The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

(BT MAIL)

(BY CARRIER)

OCCUAND WIDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1911

THE TRUSTLESS TRUST. Ex-President Roosevelt will proba-ity be asked to testify in the steel trust avestigation, and Mr. J. P. Morgan as also been requested to lend his resence to the committee new seeking ance in correboration of the re-anhie story told last week by John None of the talent, hower, that may be called to throw light on this subject can handle the subject with that delicate finesse that was dis-played by Judge Gary. What a fa-mous end-man the distinguished judge would make. Replying to the query of the Interlocutor as to "when is a trust not a trust?" he could readily answer: "When it is a steel trust"— and he could prove it. At least he made a very fair start in the direction of proving it when he appeared before

the investigating committee.
When John W. Gates was selling barbed wire on a small salary and lit tie dreaming that he would ever reach that financial eminence where he could "bet yer a million," with the full knowledge that he could make good if his bluff were called, it was customary in the steel trade to have steelmaker at the head of a steel-This system was changed soon after the appearance of Charles M. Schwab, who was a steelmaker, was placed in charge, and he was succeeded by W. E. Corey, also a steelmaker. The green cloth of Monte Carle and the chorus girls of Broadway gave too much publicity to Schwab and Corey, and they were replaced by a man whose knowledge of steel manufacture was secured from a ok. As a matter of fact, it would seem that the steel trust did not need man who could make steel or sell What it wanted, and what it got in the person of Judge Gary, was a man who could frame up a trust that was warranted not to rip, tear or ravel when it was forced to undergo rough handling in the courts.

That the judge succeeded, or at ast believes that he succeeded, is cuite apparent from his testimony before the investigating committee. The plea of Judge Gary is that the Steel Corporation cannot be regarded as a monopoly in restraint of trade for the reason that it represents only 60 per cent of the producing capacity of the country. Cross-questioning, however, revealed that the submerged 40 per cent fully understood that it was to its advantage to keep a close eye on the prices and policies of the trust. As members of the steel trust were

argely interested in nearly all of these subsidiary companies, the neces-eity for vigilance in that direction is easily understood. In the language of Judge Gary, "as the Steel Corporation owns the securities, if the conduct of a subsidiary company was antagonistic in any way, it would be only a question of time when the administration defender certainly challenges admiration.

CAN WE HOLD OUR TRADE?

An interesting trade possibility of the Panama Canal is suggested in a Paris cable in The Sunday Oregonian. The question is asked: "Will the Panamn Canal merely serve to strengthen the trade relations between South America and Europe and shut out the United States more htan Ever?" Plenty of evidence has already appeared to show that Europe is mak-ing preparations to handle business through the canal, and, according to the Paris cable, the general opinion abroad is that the United States lacks a sufficient merchant marine to utilize its own opportunities. To a certain extent the foreigners are justified in their opinion, but they have no as-surance that there will not be a change when the vital necessity for more ships becomes fully apparent to the people who are paying the expense of building the canal.

world today is carried in economically constructed and economically operated steamers. Most of these carriers are cheaply constructed tramp steamers which can be purchased ready for opearth except the United States. The embargo which we thus place on our ever securing a merchant marine long as it is permitted to remain to possible, however, that the tre-nendous importance of the Panama must and the new business which it awaken will serve to arouse pub-

ent to such an extent that a mand for equal shipping rithout competitors will vernment to repeal our igation laws and admit forto American registry, ter of cheap water carriers

utmost importance to the a they accure the benefits With cheap steamers opof flag or where the Pacific Coast vill be the distributing point for ceive the body of this honored plothe region lying west of the neer. Freight can be from the Atlantic seaboard ough the canal to Portland or Puwill be forced to abundon r attempt to serve that great renelds; the primitive homes of the early
much mere remunerative business
the back haul from the Pacific by the homes of a later generation. If, however, the ratiroads, og in with the high protection-

vantage in carrying freight in \$500,000 while the foreigners are spcuring ships of the same capacity and quality at a cost of about \$200,000, they will enjoy at least a portion of that western business which other-

wise would go by the water route.

15 the right to buy cheap ships and operate them under the American flag is given American citizens, the completion of the Panama Canal will witness a large number of new, stea lines running to all Pacific Coast ports. Big shippers and importers under a free-ship law could defy the railroads by going into the foreign markets and buying the ships necessary for handling the business. an American citizen could buy ship as cheaply as a foreigner, he would have no hesitancy about putting his money in it. Under a free-ship law he could secure a vessel so cheap that it could, if necessary, be resold without much loss. Under the existing law the man who puts his money in an American vessel is cer-tain to lose heavily if he is forced to competition with sell the craft in foreign-built vessels.

FORESIGHT AND RINDSIGHT. Mr. Simon was not the man, we hear now from several sources. But they do not tell us who was the man, It is easy to be wise after the event. It is as easy to say I-told-you-so. The judgment of many men is perfect after it is all over. But when the time is ripe for action they are timid, help-

and dumb. Where was the man to beat Mr. Why did Rushlight? Who was he? Why did not the Solomons and the Jeremiahs who are now showering the business men and others that brought out Mr. Simon with their unsought and fruitess advice and reproaches have something to say when something while ought to have been said?

Mr. Simon did not want again for Mayor. Nobedy else would run-nobody who stood a chance of election. All possible candidates were too busy, or were too afraid. Mr. Simon consented to lead a forlorn hope because there was no other who had the nerve or the will. It seemed to him and it seemed to others, including The Oregonian, that they, by ought not thus tacitly to consent to the election of Mr. Rushlight, leaving him, his counselors, his allies and his followers to suppose that everything was their own and there was no formidable opposing force to reckon with or to conciliate, then or hereafter.

The men who stood with Mr. Simon need make no apologies. They did They did what they could with clear conscience and with proper motive. They de-served success. They would not have deserved it if they had not striven for it, but had contented themselves with mere whining, groaning and back-

TOO MANY M'CUMBERS.

Everything appears green to the man who wears green spectacles. Senator McCumber has been peering through highly-colored protectionist glasses for so long that it is hardly to be expected that he can get a prope view of any subject. In accusing Mr. Ridder of falsehood, however, Senator McCumber permits his zeal in the cause of protection not only to make public exposure of his own unwarranted prejudice against reciprocity, but he also materially aids in bringing the Senate finance committee as a whole into further disrepute. The incident in which Mr. Ridder was so grossly insulted by Senator McCumber at the final hearing before the Senate finance committee serves to show the character of the Senatorial "old-man-of-thesea" which the Republican party Sin-bad has a-straddle of its neck.

Mr. Ridder, as the representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, and naturally interested in any legislation affecting the price, appeared before the committee in good of the subsidiary company would be changed." Judge Gary's "trustless the great advantages that would foltrust" may be rather burdensome on low the adoption of the reciprocity the consumers, but the ingenuity of measure. This evidence, like that of other friends of reciprocity, was not the kind that the McCumbers were looking for, and the man who offered it was treated with the same courtesy that might be expected from a drunken justice of police in badgering a witness in a frontier settlement. The ost peculiar feature of this attitude of the McCumbers lies in their utter indifference to public sentiment. testimony of Mr. Ridder was to a large extent a reiteration of facts that have seen made public by official publica-

tions and by the newspapers. The advantages reflected by these facts were so plain and of such extent that any fair-minded man could appreciate them. To reject them and pugn the motives of those presenting them reveals the McCumbers in a very unfavorable light. If it were the ultra-protectionists of the McCumber type alone who would suffer from the cts of their reprehensible policy and conduct, there would be less cause for comptaint. Unfortunately, so long as they are sailing under the Republican flag the better element of the party will be made to miffer for

their misdeeds. The sentiment of the American pecple is overwhelmingly in favor of the reciprocity bill. If the bill is defeated the Republican party will be punished for the betrayal of the people's interests by the Republican leaders in the Senate. The American people are be-coming weary of their McCumbers.

REMINISCENT. The death of Charles W. Noblett, which occurred Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. J. Moreland, in this city, marked the close of a life of four-score and nine years, full sixty-five of which were passed in Oregon. Mr. Noblett lived for many years on the donation land claim entered by himself and wife near Needy, Clackamas County, about 1850. There his children were born and brought up, and there his wife dled nearly a quarter of a century age. aded the canal should The old Rock Creek graveyard, wherein so many of the rude fore-tive of flag or where fathers of that storied section sleep. will today open its green bosom to re-

> The old log church around which its first graves were gathered is but a memory. The wild and riotous verdure of the native woods has given place to the yellow-green of the wheat

Names once familiar in that region -Moreland and Killen; Vincent and and ship subsidy boosters, can Kiser; Ingalis and McCown; Gibson flaus to delude the people with the and Duniway; Ethott and Scott; Stitniway; Elilott and Scott; Stitmic ad- sel and Noblett-are heard no more in establishment of factories covering

these homes. Most of these names, however, are carved upon leaning marble slabs—crude and mossgrown in the old Rock Creek graveyard, thus mutely recording the finished work of men and women who did well their part in their day and generation and ho left descendants to perpetuate their names and energies in the various activities of life in other sections of the Pacific Northwest.

Among the last of these to pass the border into the land of shadows was W. Noblett.

DIRECT LEGISLATION RESULTS.

A lesson, it may be hoped, will be read in the results of the vote Monday on the initiative and referendum measures by those who seek to use the privilege of direct legislation to further their own political ends, gratify personal spite or to put into effect obbles and freaks in municipal or state government.

Three of the measures defeated did not have behind their presentation a proper or wise inspiration. The "no seat-no-ride" ordinance was a gross abuse of the power given the people. It could not possibly have accom-plished its professed purpose of giving the patrons of the street railway a better service. On the other hand, had it been adopted, a much greater inconvenience would have been imupon the public than that caused by any present lack of proper facilities for handling the crowds during the morning and evening rush

The local public service commission measure was the result of envy on the part of Mr. Kellaher and others of the success of Mr. Malarkey in securing the adoption of a state measure that would give the adequate regula tion of public utilities that is particularly needed and desired in Portfund. The local measure was unenforceable and impracticable. Its drafting indicated, too, a lack of study of question involved by the framers or else the subtle influence of the pubutility companies upon those who had its drafting in hand.

The million-dollar paving plant scheme was visionary and was a departure from true economy in city government. The bond issue proposed was exorbitantly large. The municipal plant devised was wholly lacking in safeguards of the public purse.

The defeat of these three measures shows that there existed a proper conception in the mind of the public of the dangers of such carelessly prepared or improperly inspired legisla-tion and was a distinct rebuke to the men who fathered them

It is not a difficult matter to reason out the probable causes for the defeat of the other nine measures that are in the list of discards. The disapproval of the three relief funds for city em-ployes may reasonably be ascribed to the adverse sentiment against pensions created by the gross abuse of the Federal pension system. It presages, too, no doubt, what would happen in this section were the old-age pension plans now in favor in Europe to be presented in this country.

There is a pronounced public senti-ment against increasing the salaries of public officials. The public, morefinds it practically impossible to make distinction between the deserving increases and those that have the semblance of graft. Portland would be justified and would no doubt profit in the long run by raising the salaries of the City Engineer and City Attorney, but the voters have little or no conception of the duties devolving upon these officials, nor the worth of the services of thoroughly competent men in those positions. Hence the two measures were defeated.

The bond issues for the South Portland bridge and the purchase of Council Crest were defeated, no doubt, because of their inexpediency and as the result of an awakening to the dangers of further increasing the bonded indebtedness of the city at this time.

The anti-banner ordinance and the anti-boycoit ordinance were aimed at a particular class. Union labor was nized strongly against both, and the former had the disapproval of the Taxpayers' League. Voters not directly affected by either ordinance had no particular interest therein. Under such conditions an organized campaign for or against a given measure is pretty sure to be successful.

Of the eleven measures that were adopted, four, at least, were strongly supported by public sentiment, while as to two others there was little or no question raised concerning their merit.

Under the first classification are the bond issues for the new City Jail, the municipal garbage system and public auditorium, and the ordinance lating billboards. The construction of a new City Jall, the establishment of a municipal garbage collection system and the regulation of biliboards will correct recognized abuses of one form or another. Two of them are in the interests of health and hygiene. The anditorium is one of Portland's recognized needs, and will probably pay for

itself indirectly. The specific tax for street cleaning and sprinkling and the change in the method of paying for guich fills had no opposition. Under their provisions cleaner streets will be possible and the cleaner streets will be possible and the burdens lightened on property contig-uous to tracts across which it is neces-sary to construct street fills costing more than \$15,000.

There is doubtful merit in the approval of the two measures taxing gross receipts of gas and electric lighting companies. Their adoption was due to a feeling among the voters that the corporations are not paying a fair proportion of the taxes, and to a mistaken notion that a gross earnings tax will come out of the pockets of the owners of the utility. In fact, the people have virtually taxed themselves, for they must give up in higher rates and poorer service what they receive in taxes. Particularly is this true where there is adequate commission regulation such as Oregon confidently expects to have under the Ma-

larkey act. The sewer pipe measure adopted is not of vast importance, and the chief objection to it is that it complicates procedure without insuring any better results or lower cost in sewer con-

struction. In the opinion of The Oregonian two grievous mistakes were made by the adoption of the waterfront amendment and the so-called "competitive" paving amandment. The waterfront amendment is so far-reaching in its prohibitions against the use of streets leading to the waterfront or railway terminals that it creates a railway terminal monopoly for the railroads now established in Portland that cannot be broken. In addition, it precludes the

more than one block within 2000 feet PASSING OF AN HONORED PIONEER of the waterfront or 1000 feet of rall-way terminals or depots. The measwould be more vicious had the carried, for in accordance with the lat ter all existing permits to use that are revocable at the will of the Council would be canceled, while un-der the waterfront amendment they could not be renewed. Existing fac-tories having revocable permits to use unneeded streets at least are safe.

The approval of the falsely styled

"competitive" paving act is a back-ward step of no little consequence and evil portent. It takes from the prop-erty-owners the right to select the kind of paving material that shall be used on the streets they pay for and gives that privilege to the City Coun-cil. It takes from the Mayor's appointive Executive Board the right to consider bids and award street im-provement contracts and gives that privilege also to the City Council. The Council is not even bound to accept lowest bid. Thus is the only bar erected in the charter against the formation of Council paving rings and Councilmanic paving graft thrown down and destroyed. Probably the deceptive word "competitive" fooled many voters on this measure. Perhaps, too, the charge by the father of the act, Councilman Ellis, that the paving companies had attempted to buy up the initiative petitions on this measure created some sentiment in its behalf. It seems to be inconceivable to the average mind that the paving companies do not want to pay graft such as is invited by this amendment, and that their effort to prevent such things is not suspicious.

The fact that two of the most undesirable measures presented were approved by the voters is not surprising of the fact that there were twenty-three for their consideration covering a wide range of subjects and involved issues. It is not reasonable to suppose that the ordinary voter had measure the study necessary to give him a proper comprehension of its im-The growing inclination to vote port. "no" when in doubt unquestionably was an important factor in the general result. In spite of the mistakes made The Oregonian sees in the returns a hopeful sign that the abuses of direct legislation privileges now so pro-nounced in Oregon will ultimately cor-rect themselves. If the tendency to Asfast what is unduly complicated or freakish or promoted for political or selfish interests does not effectually discourage the presentation of such measures the people in time will themdemand that initiation of laws be made more difficult.

The Madero administration seems to be a case of "the same thing over and over again." Last Saturday and Sunday twenty-eight opponents of the new ruler were lined up and shot. The business or pastime of revolution or insurrection seems to be so agreeable to many of the Mexicans that they have no apparent desire to abandon it when there comes a change of govern-Six hundred rebels are said to be hanging around Tia Juana gather ing recruits and preparing to start a little government of their own. The task which confronts Madero is not a small one, and if an unfortunate combination of circumstances had forced the United States to intervene in the "peppery" land, it would have been more difficult. If Madero will provide his turbulent people spelling books and first readers, they will in a few years develop into much more tractable subjects.

Snoring is a bad habit, but talking during sleep is fatal to domestic harmony. A local woman is suing for divorce because her husband mentions names of other women in his dreams. In this respect a deaf mute has advantage above price.

Colonel Sellers Kellaher and his million-dollar paving bluff and his politico-bunco local public service commission did not get far. Possibly have seen the end of government by Kellaher and Riesland.

Meanwhile, through the blind perverseness and arrogance of Colonel Sellers Kellaher, who put the referenon the Malarkey measure. are not to have control of public utilities for another year or two

The public is not ready to give pensions to anybody yet. The people have sorry reason to know to what proportions pension abuses may grow. Not everybody may have pensions unless everybody pays them.

In raising ministerial salaries from \$250 to \$500 a year, the Reformed Presbyterian Synod did the handsome thing when figured on a percentage basis, and that is all that can be said of It.

"Ceasation of work" by 2500 men in Vancouver, B. C., sounds better than they are on strike. The Canuck gets mighty particular as he migrates westward.

South Portland and Sellwood may console themselves by the reflection that bridges are a nulsance, anyway What's the matter with that ferry! Edward Harrigan, who died in New

York yesterday, created much clean and wholesome humor in his many years as actor and playwright. How many of the supporters of the

for the regular Republican nominee

next time? The Senatorial committee to investigate Lorimer has the appearance of being stacked for him, which is no

surprise In the glad bright dawn of th norning after The Morning Oregonian told the news, as it always does.

to frenzy, found the Rese Festival

When in doubt they voted "no," generally. In that way only lies

Many did not get home till morning after the blaze of glory last night.

We will not buy Council Crest yet -not for \$260,000. Candidate Thomas is thankful for

Does anybody move to make it

Sketch of Jasper G. Stevens, a Grand Roade Valley Business Man. PORTLAND, June 6.—(To the Edi--Jasper G. Stevens, who died at his home in this city last Thursday morning, was one of the successfu business men of Grand Ronde Valley whose passing at the age of 54 year is what may be appropriately termed untimely. He was comparatively young, had applied himself to business affairs for 30 years so faithfully that he had amassed a comfortable fortune and had retired to a home in Portland and had retired to a home in Portand to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He was especially happy in his domestic relations, having a devoted wife and two children, a boy who is attending the State University and a girl, just in her teens, who is in high school.

Jasper C. Stevens was born in Silverton, Marlon County, July 1, 1857, his father moving there in 1856. About 1861 the elder Stevens located in Eugene where Jasper attended the State University, being a member of its first graduating class. In 1882 he moved to Cove, Union County, where he opened a drugstore and for 25 years he followed his business closely, earning a reputation for strict attention to his duties, to the exclusion of almost every other consideration. During most of this time he was the Postmaster at that place and was known to practically every man, woman and child in Grand Ronde Vailey, and esteemed very highly. He established a home on Irving street, this city, about five years ago, since when he has divided his time between attending to his affairs in Union County and enjoying to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He came to all intents and purposes, Gerdis time between attending to his af-fairs in Union County and enjoying the change afforded by life in a large city. He and his wife have taken sev-eral auto trips over the Willamette Valley, to the Wallowa Valley and spent two months of the last Winter in Lower California.

n Lower California.

At the time of his death Mr. Stevens vas president of the State Bank at love, president of the bank at Wal-owa, Wallowa County, advice presi-lent of the First National Bank at Union. He also had large landed in-terests in Grand Ronde Valley. His father, Mark Stevens, died at Cove in 1898, having been preceded to the other world by his wife, Frances (Clark) Stevens, by nine years. One of his sisters, Miss Nellie Stevens, was for several years one of the teachers. of the Hellene and the Roman, blood of their blood and spirit of their spirit. This "light giving" Teuton "came to the sisters, Miss Neilie Stovens, was for several years one of the teachers in the public schools in Portland, and is now the principal of the St. Johns school. For four years she was superintendent of schools for Union County. Another sister, Miss May, is a teacher of music in Portland. His only brother, Earl, is living on a farm near Sherwood, a few miles west of Portland.

On behalf of his immediate family and relatives, as well as his many friends in Cove, where I first made his acquaintance in the days long gone by, I desire to give this testimonial to Jasper G. Stevens' worth as an upright citizen, whose conspicuous example of the value of strict application to business is worthy of emulation by all men, and whose uniform kindness of disposition won him friends wherever he was known.

The Cove, where everybody called him

The Cove, where everybody called him

of their blood and spirit of their spirit. This "light giving" Teuton "came to conquer and make anew. We have only one thing to respret, that the Teuton did not destroy with more thoroughness, wherever his victorious arm penetrated, and that as a consequence of his moderation that of suit is, the fusion with the chaos of peoples, once more gradually robbed wide districts of the one quickening influence of pure blood and unbroken youthful vigor.

Of the Hellene and the Koman, blood of their blood and spirit of their spirit.

This "light giving" Teuton "came to conquer and make anew. We have only one thing to respret, that the Teuton did not destroy with more thoroughness, wherever his victorious arm penetrated, and that as a consequence of his moderation that as a consequence of his moderation that as a consequence of his moderation that one only one thing to respret, that the Teuton did not destroy with more thoroughnes

friends wherever he was known.

The Cove, where everybody called him "Jap," will miss him, perhaps more than any other man who could have been called away, but his wife and children, brother and sisters, have the happy consolation that he lived a well spent life, that he was active in de-veloping business matters in his sphere, that he passed on with the re-spect of all who know him and that all his acquaintances were his warm friends. T. T. GEER.

ONE CENT POSTAGE IS IN SIGHT. Help Assured From Economy of the Present Postoffice Management.

Washington (D. C.), Post. For the first time in 30 years, acording to Postoffice Department figures, the Postoffice Department is selfsustaining, and Postmaster General Hitchcock has returned to the Treasury \$5,000,000 that had been set aside from the public funds to defray the expenses of the department for the current year. The department has a surplus of \$1,000,000, gained from its own earnings, and a handsome surplus is looked for at the end of the last fiscal year was \$11,500,000. To change this into a surplus is a remarkable piece of executive and administrative work, of which President Taft and Postmaster-General Hitchcock have reason to be proud. It is not a promise, but a performance, and as such it puts all other Government experts in economy and efficiency upon their mettle.

Now that the postal service is paying its own way why should not one owit. Hitchcock has returned to the Treas-

omy and efficiency upon their mettle. Now that the postal service is paying its own way, why should not one-cent postage be introduced? The depart-ment makes money on first-class mail carriage, and the immense increase of business following one-cent postage would go far to keep first-class car-riage profitable. At any rate, the de-ficit would be insignificant in com-parison with the benefits derived by the

Postmaster-General Hitchcock has already earned enduring credit for his administration of his department, but administration of his department, but it would be a crowning achievement if one-cent postage could be established during his incumbency. At the rate he is now saving, this great improvement could be made during this administration without causing a deficit.

Spanish Phrases and Ideas

New York Times.

Every reader of the Disz resignation, as presented in the official English translation from the Spanish, must have been struck with the queerness of the phrase "permitting, though not admitting, that I may be unwittingly culpable."

As Spanish is a language no less lucid As Spanish is a language no less lucid than sonorous, the translator evidently made a bad choice when he lighted on "permitting" as an equivalent for whatever the Spanish word may have been. What Diaz apparently meant to say, and what he presumably did say was "Of course, if I have been unwittingly culpable, which I do not admit, I am the worst judge as to the reality of my culpability." That does not clear up all of the puzzie, since the conclusion is not logical or necessary, but it belps

a little The notable detail in the Corral resig-The notable detail in the Corral resignation is its reference to the vice-presidency as "so useful in the United States and so discredited in Latin countries." Senor Corral may be right about the Latin countries, but where did he get the Husion that the office of Vice-President is here of high utility or of any special consideration? It ought to be, doubtless, but the lesson of experience is not to that effect. regular Republican nominee will be

Tax for Street Cleaning.

PORTLAND, May 30.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of today you give the report of the "Taxpayers' League" upon the different measures to be voted upon in June.

I note that they recommend the

I note that they recommend the passage of the I-mill tax for street sprinkling and cleaning.

I think the recommendation is as poor policy as the argument is disingenuous. The reason they give is that poor policy as the argument is disingenuous. The reason they give is that
the cost has increased in eight years
from \$140,000 to \$200,000. But they
make no mention of the fact that the
assessed value of Portland has also
increased. The idea in the charter restriction of city taxes is to make the
council cut the garment according to
the cloth. If this passes, what is to
stop a one tax levy for the police, then
another for the fire department, then
another for the engineering department and so on down the line, and
leave the regular 6-mill tax to play
with?

TAXPAYER.

off to a lonely library and begin it.
A second followed, both were sent to
Franklin Square and accepted by Mr.
Allen. Then I found my pretty faithfully kept Western diaries (they would
now fill a shelf) to be a reservoir of
suggestion—and at times a source of
despair; as, for instance, when I unarrhed the following abbreviations:
Be sure to remember Green-hiden—perpendicular—sediment—Tuesdays as a
rule. Aware of Merimee's not highly
expansive nature, I should heeitate,
were he alive, to disclose my debt to
his Carmen—my favorite of all short
stories.



FIOLENT conviction and learned though argumentative presentation of facts, as he sees them, marks the appearance of Houston Stewart Chamberlain's new book, "The Founds tion of the Nineteenth Century, issued in two volumes as a translation from the German by John Lees, with an introduction by Lord Redesdale. The book has aroused vehement praise The book has aroused vehement praise in Germany among Germans of the Bismarck type, and just as outspoken dislike in England because of its cordial approval of everything Teutonic. Other critics hate the book because of its insistent abuse of one type of ecclesiasticism, and also because of its bitter attack on the Semitic race. The author's canvass is a broad one, and he considers most matters of deep human import from the time of Moses and Homer, downwards. downwards. All this is the more surprising when one remembers that the author is by birth an Englishman, but he was edu-cated on the continent where he be-

cam to all intests and purposes, der-man. He wrote his book in German, and according to the preface in the English translation, 60,000 copies of the German editions have been sold. "Our whole civilization and culture_of today is the work of one definite race of men, the Teutonic," insists Mr. Chamberlain and it is worth noting of men, the Teutonic," insists Mr. Chamberlain, and it is worth noting that "Teutonic" here includes "Celts" and genuine Slavs. It is remarkable that the author did not include in "Teutonic," the Chinese and Mongols. Why did he not do so, when he was digging at race-roots? It is but natural that so fierce a hater should rejoice at the destruction of Carthage by the Romans, and that he should hold that turning point from which our culture and industrial civilization definiteture and industrial civilization d ty began to rise was the year 1200.

The semi-barbarian hordes that swept from the German forests long ago, are classed as "the lawful heirs of the Hellene and the Roman, blood of their blood and spirit of their spirit."

man. . . . This is the manner in which Miss

Mary Johnston, in her new novel "The Long Roll," pictures Stonewall Jack-son at the beginning of the Civil War: "An awkward, inarticulate and peculiar man, with strange notions about his health and other matters, there was man, with strange notions about his health and other matters, there was about him no breath of grace, romance, or pomp of war. He was ungenial, ungainly, with large hands and feet, with poor eyesight, and a stiff address. His discipline was of the sternest, his censure a thing to make the boldest officer blench. A blunder, a slight negligence, any disobedience of orders—down came reprimand, suspension, arrest, with an iron certitude, a relentlessness quite like nature's. Apparently he was without imagination. He had but little sense of humor, and no understanding of a joke. He drank water and sucked lemons for dyspepsia, and fancied that the use of pepper had caused a weakness in his left leg. He rode a rawboned nag named Little Sorrei, he carried his saber in the oddest fashion, and said 'oblike' instead of 'oblique'. He found his greatest pleasure in going to the Presbyterian Church twice on Sundays, and to prayer meetings through the week."

machine and pound it off. That may be a prosale way to go about it, but that is the fact in the case. After I have made the first draft, then comes the editing and the rewriting." Mr. Quick's formula of "ponder, pound and polish" is quite in line with the best tradition on the subject. on the subject

William Romains Paterson, the author of "The Old Dance Master," formerly wrote his novels under the pen name of "Benjamin Swift." Besides his fiction he is the author of sides his faction works. sides his netton he is the author of several philosophical works. He is a graduate of Glasgow University, where he received his M. A. with honors in philosophy. He lives in London.

"The Two Apaches of Paris," by Alice and Claude Askew, author of "The Shulamite," is nearly ready. The book will have an introduction giving a short history of the Apaches in and about Paris. Zelle, the Apache girl, is described as primitive and soulless, cruel to her finger tips, without an atom of moral sensibility.

Assistant Editor - Here's Assistant Editor — Here's a poem-from a fellow who is serving a five-years' term in the Eastern penitentiary. Managing Editor — Well, print it with a footnote explaining the circum-stance. It may serve as a warning to other poets.—Philadelphia Record.

The Author-Would you advise me to get out a small edition? The Publisher -Yes, the smaller the better. The more scarce a book is at the end of four or realize from it—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In his introduction to his book of short stories, "Members of the Family," Owen Wister converses about his own affairs. Of the beginning of his literary career he says: "Writing has been a constant pastime since the school owen wister contents of his literary career he says: "Writing has been a constant pastime since the school paper; in 1884 Mr. Howells (how kind he was!) had felt my literary pulse and pronounced it promising; a quickening came from the pages of Stevenson; a far stronger shove next from the genius of Pialn Tales from the Hills; during an unusually long and broad wandering through the Platte Valley, Powder River, Buffalo, Cheyenne, Fort Washakie, Jackson's Hole and the Park, the final push happened to be given by Prosper Merimee; I had the volume containing Carmon with me. After reading it in the Park I straightway invented a traveller's tale. This was written down after I got home—I left some good company at a club dinner table one night to go off to a lonely library and begin it. A second followed, both were sent to Franklin Square and accepted by Mr.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

Just about this time of year a goodly number of merchants decide that they will save money until the middle of September by not advertising,

Year after year, for nearly twentysix years, one of the hardest parts of my work as an advertising man has been to convince the merchant who wants to stop advertising during the Summer months that he should never stop advertising.

My average of success for each year has not been more than 40 per cent, and that is really failure-but the 40 per cent of doubting merchants who were persuaded to have faith in the value of advertising in Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring months, have been very successful. I am glad to say.

A man came into my office the other day to talk with me about advertising furs during the Summer months.

He wanted me to conduct a campaign for him-said he was convinced that it would pay-that he believed a campaign advertising furs all the year round would enable a retailer to sell fur garments at an average lower price, because he would do more business-that the retailer would not be com pelled to sell at an enormous profit for mixing the number of people that buy ness was possible if furs should be sold at a reasonable profit-not at a profit of from \$150 to \$500 on each garment that costs the retailer from \$100 up

What he wants to do can be done successfully, I think.

No average retail business can afford to ever be out of the newspapers. this busy world, we are so easily forgotten. We must keep ourselves be-fore the public all of the time. We cannot afford to be overlooked. If we do not advertise all of the time we surely will be overlooked.

Don't stop, Mr. Merchant. The Mark Cross Company-a specialty business-one year discontinued advertising during the months, and Patrick Francis Murphy, the president, said:

"Never again! When we resumed our advertising in the Fall it took us three months to get re-sequainted with the readers of the newspapers. Now we advertise in the Summer as much as in any other season of the year and as

(To Be Continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthews Adams.) When you shake hands with some people, you feel as though you had a toad in your hand.

There are so many foolish people in the world that sometimes I mistrust

myself. People are too much inclined to scream with horror every time they see a boy, and scream with admiration at the sight of a girl.

Every Summer you hear people say, "It seems to me I never suffered so much from the heat before."

When a man prefaces a statement with, "It is said," or "There is a rumor to the effect," he is probably telling an untruth, and knows it.

How contemptuously a loafer refers to an industrious man as a miser! Some people pretend that they do not believe in advertising. Yet people ad-vertise with almost every breath they draw.

You can make almost any claim in history, and only one person in 10 can point out the mistake.

You can interest any man by saying to him, "You work too hard."

Every man who is building a new house has a good deal to say about the "slowpokes" working on it.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, June 7, 1861. The great drouth in California is accompanied by clouds of grasshop-pers which in some localities devour everything green.

There was a flag-raising at "Cedat Land." Powells Valley, June 1. Speeches were made by James Stott, Rev. James L. Wilson, Jacob Moore, John Williams and others. On the second instant there was a flag-raising at John Days River. This is the second Union dem-onstration east of the mountains.

Colonel W. H. Farrar is to be ora tor of the day on the Fourth of July in Portland. John McCraken will read the Declaration of Independence and Rev. T. H. Pearne will act as chap-

The overland mail route is to go by way of Pikes Peak and Salt Lake City. Within a year it is supposed that 10 carriages will run daily over the route.

Velasquez at \$11 Per Month.

Harper's.

Don Caspar de Guzman, Conde-Duque d'Olivarez, born in Rome in 1887, became the first minister of Philip IV in 1821, was dismissed in 1842 after a caissi, was dismissed in 1843 after a career of mismanagement, and died in exile two years later. A patron of painters, it was through him that Velasquez at 24 became court painter to the young King at.18. In return Velasquez painted a number of portraits for his protector. The notable example, which has recently been presented to the Hispania Museum of New York to the Hispanic Museum of New York, was painted when Velasques was about 25 years old, shortly after he came to court. The canvas, measuring 51 by 85 inches, came from Captain Robert S. Holford, of London, in whose possession it had long been held after having passed through the Baillie Sale in 1858, when it was sold for 1598 los, and the Scarisbrick Sale in 1861, when it sold to lose the same possession of the same companies of the same companies. for £282 10s, very moderate sums com-pared to the surprising figure said to have been paid for it recently. At the time it was painted Velasquez was re-ceiving \$11 a month for his services as court painter.

No Swap in the Wind.

Indianapolis News.

A Missourian from the Onarks recently went to the city to see the
sights. He had never been in a large
city before. He walked down the
street, looking in the windows and enjoying himself hugely. At one place
he saw a sign reading, "Woman's Exchenge."

The mountaineer hurried into the store, which was filled with various specimens of feminine handleraft.
"Is this the Woman's Exchange?" he

change.

asked.
"It is," answered a very tail, very gaunt and very spinsterilke person behind the counter. "Be you the woman?" and he eyed in keenly.

"I guess I am."
"Wal, I guess I'll keep Sal," he said apologetically, hurrying out.