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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1911.

PARTY PRIMARIES IN LOCAL CONTESTS

Mr. Rushlight is the candidate of a minority—a comparatively small mi-nority—of the Republican voters of Portland for Mayor. Moreover, he is the candidate of a minority of the Republican voters-so-called-who actually appeared at the polls Saturday. Fifty per cent of the registered vote stayed at home. Here is the ineffective, inexpressive and indecisive plural-My primary again. From Bourne to Rushiight the record of the active candidate, supported by ample funds and a machine, and facing an opposition divided and distracted by the con-tentions and ambitions of half a dozen candidates, has been one of uniform success. The candidate who knows what he wants and what to do and with whom and what to do it can often

But it is not the fault of the pri-ary. It is the fault of the voters; or, rather, of the great majority who believe in good government, say so, to methods but as to candidates. They fall to get together. They stay at They register their complaints and protests at the wrong time-be-

How many persons who entered the Republican primary Saturday went there as party men and voted for either of the candidates as a party the standard-bearer of his party? How many were hard-and-fast, thick-and-thin, never-say-die Republicans? How many regarded the fortunes of the party as being directly involved in the success of the primary nominees? How many really of Republican principles? How many concerned themselves with the question as to whether Lombard, or Rushlight, or Werlein, or any of the others, had been conspicuous in his advocacy of any Republican ticket at any past How many of the candidates based their appeal for favor on the ground that they were Republicans and would give a Republican city administration? How many of the actual participants in the primary would have been able truthfully to say that, being themselves Republicans, they desired the continued dominance of the Republican party in municipal affairs through the nomination and election of a Republican Mayor and other Republican candi-

Not many. No questions as to party were asked either candidates or voters. Nobody cared; and nobody cares. is an empty illusion. The party pri-it over to a Congressional committee mary for municipal officers ought to of inquiry. be abolished; since the appeal to the public for support in any local contest or any party basis falls on heedless ears. The people of Portland and of any city are going to have, and are entitled to have-if they can find him -the best man for Mayor, regardless of his politics, and the best men for other municipal places.

A PORECAST POR OREGON.

An analysis of Washington's census returns, prepared by H. O. Stechhan and printed in the current number of Pacific Northwest Commerce, the official publication of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, deals with the growth of the cities of that state from logically optimistic viewpoint, in spite of the dissatisfaction expressed in many communities over the Government's figures.

This assembling of statistics shows that there are twenty-six incorporated any other practice by which one road cities in Washington, all but three of which have gained in population more than 50 per cent in the decade, while tion from the traffic end of the busisome increases have run to more than ness, and nothing remains but the 700 per cent.

Probably in census returns Washington will show a larger number of part of the railroads to running mile-rapidly growing communities than any a-minute trains on all their roads, but other state in the Union. Of course, in some respects they might make a comparative figures taken from this little better showing on the balance source cover a period of ten years and consequently Oregon, whose develop-ment was held back until the latter part of the decade by lack of railroad transportation, will not show equal public likes to be well provided with comparative gains, although now growing as rapidly as Washington.

The Washington figures are a fair forecast, however, of what may be ex-pected in the matter of growth in Oregon communities curing the ten-year period that has just begun.

It is noted that in the guins in Washington towns, cities in the center of fruit districts make the most re-markable showing in two classifications. In cities of 2500 and more population Wenatchee leads in proportionate gain with an increase of nearly 500 per cent in ten years. Expressed in another way, it may be said that out of every 100 persons now living in Wenatchee nearly eighty-nine were not citizens of the town ten years

In towns where upbuilding depends largely on the activity in different lines of endeavor in the communities immediately surrounding them the figures indicate that fruit growing and to population. In the 2500 class Wenatchee is followed by Centralia in proportionate gain of population. In Centralia the lumber manufacturing industry probably was the chief incentive to growth. North Yakima, an-

is closely followed by Pasco, also in a | really gained by the performance. fruit growing district, while Presser, another fruit center, is third.

In the record of towns in the fruit growing sections there is unmistakable evidence of the value to a community of the small farm or orchard. Probably none of the sections represented present in soil and climatic conditions better opportunities for gaining a competence from small tracts of land than are found in the stretch of country lying between the Cascade and Coast ranges of mountains and extending the entire breadth of Oregon. In addition there are the Rogue River Valley, the Grand Ronde, Umatilla district and other localities susceptible of intensified farming or fruit growing, and aside from these are the undeveloped interior and the coast counties into which transportation companies are laying rails.

Washington in ten years gained a total of 623,887 persons, but this populatfon growth began with transportation conditions and actual development at a stage more advanced than are now found in Oregon.

It does not require a great prophetic vision, therefore, to read the future of Oregon in the Washington census returns. But one thing should not be lost sight of: Washington has not depended alone on railroad transportation. The state has made a more systematic effort to secure good highways than has Oregon. It has not yet gained a great reputation, perhaps, for its good roads, and its last Legislature took a backward step in the good roads campaign, but what Washington has accomplished with its state su-pervision of road building has unbeen an influence in the growth of population. Oregon must not rely solely on railroad construction for a greater growth and pros-

A CHANCE FOR A COMMISSION.

A Boston schoolma'am has executed flank movement upon the foes of manipulate a primary just as he would her sex with a military dexterity a convention in the old days. The particular foes whom she has outwitted are the ones who advocate low wages to women and high wages to for doing precisely the same and differ among themselves not as work. The usual excuse for this piece of male hoggishness is that men have families to support, while women have The truth is that a great many none. men have no families while a great many women have persons depending has a dependent husband.

But who would think of paying a man higher wages than his fellows in the same trade because his family was larger or younger or more subject to illness? To ask the question is to answer it. No such thing is ever done or dreamed of. The circumstance that fixes wages is the condition of the labor market in teaching just the same cared whether any of the candidates as in bricklaying. A multitude of com-had a perfect record as a supporter petitors for the same job brings down the pay for it. As it happens, there are a great many capable women competing for almost every desirable job the teaching profession, and this enables stingy boards of directors to reap their ungallant harvest.

It is commonly assumed that women can afford to work more cheaply than men because they obtain part of their support from other sources than their labor or their brains. Some are partially maintained by widowed aunts. Others live at home with their indulgent fathers. Circumstances of this sort accrue opulently to the profit of their employers and beat down the remuneration of their sex.

But the Boston teacher to whom we refer cuts the ground from under this pretext. She declares flatly that woman's cost of living is necessarily higher than man's. Therefore, by every economic law, she ought to receive higher It follows, then, that a party primary pay for her work. This alleged fact for the nomination of party candi- and the conclusion depending upon it dates for local offices is a sham, a are fascinatingly dubious. Perhaps the fraud and a delusion; and party fealty best way to settle the point is to turn

FAST TRAIN SERVICE.

A special train carrying President Hill, of the Great Northern, made the run from Spokane to Portland Sunday in eight hours, including considerable time lost en route while the passengers got out to pick flowers. demonstration of the possibilities for reducing the time between the two cites, the trip was significant. If a train can carry a railroad president from Spokane to Portland in eight hours, there is no reason why it should not carry a farmer or a merchant or any other passenger who has the price of a ticket at about the same speed.

Perhaps it is along these lines that the railroads may still have an opportunity to inject something like compe tition into their operations. The Interstate Commerce Commission, by forbidding ratecutting, rebating, may make a lower rate than another, has practically eliminated all competiservice.

There may be some objection on the sheet if they permitted the Interstate Commerce Commission to eliminate competition in service as they have already done in rates. The traveling It prefers fast trains and would like to have them all limited trains. Even the people along the right of way who seldom travel to see the trains go by, but it all some money and in some cases the public is not much, if any, better off by the extra service. We have ten trains per day out of Portland for Puget Sound. It would be an admirable service if they were strung along through the twelve or eighteen hours in which departing travelers make use of such trains. But they get away in flocks,

coveys or squads.
In the morning there is a grand rush and three trains pull out together, carrying from one to two trainloads of passengers. Along in the afternoon there is another "flock" sent out, and late in the evening the third trio for the day departs. Of course this triple service is presumably for the benefit of the stockholders of the road. If it were for the benefit of the public, the the lumber industry have been the schedule would be rearranged so that two most important factors in adding trains would run tandem instead of abreast, and the man who missed an early morning train would not be obliged to wait until late in the afternoon. It is even possible that some of the trains could be kept in the sheds while the others handled the business. other fruit growing center, is third. A passenger cannot ride on three and South Bend, another, town in the trains at the same time, and, aside from the great fun in seeing the rail-

proportionate gain of population, but ed to handle the traffic, nothing is

By eliminating all competition in rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission sought to benefit the public. If the Railroad Commission would eliminate some of this competition in service, they might benefit the stockholders in the road. Incidentally, in that famous "last analysis" the public pays the bill, including all costs of duplication and triplication of service. A faster train service, better distributed throughout the day, would meet the demands of the public better than the present arrangement. The people went to the Interstate Commerce Commission to get relief from the rail-roads. Now the railroads might go to the same source to get relief from their own system of duplicating and triplicating train service.

MIGHT AS A RESERVE FORCE.

General Anderson takes the military man's view of arbitration of vital questions between nations, deeming it an impracticable method of dealing with situations that may arise between the United States and England. Rabbi Wise and Pastors Wilson and Ellot take the moral shepherd's view, based upon the principle of teaching men self-control and love of humanity.

The former view is based upon a knowledge of human nature as it is: the latter upon ideal human nature founded upon love of God and love of man. The first recognizes the efficlency of physical might when opinions differ as to right between man and man, nation and nation, the second upholds the principles of con kindness and courtesy as all sufficient for the settlement of differences, if

judiciously and persistently urged. Between these two extremes lie in-dividual and national dignity and safety. This position has been tersely and significantly indicated in the advice: "Trust in God-but keep your powder dry." It is well to exercise and apply the virtues of patience, tolerance and amity when questions in-volving a principle of National honor, dignity or fairness arise, but after all the certainty of maintaining peace by these measures depends largely upon the reserve force—the compelling power of the arm of the nation whose rights and privileges are at issue be-

The old story of the man, the boys and the apple tree, revised and enlarged, appears in the archives of national life the world over. tried peaceful methods to bring predaceous boys out of his apple tree without avail. "Well, then," said the old man, if neither words nor grass will do I will try what virtue there is in stones." So efficacious was this last argument that "the boys immediately came down out of the tree and begged the owner's pardon."

The necessity of reinforcing right by might upon occasion, thus simply illustrated, will apply as long as the impulse of self-preservation is instinct

BIG WHEAT CROP FORECASTED.

The Government crop report, which appeared yesterday, failed to create the usual disturbance in the wheat market, although it was generally construed to be of a bearish nature. cording to this report, the acreage of Winter wheat is 31,367,060, compared with 29,427,000 acres harvested last The condition was placed at a year. fraction more than 86 per cent, which is very good for so near harvest.

The average yield last year was about fourteen bushels per acre, and if the present condition is maintained until harvest, it is probable that the final out-turn of Winer wheat will be approximately 28,000,000 bushels in excess of that of a year ago. output, estimating the Spring wheat eron the same as last year. would show a total of Spring and Winter wheat of approximately 725,000,000 bushels, which is enough more than is needed for home requirements to place this country well up again in the ranks of the world's exporting countries. Favorable crop conditions and large acreage are also reported in Canada, which is rapidly increasing its

Naturally, with the influence of big crop already hanging over the market, there has been considerable weakness in prices. The Chicago market closed yesterday with an average of 15 cents per bushel lower than on the same date last year.

The appearance of a big crop, with the attendant lower prices, will be greeted with varying emotions by the people who grow, transport and consume the crop. It is very rare for a big crop and big prices to come together, although in recent years we have enjoyed this happy combination on two or three occasions. The big crop, however, even if it does force prices to a lower level, is much preferable to the small one. It means cheaper bread for the consumers, who far outnumber the producers, and it means increased prosperity to the railroads and the vast army of employes who are affected by their prosperity or

In the Pacific Northwest prospects ntinue bright for a hig crop, and, unless the price is forced down to unusually low figures, we may expect a continuation of the present prosperity in the wheat belt that pays tribute to

ALEXANDRA. It is said that Queen-Mother Alexandra will absent herself from London during the coronation acthat will soon be in dence on every hand in that city. The ostensible reason will be the sadness that the repetition of ceremonials in which she but a few years ago took a leading part will induce. reason, no doubt, is one even more

subtle than this. Though before the world Alexandra is a model mother-in-law, as she was years ago, in time of severe trial a faithful, all-enduring wife, she doubtless feels keenly Queen Mary's precedence over her in affairs of state and in the social realm. In her time of wifely trial she withdrew to Copenhagen, on pretext of visiting her aged parents, remained until the whispered scandal that invaded her domestic life dled away, and returned smiling and serene, the same calm, dignified and sympathetic woman who was halled by Tennyson, poet laurente, when she

came to England in 1863:

Vicissitudes of nearly half a century have come to her since then. Princess of Wales during the long years of Queen Victoria's perpetual mourning she bore her part in the court functions with a grace that made In cities of 1000 or more population road lose money by runing three the absence of the Queen unnoticed. Wenatchee also shows the greatest trains where only one or two are need-, The "woman's lot" came to her as to Arclight is more descriptive.

women the world over in the birth and death of children and in the passing of those who were left to her into other homes than that into which they were born. These common vicissitudes she met with affection, dignity and courage. For a few years she was Queen of England; then still a young woman, as age is now measured, she and stepped andly aside to give place to her son's wife, the new Queen of England.

Her fortitude under this last trial has been of outward seeming merely, and if reports of seeming verity are true she will not attempt to face it, but will leave London during the fes-tivities attendant upon her son's coronation, to cherish in retirement the memory of her conspicuous part in the coronation. If she persists in this purpose Alexandra will stand before the British people for the first time in the role of ungraciousness and lack of courage. Having made many sacrifices to duty and to position, it will be a matter of regret if she fails to overcome her personal feelings in this instance, which is, after all, but an intensified incident or feature of the common lot in which change and self-abnegation play leading parts.

Germany, the world's champion 'bluffer," has warned France of the dangerous consequences likely to follow the occupation of Fez by the French troops. Berlin dispatches announcing this warning state that, in view of this hint from Germany, French flying column from the southwest that has been hurrying to the relief of Fez will be halted outside the capital. The attitude of Germany in this matter is peculiar, for the reason that while France has for years been doing police duty for the world at Morocco, not unrights in that country. Neither Engshown any disposition to interfere in the numerous insurrections that have taken place in Morocco, and the French troops have always guarded the lives and property of foreigners irrespective of nationality. Germany

gold from that troubled country lying south of us is significant. The practice of quietly transferring valuables to a safe place has been followed at various times by timid capitalists in nearly all of the Pan-American Republics, and the appearance of this sign of precaution is generally taken to mean that a crisis is near at hand. Despite the fact that another truce is sald to be pending in Mexico, there is nothing in the attitude of Diaz that indicates much prospect for success in that direction. The venerable despot who has ruled with an iron hand for so long has on previous occasions given revolutionists, what is generally known as the "double cross," and there is much in his present attitude that would make his peace overtures suspicious. If Diaz is really anxious for a restoration of peace, he should send in an unconditional resignation, Unless he does that in the near future. capitalists as well as capital will be moving out of his country.

Two or three years ago it used to be said that the Federal Constitution could not be amended. It swathed us in iron bands, so the lamentation ran. Now what a change! No Congressman so poor that he has not a hopeful amendment in his portfolio. The last one proposes to fix a new date for inauguration day. It merits and shall receive our good wishes. On March 4 it always snows or does something worse in Washington. Let us choose a more benignant day for installing

The postal savings bank in La Grande makes three for Oregon. state needs two-score and will have them by and by. The reform is a great one and will take time. successful installment of postal savings banks will clear the way for the parcels post, which is a more fundamental improvement. Now that the National postoffice has begun to move, it will soon catch up with the civilized procession.

Professor Charles, of the University of Illinois, who committed suicide because he had "made a failure of life," was an educated fool. No man of training can be a failure at 38. was a coward also, for he left a wife and two small children to encounter the stress of the world. A change of occupation was what he needed-work with shovel and hoe. That would have brought physical and mental re-

Attorney-General Crawford has ven tured the opinion that the State Printer has as much right to occupy rooms in the Capitol as the Governor and Secretary of State, and that, in the absence of direct legislation in the matter, all of them are trespassers technically. So Mr. Duniway will hold the fort.

Opening of the salmon season, it is said, is a disappointment to canners Twas ever thus. The wonder is that so many substantial fortunes were accumulated under the shadow of this yearly recurring disappointment in the salmon run.

The annual display of forest fires begins rather earlier than usual this season. The picturesque, but expensive, show opens in Saskatchewan and will gradually move southward as the weather favors.

enough to satisfy everybody, here are contests breaking out over queens of the festival and other idiosyncrasies of the usufruct. This is not first-class strawberry

weather, but the Roseburg people will

not let a little matter of weather in-

As if there had not been voting

terfere with the success of their festival Thursday. The man who would, single-handed, rob a city bank in daylight is needed in what is jocularly termed the dippy

The Seattle upheaval will take a place in the archives of that city un-der the head of "Matthews vs.

Next Sunday will be Mothers' day and a day off for poor old Father.

Rushlight is not the right word

FALLACIES OF SINGLE OR LAND TAX

All Get Protection of Government, So Why Should All Not Pay a Share of the Cost? Is Question Asked by Writer-Exemptions Would Not Bring

BY R. M. WIDNEY. The object of taxation in our Repub-lican form of government is to raise Every laboring funds to pay the expenses of protecting persons and property, real and personal, and to pay the expenses of those affairs in which all of the people have more or less a common interest and use.

This constitutes legitimate governent, and government is properly limited to managing those affairs that are common to all the people, whether citizens or foreigners.

To this and are directed the police and Sheriff's forces and the work of the

By these criminals are repressed and persons and property protected from wrongful acts.

Where individuals disagree as to their

respective rights to person or property, real or personal, the courts and legal methods are provided for the disinterested settlement of those disagreements. Persons accused of crimes have the courts wherein they may be heard and defended, and protected or restrained by command of the community.

Cities have certain interests in which
they are exclusively interested, and for these we have the city governments.

these we have the city governments. Where other municipal affairs affect the outside residents of the state, they, through the Legislature, properly prescribe by state law for managing them, either by directing the city how to do it or by giving authority to state officers. The people of a state also have certain common interests. These are managed and defined by the Legislature. To pay the employes of government To pay the employes of government their fixed wages and the expenses of public works in protecting the persons and property, real and personal, of the duty for the world at Morocco, not un-til the present trouble has there been disposition on the part of any of the powers to question her superior benefit, furnished by the community as a whole, should pay its part of the cost, whether on individual or real or personal property.

It is neither just, nor right, nor honest that any part of the protected property or persons should refuse or be per-mitted to avoid paying his honest part of the expenses. Neither is it honest or should remove the chip from her shoulder before some one knocks it off.

In view of present conditions in Mexico, the shipment of \$1,000,000 in of his property. Relatively to the shipment of \$1,000,000 in of his property.

The absurdity and universes of the shipment of \$1,000,000 in of his property.

of his property.

Herein is the injustice of the single tax: It proposes that the community shall pay all costs and furnish free protection for all personal property. It pro-poses that all personal property shall receive its protection free, shall pay nothing for its own protection; that it shall be dead-headed-given a free pass; that it should be a dead beat in the

In the City of Portland and in the State of Oregon are millions of dollars' worth of merchandise, protected from theft and burglary by the police and by the courts, and protected against fire by an expensively-maintained fire depart-ment and appliances. The saleability of this merchandise is enhanced by finely graded streets, streetcar systems, public lighting and water supplies, all maintained directly or indirectly by the whole community. Why should it refuse or be permitted to refuse to pay its proper part of all of this public protection and

In fact, the greater part of all gov-ernment expenses is incurred in pro-tecting personal property and individ-uals. Yet the single-taxers claim it should pay no part of its own protec-

arson and robbery.

pass. It, therefore, should pay its pro-portion of the common expenses of pro-

All individuals in the state who do or do not own any property are protected from assault, murder, robbery and personal wrongs. Their civil rights to sue for wages and enforce their contracts are protected by the courts and officers of the law. Why should they not pay a personal or poll tax to help pay for their own individual protection?

All individuals in the state who do a locality to escape taxation, but it would soon result in an oversupply with a corresponding depreciation and loss by reason of over-competition. The sum and substance of the whole matter is that every property and person do you?"

The agent shook his head. "Too bad you've set your heart on it," he said, "for it's been engaged over a fortnight by people that wouldn't like to change. Won't another stateroom do you?"

But, monsieur, it was in a dream I saw the number," said Alphonse sadily. "My grandfather, dead now twenty years, appeared to me, well and hearty,

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Why should others be taxed to pay for Every laboring man gets his wages, ecause the laws and the courts will

force their payment. He should pay his part of the expenses. If the protection of individuals and personal property is of no value to them, then just pass a law that no person or property not paying its proportion of the cost of protection shall have any standing in court to sue; that no person shall be arrested or numbered who shalls or destroys nonor punished who steals or destroys nontaxpaying personal property, and also that no fire company shall extinguish any fires on non-taxpaying personal property or improvements. Also provide by law that no non-taxpaying individual may have any one arrested for committing any crime against him, and that he may not go into court to sue for wages or to establish any of his rights. Suppose that no person could main-tain or defend an action or suit unless he first produced a tax receipt showing that he had contribtued his part to the common fund to meet expenses of court and law. If such protection is not worth chipping in by taxes to pay for, it is not worth having. Therefore, cut it out.
If such were the law how many taxdodgers or non-taxpaying single-taxers, or anti-poll tax payers would there be

in this state? If a single-taxer's stock of merchan-dise and his improvements are on fire. just require him to exhibit his tax re-ceipt for his part of the expenses before the fire company turns on the water. Why should I and the other taxpayers

foot the expense account for putting out his fire, and he pay nothing? If the law were that none of the public money should be spent in any manner that public fund by taxation, how many would evade taxation on the ground that protection was worth nothing and, there-fore, they paid nothing to the public cost?

If the personal property of jewelers, noney in bank, stocks of merchandise of every kind, etc., want to pay nothing for protection, then omit the protection Simply declare them outlawed. What paradise for thieves and robbers it would They would be at legal liberty knock down any non-taxpayer and take his watch and wages, and the police would say they were not paid to protect announcement that "the fight will be the victim. Under such laws tax receipts would be as common as badges saloons, paving companies, street railon "tag day."

The absurdity and unjustness of the full and free protection for another class of property exempt from all cost of its own protection. And the single tax advocates from Eastern states ask that the people of Oregon shall perform this experiment! experiment! The effect of the single land tax is to

create an aristocracy of personal prop-erty free from the common expense of the cost of its own protection. It places the cost on the peasant, the small farmer and land owner. The farmer would either have to advance the cost of farm products, and thus increase the cost of living, or he would have to break up and quit.

Neither would the exemption of personal property and improvements c all of the vacant property to be proved, for the simple reason that improvement would not be used. There would be an oversupply and no demand. If all vacant business lots in Portland were improved with a skyscraper, who would occupy them? There is not busi-ness enough here to fill them. The sur-plus would be vacant. If all vacant Land requires very little protection.
Thieves and burgiars cannot steal and remove it. Land requires no fire protection. It is subject to very little damage by the acts of man. The improvement, where are the people to occupy them? Millions of acres of public country them? There is no rush of single-taxers to get However, there arise conflicts as to title and possession. Also lands are benefited by public transportation improvements and protection from tresturies, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

pro- both for city lots and farm lands. The single tax may produce a rush of

There are two sides to every quarrel unless there are three papers in a town then there are three sides to every The method employed by some girls getting wedding presents is little less than highway robbery.

Men don't care much about society but when a woman isn't invited, she

Every boy's hand is against a snake spider, a rat and a crow.

When two men fight to a finish, and both are badly punished, that quarrel has usually been settled for good.

I have long been suspicious of the Truly Good men and women who are always raising money to help distress off somewhere, and who regularly abuse the people for lack of enthusiasm. About the worst use you can make

of a woman is to sprinkle cheap per-fumery on her. A preacher enjoys being called "Docter" as much as a justice of the peace enjoys being called "Judge."

A man has the best of a woman in ne particular; if he wants to, he can always get married.

"I'll think it over," is another way of saying you don't want to do it.

A Chess Game by Wireless. New York Times.

The story of an interesting chess game between the third officer of the Austrian steamship Laura and the chief officer of the Cunard liner proaching port, was told by those got in recently on the former. vessel sighted the other on the voyage. Several days ago they got into wireless touch, and the operators, find-

ing time hanging heavy on their hands, suggested a wireless chess game. The opponents were chosen and for two ars the game continued. The officer What the Wild Waxes Are Saying. Detroit Free Press.

"He said he could teach me to swim in three lessons." "Are you going to let him?" "I should say not. Most of my Summer vacation fun is learning to swim."

The Feminine Comeback. Toledo Blade.

Mabel—That story you just told is about 50 years old. -And you haven't forgotten in Maude

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, May 9, 1861. Dispatches from New York, April 18, represent the war feeling as most in-Last night a mob went down Wall street to enforce mob law or have the American flag hung out. The Express and Day Book were compelled, press and Day Book were compelled, under the same terms, to hang out the flag. The Journal of Commerce saved their building by displaying the Amer-

The Col. Wright has returned from Clearwater. She ascended to wi 12 miles of the forks of that river, she had reached them she would? She ascended to within been within 25 miles of the mines. The entire distance from Deschutes is 300 miles and the ascent was made with ease. The run down from Lapwai Agency was made in less than 24 hours, distance of 325 miles.

Two gentlemen from the interior came to town yesterday to purchase American flags for the Union men of One of them is intended for Albany.

Visiting Cards for Dogs. London Tit Bits.

A novelty in Paris is the lapdog visiting card. "Poms" and pugs which go visiting with their mistresses in fashionable circles in Paris are to have their own tiny pasteboards tucked away in little pockets of their outdoor Such dogs have two sets of cards, which are left on other dogs a the houses where they are calling with their mistresses. One card gives the dog's real name and its race, while the other records its pet name joined to the family name of its owner. Cards are left according to the pedigree of

Where Poultry-Raising Languishes. London Times. Poultry farming has not yet become

scientific industry in India. In most adian towns it is difficult to obtain able fowls. To the Hindus, poultry raising is objectionable on religious grounds. The government has now religious taken up the matter. The New Whistling Kettle.

Indianapolis News.

The new whistling kettle has a long, narrow neck at the top, by which it is both filled and emptied. This is covered by a cap cover the length of the neck and at the top of this is a whistis which acts directly the kettle boils by reason of the steam passing through it.

Attraction of a Diamond. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mistress—Julia, where's my diamond comb? I left it in my hair. Julia—Yes, ma'am, but I don't know where your hair is.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman,

Can anybody explain why a merchant should ever find it necessary take an article and advertise it at different prices through a period of a couple of months?

For instance, I observed recently a merchant who advertised a woman's garment in the month of February at \$5.95. The first week in March he announced the same thing exactly at \$5; second week in March, at \$5.98; tho third week in March at \$6.98; and the last week in March at \$4.50.

I wonder if this merchant ever thinks of the impression he creates in pecple's minds when they notice these different prices for the same article.

If the price of \$5.95 was the correct price in the first place, then why not continue to sell the garment at this figure during the season? Then, at the end of the season, if all the garments have not been sold-reduce the price to get rid of them.

Just to fix a price according to the whim of the buyer or the merchant, as the prices evidently were fixed in this instance, is playing fast and loose with public confidence - and that sort of thing does not work out in the end. No business can ever be builded on a

sound business basis by such methods. It is this policy, still followed by some merchants, that makes many people doubt the advertising that is printed. Every merchant is entitled to a fair business profit on every place of merchandise he sells, and this business profit should be added to the cost of

every article. But this policy of trying to make people believe they are getting something for nothing belongs to the "dark ages" of advertising, and, I am glad to say, is gradually dying out.

The quicker it does die out, the better it will be for business generally, (To be continued.)

For Lane and Commission Plan.

PORTLAND, May 8 .- (To the Editor.) -The Oregonian's editorial this morn-ing has the right ring to it and the way corporation and their labor allies on the one hand and the forces that de-The absurdity and unjustness of the single land tax may be summed up in the statement that it demands that the owners of one class of protected property shall pay the expenses and furnish full and free protection for another class that looms above all others to advance that looms above all others to advance in the interest of good government in Portland, one who has been tried out and although hampered ated thieves, grafters, Councilmen, retired from the arena because he could not make headway against the aggregated cabal-Dr. Harry Lane. His unflinching integrity cannot be questioned; he can tell the his own. In justice to him he ought with a sympathetic Council be given opportunity to show that Portland can be governed honestly, and safely de-livered into the hands of a Commission which he should be one-as well as

Mr. Lombard. I am convinced that Mr. Lombard, too, would have made an efficient, honest administration, and we ought in two months time after installing the new officers from the June election, be in the hands of a Commission. No Coun-climan should be elected who will not agree to facilitate this transfer at the first opportunity, and resign his \$25 per month job. And its premise should be categorial, peremptory and unmiscategorial, peremptory and unmis-table. CHAS. P. CHURCH.

takable. Alphouse's Dream Is Illustrated

London Tit-Bits.
Alphonse presented himself, breath-less, at the ticket office of the steamship company. He addressed the agent confidentially. "Oh, monsieur, I wish a stateroom on your next steamship sailing for Havre,

he said "and I wish above all to secure for my passage the room No. 33."

and Alphonse filustrated freely. The agent had not much regard for superstition, but he knew his man. "Look here," he said, "was your

grandfather's mouth open or shut when he appeared to you?"
"But, monsieur, it was open slightly, thus-" and Alphonse again illustrated "You're right, then," said the agent cheerfully. "Three hundred and three what you want, and I have it here

for you.'

Rushlight Friend of the Few. PORTLAND, May 7 .-- (To the Editor.) -Mr. Rushlight has favored everything regarding good government, but it is only good government for the minority Does a municipal paving plant reduce the cost of living? Does a mu-

crease the wages, or show any indica-tions of shorter hours and sanitary and safer workshops? Does he express any intention, particularly speaking, of using his entire power to increase the wages of women and girls to the end that they will not be compelled to sell their bodies for purposes of prostitution?

nicipal free employment bureau in-

The commonwealth is aware of this filibustering in politics. They are educated up to it now.

The ballot box is the people's day of decision. When they vote, mother and baby are considered. As we vote so they

live. Where is Mr. Rushlight's platform to insure universal hums

The Little Brother Gets Busy. Baltimore American. Bodest Sultor-I am going to marry our sister, Jimmy, but I know I am ot good enough for her. Candid Little Brother—That's what

sis says, but ma's been telling her she can't do any better.

More Gentle Than Mother. Chicago News. Teacher—Does your ma brush your air like that?

Tommy-No'm. Teacher-Who does, then? Tommy-I fell down on de way to school an' de street sweeper ran over

Whole Machine Gets in Action.

Toledo Blade. "It took that racing motorcar twenty minutes to pass this house." "Impossible." "Fact. I could hear it ten minutes

before it got here and I could smell it ten minutes after it passed." A Reproachful Look and a Bath.

Washington (D. C.) Star. "What did that woman do when her

pet dog jumped on you and bit you?"
"She gave me a very reproachful look," replied Plodding Pete, "an' then she ordered the dog's valet to give it a bath."