get people back to the land. Wagnon Cridge and McAllister held a lovefeast in these parts not long ago, and Abner Heppner he drug me over by main strength and violence, so to speak, to hear 'em. The principal complain of these gentlemen seemed to be that the land robbers had got hold of the whole earth and there wasn't no place left any more where a man could produce food and clothes without payin tribute to the lords of the soil-"barons" they called 'em.

Now, I own quite a bit of farmin' land myself, but I never knowed before every monfn force, what a wicked aristocracy I belonged

Advertising Talks Timely Tales of the Day

By William C. Freeman,

Albert B. Kelley, who writes advertising copy for the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, made a speech before the congress of gas men at Atlanta recently, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the Value of newspaper publicity for a corporation or a product,

He said that as far as his company was concerned, publicity attracted the general public to the commodity and the investment public to the securities -that it educates the public to an understanding of the difficulties that even big corporations encounter, and if the advertising is constant and friendly and sincere, it engenders a feeling of friendliness and leniency toward reasonable shortcomings.

This column has often urged corporations to advertise, and the success of the U. G. I. advertising in Philadelphia is an indication of what other corporations can accomplish through the same afd.

Mr. Kelley further said that there are over 800 uses to which gas may be put-every one of them to the advantage of the public and the Gas Industry.

Mr. Kelley is telling about these uses in newspaper advertisements in Philadelphia, with the result that the business of his company is increasing all the time.

As a concrete illustration of how the advertising pulls, the company opened a new store for the sale of gas appliances and used a full page display advertisement in the newspapers to announce the fact.

As a result, on the opening day the store was visited by over 12,000 people.

This is an unusual response to an advertisement of a gas company, but modern advertising is so unusual in its force that it of necessity brings unusual results.

Gas companies in every community can use the advertising columns of their home newspapers with profit to themselves.

> Why not try it, gentlemen? (To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams.)

An old-fashioned woman who admires her husband says, "Let a preacher or a lawyer drop his grammar, and pa will pick it up for him."

When a married woman abuses men a great deal, people know what it means: that she hates her husband.

Hansen had deserted his gun to, onjoy Country people shake hands harder he repast when, to his horror, who hould appear in the doorway but Colothan town people

Every man does a little flirting, or "Don't you know that you might be courtmartialed and severely punished for eating on post?" the Colonel said tries to.

It takes longer to do everything than you expect.

When you go fishing or hunting, conuting respectfully, "but if you will only itions are never right; it is too dry let me eat the rest of this ple, I won't are what you do with me." "Eat it." said the Colonel briefly, as for the dogs to work, or there is too much wind. But it never occurs to people that fish and birds are scarce.

> It takes a widow properly to handle a Lady Killer.

Chickens are so high-priced here of late that I am expecting some legislator to include them in the game laws.

ers at the station door as they reported The most thankless task is to be a Ciyde has a loud voice, and he was mother; after that, it is to be a fath and after that it is to be a preacher. making a strong card of the measures he intended to advocate in the interests

I don't know how it is in other towns. "I am in favor of giving two days off but in towns where I have lived, the successful men began to work as boys, ath to all members of the and learned their business from the Just as he made the announcement for ground up.

The other night Homer Davenport.

the carloonist, was with a party of friends and a series of old reminiscent experiences out of their respective earlier careers were related. "I guess the most humiliating thing

that ever happened to me," said Davenport, "occurred a few years after I had sone East and was working for the Hearst syndicate of newspapers. I drew a fine assignment, that of going abroad

interview and make intimate personal sketches of numerous men of world-wild renown. One of the number was Wil-Ham E. Gladstone, who was then alive but who had practically retired from active public life to his estates at Hawarden Castle.

"I had been warned by friends in Loudon that Gladstone was not the most approachable man in the world, especially where newspapermen were con-cerned, but I decided to brave the lion in his lair.

In his lair. "I took the journey to the historic little town in Wales, and upon reach-ing the estate my nerve failed ms a lit-tle and I began strolling around the grounds, for the purpose of evolving sums new method of approaching my distinguished victim. All at once I noted an aged man coming down one of the walks. At the first glance I recognized Mr. Gladstone and most of my courage

Mr. Gladstone and most of my courage fied, but I walked up to him, saluted, introduced myself and remarked in an

introduced myself and remarked in an off-handed manner: "'Mr. Gladstone, I have come all the way from America to have an interview with you and make a few sketches.' "The Grand Old Man eyed me flercely

"Well, young man, you are very fond of traveling." Whereupon he turned upon his heel and strode away. "I fell down miserably on the assign-ment, and it was some time before I accomplished my nurnes. I always heaccomplished my purpose. I always be-lieved that Gladstone enjoyed the joke on me more than he ever outwardly showed."

Although the late General Summer

who commanded the Second Oregon regiment in the Spanish War, was known as a rather strict disciplinarian, there was one occasion when he let his sympathies master his ideas of military

duty. When the regiment was en route to the Philippines, the soldiers auffered be-cause of poor fare served to them, while the officers, who paid for their food

from their own pockets, enjoyed good meals. A. Hansen, a private in Com-pany K, now an attorney of this city, was one day placed as guard at the entrance to the officers' dining-room, and the smell of the good food proved almost

more than he could stand. A waiter passing saw the hungry-look-ing soldier, who had been suffering with seasickness much of the voyage, and taking pity on him offered him a piece of pie. Although a soldler on guard is subject to being courtmartialed if found eating anything while at his post, Han-

nel Summers.

he passed out.

of the pollcemen.

ternly

sen accepted the offer. Then the steward passed the hungry-ooking man, and offered him half a pie. This was also accepted.

know it, Colonel." said Hansen, sr

Ralph C. Civde, a candidate before the

primary for the nomination for Council-

nan-at-Large, was making a personal

campaign among members of the police

force a few days ago, meeting the offi-

MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

"The inexplicable ambition of President Diaz" is the reason given by eneral Madero for the failure of the Mexican peace negotiations. He holds that Dias "will be alone responsible before the civilized world and in history for all the misery which the war With this parting shot at may cause." the reigning despot in our neighboring republic, Madero has again let slip his dogs of war and more bloodshed and pillage will result. The stubborn attitude of President Dias in refusing to make public announcement of his intention to resign has not only caused a renewal of hostilities between the opposing forces in Mexico, but it has tightened the strain that has been no. ticeable since the United States Army was sent down to the border line for the purpose of engaging in military maneuvers and maintaining neutrality along the line.

According to Washington dispatches. President Taft is so averse to interfering in the disastrous warfare in Mexico that he is quoted as saying that "blood would have to be so in Mexico that a man could wade through it" before the army would cross the border. The language quoted s not in keeping with the usual Taft utterances, but it is to a degree in accord with the policy that this country has always pursued regarding the quarrels of our neighbors. It is questionable how far we can follow this strict observance of the rules of international etiquette without conflicting with the domands of humanity. The peace-loving citizen who happens to be the innocent bystander, where two individuals are engaged in a Kilkenny cat affray, theoretically has no right to interfere, and ordinarily might be expected to let the battle proceed unone or both of the contestants were dead or unable to show further fight. And yet if the fighting is offensive to the bystander and the sight of blood quarters in citles instead of in the affects him, it is possible that he may country have a right to step in and stop the fray.

The Mexicans, with their protracted struggles, are not only making themselves offensive as a spectacle, but they are also killing American citizens and soldiers of fortune, and are destroying property, the payment for which will place heavy toll on the industries of the country, after peace is farming which has hampered restored. It would be a very distastegrowth of many rural districts in Eastful and expensive matter for this country to interfere in Mexico, and it may ern Oregon.

States will be forced to take some

not be necessary for this country to These conditions show that in Ore take the momentous step. Eut the strength shown by the rebels and the gon it is possible for cities to bear a topheavy appearance in comparison stubbornness shown by President Dian with the country population without are so much more favorable to a war actually suffering an economic disadof extermination than to the re-estabvantage thereby. The kind of rural growth which possesses the greatest advantages for the state as a whole is Considerations of the lishment of peace, that the affair may yet reach a stage where the United

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION.

while actually to study the living, re-Much unfavorable comment is being pulsive criminal. He prefers to study books about the criminal and these made over the fact that the growth of population in the rural districts in books are assembled from the dissected remains of older books and so on as Oregon in the past decade was but far back as you please to go. Crimin-29 per cent, while in the cities there was an increase of more than 70 per ology and criminal law are in about cent. With such an immense area the same condition as theology was in the middle ages. Anybody could sit of tillable land available for country down in his cell and produce a comdwellers it would of course be highly advantageous to the cities and to the plete system from his unalded brain. state as a whole to have a larger pop-It was not till Bishop Butler wrote his ulation making use of our resources famous "Analogy" that theology was The figures returned by the census brought face to face with the facts of the world. Criminology still waits bureau, however, are susceptible to varying interpretation. To begin right for its Butler.

Of some crimes it is manifestly abat home we find that the population of Multnomah County, outside the surd to say that they arise from discities, has increased but 29 per cent, ease. Any person in the heat of paswhile the gain in the city for the same sion is liable to commit an assault or period has been more than 120 per even a murder. He then becomes cent. This discrepancy in the country criminal, not at all because he is abnormal, but because he is normal. growth, as compared with that of the city, is due to the position which Portis entirely normal to get angry under land holds as a great shipping and disprovocation and strike an aggressor. tributing point for a vast territory. The propensity verges toward disease We also have here an immense lumonly when there is unusual lack of ber industry. There are a number of self-control, when a person habitually

mills in this city employing several files into a rage over trifles or allow. hundred men each and most of the causeless wrath to carry him beyond employes have families. An urban bounds. There is almost as much rea. son to assert that crime is the consepopulation of this type can be easily sustained without in any manner overquence of health as that it arises from balancing the much smaller country disease.

population, for the reason that it is Still there are some violations of here because we have the industries the law which no normal person would to support it. The lumber is manuever commit, while there are also some factured, sold and shipped here; the habitual criminals who are certainly sufferers from disease of the mind or population necessary to carry on the operations is here because it cannot body, occasionally of both. On the be used to advantage in the country. other hand, it is pretty safe to lay Down in Clatsop County there has it down that some abnormalities prebeen a substantial growth in the cities dispose the patient to submission. They but an actual decrease in the country make him meek, law-abiding, resigned population. This also is largely due to wrong. Some writers go so far as to the milling, logging and to fishing to say that crime may be beneficial to industries, each of which has headsociety and the individual too in ex-

ceptional cases. It is easy to imagine an instance In Baker County, where mining and where a respectable citizen is forced stock growing are the principal into choose between breaking the law dustries, the growth of the cities has far outstripped that of the country for his family. Sometimes he decides to

similar reasons. A city or town albreak the law and, according to our ways grows up around a successful authors, if he does it with some skill mine or in a mining district and the and keeps the affair secret nobody is worse, while he may reap inestistock business encourages instead of the discourages increases in population. The same is true of bonanza wheat mable advantage.

the

Of course, this is a dangerous doctrine. It reminds us of such medicines as arsenic and nitro-glycerine. However, let the reader ask himself if he

has not known of emergencies where the principle might have been applied with good results, nay if, in his secret heart, he does not remember cases where it has been applied. In strict course of justice who of us

Considerations of this sort illustrate advantages for the state as a whole is Considerations of this sort illustrate The law will go into effect June ' the type reflected in an increase of the risk of saying flatly that crime is if not held up by referendum.

Ralph Clyde, too, got in, and Beldthe time of our courts is taken up with criminal trials but it is only now ing and others of the gang. They have different names and different and then that a lawyer thinks it worth political complexions and objects, apparently, but their real purpose is the same. They are self-seekers, 'all of them, and when the test of real public service comes the public can go hang. What kind of Councilmen does the public really want that it should nominate such men as these to office?

> Woodrow Wilson, Governor of New Jersey, and William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, have posed together for a photograph, copies of which appear in newspapers throughout the land. To a casual observer there is a far-away

look in the eyes of the subjects, as that of men who are anxious to unravel the political riddle of next year, each if possible to his own advantage.

as a side issue, in a month than you do in six-do you think they are goin' to come out here and grub a livin' out Things, indeed, look bright for a re organized local Republican party next year-bright with the glare of a large of your durned old 40 acres of beaverconflagration.

A counterfeit double-eagle is in circulation and the strictly honest man will pass it up as fast as received.

Congratulations to Colorado from Oregon, which once upon a time sufthe other fellow havin' the land for?" "Can't you get it through your thick neddle," says Abner, "that it's the unfered from a deadlock and consequent limited representation.

earned increment they're kickin' about. You are a robber, you and your 40 These people who are making Ore acres you don't work yourself." "Mebbe I am." says I, "but I sin't never found anything in the law books nor in a good deal of miscellaneous gon a great fruit state must bear in mind that some ground is needed for hay.

reading otherwise, that makes a man who come out here when they was Election-mad Tacoma voted right Saturday in deciding to bond for Injuns left to fight, and grubbed sta \$690,000 for educational purposes. and broke the land and cultivated it for 40 years, a thief because he's gettin

The holes which autoists find in downtown streets are put there to discourage speeding.

James Whitcomb Biley.

CATHLAMET, Wash., May 3. - (To the Editor.)-Please give me a short sketch of the life of James Whitcomb Riley. Where was his childhood passed and has he a family?

A SUBSCRIBER. James Whitcomb Riley was born at

Greenfield, Indiana, in 1853, and has always made his home in his native state. He is unmarried. He was edu-cated in the public schools, but has had

honorary degrees conferred on him by Yale and other universities.

Public Utilities Bill.

PORTLAND, May 4. --- (To the Ed-itor.)--Kindly advise when the Rail-road Commission will assume regulation of public utilities under Ma-SUBSCRIBER. larkey bill.

to. Nobody around these parts ever the 51st time, an officer came u called me "Baron Mossback," and I a very much inebriated citizen, the 51st time, an officer came up, towing never wore no diamond crown on my head, which is the way I am told forto be incarcerated. Clyde intercepted the pair and repeated: "I am in favor of giving every police-

eign nobles usually dresses for breakfast. Folks about here usually say "Mornin'. Squire," or "Howdy, Jedge. man two days off in the month. The oner suddenly showed signs of animation, and in a thick voice mut-But Abner Heppner says I am a lord all right, and a useless grabber of un-earned increment, because since I've tered:

"I've got you beat; I am in favor of giving them 30 days off every month. got old and a bit rheumatic, I let my arm to the Graham boys on shares, C. G. Sutherland, assistant general whereas Abner lets his to his wife fer

manager of the O.-W. R. & N., has been in Alaska for a number of weeks the privileg of doin' the work and sharin' the boss' bedroom. Anyhow, I told Abner to make an of-

recuperating after a long spell of poor health. While in the north he visited Wrangel, one of the "dampest" spots on earth, and where it rains at least 13 fer to these poor, oppressed slaves of the landlords, with no soil to raise food on. I've got a mighty sightly forty, all onths in the year without any particugood garden land, and I told Abner to tell 'em to peel their coats and get to lar favorites as to the months when Jt does rain. "It comes down so strong up there.

work. I'd furnish 'em a grubstake and take a share of the crop for the ad-vance and the use of my capital tied he says, "that it makes a Ed degree web-footer from Oregon feel as if home was a Sahara desert. It is one long, "If these patriots," says I, "are continuous splash, and it is pretty hard to impress the natives in that part of the country that an outsider knows what rearnin' to get back to the land, here's the land yearnin' for some active man to git back to it." What do you think

real rain is. "While at Wrangel one of the citizens there told me of the difficulties of mis-sionary work among the Indians. The "No, sir," says Abner, "do you think young evangelist had been told that one of the chief problems before the minls or the chief prodems before the minis-ter of the gospel was to secure and hold the attention of the average Indian, who, under ordinary conditions, is per-fectly willing to go to church but is not disposed to accept everything he is told. "The missionary thought the thing over carefully and at the first meeting told his congregation of aborigines story of the flood, how it had rained for 40 days and 40 nights, until the waters overed the entire earth and for land than they could on it. In the name of George Washington," says I, kind of riled, "what are they kickin' about "As the missionary sought to point some lesson from the Biblical deluge, one big buck got up and shuffled the aisle toward the door and muttered: "Rain 40 day, 40 night, cover every-thing. Huh, heap damn lie. Rain all time Wrangel, no flood."

Half a Century Ago

From the Oregonian May 8, 1861. The following Oregonians are amo The following of country are needed the passengers who sailed from New York on the steamer of April 11: Hon. T. J. Dryer and wife, K. P. Isaacs, wife and brother, Stephen Coffin, James P. Huntington, B. J. Pengra, Capt. J. C. Alnsworth, A. N. Gringbach and wife, G. H. Palder, wife and child. G. H. Belden, wife and child.

A letter from Olympia says the cap

ST. LOUIS, April 16 .- The Se of War yesterday issued a call on the respective state governments for respective state governments troops to serve as infantrymen or men for a period of three months, or less if discharged. It is ordered that each regiment shall consist of an aggregate of 789 officers and men The total thus to be called out is 78,991.

The war feeling is intense throughout the West. Dispatches from almost every town in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa that can be reached by telegraph, The color left her checks: Sut on the shoulder of his coat It showed up, well! for weeks. —The Club-Fellow. It showed up, well! for weeks. —The Club-Fellow.

WHERE THE LOCKSMITH PROSPERS

Trade Still Important in Germany-Big Keys Carried.

Daily Consular and Trade Reports. An interesting feature of German life is the fact that, in spite of the tremendous progress of the country, mediaeval customs are still in evidence here and there, side by side with the adaptations to the necessities of modern life.

Locksmithing in Germany is today as important a trade as plumbing, blacksmithing, or the vocation of the barber. The first lock and key was introduced into Prussia in the 14th cen-tury and caused a considerable sensation at the palace of the Elector of

Brandenburg. He found that by this device he could do away with the guard at his private doors and thus materially reduce his household ex-penses. Since that day the "schlosser," or locksmith, has been a most easen-tial factor in German life.

The present German house key could be used as a weapon of attack and defense, besides serving its original purpose. It weighs on an average about one-eighth of a pound; and as each person entitled to carry a house and corridor key has nearly a quarter of a pound of soft iron in his pocket, it is conservatively estimated that the amount of iron in circulation in Germany in the pockets of the men and in the handbags of the women amounts to 2695 tons, besides an additional 2560 tons for the keys to the interior of German homes. Thus something over 5000 tons of iron are put into keys of a size to be found nowhere in America. However large the house or numerous the spartments, the outer door is artments, the outer door is promptly at 10 o'clock; and, locked as the German spends many of his evenings out, every person carries at least one of these massive keys to effect an entrance. Bells at the outer doors are uncommon except at the homes of doctors.

The modern scientific locks and small light keys manufactured and used in America ought to appeal to the Ger-man. A business of this sort could doubtless be developed by the American manufacturer.

She Indorses a Check.

Southwest Magazine. She advanced to the paying teller's window and, handing in a check for \$50, stated that it was a birthday present from her husband and asked for payment. The teller informed her that

she must first indorse it. "I don't know what you mean," she

said hesitatingly. "Why, you see," he explained, "you must write your name on the back, so that when we return the check to your husband, he will know we have paid you the money.'

"Oh, is that all?" she said, relieved. One minute clapses.

Thus the "indorsement:" "Many thanks, dear, I've got the money. Your loving wife, Evelyn."

School of Domestic Science.

SILVERTON, Or., May 5.- (To the Editor.)-Is there a school of domestic science in Portland, and if there is, where is it located?

NINI KLEINSORGE.

The Y. W. C. A. conducts a depart-ment of domestic science in its building at Seventh and Taylor streets.

Coren and Japan. Corea and Japan. MEDFORD, Or., May 2.--(To the Ed-itor.) -- Kindiy inform me as to the present political relations between I. W. W. ecutive forever.

mps

Corea is now a part of Japan, having

ceased to exist as a distinct nation on August 29, 1910, under the terms of a

Real Estate Advertisement PORTLAND, May 5 .- (To the Editor.)

up in the land.

old fool.

old and a trifle rheumatic and offers another feller a chance to work the place on shares. That's what I told Abner

A. MOSSBACK, J. P.

Abner says He says, "You're a durned

these men, who make more money

practicin' their varied professions in

own and savin' the ignorant country

But if they don't want land to work on, and won't have land to work on,

and are makin' more workin' off the

says I, "no offense meant.

Japan and Corea.

-What does the illuminated shield on the Heights south of Council Crest

Beneath the moon, he told his love; The color left her cheeks; But on the shoulder of his cost

A READER.

An Impression.

treaty of annexation to Japan.

stand for?