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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1811

THE SHORT BALLOT LEAGUE.

The Short Ballot League of Oregon has taken an extremely judicious step by declaring its friendliness to Oregon System at the outset. league, as a body, and each of its individual members go on record as be Hevers in the initiative, referendum, Statement No. 1, the direct primary and the corrupt practices act. Hence it is impossible to accuse the league of a secret intent to destroy these popular measures. More or less suspi of this sort has haunted every effort heretofore made to restrict the num ber of initiative proposals at any eletion or to make other desirable changes in the system. The charge have some sinister purpose lurking in The number of initiative measures on the ballot must remain unlimited because, if a definite num-ber is fixed, the "interests" will rush In fraudulent proposals up to the limit and there will be no room for the well intended. This is a sample of the objections which have been made to every proposed reform in the sys-But now that its declared friends have taken the matter in hand, we may hope for something more en-

It is Idle to expect the ordinary voter to understand the full bearing of the dozen or more measures which cumber the ballot at successive elec-Nor can be form a rational judgment upon the merits of the candidates whom he is asked to vote for or against. Neces sarily he acts in the dark. It is fully as important to lessen the number of candidates on the ballot as the num-ber of initiated and referred measures. In both cases there should be a limit. The matter of candidates is easily disposed of by making many of the niner officials appointive. The pecple gain nothing but corruption by electing them. To limit the number of initiative measures on the ballot more difficult. Still it can be done. No problem is too difficult for human ingenuity to solve if it goes honestly In this particular time itself will no doubt exert a certain corrective influence,

When the regular legislative bodies have been so disciplined that they function properly the people will loc them for desired laws instead of resorting to the initiative. The same ause will greatly diminish the use of the referendum. But in the meantime some regulation of these salutary processes is essential to prevent abuse The man who devises a plan which will prevent excesses and not hamper the proper use of the initiative and referendum will deserve well of his

ONE BY ONE THE TEESTS ARE GOING.

The decree by which the Supreme rt brings to an end the leng trial of the Tobacce Trust is in full harmony with the recent order for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company and based on similar reasons. The court finds that the trust has been a com foreign trade, and that it has been a oly, thus violating both of th prohibitory sections of the anti-trust act. Moreover, in the opinion of the court, the conduct of the trust has been so high-handed, it has comnitted deeds so ruthless in grasping business and throttling competition that there is no possibility of bringing it under the category of "reaso dissolve. But on the other hand, six owed for the dissolution, and it is to be performed under the supervision of the lower court from which the case was sent up. The hope is that from the constituent elements of the trust some new condition can be created which shall be in accordance with the law. The lower court is to lend its good offices for this purpose and possibly suggest measures which may help make the last agonies of the combination less painful than they might otherwise be. The Supreme Court does not leave

us entirely in the dark as to the nato arise from the nebulous fragments guage of Justice White, it is to be dition of disintegration." infer from this that the lower court cood from the remains of the old one, since that would be a condition of combination and not of disintegration. However, there are many signs in the process of the court's argument which m to indicate that the dissolution need not be complete. The clear in tent is to bring about a state of affairs in the tobacco business which shall work justice to the public while does not needlessly impair existing property rights. Whether as one of the consequences of this decree we shall again see small firms venturing ndependently into the interstate to bacco business, and prospering, time or in improving the river will tell. Justice White's language in the course of the decree makes no on between stifling competiis concerned. Both acts, he holds, are well within the intent

go on as they are and fear nothing the Sherman anti-trust act unless Congress intervenes. Those which restrict competition stand on exactly the same footing as those which restrain trade. The first secwhich restrain trade. The first secthe second section forbids the other. The court holds, however, that it is only "unreasonable" impairments of trade and competition which are pro-

The New York Times, in upholding the decisions of the Supreme Court, draws an Husory distinction between the restriction of competition and the restraint of trade. The anti-trust act forbids the latter, says our contempoboth with the same rigor, as anybody can see for himself by perusing the statute. Moreover, the Supreme Court finds the same guilt in lim petition as in hampering trade. It ac uses the Tobacco Trust of doing both and makes both equal grounds for order of disintegration. together chimerical to claim that Congress in passing the anti-trust act in-tended to forbid the restraint of trade, but not to forbid the restriction empetition, and it is untenable to argue as the Times does that the Su-preme Court permits the restriction of competition by its decree and bans the restraint of trade. It treats both subjects exactly alike. Naturally if Congress had intended to permit the destruction of competition and the Supreme Court had done nothing more than carry out that intent Justice Harlan would be mad to accuse it of legislating, as he did in both the dissenting opinions. But Congress had no such intent and the court has done something essentially different from carrying out the purpose of the law. It has vitally altered the law by in-serting a word which reverses its meaning. To call this anything else than legislating is to juggle with words. The court has obviously legislated. That the legislation is salutary and will promote the public welfare does not alter the fact. Nor is it cer-tain that in the end the public wel-fare will be promoted. It might have been better for the Judges to point out the defects of the law and leave the correction of them to the constitutional lawmaking body.

is pretty certain that the recent decisions will now become a political ssue, not so burning as the Dred Scott decree, but resembling it in many respects. The people under one pretext or another are sure to vote upon the Supreme Court's opinion and either approve it or obtain its modification. A court in politics is unfortunate spectacle. opinion the consequent evil will be far greater than could have arisen had the Judges waited for Congress to amend anti-trust act even if the waiting had been long. But Rome has The die is cast and for the next 10 years we must expect to hear the spellbinders of one party accusing the highest court in the land of usurpation, while those on the other side do the best they can to defend it. The end dees not always justify the means.

The Broadway bridge has had a career of vicissitude, vexation and ob-struction. But it is to be now a reality, and not a hope or a dream or an aspiration. Selfish opposition has made its hast effective stand. It has en routed completely. It may whine and bluster and fuss a little more; but t can do nothing to hurt. The bridge

will be built. The successful termination of the Broadway bfldge troubles is due largely to the persistence and superior di-plomacy of the Simon administration. The Mayor has waged a determined battle for the bridge. He has baffled the objectors at every point. He has sold the bonds in face of contemptible and ingenious efforts to hurt the city's He has at last got the financial status of the bridge firmly and favorably fixed, so that the work will now go on.

Broadway bridge is a vindication of his methods and a triumph of sagacious and effective manage-It is a timely illustration of the value to Portland of such a Mayor.

PORTLAND AND MER NEIGHBORS.

The attitude of Portland at the meeting of the Southwestern Wash-Development Association at hehalis this week will be the same as has characterized the policy of this city towards all adjacent territory in which Portland does business. There has never been a time in the history of Portland, when it has been either cessary or advisable for its business men to take advantage of the misforunes of rival ports. The unparal-eled prosperity which we are now enjoying is sufficient testimony as to the merit of that policy. The people of Southwestern Washington, since the earliest settlement of the country, have always found in Portland a very satisfactory trading point, and Portand capital has done more to develop hat portion of the Evergreen State than has been performed by all other

North Pacific ports combined For that reason, and also because the inhabitants of Southwestern Washington include thousands of ex-Portanders or ex-Oregonians, the most cordial commercial and social relations have always existed between this city and the rich region from which we are separated by a state line. Portland has not always been in a po tion to lend all of the assistance that vas needed in public and private terprises in that region, but it has to render any assistance to a region which in turn has long paid tribute to Portland. It would be useless to deny that there has been a trace of selfishness in this attitude of Portland toward the Southwestern counties in Washington. The same selfishness. however, is found in the expenditure by this city of millions in Columbia River improvements which will bene-

fit the entire Columbia basin If the expenditure by Portland of one dollar in the cause of publicity, makes indirect returns of the dollar expended and an additional dollar, Portland is perfectly satisfied to pertion and restraining trade so far as mit any other portion of the state or the great Northwest to reap even larger profits as a direct result of of the anti-trust law. It may be, the Portland investment. The policy therefore, that any attack upon the prosperity of a competing firm, even of Puget Sound in withholding from small one, would bring down upon the Southwest support needed to se It is perfectly plain both from the ened resentment among the people be anything like a paying resent decree and that by which the in the affected territory. The capital if the tolls are too high. Standard Oil Company was ordered to which Pertland could make out of this dissolve that the Supreme Court will resentment is so amail, however, that which Pertland could make out of this tage of distance saved will lose its atdiscriminate sharply between trusts. It would have no place in the broad will continue to use the present routes.

Those which are unreasonable must policy which this city exercises toward. Even the attempted exemption from

to arouse anything but the friendliest ling between Southwestern Washington and the other cities which with Portland have a common interest in the prosperity of all of the North-

NON-PARTISANSHIP.

The essence of the movement for the commission form of city government throughout the United States is nonpartisanship and non-political con-trol and direction of municipal affairs The public has come to see the folly and stupidity of electing any man Mayor, or City Councilman or School Director, merely because he is a Re-publican or a Democrat. There is story about the old-time Iowa politician, who was deploring the pass ing of the good old days. "Why," said "Why," said "It used to be here that we could elect a yellow dog on any Republican ticket; but we can't now." "Well I suppose," was the renot?"

The temper of the times is to disourage political activity and partisanship where there are no clear politi-cal or partisan issues. The public has concluded that it is better off with less politics and more sanity and sound business judgment in municipal

administration. If Pertland shall adopt the commission form of government it will necessarily drop party nominations for city offices. There will be no Republican or Democratic nominees for Mayor or other political offices. There will be general primary wherein any citizen may run for any office without refer-ence to party affiliation or designation. Candidates receiving smaller votes are eliminated. Candidates receiving larger votes are eligible for the election. The ommissioners are chosen from the survivors. There is no talk or discus-

or consideration of party matters. The nomination of Mr. Simon as an independent candidate for Mayor is quite in accord with the general sentiment for non-partisanship in local contests. The effort to elect Mr. Rushlight as the Republican nominee does not harmonize with his professions for commission government. The local political Republican machine does not want the commission government, nor do the active politicians, nor do the seekers of special privilege, nor the interests, nor the contractors, nor the salcons, nor any of the other associated workers who are trying to push Rushlight in, in order to get something

out for themselves. If Rushlight shall be elected, we shall hear nothing more of the com-mission form of government for two years, except humbug professions that he is doing all he judiciously can to bring it about.

MR. RUESLAND'S LITTLE BILL.

The communication from Mr. Ben Riesland published elsewhere in The Oregonian reveals chiefly what trivial notions burden the mind of the spon sor for the local public utilities bill. It is illuminating to that extent and no

While it may be comforting to Mr. Riesland to know a competent attorney drafted his measure, the people take it, should look to the text of the document and not rest content ith its authorship. The measure in a dozen particulars contains provisions which even Mr. know are inoperative and unenforceable. The city of Portland has no more authority to direct the Supreme Court, the Circuit Court, the County Grand Jury, the Sheriff or the Governor what they shall do under given circumstances than it has to direct the Sultan of Sulu. If Mr. Riesland's attorney is competent then he is also either careless or has assumed for Portland authority which he knows it does not possess probably under instructions to make the measure a good vote catcher. New York City, true, has what amounts to a local commission. But it is a body, created by state law and is delegated with powers by the ald not give it. The Oregonian has no knowledge of the Commission in the cities of Nebraska and, we opine, neither has Mr. Riesland.

The Oregonian has never expressed a doubt that a few remnants of the Riesland bill will still stand after the courts get through with it.

The Oregonian in the one article did not attempt to give all the features of the Riesland bill. It had mentioned, theretofore, the matters whose omission Mr. Riesland criti-It has stated clearly and distinctly that the referendum has been invoked against the Malarkey effect tive state measure and that this referendum will undoubtedly fall, therebill 18 months hence if it shall now

the gross earnings tax measures directed against public utilities is the identical thing The Oregonian has often decried and denounced. Certainty these measures if adopted will bring in a large revenue to the city. But why spend that revenue for an in-effective Commission when we can get an adequate one for a fraction of the The sacrifice of needed things extravagances is reprehensible. even in the face of added income. We can use the proceeds of the gross promoting the political fortunes of Mr. Riesland, Mr. Kellaher and like demagogic guardians of the public wel-

PTX THE CANAL DUES. The most important feature in con ection with the operation of the Panama Canal will be the fees to pe charged shipping. While the date of opening the canal is still some distance future, it is time some con sideration was given this important matter by the Government. Thus far the only bill introduced in Congress touching on the matter of fees is that of Mr. Fordney, and this measure provides only for exempting American merchant marine vessels and warships from canal tolls. As any favtolls would be a direct violation of the treaties we have with foreign countries, the Fordney bill attempts to evade this danger by a system of rebates or subsidies covering the amount

paid by the American vessels.

But before this can be done, it will necessary to establish a schedule rates. It will be a difficult matof rates. ter at the beginning to make the tolls high enough to enable the canal to be anything like a paying proposition. If the tolls are too high, the advantractiveness for shipowners, and they will continue to use the present routes. pass out of existence. Those which all of its neighbors. There will be tolls of American vessels may drive Decoration day because the rule of reason may no attempt on the part of Portland away from the canal business that is day in several places.

needed to assist in paying expenses. But whether these tolls are to be high or low, it is time that the schedule was being made up. Much of the transportation business of the world is handled on contracts made many months, or years in advance, and it is due our prospective customers that they should know at the earliest moment what they may expect in the way of canal tolls. It should not require a very great knowledge of math-ematics or of the world's commerce to enable Congress to frame up a schedule that would make the canal attractive to much shipping that is at present following other trade routes.

If the proposed "no seat no ride" measure is adopted the street railway company will be within the law if it supplies a sufficient number of cars to provide seats for all persons who have waited not more than five minutes. But if the number of cars s provided and the persons who have en waiting four, three, two or one minute are stronger, more energetic or more determined than those who have been waiting five minutes they will get the seats to which the fiveminute crowd is entitled. The street car company will not be able to distinguish between them. It will have provided the seats. No more can be demanded of it. The burden of in-definite waiting will devolve principally on the girl clerks, the shoppers and the women with children. Persons who will not or cannot engage in a riotous rush and jostle will stand on the street corners until the evening rush is over. It would be great stuff to hand it to the corporations in this way.

"We will go right along doing business, and everything will be straight-ened out," said one of the principal defendants in the tobacco trust case This seems to be about what happened in the Standard Oil case, and what will probably happen in the other trust cases. Judged by precedent, the celebrated Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger will receive an admonition similar to that which is now occupy-ing the attention of the industrial trusts. These roads, even if they are divorced, will, however, "go right along doing business." It will be necessary for the roads to employ more officials and to rent more high-priced ticket and freight offices, but dividends of both roads, which will till be paid by the public, will continue to flow into the same coffers as are now receiving them. The advantage to the public by compelling some of these trusts to keep their profits in two safes instead of one is not very clear as yet

Driving a heavy train at high speed round a sharp curve on a new track Milwaukee & St. Paul trains his life near Malden, Washington, yesterday. The fireman was also killed, but the ing deservedly popular on all first-class roads prevented any loss of life among passengers. The accident on the Milraukee, like that of the day previous on the Burlington line, seems to have place among the "preventable" dis-asters of the rail. The Burlington wreck was due to a misunderstanding of orders, and the Milwaukee wreck apparently to bad judgment on the part of the engineer who paid the penalty with his life. The ingenuity of man has thrown a great many safe guards around modern railroading, but it has not yet succeeded in mak-ing mortal man infallible, and until

this is done, accidents will happen. Sir William S. Gilbert, whose unhappy death happened the other day, began life as a lawyer. More British men of letters have graduated from that profession than from all others together. Is there something in the law which inspires latent genius? Or does it provide that distaste for chistate which the city of New York make men face without shrinking the hardships of a l tents them with its meager rewards?

> land as result of an effort at revenge by a divorced man on his former wife, should lead California and other states to do something toward pro-tection of life and property. No one is safe under present conditions.

The two desperadoes who, with the help of a woman, routed a posse of thirty men in Oklahoma and escaped to the mountains would have heroes in more primitive times. Now Mr. Riesland's attitude concerning they are simply criminals. Some society will discover how to utilize the wild energies of this sort of men, has made fire and electricity its docile servants.

> The appointment of Mr. Chapman as State Immigration Commissioner puts the right man in the right place although he has long been filling the position as publicity manager of the Commercial Club. His action now will bear the official brand, minus any "booster" flavor.

> Senator Bourne really wants to dis-place Marshal Colwell? To do so would remove the oft-recurring opportunity of appearing in the news dis-The Republican city central com-

Honestly, now, does anyone suppose

mittee, if it has any duty to perform in this campaign—which is a question—is very industriously dodging it to the benefit of all concerned. The small amount needed for ex-

enses of the Corvallis regiment at the Rose Festival will be money well spent, even though salaries be trimmed John W. Gates asserts Mr. Roosevelt

is a prevaricator in the steel trust af-Mr. Roosevelt's reply will be characteristic if not satisfying. Lemons are quoted higher on Front street and many who get them next Monday will find them still higher.

The emblem in bronze on the dark blue uniform was the medal of honor vesterday.

Vacant lots overgrown with weeds are no part of the City Beautiful. The Milwaukee road had its baptism in wreckage yesterday.

Decoration day became Desolation

MR. RIESLAND DEFENDS MEASURE

Weakness of Commission Bill Passed Over by Invoking Attorney's Name, PORTLAND, May 29 .- (To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of May 15 an editorial is printed which makes repeated reference to me and my work in connection with the Portland Public Service Commission act, which will be voted on June 5. I wish to correct a ew of the statements made in this editorial article.

In the first instance, the bill referred

to, being No. 132 on the city ballot, was framed by a committee appointed from the different improvement clubs of the City of Portland. We employed a competent attorney, Mr. A. E. Clark, and every section of this bill was framed to receive the shafts of the opposition, viz.; the public service corporations. As chairman of the committee which created the same, I feel it my duty to state that the indeterminate franchise provision which is inserted in the act was taken from the Wisconsin law. It is a necessary safeguard to the work of any commission and the public serv-ice commission act. Without it, it is Again, section 58 of the act provides

that any provision of the act in con-lict with existing law shall in no way nterfere with the operation of the balance of the act. Consequently, the con-clusion in your editorial on this par-dicular point is without reasonable oundation.

oundation.

Again, we do not claim that our act will regulate the public service corrections outside of the city. That ower should justly be in the hands of the State Pallers Commission when the State Railway Commission, where it belongs, and I do not see as the City of Portland is much concerned as to the regulation of corporations outside of its corporate limits, except in an indirect way, but Portland is concerned with the effective regulation of public service corporations in the city limits, and that can only be done by a local commission, as it is in New York City. which is simply a city commission in effect, although created by the Legisiaturs, there being no initiative law under which the City of New York could or can create a local public service commission. We are favored in having this privilege under the initiaive as applied to our city. St. Louis has a city commission and an effective one. The citizens of Nebraska enjoy the same privilege, and last Winter a effort was made in the Ne braska Legislature to take this privinission, but the attempt was over whelmingly defeated.

whelmingly defeated.

The editorial is again wrong in saying that the Board of Commissioners is unlimited in the amount of its expenditures. This is not true, as the ommission must get its money through the city machinery, the same as any other department obtains funds for running its business. Is it reasonable to suppose that because the act allows additional remuneration of the City Attorney, the commissioners will squan-der the city funds in unnecessary der the city funds in unnecessary couchers to that office? The act has a strong recall provision, and if the commissioners do not do their duty hey can be removed from office and conest and efficient men put into their

The Oregonian has failed to mention the two sister acts taxing the electric light and power and gas companies apper cent of their respective gross in-00 into the city treasury annually and after paying for running the city com-mission, will be a material factor in the reduction of general taxes. Again, it falls to mention that the referendum has been placed on the

Maiarkey state wide commission bill, and that it is up to the people to say whether the city shall be denied local

regulation.

With a local commission and a 3 per cent tax as heretofore stated, the city will be equipped to get the maximum of service for the minimum cost from the public service corporations that are now operating with absolutely no di-rect regulation.

BEN RIESLAND.

TRAFFIC IN THE REFERENDUM. agene Newspaper Declares Direct Legislation Has Market Value.

Eugene Register. While we do not see referendums quoted on 'Change, we find they have a market value. They are bought and sold-a form of merchandising that has Purchase of dynamite or other explosives is too easy. Why place restrictions on the sale of poison and allow anybody with the price to buy the deadly stuff unquestioned? The fatal injury of a peace officer in Oakland as result of an effort at revenge of the required number of algorithms. of the required number of signatures, erect, on his hind legs in front of the

securing the names of petitioners, we plush muzzle. It took, affirms Mr plated an order of 2500 with a man in Portland. He was unable to take up the work until after the primary and did little after that time."

Pemberton How should that now Here we have a fine example of how

Oregon politics is made merchandise of. "We placed an order with Parkison for signatures," says Van Orsdal.
Are referendums to be bought and
sold as you would buy and sell dry
goods and groceries? Did Parkison goods and groceries? Did Parkison get some ofter offer that looked better him than the pay for circulating d petitions? How much principle said petitions? How much principle is there involved in this kind of re-form politics? Is Oregon henceforth to be hampered, held back, reviled and made the laughing-stock of the nation made the laughing-stock of the nation by allowing such procedure to contine, or will it proceed to probe to the bot-tom such methods and lay them bare before an outraged public that they may proceed to correct the practices that are working irreparable injury to

other states they would be temped to mob the gang who would undertake such a thing, whether or not they were part and parcel of or working in har-mony with an opposing college.

A Show and a Yellow Dog. Detroit News-Tribune.

The small boy stood in front of the dazzling lights of the cheap theater with a yellow dog under his arm. "Are you the manager of the show?" boy asked of a well-dressed man

The manager's heart melted. He re-membered that he, too, had been a boy. "You may go in," he said, "but never

rou may go in, he said, but hever mind about giving me the dog. Take the dog along with you. The lad went in with the yellow dog under his coat. After the performance the manager was still standing in front, and he happened to see the urchin come

out.
"Well, souny," he remarked. "how
did you like the show?"
"Oh, pretty well." he said, "but I'm
glad I didn't have to give you the dog."

Men and Girls. "Are men as black," she queried,
"As they are painted, de you think?"
In Tenkee style I answered her:
"Are girla," I asked, "as pink?"

NOT since the time when "David Harum" made its first bow in American storyville have readers come American storyville have readers come across such refreshing originality and crispness of personal comment as have just come to light in Kate Langley Bosher's novel 'Miss Gibbie Gault.' It is good to know what the novel is selling very well, and that many of those who have bought copies have been waylaid by economical souls who wish to horrow the hook. Here are wish to borrow the book. Here are bits of wordly wisdom from Mary Carey and her other friends in "Miss Gibble Gault":

Gibble Gault":

Ancestor worship isn't all Chinese. An illbred gentlemen-born is still welcomed where
an ill-born well-bred man is not invited.

I couldn't see a deg hit his tail on a
fence and not tell him it was barbed if I
knew it and he didn't.

Major Aiden didn't really believe the
Almighty made common people. He thought
they came up like weeds and underbrush
and, though you couldn't cut them down
exactly, you must keep them down somehow.

how. Young people have very different ideas from their parenta. They plank themselves right straight alongelde of men and say they are just as smart as men are. Of course they are. Women have always known it, but they used to have too much sonse to tell it.

I often think of what my old manuny.

often think of what my old mammy ms the day I was married. "Don't r forget, honey, that what you's mar-is a man." ahe said, "and don't be tin' of all the heavenly virtues in him, and the the said."

of as graine.

With only occasional exceptions a woman has just about the kind of husband she makes the man who marries her become. Through the ages man has bent too schelle to wear petiticats and pink ribbons himself, but liking to see hem worn, he put them on woman and told her she was present. An Irishman can talk a cabbage into a rose any day. And when he's got a rose to talk about his own tongue couldn't tell what it might say after it starts.

New stories, and also others which are so good that they will bear repeating, appear in Archibald Henderson's new and critical estimate of "Mark Taylare", that learned For Jaylance. Pwain," just Issued. For instance here is Twain's "doubles" story Like some famous men. Twain had "doubles," and about once a menth he received a letter from some new "double," enclosing a photograph. To one these doubles, Mark wrote:

My Dear Sir: Many thanks for your letter, with enclosed photograph. Your resemblance to me is remarkable. In fact,
no be perfectly honest, you look more like
me than I do myself. I was so much imressed by the resemblance that I have had
your picture framed, and am now using it
regularly, in place of a mirror, to shave by,
Yours gratefully,
S. L. CLEMENS.

Twain complained bitterly that when ie was in his most serious moods, peo-lie refused to take him seriously. " has been a very difficult matter," de-clared Mark Twain, "to doff the mask of humor with which the public is ac-customed to see me adorned. It is the incorrigible custom of the public to see only humor in the humorist, however serious his vein. Not long ago I
wrote a poem, when I never dreamed
of giving to the public, on account of
its seriousness; but on being invited
to address the women students of a great university I was persuaded by a near friend to read this poem. At the close of my lecture, I said Now, ladies, I am going to read you a poem of mine'—which was greated with bursts of uproarious laughter. 'But this is a truly serious poem. I asseverated
—only to be greeted with renewed
laughter. Nettled by this misunderstanding I put the poem in my pocket,
saying 'Well, young ladies, since you
do not believe me to be serious, I shall
not read the noom of which the not read the poem,'-at which the audience almost went into convulsions of laughter."

Miss Susan Glaspell, the author of "The Visioning," is planning to spend another Summer in a quiet canyon in Colorado. It was here, and in Idaho, 40 miles from a railroad, that Miss Glaspell became acquainted with the work of the Government Forestry Service, of which Captain Wayne Jones, a character in "The Visioning," says a character in "The Visioning," says that this is a greater, more constructive and comradely service than his own, the Army.

In his delightful, new book of essays, entitled "Prejudices," Charles Macomb Flandrau sketches the careers of some very interesting dogs he has known.
"Jiggers" was one of them. "Jiggers"
was a Dachshund who believed in the
efficacy of prayer. When he wanted
anything he assumed the attitude and waited for results. If he was thirsty one came upon him appealing to a wash stand or a bathroom faucet. If he wanted a cracker, he was to be found, tired but patient, believing and "Some time ago we placed an order with H. J. Parkison, of Portland, for signatures to the (O. A. C.) petitions, expecting to secure the required number. After realizing the difficulty in shooting 24 quills into Jiggers' lovely appropriate the requirement of the country here.

Pemberton—How about that poen you sent to Anybody's Magazine—ha it appeared yet? Penley (gloomily)— Yes; it appeared in the mail this morn-

The recent serious accident to Ernst Heinrich Haeckel, the famous writer and professor of zoology at Jena, has emphasized the fact that Professor Haeckel is universally regarded as one of the foremest thinkers of his time.

He is now 77 years old, and the fracturing of his hip-bone, which happened through the breaking of a stool on which he was standing to reach down tom such methods and lay them bare before an outraged public that they may proceed to correct the practices that are working irreparable injury to the state?

Oregon is the only state in the Union so far as known to allow scheming manipulators to hold up an appropriation of an educational institution. In other states they would be temptoed to a book from a high shelf, is no tri-fling matter. Professor Hackel, be-

H. Perry Robinson, whose novel, "Essence of Honeymoon," was published two weeks ago, comes of a family of distinguished English newsramply of distinguished English news-paper people. His brother, Phil Rob-inson, who died a year or two ago, was a famous war correspondent, and another brother still living in Eng-land is also a well-known writer. Mr. Robinson has spent a good portion of his life in America, and much of the fun in "Essence of Honeymoon" shows The boy asked of a well-dressed man standing near.

"I want to see the show, but I haven't got no money. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll give you this dog if you'll let chicago. He made a thorough study me in."

In it Lessence of Honeymoon shows the first the Lessence of Honeymoon shows the Honeymoon shows the Lessence of Honeymoon shows the Lessence of Honeymoon shows the Hon country as a special representative of the London Times, with a roving

commission. There will seen be published as English translation of Dr. Rudol Steiner's "Mystics of the Renalssance," Steiner's "Mystics of the Renaissance," by Bertram Keightley, a volume of essays on Meister Eckhart, Johannes Tauler, Nicholas of Cusa Theophrastus Paracelsus, Jacob Boehme, Glordano Bruno, and others. Other notable new books are "A Chinese Appeal to Christendom Concerning Christian Missions," by Lin Shao Yang, an arraignment of the church's attitude in trying to force certain primitive Christian Missions upon the East, and "Aspects of Religious Bellef and Practice in Baby-lonia and Assyria," by Professor Morris Jastrow.



By William C. Freeman. Recent experiences with business laced in the chain of newspapers printing these stories, have taught me now hard it is to do snything that

loss not call forth criticism-how hard

It is to make an advertiser feel that to

has done the best he could for the

nount of money he has expended. Representatives of pewspapers of big dreulations are apt to think that newspapers of smaller circulations are not entitled to the intelligent consideration

of the advertiser. I am very proud of the newspapers printing these stories. Not all of them have the largest circulation in their respective communities, but each a circulation sufficiently large to pay any advertiser, because each newspaper bases its advertising rate on the quantity and character of the circulation it has.

A collection or chain of the biggest

newspapers in big communities would cost the advertiser a proportionately higher rate—that is, a combined cir-culation, of 4,000,000 will cost, relatively, twice as much as a circulation of 2,000,000.

If the advertiser buys the 2,000.000 circulation at its price, why should he be criticised for not buying the 4,000,000 circulation at its price? The publishers who have this 2,000,

000 circulation are important factors their respective communities and they furnish, collectively, a medium of publicity for any National advertiser at about half the rate he publicity in the great weeklies and onthlies.

If the big newspapers want their share of business, let them go after it in a legitimate way. We welcome honorable and intelligent competitors. That will help the cause of adver

But just because publishers are ble they must not think that publishers of honest daily newspapers with smaller circulations are not capable of giving advertisers a full return for money.

This subject will be continued in tomorrow's story.
(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Honesty pays twice as well as half

that no other wagon can successfully imitate.

It is better to stay at home than it

When you have anything to say in a business office, fire and fall back. Your surplus talking should be done in

Never take any man's word for anything that refers to anything about an

A man eats first, in order that he may hurry away to his work; but a dog can walt, as he has nothing to do.

When a man marries a woman who

How people love a little excitement! "Well," the women have a habit of saying, after a marriage, "she finally got him; but she didn't get much."

When in trouble, you hate your friends for not helping you.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, May II, 1861. n California the papers state that on several ranches the owners are slaugh-ering large bands for their hides and tallow.

of yesterday as being in possession of the Warm Springs Indians were taken by a band of about 75 of them from three Snake warriors and an old squaw. The Warm Springs warriors found these four alone and killed them.

San Francisco, May 26: A duel was fought yesterday in Marin County between Showalter and Piercy, both members of the last Legislature. Percy was shot dead at the second fire. It is reported that Showalter was arrested to

When the Noise Brignde Works,

Answers, London, Many brain workers find at times a distinct need for some violent frolic or escapade to relieve their pent-up feel-ings and overstrained nerves. One such man has a preference for

banging doors; another for playing the "Dead March in Sau!" with one finger; a third, after a heavy day's work, will go round the neighborhood ringing door bells; whilst a fourth, to steady his nerves, will dash a tencup against It seems an idlotic thing to map a cabman's face to relieve one's feelings, yet this is what a well-known actor does; and he does it in such a gentle-

nunly fashion, and pays so that the driver seldom takes offense, A Prosperous Business Look Out.

Stray Stories.

"I heard you have left Slogger & Co.'s office."
"Yes. I'm in business for myself What are you doing?

"Looking for another job."

One Good Menl Is Assured.

Philadelphia Inquirer. Mistress-I have some friends com-ing to dinner today, Mary, so I want you to cook your very best. Cook-You can depend on me, ma'am; I've got some friends of me own com-ing, too.

The Readjustment. Washington (D. C.) Star. We'll have a new procession in the pagean-

try that goes. To make our place in history one of its "Vox Populi" has spoken, and we're much daturbed to find Some marchers going on too fast and some too far behind. too far behind.

There's a general readjustment, though our glories will not fade.

The sands of time are ready for the great and grand parade.

But we'll have to change our paces. Thus decrees the latest news.

And everybody's trying on some other fellow's shoes.