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 Portland, Oregon, June 7, 1911.

advantage in carrying freight in \$500,000 ships, while the foreigners are securing 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 otherwise would go by the water route. It is the right to buy cheap ships and operate them under the American flag given American citizens, the completion of the Panama Canal will witness a large number of new steamship lines running to all Pacific Coast ports. Big shippers and importers under a free-shipping law could defy the markets and buying the ships necessary for handling the business. If an American citizen could buy a ship as cheaply as a foreigner, he would have no hesitancy about putting his money in it. Under a free-shipping law he could buy a ship at a price that would, if necessary, be held without much loss. Under the existing law the man who puts his money in an American vessel is certain to lose heavily if he is forced to sell the craft in competition with foreign-built vessels.

FORESIGHT AND KINDNESS.
 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. The judgment of many men is perfect after it is all over. But when the time is ripe for action they are timid, helpless and dumb.

Where was the man to beat Mr. Rushlight? Who was he? Why did not the Solomon Islands, the Jerusalem and others that brought out Mr. Simon with their unthought and fruitless advice and reproaches have something to say when something worth while ought to have been said? Why not?

Mr. Simon did not want to run again for Mayor. Nobody 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 way to his and it seemed to others, including The Oregonian, that they, by their silence or inaction, or fears, ought not thus tacitly to consent to the election of Mr. Rushlight, leaving him, his counselors, his allies and his followers to support that everything was their own and there was no formidable opposing force to reckon with or to conciliate, then or hereafter.

TOO MANY McCUMBERS.
 Everything appears green to the man who wears green spectacles. Senator McCumber has been peering through highly-colored protectionist glasses for so long that he hardly expects that he can get a proper 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 also to reveal the manner in which the state 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-the-sea" which the Republican party Sinbad 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 press, appeared before the committee in good faith and presented evidence showing the great advantages that would follow the adoption of the reciprocity measure. This evidence, like that of other friends of reciprocity, was not received, and the McCumbers offered, looking for, and the same courtesy that might be expected from a drunken justice of police in badgering a witness in a frontier settlement. The most peculiar feature of this attitude of the McCumbers lies in their utter indifference to the public sentiment, which Mr. Ridder was to a large extent a reiteration of facts that have been made public by official publications and by the newspapers.

The advantages reflected by these facts were so plain and of such extent that any fair-minded man could not but be struck by them. To reject them and support 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 effects of the reciprocity policy, the conduct of the McCumbers would be less cause for complaint. Unfortunately, so long as they are sailing under the Republican flag the better element of the party will be made to suffer for their misdeeds.

REMINISCENCE.
 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 Neely, Clatsop County, about 1850—widely separated and given to hospitality—have been succeeded by the homes of a later generation.

Names once familiar in that region—Moreland and Killen; Vincent and Kiser; Ingalls and McCown; Gibson and Dunaway; Elliott and Scott; Stillwell and Noblett—are heard no more in

these homes. Most of these names, however, are carved upon leaning marble slabs—crude and moss-grown—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 who left descendants to perpetuate their names and energies in the various activities of life in other sections of the Pacific Northwest.

DIRECT LEGISLATION RESULTS.
 A lesson, it may be hoped, will be read the result 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 hobbies and freaks in municipal or state government.

Three of the measures defeated did not have shining in their presentation a proper or wise inspiration. The "no-seat-or-ride" ordinance was a gross abuse of the power given the people. It could not possibly have accomplished 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 imposed upon the public than that caused by any present lack of proper facilities for handling the crowds during the morning and evening rush hours.

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 regulation of public utilities that is particularly desired in Portland. The local measure was unenforceable and impracticable. Its drafting indicated, too, a lack of study of the question involved by the framers or else the subtle influence of the public utility companies upon those who had its drafting in their hands.

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 legislation 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 and county was the result of 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 permitted in this country.

There is a pronounced public sentiment against increasing the salaries of public officials. The public, moreover, finds it practically impossible to make distinction between the deserving increases and those that have the semblance of gratuity. Politicians would not be so stupid as to lose 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 these public functionaries in those positions. Hence the two measures were defeated.

The anti-banier ordinance and the anti-boycott ordinance were aimed at a particular class. Union labor was organized 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 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 regulating billboards. The latter was not a City Jail, the establishment of a municipal garbage collection system and the regulation of billboards will correct recognized abuses of one form or another. Two of them are in the interests of health and hygiene. The auditorium is one of the pockets' 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 such bills had no opposition. Under their provisions cleaner streets will be maintained and burdens lightened on property contiguous to streets across which it is necessary to construct street fills costing more than \$15,000.

more than one block within 2000 feet of the waterfront or 1000 feet of railway terminals or depots. The measure would be more vicious had the public service commission amendment carried for in accordance with the latter all existing permits to use streets that are revocable at the will of the Council would be canceled, while under the waterfront amendment they could not be renewed. Existing factories having revocable permits to use unceded streets at least are safe.

The approval of the waterfront "competitive" paving act is a backward step of no little consequence and evil portent. It takes from the property-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 Council. It takes from the Mayor's appointive Executive Board the right to consider bids and award street improvement contracts and gives that privilege also to the City Council. The Council is not even bound to accept the lowest bid. Thus is the only barrier that stands in the way of the Council 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 Elliott, that the Council 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.

The fact that two of the most undesirable measures presented were approved by the voters is not surprising in view 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 the time or inclination to give each measure the study necessary to give him a proper comprehension of its import. The growing inclination to vote "no" was the principal cause of the defeat of the measures. The Oregonian sees in the returns a hopeful sign that the abuses of direct legislation privileges now so pronounced in Oregon will ultimately correct themselves.

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 agreed upon by the Mexicans that they when there comes a change of government. Six hundred rebels are said to be hanging around the Juana gathering recruits and preparing to start a little government of their own. The task which confronts Madero is not a particularly difficult one. The combination of circumstances had forced the United States to intervene in the "peppery" land. It would have been still more difficult if Madero would provide his turbulent people with spelling books and arithmetic, and if they would 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 snoring. It is a pity that the man 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 we have seen the end of government by Kellaher and Riesland.

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

The public is not ready to give pensions to anybody yet. It is a little hard to see how the public can be so ready to give pensions to anybody yet. It is a little hard to see how the public can be so ready to give pensions to anybody yet.

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

"Cessation of work" by 2500 men in Vancouver, B. C., sounds better than to say they are on strike. The Canucks get mighty particular as he migrates westward.

PASSING OF AN HONORED PIONEER.
 Sketch of Jasper G. Stevens, a Grand Ronde Valley Business Man.
 PORTLAND, June 6.—(To the Editor.)—Jasper G. Stevens, who died at his home in this city last Thursday morning, was one of the successful business men of Grand Ronde Valley whose passing at the age of 84 years 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 to enjoy the fruits of his labors. He was especially happy in his domestic relations, being 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.

Mr. Stevens was born in Silverton, Marion 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 Valley, and esteemed and respected by all.

At the time of his death Mr. Stevens was president of the State Bank at Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, vice president of the First National Bank at Union. He also had large landed acres in Grand Ronde Valley. His father, Mark Stevens, died at Cove in 1898, having been preceded to the other world by his wife, Frances (Clay) Stevens, by nine years. One of his sisters, Miss Nellie Stevens, was for several years one of the teachers in the public schools in Portland, and was the principal of the St. Andrew's school. For four years she was superintendent of schools for Union County. Another sister, Miss May, is a teacher 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. His noble and unselfish kindness of disposition won him friends wherever he was known.

"The Cove, where everybody called him 'Jasper,' will miss his presence more than any other man who could have been called away, but his wife and children, brother and sisters, have the consolation of having lived and spent life, that he was active in developing business matters in his sphere, that he passed on with the respect of his neighbors and that his acquaintances were his warm friends."
 T. T. GERRE.

ONE CENT POSTAGE IS IN SIGHT.
 Help Assured From Economy of the Present Postoffice Management.
 Washington (D. C.), Post.
 For the first time in 20 years, according to Postoffice Department figures, the Postoffice Department is self-sustaining, and Postmaster-General Hitchcock has already earned enduring credit for his 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 Diaz 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 than sonorous, the translator evidently made a bad choice when he lighted on "permitting" as an equivalent for what the Spanish word may have been. What Diaz apparently meant to say, and what he presumably did say, "Of course, if I have been unwittingly culpable, I have no right to be punished, and I would judge as to the reality of my culpability." That does not clear up all of the puzzle, since the conclusion is not logical or necessary, but it helps a little.

The notable detail in the Corral resignation is its reference to the vice-presidency as a "beastly office" that has been discredited in Latin countries. "President is here of the offices of Vice-Senor Corral may be right about the Latin countries, but where did he get the illusion that the office of vice-president is of high utility or of any special consideration? It ought to be, doubtless, but the lesson of experience is not to that effect."

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. They recommend the passage of the 1-mill tax for street sprinkling and cleaning. I think the recommendation is as poor policy as the argument is. It is not a new tax, but 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 cost has increased in eight years from \$140,000 to \$200,000. But they make no mention of the fact that the cost has increased in eight years from \$140,000 to \$200,000.

Does anybody move to make it unanimous?
 T. T. GERRE.

Advertising Talks
 By William C. Freeman.
 Just about this time of year a goodly number of merchants decide that they will have money until the middle of September by not advertising.

Year after year, for nearly twenty-six 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 the Summer, Fall, Winter and Spring months, have been very successful. I am glad to say.

No average retail business can afford to ever be out of the newspapers. In our busy world, we are so easily forgotten that it is difficult to keep before 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.

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 load 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 the value of advertising, but advertise 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 drought in California is accompanied by clouds of grasshoppers which in some localities devour everything green.

There was a flag-raising at "Cedar Land," Powells Valley, June 1. Speeches were made by James Stott, Rev. James H. 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 demonstration east of the mountains.

Colonel W. H. Farrar is to be orator of the day on the Fourth of July in Portland. John McCracken will read the Declaration of Independence and Rev. T. H. Pearnie will act as chaplain.

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

Velasquez at \$11 Per Month.
 Harper's.
 Don Caspar de Guzman, Conde-Duque d'Olivares, born in Rome in 1587, became the first minister of Philip IV. He was dismissed in 1642 after a career of mismanagement and died in exile two years later. A patron of painters, it was through him that Velasquez at \$4 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 Hispanic Museum of New York, was painted when Velasquez was about 25 years old, shortly after he came to court. The canvas, measuring 51 by 45 inches, came from Captain Robert S. Holford, of London, in whose possession it had long been held after having passed through the Ball's Sale in 1820, when it was bought for \$158 1/2 and the Scarborough Sale in 1861, when it sold for \$22 1/2. Very moderate sums compared to the surprising figure said to have been paid for the picture. At the time it was painted Velasquez was receiving \$11 a month for his services as court painter.

No Swap in the Wind.
 Indianapolis News.
 A Misourian from the Ozarks recently went to the city to see the sights. He had never been in a large city before. He walked down the street, looking at the show and enjoying himself hugely. At one place he saw a sign reading, "Woman's Exchange."

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

"It is," answered a very tall, very gaunt and very spinsterlike person behind the counter.

"Be you the woman?" and he eyed her keenly.

"I guess I am."

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