The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1811.

HISTORY REPEATING.

The Mexican revolution, so lightly regarded by President Diaz a few onthe ago, blazed into real war in superatively brief period, and the final arrangement for prace is follow-Ing quickly the practical demonstrations which the rebels have made of their strength. The outcome of the trouble is further evidence of the folly ich this country would have exhib Ited had our "lingoes" demonstrated ernment into intervening in the "famlly row" among our neighbors on the The position of the United States in such close proximity to a powder-house around which firerands were being thrown recklessly what delicate, but at no time luring the trouble was there snything would warrant this country tak ing a hand in the proceedings.

of Mexico has his hands full, and if Madero can keep the new government which he will manage in isfactory operation one-half as long o Diss has ruled he will be doing There was a striking simity in the trouble now ending and other revolution which took place in that unhappy country about 50 years agu. When President Comonfort in 1857 sed his edict against the Catholic ergy, confiscating their property and flicting other indignities on them, e revolutionists under Miramon desed him and soon afterwards sent successor, Benlto Junrez, fleeling the mountains. The situation beame so serious that then, as now, oting and bloodshed were in evidence roughout the country. While Ameran interests, which were suffering comparison with those of the presom President Buchanan a message Congress in December, 1855, in which he practically urged interven-tion. "Is it possible," said President Buchanan in his message, "that such country as this can be given up to anarchy and ruln without an effort from any quarter for its rescue and its safety? Will the commercial nana of the world which have so many aterests connected with it remain wholly indifferent to such a result? Can the United States especially, which ought to share most largely in temmediate neighbor thus to destroy itself and injure them?"

After reviewing the situation at length, President Buchanan arrived at the conclusion that "the most acceptable and least difficult mode of necomplianing the object will be to act concert with that government. Their consent and their ald might, I believe, be obtained, and if not, our bligation to protect our own citizens in their just rights secured by treaty suld not be the less imperative.

The recommendations of President absorbed the attention of this country thoroughly that the Mexican probem was permitted to solve liself. This is accomplished in much the same manner as it has been solved in the present case. The Mexican people were determined to have a change of rulers regardiess of the cost. It is for-tunate for the United States that they secured this change without this country being dragged into the controversy

RETURNING PROSPERITY.

The New York stock market has been engaged in one of its old-time rust decisions, and most of the leading railroad and industrial shares have been in big demand at higher prices than have been quoted for many months. Whatever criticism may be ffered of Wall street and its meththe cold fact remains that it is the financial acree center of the New World. To a degree the presperity or adversity of the rest of the country can be quite accurately gauged by the optimism or possimism prevailing on that great financial thoroughfare.

difficult to ascertain to what cisions has been overestimated. There is always a certain element in Wall street that makes its living in the stock market by studiously bearing the prices of stock. After the shimp which began several months ago, when ratiroad earnings showed such heavy decreases, had spent its force, there was not even any encouragement for the short sellers. The market has for weeks been drifting along in the dolother way to attract the attention of uyers or seilers. For nearly all of this inactivity the excuse was offered that the pending trust decisions made it too hazardous to trade. Foreign sapital, which always shows a prefersince for American securities when we not attempt to depreciate them ourselves, also became timid and preferring peace to a fight, regardless joined in the waiting game. It now of the merits of the controversy, effect-remains to be seen whether this quick at a compromise by which a special rebound from the depths is of a per-manent nature. The trust decisions kane and from which Coast joi are not the only features in which timld capital might find an excuss for The probable action of Congress on the tariff, on reciprocity, and on other measures may now from Seattle or Tacoma in the or the selected as an object for alarm, and, fight and enjoying great expans under the skillful manipulation of the other directions, paid but little atten-chronic bears, it may become a potent tion to this unjust and unwarranted factor in the market.

lowed the banishment of the trust declaim implear, there remains the magic, no other city on the Coast ap-next Presidential election to fall back' proaching her in the percentage of on. But eventually we shall steer gain in the jobbing trade.

**safely past these obstructions to re-

turning prosperity, and if the country | ing the fact that water rates are effecagain enjoys big crops, such as are now promised in most of the states, it will be a very difficult matter to stay the return of confidence, which of course means the return of prosperity.

There is an abundance of idle mone in all of the country's banking centers and all that the owners are waiting that their investments will be protect ed by just laws and regulations. road securities have been especially unattractive on account of the con-stantly increasing cost of operation. higher taxes and other burdens, without compensating increase in revenues but the strong upward movement in last week points to better days

RECALLED TO, NOT PROM, OFFICE,

Few petitions urging one man's andidacy for office that have had the nagnitude of the Simon petitions have ver been filed anywhere. nian today publishes the list of signatures, nearly 5000 in all. In this ist will be found the names of men all honorable occupations sentatives in fact of that portion of the public that is concerned in the welfare of the community at large.

These 5000 names could not have been secured within three days by the effort of any single interest-political, They represent a spontaneous uprising government free from class enents and immoral influences. Mr. Simon could not, as a patriotic cithen, ignore the appeal voiced therein. He is now an avowed candidate The recall is here typified in ecalled from office, but from the prirate life to which he desired to retire. A candidate, named under such con ditions, is best fitted for an office that may soon be virtually abolished. There can be no doubt of Mr. Simon's is the candidate of 5000, not of Mr. mission form of government. If elected, it may be relied upon that he will further in every way the commission plan, regardless of its effect on his tenure of office.

WHAT A PRIEND SAW.

Woodrow Wilson found some things n Oregon that astonished him. November ballet that looked like an enlarged page of a city directory. He frankly acknowledged system which he could not commend. Nobody commends it. agrees that it is a gross wrong that the voter should be showered with candidates and initiative measures at every election. It is a feature of the Oregon system that must be corrected, if mischief and confusion are not to result.

Wilson highly approves the abort ballot. So do all discriminating advocates of ballot reform. But we cannot have the short ballot and the unregulated and miscellaneous initiative, set with a hair-trigger and ready for action in any one's hands. That is obvious. Governor Wilson makes

The address of Governor Wilson at the Armory Friday night was a lu-minous production. It sustained the great reputation of the Governor for clear analysis, fine understanding, convincing statement and reasonable opinion. It was an intelligent and wholesome criticism of the Oregon system from a friend and champion who would not permit his eyes to be blinded to its defects. He wants to see the system improved and made permanent. That is the only tenable position for anyone to take,

We shall hope that Governor Wilson's Armory address, printed in The Oregonian Saturday, has been theroughly read and digested throughout Oregon.

SPOKANE RATE AWAKENS SEATTLE.

There are compensating features owing out of the presen Scattle. The business of selling tide-lands at a million dollars a foot has ensed and the "pokes" of the Alaska iners have shrunk so that they are taken from the owners in much less thue than was formerly necheing bothered with these former occupations, Seattle has had time to ontemplate a gathering menace which for years has been threatening her excellent jobbing trade. Times made the discovery and in the course of a double-column editorial aunounces it in this paragraph:

The trial of the complaint of the tran pertation between of the Seattle Chamber burneron against the reliciously, housed burn the State Ballway Commission at I was a had disclosed in an abrious startli cannot the arrival position that Seattle whorty find theely in. If its citizens un numediately awake and besir themselved fortibly act. The whole transportationsiem of rate-making west of Chinago a state of revolution.

The attempt to put Seattle and altion," which the Times has fust dievered as among the possibilities, be gan in Spokane nearly twenty years The tramp steamer had n come a factor in the Pacific Coast carrying trade, the Tehuantepec route was still a "visionary project" and the Panama route, under the exclusive domination of the railroads, cut but little figure as a rate regulator, when Spokane began this "terminal rate agitation very early in the "nineties. There was, however, an unending procession of sailing vessels beating down the Atlantic, round the Horn and up the Pacific with full cargoes of East ern merchandise which were laid down on the docks of Portland, Seatlower rates than were quoted by the could pay a heavy local rate into the free list. They count on the assist-interior and successfully compete with ance of some insurgent Republicans the inland cities dependent exclusively

on the expensive rail haul, Spokane's original attempt to nullify the advantage of water transportation was vigorously resisted by Portland business interests, but the railroads. were barred on a number of staples which Spokane was permitted to import at a special freight rate. Portfrom Seattle or Tacoma in the original preference that was shown Spokane. If this should fail to arrest the For more than ten years Spokane, as a strong upward movement that has fol- result of these preferential rates presented by the railroads,

tive only where water curriers can load and discharge, demanded the same the rallroads were forced make in Portland, Puget Sound and other Coast ports to meet water competition. Meanwhile splendid steam freighters had supplanted the old sailing vessels on the round-the-Horn roote, the Tehnantepec Railroad was nearly ready for business, and the Panama route, controlled by the railthrough sheer necessity forced to lower rates and improve by way of Panama. mand of Spokane for terminal rates, in was so remarkably unfair that Portland promptly resisted it. At every meeting held by the Interstate Com-Commission in Spokane and dsewhere, when the subject der consideration, Portland business men were present in large numbers.

and for years The Oregonian has

and Puget Sound people the necessity

irged upon the Puget Sound papers

of taking some action in the matter. These appeals, through all the years Portland has been fighting the case alsingle-handed, have fallen deaf ears in Seattle and Tacoma, but from the present wall of the Scattle Times it is apparent that the Puget Sound cities have at last awakened to the fact that their jobbing trade is in peril. It is a hopeful sign, this awak-ening in Seattle. After Transportation Manager Mears, who was imported from Pertland by the Scattle business nterests for the purpose of showing them the way, has drilled his juvenile tradesmen through the primary lessons in the relation of freight rates to city building, we may expect an outburst of enthusiasm that may take at least a portion of the burden of fighting the Spokane interests off the shoulders of

Portland. The capacity of the water carriers n the Panama and Tehuantepec outes has quadrupled in the past three years, is still inadequate to hanincreased. Water transportation, with the Panama Canal completion still three years in the future, is today the atrolling factor in all ratemaking west of the Rocky Mountains. Every elty on the Pacific Coast has a mutual interest with Portland in fighting any attempt to nullify the advantages given us by the Almighty.

ANCIENT WAR RENEWED

The war for the holy places has een renewed. In the middle ages the Christian crusaders sought to reclaim the land of the Bible with sword, lance and battle-ax. Now they bribe the Turkish Governor and the custodian of the mosque, whose salaries are probably several months in arrears, with British gold to allow them to dig up the precious relics of the Israelites early Christians

When the odor of sanctity once attaches to a place it cannot be shaken Jerusalem and its surrounding hills first acquired sanctity when the tabernacle was set up there and the ark of the covenant was placed there-Holiness was permanently fixed there when Solomon built his temple. It acquired a new meaning when Jesus preached, suffered and died there, Tradition says that so determined the Jews to save their sacred vessels and the ark from the profane touch of the Romans that they buried these and his soldiers were about to take

When the Mohammedans conquered Palestine, they made sacred to Ma-homet, by building their mosques thereon, the same places which the Jews and Christians had held most holy. Thus they not only secured striking sites but celebrated the triumph of their faith. Unbelievers were forbidden to enter the mosques, hence the Christians and Jews were shut out. But the Mohammedan conscience is accommodating and, if the unbeliever happened to have money and be willing to part with liberal sums, he was admitted to meditate upon the holy structures which once had stood

the same site. But the English Giaour were no ntent with this; they wished to recover the treasure which was buried beneath the mosque and they offered the Turkish officials bribes beyond the power of Oriental man to resist. They were allowed to excavate beneath the very mosque itself until they found some of the sacred vessels of the Jews. Protest of the Mohammedan population grew almost to a riot and the excavators were forced to fly.

Turkish capital and has become so id that the fate of the cabinet is in doubt and the officials at Jerusalem are likely to lose their official heads.
All this trouble comes from the placing of the tabernacle of the Israelites on a certain spot thousands of years ago. The place became sacred to three creeds and this led to the shedding of oceans of blood in fight-ing for possession of Jerusalem and the writing of thousands of books in telling about it. Truly, a vast amount of the history of man centers in Je-a rusalem and its surrounding hills.

TAFT AND SIAMESE TARIFF TWINS.

It is a very pretty scheme that some of the Democratic Senators have conapprove their addition to the free list of the tariff, but it leaves out of the calculation one important factor-Mr. Tuft's courage. These Senators imagine that Mr.

Taft is so deeply interested in the adoption of the reciprocity agreement with Canada that, if the bill enacting it should have attached to it the free President would sign it regardless of any objection he might have to the who really are of the same opinion as the Democrats—that reciprocity is a good thing provided certain commodities are put on the free list as com-pensation to the farmers for the losses they are supposed to suffer through the agreement. They also count on the aid of some regular Republicans who oppose reciprocity but dare not vote against it and would vote to tie the two measures together in the hope that, in order to kill one Slamese twin, the President will kill both. Thus they expect to make him the scape-goat for their own misdeeds and to deprive their constituents of the benefits of reciprocity without incurring

the odium of having voted against it. But all these various classes of Senators are straid of something, The Democrats know that reciprocity is indorsed by their party and they fear that any action of theirs which endangers it would bring a storm about their cars. The insurgents are in much the same fix. The regular Remuch the same fix. The regular Re-publicans are desperately afraid that, calling him one.

If the Siamese twin bill came up to the resident, he might sign it, and then they would be doubly damned.

has courage and that he is not playing politics in this reciprocity business. If he were, he would not have called the extra session and put the Democrats in position to manufacture campaign material in the House; he would not have told the delegation of politicianfarmers that he was going to stand by votes by it. He is convinced that the great mass of the people are with him on this question, and he is standing He knows that only th organized few of certain special interests appear at the hearings now being that the unorganized many who represent the general interest never appear at such hearings. He will stand by reciprocity, but he will not let the Senate draw him into a game with loaded dice. He will find some way to fell the scheming Senators of both ing the Senate to separate the Siames

Taft has the courage to defeat this plot, just as he has had courage in several other crises. Even some of his blunders showed courage, but he is profiting by his experience as he goes along and he makes fewer blun-He will find the means of forctwins.

The necessity of concurrent fishing laws in Oregon again shown in the arrest by Washngion officers of an Oregon fisher nan operating under an Oregon II-William Starr, the man under cense. arrest, was seining on the Oregon side of the boundary line recently estab-lished by the United States Supreme Court decision, and his arrest under circumstances seems like an ab-The difficulty in these consurdity. flicting laws over the same body of water is further intensified by the fact that large quantities of fish caught on the Oregon side of the river are sold or packed in Washington and an equal or perhaps greater number of Washngton fish are sold and packed in Oregoni Ample restrictions, operative concurrently in the two states and enorced with impartiality, would be of much greater value to the salmon inent ridiculous system, which not only makes needless expense for both states, but also falls far short of supplying the protection needed by the industry.

The death at Mexico City last Monday of Dr. Jose Madriz, ex-president of Nicaragua, calls to mind the uneasiness of the head that wears a crown in Central America, and also the rapidity with which revolutions follow each other. It is but little more than two years since the deposed Zeiaya named Dr. Madriz as his suc-While he was never formally ognized in the United States, he retained a precarious hold on his seat until August, 1810, when he was overthrown by Estrada. The latter made even poorer showing than that of Madriz as a ruler in turbulent Nicaragua, for Estrada himself is a refuge from the land he wrested from Madriz and is expected daily at Mexico City.

Again comes the story that the chiliren of Alfonso XIII and Queen Vicoria of Spain are defective in speech, hearing and one of them, at least, in nental capacity. This, it is said, is due to the grave weaknesses which King inherited from his dissolute father and which, but for the most heroic treatment, would have stroyed him in his childhood. The case is one wherein the father "having eaten some grapes, the children's teeth are set on edge."

Another aged millionaire has been disabused of the idea that a young woman of less than half his years "married him for himself alone." Dr. Munyon, of patent medicine fame, is the man in the case this time. The lure of the stage has proved stronger than the love that he flattered himself he had inspired in the young old fellow's astonishment.

Anane discussion of tithing in the Epworth League meeting the other day, investigation of affairs of people who contributed a tenth of the income o work of the Lord, including charshow their worldly condition to be as prosperous as their anticipations of future welfare are bright. To state it briefly and commercially: Tithing pays.

Everybody is giad to see Binger Hermann back to Oregon and restored to health. His days of usefulness are ot ended, by any means, but he de nies the rumor that he will re-enter politics. Yet many will recall his spec-tacular manner of "coming back" early a decade ago and view the coming years with expectancy.

A "no seat, no fare" law will in crease use of the telephone, for many a man will be compelled to send to wife or other boss the proper excuse for delay in getting to dinner or work However, there will be humor in the troubles of the belated shopper, elbowed aside in a crowd that possesses

The initiative was used by the anment English Kings, says Dr. Woodrow Wilson, and the recall by the Romans, says a Democratic Congressman. There is nothing new. But is the government of the English Kings and of the untutored Romans good enough for us?

According to dispatches, the Los Angeles "hot stuff" colony is feeling the pruning-knife. Some of them, in-cluding Jack Cudahy's former wife, tified to hike, and obeyed. The deeds of the idle rich disgrace the

If all mothers-in-law were like the elderly widow who put her son-in-law juil for sixty days for habitual drunkenness, half the saloons would soon go out of business.

Double-tracking and straightening the road between Portland and Oregon City will eliminate an anomaly

The Oregon Naval Reserve is making so much fuss in itself, people begin to wonder what a naval reserve is for.

When buying mail-order real cotate, the buyer would better beware.

Diplomacy and Lying. Chicago News. Little Willie—Say, pa, what's a diplo-

Pa-A diplomat, my son, is a person

ELECTION TASK FOR CITY VOTERS

Review Given of the Twenty-Four Measures Submitted to the Voters for Approval or Rejection in the Municipal Election of June 5.

seasures supposed not to have a sufficient number of names to secure them places on the ballot will go before the roters in the city election June 5, making 24 measures in all to be voted on.

The Oregonian herewith gives a brief review of each measure. For the pur-pose of space economy, the official ballot titles are not given in full:

Charter amendment submitted by the Council, authorizing a bond issue of \$1,400,000 for the construction of a high bridge across the Willamette river from

Meads street, on the West Side, to Ella-worth street, on the East Side. The proposed bridge would be located about 15 blocks south of the Hawthorne avenue bridge, would be beyond the limits of the ciry harbor, and high enough to permit the passage of river steamers without moving the draw span in ordinary stages of water. The construction of the bridge would not shorten the distance between the West Side business center and the South East Side. The principal matters to be con-sidered by the voters, therefore, are the extent of congestion on the existing bridges and the advisability of adding at this time to the bonded indebtedness. 100-Yes.

Charter amendment proposed by the City Council creating a firemen's pen-sion and relief fund. The City of Portland now has a po-lice and fire department relief fund, into which the members of both departments pay a monthly tax of 50 cents each. This fund cannot be applied to the relief of widows or other dependent near relations in the event of the death of one who contributes to the fund.

The proposed amendment creates eparate fireman's fund, into which the separate freman's fund, this which the members of the department will pay I per cent of their salaries in lieu of a stated sum monthly, or about double the present grouthly contribution. It also provides for a tax levy of 120 of I mill, or 5 cents on each \$1000 of assessed valuation, for the benefit of the fund. Provision is made for retirement. fund. Provision is made for retirement at half pay of any members who may serve continuously for 25 years, or members reaching the age of 50 years after 20 years of continuous service; also for the pensioning, at half the member's salary, of his family, or in the event he leaves no wife or children, his parents. If dependent upon him for support. The amendment will divide equally between the proposed firemen's and police pension funds the \$10,000 now in the present fund. The tax levy Provision is made for retiremen now in the present fund. The tax levy is to cease whenever \$300,000 is ac mulated in the fund.

Charter amendment proposed by the

Council lavying a tax not to exceed I mill, to be credited to the street cleaning and sprinkling fund.

Other than permitting the increasing of the lavy above the present limit of 7 mills for all purposes, the chief feature are of this amendment is the privilege riven the city of paying for street leaning and sprinkling out of one ocket instead of another. 102—Yes.

Charter amendment proposed by the the City Attorney from \$2400 to \$3600

The amendment raises the salary of the City Attorney to a figure more in keeping with the importance and responsibility of his work.

Charter amendment submitted by the City Council creating a police depart-ment pension and relief fund.

This measure is similar to that creat ing a separate firemen's relief and pen-sion fund. The chief difference is in the sion fund. The chief difference is in the retirement features. Under its provisions a member of the police department may retire who has served as an active member for 20 years; or, if he is 60 years of age, he may retire, if he has rved in the aggregate 20 years as an Half pay is granted on retirement.

109-No.

Charter amendment submitted by the of \$200,000 for the acquisition of a site and the construction of a municipal jail, municipal court, police headquar-

ters and emergency shospital.

The building contemplated by this amendment is to take the place of the crowded and unsanitary old police station. It is one of the real needs of the city and the only argument that could be made against the approval of the manual would be the state of the city. measure would be the state of the city's indebtedness.

Charter amendment submitted by the City Council authorizing a bond issue of \$250,000 for the acquisition of Coun-

cil Crest.

The city will undoubtedly sooner or later find it, advisable to purchase Council Crest. Desire not to further increase the city's indebtedness at this time may deter many from voting for the measure, but if the purchase is de-ferred the city will probably be com-pelled to pay a higher price.

113-No.

Charter amendment submitted by the Council providing that hereafter all guiches and ravines shall be filled and paid for out of the special bridge fund. Under the present system fills are paid for by the property benefited or that property within a locally prescribed district. The foregoing amendment would place the burden of fill nent would place the burden of fill onstruction on the city at large, but rould apply only to fills costing in ex-ess of \$15,000.

115-No.

Charter amendment submitted by the

Charter amendment submitted by the Council authorising a bond issue of \$600,000 for purchase of site for and paying cost of construction and maintenance of a public auditorium.

The need for a public auditorium is urgent in Fortland. Its erection would make possible the securing of many conventions that now go elsewhere. The people would probably receive an indirect return greater than the cost of the enterprise.

116—Yes.

Charter amendment proposed by the Council authorizing a bond issue of \$75,000 for the establishment of a mu-\$75,000 for the establishment of a municipal garbage collection system. The object of this measure is to authorize the city to substitute for the present private, unsystematic and unsanitary garbage collection system one of its own. The bonding plan provides for a collection rate that will pay the interest on the bonds and establish a sinking fund. The city simply utilizes its credit to establish the initial accessories, but imposes no new burdens on the taxpayers thereby.

118—Yes.

113—No.

Charter amendment submitted by the ouncil increasing the City Engineer's clary from \$2400 to not less than

The proposed amendment fixes only the minimum salary that may be paid the Engineer and permits the Council to fix an amount in excess thereof. The

As the result of court decisions, three | present salary of the City Engineer not commensurate with his responsibil-ities and duties nor with the size and importance of the city.

-Yes.

Charter amendment submitted by the Council creating a pension and relief fund for members of the street cleaning department.

Tals measure is identical in terms with that creating a pension and re-lief fund for the fire department. Un-like the fire and police departments, the street cleaning department now has

Charter amendment submitted by the Council requiring the submission of two or more sets of plans and specifications each specifying a different kind of pipe whenever sewer construction is con-templated.

The amendment permits a wider scope of competition in sewer contracts and will make it possible to end the practically exclusive use of terra cotta pipe in Portland.

124—Yes.

125—No.

Ordinance proposed by initiative pe-tition known as the "no sent no fare" neasure. The measure prohibits the admission to streetears during morning and even-ing rush hours of persons for whom there is not seating capacity. The ordinance would be wholly impractica-ble of enforcement and deals with maters that should be left to the Publi

Service Commission. 126-Yes. 127-No.

Ordinance proposed by initiative petion levying a gross revenue tax of The measure would probably result in a material increase in the taxes the Gas Company of Portland new pays.

Ordinance proposed by initiative pe tition levying a gross earnings tax of per cent on electric lighting and service communication

Charter amendment proposed by in titative petition creating a Public Serv-ice Commission.

This measure is the substitute of-

fered by disappointed politicians for the Maiarkey State Public Service Commission measure. The charter amendment proposed is weak and in-effective and contains numerous catchy provisions designed to entrap the unwary voter. For examples, measure seeks to instruct the con-For examples, the grand jury, the Circuit Court, the Gov-ernor and the State Supreme Court, adds to the criminal laws of the state, changes the term period of the Multi-nomah Circuit Court and attempts to extend jurisdiction of a Portland board to the furthermost corners of the state, none of which does the City of Port-land have the power to do. 132-Yes.

Charter amendment proposed by in-Itiative petition authorizing a bond issue of \$1,000,000 for construction and mintenance of a municipal paving

measure is III-advised because of the large bond issue involved. The proposed amendment places no re-strictions upon the sum that may be expended for the paving plant, nor does it provide for payment of interest or accumulation of sinking fund out of the earnings of the plant. The act encourage extravagance provide for an unnecessarily large un-

135-No.

Ordinance proposed by initiative petion divesting the city of power to dispose of waterfront property within 2000 feet of navigable water or other city property within 1000 feet of any terminal yard or depot. This measure would prevent the city

not only from giving away but fro selling any city property that might be more valuable to the community at large as well as to the company siring it if used for railway instead of municipal purposes. It would ef-fectually stop Portland's growth as a

railway terminal.

137-No.

Billboard ordinance proposed by in-Itiative petition.

This ordinance limits the size and lo-This ordinance limits the size and lo-cation of billboards and the character of their construction and specifies the materials that may be used. The or-dinance also contains an inhibition against spite fences. In general the measure is a worthy one, although the provision requiring consent of prop-erty owners on both sides of the street to the execution of any stemboard. the erection of any signboard is the erection of any signboard is bably unconstitutional. The invabably unconstitutional would not affect lidity of this section would not at the other portions of the measure.

139-No.

Charter amendment proposed by in-itiative petition requiring competition in bids for paving. The amendment requires specifications and estimates embracing two or more kinds of paving material, one of which must be non-patented. The Council is given authority to determine the character of the improvement. The amendment also reduces the proportion of property owners required to sign as

of property owners required to sign an

mprovement remonstrance from 80 to 60 per cent.

Referendum ordered by petition on an ordinance vacating 100 feet each of Oregon and Adams streets for foundations for the highway deck of the

Steel bridge.

This is a hold-up of an attempt to convert into the only use they are fit for the two short ends of streets lying between a high bluff and the river

Beferendum ordered by petition on an ordinance prohibiting the carrying of banners in public places. While this is, in a way, a companion the anti-boycott measure, it also phibits the parading of advertising

Referendum ordered by petition on an ordinance declaring labor or trade boycotting methods, picketing, etc., un-lawful. This and the preceding referendum were invoked by the labor organiza-

Brooms and Physical Culture. Christian Register.

Christian Register.

Said the lovely girl: "Physical culture, pa, is perfectly fine. To develop the arms, I grasp this red by one end and move it slowly from right to left."

"Well, well!" exclaimed her father, "what won't science discover? If that red had some broomcorn on the other end of it you'd be sweeping."

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

An advertising agency man, a news paper special representative and an advertising man (the writer) met the other day at the suggestion agency man to talk over an advertising plan which he had submitted to a

The agency man had suggested to the president of a corporation an advertising plan, a good one, which appealed strongly to him.

He finally rejected it, however, on the theory that if he started to advertise, he would have to use every paper in the city, and he could not set apar that much money for advertising.

When the agent asked why he thought this was necessary, the president said; "If we didn't use every paper, those

we left off the list would immediately denounce and criticise us." This idea of giving advertising to newspapers to stop criticism is absurd n these enlightened days. Newspapers

criticise things that deserve criticism, as a matter of duty to the public-not because they do not got advertising from the firm they criticise If a corporation starts to advertise with the idea that by doing so, it re-

strains papers from publishing facts

tise at all. But if it wants to advertise, the way to do it is to go at it in a businesslike manner, just as any individual or merchant would go at it-vir., select such papers as are rend by the people the corporation wants to reach

cided to spend. Then, if the campaign proves suc cessful, add other papers from time

accordance with the amount it is de-

If I were running a corporation, I would reprint every criticism in an advertisement, and alongside of the criticlam I would print my answer thereto; then let the people judge.

The people can be depended upon o decide fairly between unjust critisism and facts and corporations can the people through the advertising columns of the daily newspaper. (To be continued.)

Country Town Savings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew If your liver doesn't work, you won't,

Few men can look themselves over and give their faults a fair hearing. Blush as much as you please, you all have kin you don't like.

The wickedness of mules is a standing joke, and you are always hearing them abused. Almost every day you see an old reliable family horse runfld you ever see a mule running away Did you ever personally know a mule to kick any one? The fact is, the mule works hard on light feed, and gets nothing but abuse.

A woman isn't really pleased unless she feels that she must kiss some one, and do it right away.

You are compelled to accept so many explanations that are not satisfactory

How old must a woman be before she is able to act as her own chaperon? When a man begins to fall over the dog, and gets cross about it, that is a

sixn of age. Nearly every old-time druggist does a good deal of "doctoring" for friends

and acquaintances

"At any rate," said a woman, as she looked at three children under four years of age, all crying as loud as they could, "I am not an old maid."

When a thing should be done, too many people believe "the city," or "the business men," should do It Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, May 22, 1861 The attaches of The Oregonian office have to acknowledge the compliment bestowed on them by the presentation on the part of several ladies of this city of a beautiful American flag.

From a private letter from Walla Walla we learn that gold dust is largely in circulation at that place. Where it is dug is the next question.

Salem, May 12.—The Union Club met again last Thursday evening. The Courthouse was filled by a dense crowd who listened with much enthuslasm to eloquent speeches from Mess J. G. Wilson, Ben Hayden, of Po Judge Boise and Hon, L. F. Grover.

We noticed several droves of cattle passing through town within the last week, seeking pasture on the me tains and plains beyond the Cascads Mountains.

A Man Who Shouldn't Run Motor-Cars.

Baltimore Evening Sun. The man who drinks or has been The man who drinks or has been drinking has no place in the automobile. A drunken chauffeur or one ever so elightly under the influence of drink is a danger to the community. He is the driver of 40 or 60 horses—horses that become wild, unsteady, terrifying, if his hand falters or his mind wanders, and go dashing down the streets leaving destruction in their path. The man who drinks has no right to run a car, whether he be the hired chauffeur or the owner of the machine. the owner of the machine.

"THE LAUGH OF A CHILD." I am old and wrinkled and gray-Often I watch sweet children at play, And I think of days, in far-off clir

When I was a child in olden time. I am old and wrinkled and gray— But the laugh of a child is sweeter, I

Than the tones of a harp, or a lute's soft lay.
Or the chimes of bells at the close of day. I am old and wrinkled and gray-And I have traveled, Ah, many a day— Through valleys gay, where sweet flow-

But the laugh of a child is aweeter, I hay, the sweetest of flowers that bloom in May. Than I am old and wrinkled and gray— I've passed o'er many a stoney way—a Mid shricks of shells and victors' yells,

And shocks of arms and war's grim I am old and wrinkled and gray. Seen I shall hear the pale horse neigh, Its rider is Death, he will bear me

Its rider is Away.

I know not where, but need I care.

Till the call of the Child on the judgment day?

W. W. LANGHORNE,
Chehalis, Wash.