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PARTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1911.

BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT?

The sensation created by Mr. Bryan's open attack on the House Democrats who voted for a tax on wool as "hypocrites" who are trying to "Aldrichize" the Democratic party has not yet subsided. remarks the Indianapolis News, "that he is deliberately plotting the defeat of the party under any leadership but his own." Then why think it? For that sentiment to which the News gives guarded, though negative, utterance, is disturbing the of many Democrats. Bryan has now made a definite breach tween himself and Speaker Clark. who has heretofore been classed as a close political and personal friend of the Commoner. The Speaker has biushingly permitted himself to be referred to in the House as the next President (possibly); and his care and liplomacy in his attitude toward the great Bryan problem-what shall be done with Bryan !- have not escaped comment. But Bryan has wiped him

Mr. Bryan does not like Harmon; and his commendation of Woodrow Wilson on one or two accasions has been painfully perfunctory. Now Wilson has gone on record in defense of the Democratic House; and he will go on the Bryan Index, if he is not sirendy there. Does no Democrat suft Bryan save Bryan? It looks that It is perfectly certain that 1895 no Democrat but Bryan has re-Bryan has been the Democratic prophet and voice. He has made platforms. The Indianapolis is mistaken when it says it is within his province to decide definitely what is and what is not Democratic." He has decided here-If the Democratic platforms are not Democratic, what is De-

Mr. Bryan is restless. He is disest-He says so. He will make or break the next Democratic Presi-dential nominee. The Democrats who seek to ignore or repreach him sure to have a rough awakening. each him are

LORBYISTS SHOKED OUT.

The opposition to the reciprocity bill looked formidable until Senator Stone smoked out a firm of lobbylats as the men behind N. J. Bachelder and then smoked out half a dozen fat trusts as being behind the lobbyists. Thus the whole opposition was discredited. The people who favor recidustries which are interested as consumers in the free admission of Can-adian products. The great mass of the people is interested and is in favor of reciprocity, but the individual nterest of each person is too small. The people are too unorganized to pay for lobbying on their behalf. Congressional committees only Thus case of the selfish, organized few and base their judgments on a onesided statement of the case. This is essentially unjust to the public at large and is rank favoritism to the protected interests.

President Tuft has gone the right way about getting tariff facts. He causes the Cariff Board to send its trained men about the country to collect the ne eary information concerning a ticular industry. These men get their facts from all sources, on all sides and collate them in intelligible shape. They may take a little longer about it that a committee would take to question a string of manufacturers, but one on feel reasonably sure that their reparts state facts without color.

Representative Underwood, replying to a question as to why he had not patred until the Tariff Board reported on the wool industry before intro-ducing his wool tariff, said with wild exaggeration that the Board was to: slow and he might have had to wait ten years. More probably he was afraid the Board might not report facts to justify the bill which he had resolved to introduce in the interest

COMPARATIVE RAILROAD BAYES.

It should be remembered, in reading comparative statements of railroad freight rates, such as those of Prumfa and certain Eastern States, that the totals for the two countries are not likely to represent the same thing. In all European countries the high-class freight which pays high rates, is included in the aggregate. while in the United States It is carried on passenger or other express trains and figures only in the traffic This inof the express companies. creases the general average rate per ton in Europe and reduces it in the

Another deceptive factor in the caldation is the difference in length of haul. Although the American figures nly relate to five contiguous states, they probably include a large voluof traffic which was hauled far bethe terminal charges for a short haut in each country would be the be apportioned per ton per mile, the average rate in the United States, which has a larger proportion of long hasis would be smaller than in Prus-

in which has a smaller proportion. Prussis, like all the rest of Gerav. has a well-developed system of canals and navigable rivers and provides for keeping them in use. ts done by requiring that heavy, bulky freight paying a low rate should be water, leaving the railroads, with their higher operating expense as compared with steamers and canal

class freight

Thus, in order to make a fair com-parison, it is necessary to eliminate from the Prussian totals the business which would be carried by express in America; make allowance for the longer hauls of the United States; and add to the Prussian figures, or deduct from the American, the heavy freight which in Prussia is carried by water and in the United States by rail.

The capital investment in European railroads is not much heavier than in the United States. Not only were all European railroads required to be more heavily and permanently constructed than those of the United States, but they had to pay far more for right of way. Most of the Amer-lean railroads until recent years got their right of way free, very many of them were given large subsidies and all those extending from the Missouri River to the Pacific except the Great Northern and Western Pacific wer

given liberal land grants.

A comparison of American and
European freight rates is not a proper pasis for determining the reasonabl ess of either rates. Cost of construc tion, employes' wages, and other operating costs, density of truffic and a dozen other factors enter into reason-The compariso able rute making. makes interesting reading and that Is all.

CHINA'S THREAT TO MEXICO.

China threatens to apply to Mexico the lesson she learned during the Boxer rebellion in 1900. The proudest nation in the Orient, whose subjects consider suicide the last resort to wipe out an insult, then had to submit seeing her capital occupied, her pal-aces plundered and to send a special embassy to Berlin to apologize for the murder of the German ambassador. With only an antiquated army and a newy which was a joke, she made a brave but futile resistance

Since then a new China has ariser with a responsible Cabinet, an imperia assembly, the nucleus of a modern army and navy and popular autono-In the provinces. She has not only applied the lessons of democratic government learned in America and Europe; she has taken a leaf out of Caucasian's book in dealing with a nation which allows her subjects be murdered and robbed. She ac companies a demand on Mexico for compensation for the massacre Torreon with a threat to send a cruiser to some Mexican port and exact payment. Mexico has only five third-class cruisers and two Gir. stroyers, but may be a match for the Chinese, unless the latter have hired me first-class gunpers who can shoot straight.

This is China's first attempt to as sert herself outside her own borders since the rejuvenation of the Empire began. It will be interesting to watch If China acts with the outcome. such energy when the process of modernizing has just begun, what may be expected when the army is reorganized by German officers and her sw navy is built?

COMMENCEMENT.

The usual advice given to graduating classes admits of profitable amendment in at least one direction, it seems unwise to tell the eager young people, as most commence-ment speakers do, that between the life of the college which they are so brilliantly leaving and that of the mature world which they are so modest entering there is a great gulf fixed. Classes are too often given to understand that in parting from the dear old college they are leaving all joy behind and beginning a career which is nothing but gloom and strug-gle. Life is spoken of as a battle in which only the qualities of the good To attain success. soldier count. which is held up to them as the one desirable thing on earth, they must be prepared to pay the price for it, to sacrifice the gulety of their college days, to become strenuous, hard and intense, to forget that there is such a thing as friendship and let the ideals of kindly interchange of good offices lapse from their expe tions. They are leaving the world of high sentiment and entering the world of business, where sentiment is but a sorry appendage. Business is busi-

In his latest book of essays, Charles Zeublin improves an opportunity to hurl a few flery darts at this good old saying that business is business. Of course its obvious intent is to im-press upon us that business is not charity, or friendship, or love, or even It is nothing more nor less than the bare raking tagether of pro-fit. Zeublin thinks that the motto exhibits a poverty-stricken state of the imagination in those who make use of it, since in reality business is not On the contrary, it is the ladder whereon the world climbs to art and Business is the slime in the bottom of a pond whence lilles send up their stalks and flowers. It is an unworthy means to a highly desirable and. A fundamental mistake is made by those who lay the emphasts on what it is for the moment and upon the surface, forgetting the consequences which flow from it and for which alone it is worth while to do business. Who could consent to consume his life digging for dollars it were not for the consolation of knowing that the miserable bits of metal mean in truth books and music and pictures and long Summer days

We procedule the faith that it is a tragic falsehood to make college hove and girls believe that in "real life," as it is fatuously called, they must under shady groves? forego the high and holy sentiments they have been taught to cherish during the four years of their Rather they ought to be to that those sentiments are enduringly true, just as applicable to the work-a-day world as to the little commuof the college. The world needs nity of the college. The world needs such sentiments more than it needs anything else. They are the salt which it were ruinous to lose, for then what would be left in commerce and industry but cold and unyielding

The orator sins, nay, he commits the unpardonable sin, who warns gradu-ating youths that the exalted ideals of their books and professors were all very well in college but now that real life is to be faced they must be laid seide as so much glittering rubbish. Far nobler is it to encourage the young soldiers to lift the banner of their ideals as high as they can and wave it boidly in the face of a sordid world. Life as it is conducted may not present a very favorable en-vironment for unselfishness, friendship

boats, to carry the less bulky, higher- the poor, miserable apology that it is. It can be changed and bettered. The beasts that perish must accept the world as it is given to them. All they can do is to live in the environment which surrounds them. If it is suitable they survive and flourish. If it is unsuitable they go under. But not so with college graduates. If they have gained anything whatever from their education it is powers over their environment, the ability to mould it

to their ideals. Poor and miserably weak is that education which urges a man to cringe to the mean conditions of life as he finds it, which makes him a slave to conditions and fails to fill him with the true estimate of the power of the human will inspired by lofty am-The human will backed by developing intelligence has made man master of the living world. It is rapidly making him master of There is nothing he cannot de, no problems he cannot He who undertakes to set limits to the achievements of his rac shows nothing more than his own cowardly folly. The worst advice in the world to college youths is to keep their eyes fixed on the past, to dread the future with its inevitable changes. to forget the shining mountains of hope and faith and walk all their es in the dark vales of avarice and self-seeking.

Life has great problems waiting to e solved and it is waiting for some ege graduate to solve them. world expects some day to become pre-cisely such a place as the poets have ed of and the saints have died to make real. The only way to bring this about is for college graduates to cling to their ideals like the Spartan youth to his shield, and if they find life an unsuitable environment for them, to fight valiantly to make it Night cannot be changed to day by hiding the sun.

DISCONCERTING NEWS FROM EDMON-

Some kind single-tax friend has sen to The Oregonian a newspaper reproduction of an article originally published in the American Magazine and dealing with taxation in the Province of Alberta, and in the City of Edmonton. We have heretofore noted one or two joyful references to this article by Partland single-taxers and there-fors infer that it puts forth accepted single-tax doctrine. It is with some surprise therefore that we note that author, Mr. Albert Jay seems to find fault with this Edmon ton system which, he says, exempts improvements and lays the whole realty assessment against the capital

Mr. Nock first avers that this plat taxes vacant land into use. The Port-We are also led to believe from their literature that single tax will effectually end land speculation; that it will compel every lot owner to improve his property because it will prove to costly to hold it in nonrevenue-producing condition; that thereby indus trial activity and prosperity will be promoted or made certain. And yet Mr. Nock discovers a weakness in the single tax system at Edmonton right in this strong arm of the scheme. He tells us that in Edmonton single tax does not prevent speculation in va-

In his illuminating article he recalis the experience of a Mr. O'Meara. Mr. O'Meara, it seems, had an option on an Edmoston lot for \$35,000. He decided not to purchase because he estiated that the profits on resale later would be consumed by the land tax. We have it on the authority of this interesting single-tax article, though, that Mr. O'Meara would have been safe, for three months later the lot sold for \$55,000 or \$20,000 more than Mr. O'Meara's option. Mr. Nock comments in this wise:

The weakness of Edmonton's system (and he same is true of Alberta's provincial system) is shown in letting the market value of that let, which is not centrally located, go p \$20.000 in three months when there was nothing substantial to justify such an

merease.

Edmonton, by maybe a little stretchins, bas 20,000 pepulatian. She covers 17 sections of class, nearly half a township. The Hudson's Bay holding helps largely, of course. Now the point is that if Mr. O'Mears had bought this lot, there is not near population enough or business enough in Edmonton to justify his making any present uses of it (say, in the way of putting up a building) that would be commensurate with the price of his land.

In other wurds, \$35,000 that lot is a minative for and away anead of the present ime, and \$55,000 looks ahead a great deal arther still.

Disconverting news this food.

Disconcerting news this, from a sin-

is-tax community.

There are varying theories as to the cause for the recent rapid growth and development of Alberta. Nearly every single-tax enthusiast avers that single tax is the impelling force, just as once in a while some rattlepate ascribes Oregon's growth to the adoption of direct legislation. Other persons believe the pioneering or migatory spirit has caused the flow of people northward. There are still other theories, most of which are highly creditable to the proquality of the soll and the ductive quality of the soil and the healthful and invigorating character of the climate. If we should concede however, that single tax is responsible for the rapid growth of Edmonton we might as well concede that single tax is its own undoing. Rapid land development and rapid growth of cities promote land speculation. If single tax causes rapid land and city development single tax likewise promotes speculation. We should dislike though, to rely on the stability of any growth that is forced through or enferred that Edmonton land speci ters will soon have a horrible example to hold up to intending speculators of the future, and that single tax will ultimately discourage speculation. Pos sibly. But in that event single tax falls finally to prove its other alleged

couraged regardless of the law of supply and demand. It is bound to halt suddenly. From this it might be invirtue of promoting use of vacant land. The two qualities claimed for system will not work together. Single tax cannot promote develop-ment and discourage speculation in vacant lands at the same time. The wedded unless socialism steps in and divorces them by establishing government ownership of everything. Per-haps socialism is Mr. Nock's remedy for the weakness he points out in the single tax scheme. Unfortunately, he discloses the disease but offers no cure. In any event socialism or some kindred fantasy will undoubtedly be brought forth as the cure-all for in-dustrial and governmental evils if Oregon is ever induced to demonstrate the fullacy of single tax.

Not only did many Seattle people attend the Rose Festival but the Se-attle Times sent a special correspondand the love of beauty but, thank ent to Portland to describe the Seattle Heaven, life need not always remain float in the parade on Thursday.

While the opportunity was taken to the Seattle Golden Potlatch. this friendly spirit on the part of Se-attle is gratifying and, if it continues, will incline Portland to reciprocate

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Ernest Oldendorff, which curred in Butte, Mont., on May 31, will recall to many minds events in the gracious life that was lived in this city for a full quarter of a century of its slow development and neighborly The Portland of Mrs. Oldendorff's pride-the Portland the ploneer era-is now sacred memory. Like most of those w knew and loved it in its village days it is of the past. But like them it had its day and place is the world—a long day of neighborliness and slow but substantial growth—and an envied place in the commerce and possibilities of the Western world. Together the early city and those who made it what it was and laid the foundation of what it is, have passed. Peace to their memory.

The Scattle Times is gratified to discover a kinder spirit in Portland toward Seattle, as expressed in a reent editorial article in The Oregonian designed to show that all the Northwest cities have common interests and common aims and the prosperity or adversity of one is the concern of all. "A good work could be accom-plished by The Oregonian and the citizens of Portland," remarks the Times, "if in some way they could discourage the unfair and contemptible course of other publications in continually and maliciously attacking Scattle." The Oregonian severely reprobates the attitude of such of its contemporaries a continually and maliciously attack Se It has a similar feeling about nttle. papers that continually and maliciously attack Portland.

Attorney-General Wickersham's pe tition for an injunction against the clearance of vessels owned by mempers of the Atlantic steamship poo has created in the minds of New editors fear of an embargo on all for-eign commerce, of great liners wallowing "like painted ships upon a painted ocean," of importers and exporters blaming "the act of God" for failure to keep their contracts. All All of this would draw tears if it were probable, but it is not. The cou have not shown any disposition take snap judgment against the trusts and even the Standard Oil Company is given ample time to discover how it can comply with the law.

Hearst claims a new recruit for his plan of trust regulation in the person of E. H. Gary, head of the steel trust. He says that complete governmental control of the trusts, which Mr. Gary now advocates, was first proposed by Hearst and that, therefore, Mr. Gary is as radical as he. Truly, time brings strange changes. We may yet live to strange changes. We may yet live to see this as the Independence Lengue ticket, Hearst and Gary or Gary and Hearst. But a few years ago there was some slight mention of complete control of corporations in several long and earnest messages of President Roosevelt. He may dispute Hearst's claim to discovery of the idea.

Southern progress has taken another step. A Federal judge—an_ex-Con-federate and a Democrat, at that has rebuked a lawyer for referring to es in court as "niggers" and has insisted upon his designating them cor-rectly. The mental attitude of the whites is expressed in just such terms as "niggers" Contempt on the part of the whites will keep alive hatred on the part of the blacks and will keep alive the race feud.

The New York Democratic platform has been lost and the Legislature is not trying to find it. It pledged the party to direct primaries, ratification of the income tax amendment, popular election of United States Schators, extension of registration, reduced pub-lic expenditures. None of these promises has been kept and there is no a That is a sample of Tammany themrule.

The young farmer in Josephine County who thought he had secured mail-order wife was disappointed, for she backed out and returned to the East after sizing up the situation. Next time, it is to be hoped, the young man will consider the Oregon damsel, the best on earth, and make choice

In Clackamas County the other day a postmaster got a simple fine for thrashing an ordinary citizen, but if it had been the other way it is likely the majesty of Federal law would have been invoked to punish the offender. Carrie Nation thought she had a

mission and followed it. In this respect she was no different from the rest of the world-all more or less crazy-except in the success gained in notoriety. Another innocent bystander been killed in a labor riot. After awhile the innocent bystander will

realize the danger in excessive curiosity and hike at the first alarm. The opinions of leading authorities that Reno divorces are illegal will have little effect on those who have remar-They belong to the trial mar-

riage crowd anyway. The opinion of Architect Foulkes is of value when he says Portland is the busiest city on the Coast, for Mr. Foulkes is a San Franciscan and knows

whereof he speaks. Net to rub it in, but as an "I-toldreminder, where would have been all these sightseers under a no seat-no-ride law?

Possibly, as that Boston woman will cure the drink thinks, songs will cure the drink habit, but a big club should be used Watch the refulgent rays radiate

from the Oregon delegation at Sena-

orial relicall today. That there's little in a name shown by the marital troubles of the Love family.

The "rare day in June" is eclipsed by the rare week in Portland.

It is time to shake the wrinkles from the bathing suit. Battling Nelson will figure in the

sane Fourth. The wild sea waves are calling. WHAT ABOUT CROWDING OF CARS! Writer Thinks Company Should Take More Heed of Discontent

PORTLAND, June 10 .- (To the Editor.) Now that the no-seat-no-fare ordinance has been voted down it may be in order to ask. What is the structcar company going to do? The ordinance was a war measure, and it may be doubted that it was proposed as a permanent regula-tion. People voted it down because too many have to get to their work at a fixed time, seat or no seat. But does anybody think the matter is really set-ded? The policy of side-seating the new cars will keep the question alive. That policy means fewer seats and more standing room, and is an open challenge standing room, and is an open challenge to the people in that respect. In other respects it touches more potently the deeper springs of human action. When a side-seated car commences to fill people naturally do not crowd close together when they are strangers. It is not good form. Why, the law forbids you to even speak to a lady on the streets, to say nothing about hugging her in public. But, thanks to the lack of consideration on the part of the host of the gathering, a process of readjustment and crowding closer and closer together now begins as the car fills. The more co watch every person who comes if there is a vacant place, while others with stelld indifference monopolize more room than is necessary. Crowding, the annoyance of continual movement and the existence of unoccupied space cause bad feeling on the part of those who

had feeling on the part of those was have to stand. When the seats are fairly filled the men prefer the extreme front end of the car, the front platform or remain on the rear platform or the rear and of the car. It is curious to watch the relug-tance to go to the straps. For ladies it is humiliating when men remain seated Laborers of refinement, despite their garb, are sensitive about their working clothes in dressy company.

their garb, are sensitive about their working clothes in dressy company. Some do not reach the straps, and to all it is a discomfort to hold the hand and arm above the head for any length of time.

But beneath and through it all is the ever present trouble of forcibly compelling people to mix close together who otherwise do not mix. In spite of the War of the Rebeilion and all talk about democracy and equality, this trouble is well illustrated in the South. While the streetcar company in Portland may avoid putting on Jimcrow cars yet it is a little bit foolish to shut the eyes to such things. It is to shut the eyes to such things. It is not only a matter of breath tainted by whisky, tobacco or other cause, non does the chief trouble lie in any tangithing is more intangible and subti-tions of India only to obey the san We laugh at the rigid caste distinctions of India only to obey the same law in different forms in our cliques and circles more or less exclusive. We may account for it by the claim that the human aura or subtler portion of the many-sided human being extends beyond the contour of the physical beday, or we may not try to account for it at all, but ignore it we cannot. Not even as a cold business proposition is it or can it be ignored. From almost every point of view the side-seating of the new cars is a poor business proposition as well as a challenge to the public. Cross-seating crowds people sufficiently close.

It is not the occasional and accidental crowding that people object to. As a matter of fact, people are very patient and very good-natured in such cases, but when it comes to open defiance or a definite policy to profit by their discomforts it is an entirely different question. It is not true that crowds cannot be handled in case of laces and as the city grows.

hours. They are handled in case of large gatherings and, as the city grows large gatherings and, as the city grows larger and larger, crowds will be handled here as elsewhere. But it is true is that it will cut down the net profits and the officials are naturally anxious that this should not be done. However, thanks to the publicity given to the matter, the public is well aware that there is a liberal amount of water in the stock of the company. True, it is an aggravating fact that this water was distributed among certain citizens of the "better class" and that the present stockholders paid good the present stockholders paid good money for it, but the point is that the people are not concerned about that. They are entitled to the service and the water should be made to yield to the service.

the water moute give it. Candidly, is it policy to pursue a wrong course too stubbornly? Such things as our own illustrious Carnegie getting away with \$160,000,000 over night are educating the people. Many things are hidden in the capacious folds of the holy garb called capital and over the course of the capacious folds of the holy garb called capital and for the treasures.

This streetcar patron and others in This streeter patrol and one of the same mood would do well to direct some of their shafts at Colonel Sellers Kellar, Ben Riesland, et al., through whose obstinacy and political ambition we are deprived for nearly two years longer of adequate state regulation of street railway service and of abatement of the nuisances discussed the proceedings communication. in the foregoing communication.

DEACON MORRIS STATES VIEWS Position in Pendleton Baptist Church Controversy Is Given.

PENDLETON, Or., June 10.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian of June 7 and 8 appear certain articles in reference to some differences existing between Party States. ence to some differences existing between Pastor Storey and the various members of the First Baptist Church of this city. I have no comment to make on either article, except the latter part of the one in the issue of June 8. Therein occurs the following: "Aside from Deacon Peniand no member of the church has been found who have a word to say against the pastor. has a word to say against the pastor. Deacon Edwards cannot be reached, but it is known he holds the same views as Deacon Penland. All others are apparently in sympathy with the minister and are trying to persuade him to withdraw his resignation."

Personally, I think no member of the church has anything against the pas-

I wish, however, to be excepted the "all others" who are in sympathy, or apparent sympathy, with him. Had any particular effort bean made it would have been a comparatively easy matter to reach Deacon Morris; his views would have been found to coincide with those of Edwards and Penland.

wards and Penland.

I am not inviting any controversy by this abort statement, but merely wish to correct any erroneous impressions that might prevail as to my own personal views on account of the state-ment referred to. Other members of the church. I presume, have nerve enough to speak for themselves, if they deem it necessary, provided their sympathies and inclinations have h pathies and indinate and using any correctly stated. I am not using any persuasion to induce the pastor to withdraw his resignation and remain as might possibly be inferred. In my humble opinion, Pastor Storey's days of useful service in the First Baptist through of Pendleton came to an end of useful services in the to an end thurch of Pendleton came to an end many weeks ago. A polite invitation was handed him some weeks ago by the board of deacons to step down and out. Had he compiled therewith much of the succeeding unpleasantness would have been avoided.

would have been avoided.

J. H. MORRIS, Deacon.

Auditorium Site Suggested.

Auditorium Site Suggested.

FORTLAND, Or., June 11.—(To the Editor.)—Now. after the people have voted \$600,000 for the building of the Auditorium. I would suggest as the best suited site for such purpose the Hawthorne Avenue Park. corner of Hawthorne avenue and East Twelfth street. It is in the center of the city and easily reached by all cars, having wook leaver area than any other block. much larger area than any other bloc in the city.

A. CITIZEN,

Timely Tales of the Day

The truth of the old adage that "little pitchers have big ears," was quaintly demonstrated recently by a small girl, aged six years, out at Good Samar-itan Hospital. where she had been spending much of her time for the reason that her mother was under treat-ment there. A number of visitors were gathered around the bed where the little girl's mother lay, and all were chattile girl's mother isy, and all were chat-ting pleasantly, when the rumble of an ambulance was heard below, and pres-ently a nurse came in and remarked that a new case had just come in. "It's a man who was run over by an automobile," said she. "Ten chances to one he was drunk,"

said the six-year-old.

The mystery of how a young woma lost part of her wearing apparel when attending a moving-picture show is explained by Charles A. Keating, man-

ager of the Masonic theater in Wal-lace, Idaho, who is visiting the city. The young woman in question, with her escort, went into the Wallace playhouse when the lights were on a immediately in front of a friend, who noticed a small white thread protruding from the seam of her waist. Unobstrustively, she waited until the lights were turned off and then picked the thread and gave it a pull. To her amazement the thread was much longer than she had surmised, but as she had started, she kept pulling. Thoughts of a spool of thread piaced within the

a spool of thread placed within the young woman's waist as a loke crossed her mind, but this did not daunt the girl pulling the thread.

She tugged and pulled and had a double handful of the white thread in her hands, but still the end was not in night. She kept at her work for some sight. She kept at her work for several minutes and finally did succeed in getting the end of the thread. She found she had quite a good sized bundle of the light rope in her hands, which she carefully dropped under her seat.

Then she watched the play.
The following day she met her friend at the postoffice and asked her how she had enjoyed the play.
"Why, I had a fine time, but do you know that somehow when I was in the theater I lost my whole union suit?"

Strict discipline aboard ship, which today characterizes the attitude of sallors toward officers, was not always in vogue on vessels that constituted the old American merchant marine. Capold American merchant marine. Cap-tain Alden Graham, who looks after the affairs of the Yellow Stack line. tells a story of a period in which he figured in deepwater matters on the Atlantic coast and rose from a denizen of the focksle to the holder of mas-ter's papers.

of the locale to the local ter's papers.

"I was on a vessel, one of the kind that could show her heels to the best of them, but the first mate came in through the cabin-window," or in other through the cabin-window. words obtained his rise largely t having relatives in the company. Bebrass buttons and good clothes that went with the berth those days, be-cause passengers were usually carried, the mate always showed particular atthe mate always should be bright tention to women travelers. One bright day everything aloft was in shape, the mate was pucing the quarterdeck with an attractive girl clinging to his arm. Wishing to show that he had authority and the part the wheel. he turned, as he paded near the wand directing his attention to the

"How's she heading?"
"Southeast by south; half south," "Te that the way you answer an of-

" 'Get away from the wheel then and let me have it, while you pace the deck as though you were an officer on watch,

as though you were an osticer on watch, and I'll show you a few rudiments of the position, directed the mate.

"The sailor, nothing loath to escape a trick, followed instructions. He paced the deck as though he was the owner, cast his weather eye aloft from time to time and in general aped a mate to Stopping after a short perfection. Stopping after a short walk he carefully filled his pipe, lighted it and saxing aft bawled at the top of

his voice: "'How's she headin'?" to which the mate replied: "Southeast by south; half south.

Sir. "'Good enough; keep her that way," retorted the sailor, and leaving the dis-comfitted mate to attend to the wheel he headed for the forecastie."

One of the best stories told by John One of the best stories told by John F. Stevens is of a prominent New York banker whom he held in high esteem. This banker and his wife were taken over the Great Northern to show what had become of their money which they had invested in the road. Days passed after leaving St. Paul and only empty freight trains were met. The financier became disconsolate and lost confidence is the investment. his investment.

in his investment.

His wife, however, went into estacles over the scenery and was constantly calling to her husband to look at this and that piece of scenery as it was passed. She would break out with: "Oh. Jake, just come and look at the beautiful scenery." But Jake did not care to look, and

But Jake did not care to look, and so told his wife in short, jerky sen-tences which disclosed his agony over his investment. The general officer who had charge of the train, noting that something should be done to clear up the had epinion of the banker, wired on to Seattle to hold every freight on to Seattle to hold every freight train for 48 hours, and then shoot all freight through on a eingle train to meet the special.

After going through the Stampede

After going through the Stampede Pass the longest freight train ever assembled on the Great Northern was met. The freight conductor came aboard the special—in accordance with orders—presented his way bills and there was a good bunch of them. These were turned over to the banker, and he fingered them over with delight, for they usually called for from \$200 to \$400 a piece. Just then his wife discovered a new piece of scenery and the called his attention to it.

"Ah, Rachel," exclaimed the banker, "that's not the kind of scenery that looks good to me. It is this kind of scenery that appeals to your papa."

And here he fingered over the way

And here he fingered over the way bills with a smile as broad as his face would stand. From that on he was satisfied with his investment. He never know different, and as years rolled around he never regretted having loaded up on Great Northern stock.

THE ROSES' ALMS. A clump of neglected roses Lifted their beautiful cheeks As if to answer my query Of the why of their few brief weeks? The gardens of queens these flowers

The gardens of the world graced— Would have right royally graced— Why, then, in the unkempt hedgerow Should their fragrance grow to waste?

When a wee, wild-eyed child I saw That had, from the depths of the sluins Stolen out in search of these blossoms That were for the time her chums.

A lone rose she snached to her breast, Then fled like a fleet young deer; While the petals fell from her hand There dropped from my eyes a tear.

Henceforth, why, exquisite roses, A rambling like wild be found A rambling like wild be found—
I leave to the mind that knoweth
When a sparrow falls to the ground.
—Marie Tohill.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

About 16 months ago I was called into a conference to discuss an advertising campaign for Lindt Chocolat-a Swiss eating chocolate that retails for \$1.00 per pound.

The managers of the company wanted to know what could be done with an expenditure of \$10,000 a year for a period of three years.

It was decided to employ a Composite Salesman, made up of five newspapers-a very good salesman, because he had an opportunity to talk to several hundred thousand families three

The advertising started, and within a few months the returns indicated that Lindt Checolat was on sale in 98 per cent of the stores conducted by the reshort a campaign.

But then the advertising was good, and run regularly, and the article

As the campaign progressed, the appropriation was increased, which was justified by the increasing sales. This always happens when good advertising is employed to sell a good article.

When the second year's campaign starts, more newspapers will be added to the list, and a still larger appropriation will be made, entirely justified by the results from this small, initiative campaign.

A national distribution of the product will be next in order, and there won't be any doubt about its success, because it is being gone at in an in-

This is another demonstration of what newspaper advertising does for the manufacturer—it sells his product to the dealer and the public at the same time. (To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1811, by George Matthew Adams.)
If the Lord and the Devil should run for President, Hon. Devil would make quite a race.

If you practice high ideals modestly and quietly, word that you are a high ideal man wills get around without your mentioning it.

You might hear some strange things, were it not for the fear that you would The man who does not amount to much

himself, always expects a great deal of

Success does not always mean happi-ness; but it always means a large num-ber of active enemies. If a man dies without life insurance, his wife may not print a card in the newspapers, to complain, but she won't

When a man succeeds, he does it in spite of everybody, and not with the as-sistance of anybody.

You probably waste half your time. There's reform work for you.

It isn't an evidence that there is less business because you are getting less. Your competitor may be getting more.

The really important leasons of life are taught as universally as the alphabet, nd are almost as simple.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, June 12, 1861, Governor Wallace of Washington Territory arrived on the Cortez yester-day. We notice that he is in the field as a candidate for Delegate to Con-

gress.

We have a letter from William Bar-low, Esq., of Clackamas County, sug-gesting that a company of troops be raised in Oregon to be attached to one of the regiments to be raised in California for operations on the frentiers. We do not want our citizen soldiers to leave our state and Washington Territors. tory. We may need them here. We have some 36,000 Indians in the state and territory which may require our military attention; and we have the Mormons near us who, under the don-trine of Joe Lane in the Senate, have a right to secode from our Government and set up for themselves as an inde-pendent nation. They hold the opin-ion that they are to rule the world, and they may be slily enough to raise a secession standard. We want our men to remain at home; at any rate all to remain at home; at any rate, all those who are opposed to secession and true to their country's flag.

The flags of The Oregonian and Times offices and of the Franklin book store were raised half-mast yeaterday in re-spect to the late Colonel Ellsworth, who was foully murdered by a secessionist at Alexandria.

The river is still rising. Merchants have been compelled to take their goods out of their cellars on Front street. Wells on the first beach are in a good

Southwest Information.

Southwest Information.

HILLSBORG, Or., June 7.—(To the Editor.)—I wish you would kindly answer these questions through the columns of The Oregonian: Who can I write to and where, in the states of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas to get information about the climate, land, crops they raise there and what land that is irrigated is worth an acre in the mountains or foothills? acre in the mountains or foothills? SUBSCRIBER.

Letters addressed to the secretary of the Commercial Club in each of the leading cities of the states concerning which information is desired will undoubtedly elicit replies.

Washington (D. C.), Star.
"I thought you were going to take a
day off and enjoy a trip into the coun-

"Had to give it up," the man with a cheerful disposition replied. "But we did the next Sest thing. We got some hard botled eggs and some canned goods and ate them in the back yard."

Poll Tax. ARROW, Or., June 5.—(To the Editor.)—Please tell me if the poll tax law is still in force in Lake County.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Poll tax cannot legally be collected

Information as to Patents. CORVALLIS, Or., June 10.—To the Editor.)—Please tell where I can get full information as to making application for a natent. E. D. S. tion for a patent.

Write to Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.