The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1911.

A BLIGHT ON DEVELOPMENT.

No more glaring example of the blighting effect the wholesale extension of forest reserves has had on de-velopment in the West can be found than the Olympic National forest. Here is a solid block of country with navigable water on three sides, inter sected by many rich, alluvial valleys and dotted with fertile prairies, pracsed to settlement at the dictation of the Forest Service. It pointies to reply that the agricultural land has been thrown open to settle-Refore this concession made, thousands of settlers had been driven out by the blunders of the Cleveland commission in scaling up the peninsula in 1826.

action of that commission illustrates the haste with which Govern ent officials make blunders and their aggravating reluctance to repair those The Cleveland Forestry Commission was composed entirely Eastern men unfamiliar with Western conditions and unwilling to endure the Western methods hardships of travel. Their inspection of the Olymride to Lake Crescent, on the edge of the mountains, and riding thence on horseback to Soleduck Springs, eight or ten miles west. They became chafed by the unaccustomed exercise and refused to confinue the they would have found a large, rich prairie with many settlers and a dozen postoffices, waiting for surveys to enable them to get patent to their claims. But on the strength of this peep into country they reserved the whole insula, 100 miles square, settlepeninsula, anta included.

The settlers had gone into that country in the hope of seeing all its resources developed and of seeing wagon roads and railroads built, logging camps and sawmills established and a market created for their prod-Instead, they found themselves in margoned. They could conas men marconed. tinue to held their claims and to exist on their produce, but their one outlet o market was over a single road which Clallam County had built, but which was impassable for wagons in Winter, and this many of them must reach over trails on which the Winter mud was bottomiess. They appealed for relief and at last an attempt was made to repair the injustice by segre-gating the Forks Prairie from the re-serve. This gave partial relief for the future, but the wrong already done was beyond repair. Hosts of settlers, seeing no hope shead, abandoned their claims and moved away, leaving others to profit by their work and the tardy concessions made by the Gov-

A similar blunder was made in the Valley in Eastern Washing-This is a bunchgrass and sagemiles wide between the bases of the foothills, devoid of timber, far above the mouth of the Twisp, which enters the Methow thirty miles above the latter's mouth. There were scattered along it at intervals farmers who were succeeding by irri-gation, but posteffices and stores were far apart and their perfectly reason-able hope of improved conditions of living was that increased settlement

Yet the commission included this whole valley, which had not a stick of timber, except the narrow fringe along the river bank, in a forest reserve and thereby stopped settlement until long years of protest and investigation had convinced succeeding officials of the facts and Congress at its leasure had passed remedial legislation.

Some of the blunders have been re-paired, so far as it was possible, but the general policy remains the same— to entrust work of this kind to men from remote states, with heads packed with theory and hands unfamiliar with the ax and brush-hook. Such men are entirely out of sympathy with the men among whom they are sent to work and regard with suspicion a settler or timber cruiser. Yet a com-mission of timber cruisers could locate a forest reserve so that it would in-clude only forest and could administer the reserve so that a logger could buy reserved timber without unwinding miles of red tape. A homesteader miles of res tape. A nonesteader could improve and patent a claim in an unreserved valley with reserved timber an the hills on each side of him, in which loggers were cutting the ripe timber and furnishing a marhas for his produce

Even the recent change in the law allowing settlers to patent tracts of agricultural land included in forest reserves has been made ineffective in many instances by the Forest Service which procures the withdrawal of a likely claim as a range station when

a settler appears on the horizon. The National forests should be administered by Western men. The gen-eral pelicy of forest preservation would then be carried out without hardships to the settler or obstruction to development. The Olympic coun-try is a glaring example of the methode of Eastern men.

One task which President Tuft has undertaken is the clearing up of the financial troubles of the Central handsal republics caused by revolu-tions, reckless borrowing and granting of concessions, with the aid of Amer-lean bankers. He has already settled the affairs of Henduras and has now negotiated a similar treaty with Nicaragua, whereby Americans will Nicaragua, whereby Americans will formish the muney to refund its debts, to pay all foreign claims and to canae of the concessions granted with lavish hand by Zelaya. By the treaty the long-standing Emery claim and that growing out of the execution of Cannon and Groce by Zelaya will be

ettled. This will be the third tropical public whose finances we have ped to adjust. Santo Domingo be ing the first, while Cuba is still under Uncle Sam's nephews our protection. Uncle Sam's nep are causing him endless trouble.

ONE CONTROLLING BEASON.

The new auditorium is designed chiefly to be a great meeting place for large conventions and other big assemblages of men and women. It is not intended primarily for use or occupation by Portland or the people of Pertland. It is for the accommo-dation of such important bodies as the National Grand Lodge of Elks. which will come next year, the Bap-that Young People's Union, the Prya-byterian General Assembly, the Knights of Columbus, the Christian Endeavorers, the Christian Church, and the like. State gatherings requiring large seating capacity will go to the auditorium. Incidentally there may be local public assemblages, entertain-ments, concerts and so on; but at most the call for the auditorium in mich cases will be only occasional,

A controlling reason why the audi-torium should be must be at or near the civic center is its convenience and utility for the delegates and others who come from abroad to meet there. They will stop at hotels. They will expect to be in the heart of things. They should not be required to go far to hold their meetings. It would be little short of folly to expect them to do it. They will not do it.

The anditorium is to be built to sup-

ply a special public need, and to be a monument to the taste, hospitality and enterprise of Portland. No sectional ride or ambition or strife or interest should be permitted to interfere with a plan that concerns all Portland and means much to the city as a whole,

PULLING ALONG HIS PARTY.

It is curious to find a powerful Democratic newspaper like the New York World roundly berating the progressives because they "lag behind" and culogizing President Taft as a "genuine progressive" who deserves better of them and of the country. Says the World:

Says the World:

Our so-called progressive have made such make, but there is not one of them that has lead the courage to go forward as Mr. Taft has done. In him we find performance as well as promise. He is the first of Republican Presidents to present a concrete measure of tariff reduction and market expansion. He is the only Republican President had enough to admit that the tariff is a tag and nothing but a tax. In his messages and speeches on Canadian resisted of his party and shandowed ground long held by that organization and now clearly enough unionable.

The firmness and the boidness with

The firmness and the boldness with which the President has gone ahead with his reciprocity programme compromise of an Administration pursuing high aims without regard to pernigh aims without regard to per-sons, politics, or parties. Reciprocity has been the goal of the Republican party since it was headed in that di-rection by Blaine and McKinley. It is a Republican principle, indersed in every Republican platform, but not yet realized because of the indurated opposition of local interests expressed through stand-pat and stand-still Republican Congressmen. Now the Pres-ident openly commits his Administration to a real reciprocity treaty, and his own party—progressive and reg-ular—would defeat him. The Democrats support him in a body because there is nothing else to do.

The Senators of eleven states—New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Kanaks and Louisiana are said to be all opposed to ratification of the treaty. Their objections are based entirely on local grounds, showing that with them reclcity, like protection, is a purely These Senators are local question. They all Republicans. mostly border states states which think that the true way to amity with a neighbor and prosperity for oneself is to build a high-hoard fence between, propriety. commercial inter tree and social interchange and driving the neighbor to seek his mar-kets and his sources of supply elsewhere. The fate of reciprocity will have

vast political consequences to the Republican party and to the individual congressional units of the party and to the head of the party. There is a strange jumble and mixture of motives urging its consummation or its defeat. The Demograps for reciprocal defeat. The Democrats, for reciprocity almost to a man, will clearly ben-efit if reciprocity shall be defeated; the Republicans, mainly against reci-procity, will assuredly be advantaged if the majority shall felt to be advantaged. procity, will assuredly be advantaged if the majority shall fail in its purpose. Yet when reciprocity shall be ratifled—as it will be—the President, and not his party, will be entitled to credit for it. Next year when the President shall be renominated it is likely that the party, and not the President, will be punished for what the party refused to do, but the President did; and is order to punish the party the and in order to punish the party the people will defeat the author of a masterly and statesmanlike project—a popular and beneficial negotiation with a great country that will bring popular rewards to the man en titled to the whole credit.

LODGE AND RECIPROCITY. The haughty, aristocratic, erudite senator Lodge has been compelled to eat humble pic. Even he, who leftily assumed that he knew better than any common mortal what was good for Massachusetts in particular and the Nation is general, has been compelled to bow to the will of his constituents.

It happened in this wise: Lodge proposed an amendment to the reci-procity bill relating to the fishery pro-vision which would have jeopardized the bill. Root offered an amendment in regard to pulp-wood and paper to which Lodge piedged his support. It is said that President Taft approved the latter amendment as a proper interpretation of the agreement, but when assured that the House would

when asserted the bill with any such provision, decided to stand by the House bill.

Then Lodge began to hear from home. He was reminded by Speaker Walker, of the Massachusetts House, who was himself a strong possibility for Senator during the brief deadlock for Senater during the brief deadlock which preceded his re-section, of the reasons which prompted Walker to withdraw and use his strong influence in supaprt of Ledge. The same reasons moved Henry M. Whitney, who wields more influence than any other Republican in the state, to back Ledge. Walker tells Ledge that he was supported by Whitney and himself chiefly because they believed he self, chiefly because they believed he was earnestly in favor of reciprocity and the high position he had obtained in the Senate would help the cause. Mr. Walker quotes him as saying in a speech before his election:

have always favored and saccestly de-new Canadian reciprocity." Walker continues: In view of your

position or this question at the time of your re-election to the Senata, have we not a right to expect you to stand by the President at this critical time? Yet, when the best comes, instead of opening the treaty and fighting heatile amendments, we find you pointing with other Senators is the submission of amendments which the President amenances will jeopardize the treaty.

To you consider this stitude on your part as entirely trank and fair? Is it a sindere fulfillment of your pre-election pickges?

Lodge humbly recolled that he was

Lodge humbly replied that he was in favor of reciprocity, despite appearances, and that, if his amendments should be considered to endanger the measure, he would drop them. Let dassachuselts tell him his duty, and he would do it. He withdrew his amendments and voted in committee to report the bill favorably, but he per sisted in his support of the Root amendment, despite the complications it will cause. He eats humble pic, but the last mouthful sticks in his threat. The trouble with Lodge, as with

other old-style Senators, is that they have no sense of responsibility to heir constituents. The system of indirect election encourages in them : belief that they are superior beings, ent by a higher power to the earth to legislate for people who don't know what is good for them. It is a modified form of the divine right of kings' theory, in which Emperor William and he Czar of Russia are almost the only surviving believers among monarchs Lodge's abandonment of his amendnents and his vote for a favorable report on reciprosity indicate that he us abundoned the theory, but his adherence to the Root amendment indicates that he has done so under protest. The next step is to abandon

PAYING FOR THE ROSE FESTIVAL.

The annual Rose Festival will, of course, not be abandoned, or its management and direction subjected to temporary conditions or the immediate advantage and convenience any interest or society. The Elks are the best people on earth, no doubt; out they are to have their own show in Portland next year, and they should be left free to give it and the Rose Festival should, as usual, proceed on the even tenor of its beautiful way. The suggestion that the Festival be turned over to the Elks for that year was no doubt inspired by concern for Port-land's pocket; but it was nevertheless

not wise or necessary and will not find a cordial public response. The Rose Festival ought to be made permanent annual event, with a fixed annual revenue. Voluntary subscrip-tion for so valuable an institution arrecarious and unsatisfactory; there should be stability, certainty and proga few should be borne by the city as a whole, since the Festival is all Port-

The opportunity for the city to make the Festival in fact its own will comwith the adoption of the proposed new charter. If the charter shall contain charter. provision for a small annual tax to sus tain the Rose Festival, to be expended under proper safeguards, the public will be pleased and the future of the Festival assured.

CASH VALUE OF PULL

The Democrats are finding great enoyment in hunting up acts of President Roosevelt as subjects for inves-tigation. The latest is the Ward claim of \$228,000 against China, which was paid out of the Boxer indemnity fund and of which John W. Foster received \$180,000 as his fee for putting it through. The claim was over 50 years old and had been disallowed by Secretary Bayard under President Cleveland and condemned by Colonel Denby as minister to China. It was revived by Mr. Foster after he had aided Mr. Conger in procuring ap-pointment as minister to China. With some difficulty he induced Secretary Hay to write to Mr. Conger about the claim. Hay only did so, admits Fos-ter, after Senator Lodge had persuaded Roosevelt to suggest to Hay that such a letter might well be sent with

Having just received back \$11,900. eee of the Boxer indemnity through the good will of the United States and desiring to retain that good will, China was not in the mood to refuse payment of this 50-year-old claim, especially as the money for its pay-ment was to be taken from the \$2,000,000 withheld by the United States for payment of unsettled

The affair has the appearan judicious use of "political pull." Fos-ter had a pull with Lodge, who was Roosevelt's spokesman in the Senate and whom it was necessary, therefore, to oblige where possible. By this means the hint to Hay to write to Conger was procured. Conger was Conger was procured. Conger was under obligations to Foster for his appointment and used his position with zeal to induce China to allow the ciaim. Foster's political pull in this ciaim. Foster's political pull in this instance netted him \$180,000. He is

DANGEROUS GAUGE FOR LAWS.

of Portland single taxers who, in support of their ideas, refer to single tax in Alberta and Edmenton, but when defects in the application of the sys-tem there are pointed out, declare that the Canadian province and city do not

have single tax. Thus, we infer from Mr. Cridge's ommunication, published in another olumn, that Edmonton does not ply the real single tax idea. Mr. Cridge's letter is no doubt a reply to an article in The Oregonian pointing out the discrepancies in the statements written by Mr. Nock for an Eastern magazine. The fact remains, however, that Mr. Nock asserts that the Edmonton system, be it single tax or near-single tax, taxes vacant lands are recorded to detail a into use and then proceeds to detail a circumstance where it failed to tax

"What wrong or injury will be done Portland by taking more of the land values and less of the improvement and labor values?" asks Mr. Cridge. This question, he says, is now before the house. Mr. Cridge and his collaborators propose that Multnomsh County shall step in under or over the charter of the City of Portland and say what shall be taxed or exempted in the raising of city, county, state and other revenues. This is the real issue presented. The plan seeks to abolish for one thing the salcon license. It would also so reduce the assessed valuation in the city of Portland. "What wrong or injury will be don license. It would also so reduce the assessed valuation in the city of Portland that the levies as now limited and fixed by city charter would not be sufficient to provide the necessary city revenues. Here are two injuries that would be done. But aside from the matter of specific wrongs, the question as Mr. Cridge puts it bears an insidious and evil influence whosever it is accepted as the gauge of the titalive measures. It is an expression itiative measures. It is an expression of a state of mind which The Orego-

nian has long and consistently con-No proposed law should be d by propounding such a Any man who votes for a demned. measured measure simply because he can see no harm or injury in it does not have the proper conception of his duties as a citizen of Oregon. It is his duty to

seek the good in a measure, and if he falls to find it to vote "no." Concerning the latter portion of the ommunication The Oregonian conocal taxation is a wise provision. ould depend, however, on the extent of complications created by the presentation of other tax measures whether The Oregonian would support a law of that character.

A companion case to that of Abe Hummel is that of Daniel O'Reilly, convicted of receiving part of the Aaron Bancroft in New York City and sentenced to five months in the penitentlary. Both are lawyers who had built up large practices, and O'Reilly had been assistant district attorney and one of the attorneys for the defense of Harry Thaw. "All this "All this experience and skill," said District At-torney Whitman, "he has used to protect and shield robbers and to share in their plunder." The prison senence was made light because O'Reilly was deprived of the right to practice law. That is a happy escape for those on whom he might have practiced.

A record corn crop in the Upper Mississippi Valley is promised this year and the United States will Mississippi strengthen its hold on the position of being the greatest corn-growing country in the world. The value of our crop last year was 300 times that of the boasted gold output of Alaska, ten times that of the South African Rand, and would pay for duplication of the entire railroad system of the United States, including terminals. Other corn-growing countries are insigcomparison, the only large one in South America, alls behind Indiana alone. Russia has great possibilities, but has only made a fair beginning.

"In the name of reform," says the Commercial and Financial Chronicie, "they (the politicians) are, by most insidious methods, making assaults on the very foundations of society." instances the investigation of the United States Steel Corporation, which it calls "the world's greatest indus-trial undertaking," and the depression of the steel business. The inference is that the Steel Trust is the foundation of society. But there is evidence that the Steel Trust was well watered when the foundation was laid, and water is considered a source of weak ness in a foundation

Popular sale of Government bonds will draw much money out of hoard-ing and will to that extent relieve the neavy drain on the banks for money to handle the crops. Had the Panama Canal bonds been sold in a block they would have drawn money out of circulation until the bonds were marketed and the proceeds expended by the Government. The sale direct to individuals will bring into circulation much money that was hoarded. The experience of France with the German war indemnity is apt to be repeated on amaller scale.

Representative Underwood says the House leaders will not be through with tariff revision by schedules when the wool bill is passed. The House will revise the cotton, sugar and steel schedules before Congress adjourns. That will furnish Democratic members a fine opportunity to make campaign speeches and have them printed and circulated at public expense. Senate finance committee has The pigeonholes gaping wide to receive those bills, though some of them may

The Eastern papers are commenting with surprise and more or proval on the announcement of Ser ator Bourne that he "proposes to offer himself as a candidate for re-election and conduct no campaign, spend no money, make no speeches and solicit no votes." A moneyless Bourne campaign? Bourne has been misquoted, of course. He is too considerate a producer to run the risk of causing heart failure to a large fraction of his few followers.

In combining with other Pacific Coast cities to establish an exhibit of the products of this section in London for the purpose of attracting for-eign investors, tourists and settlers, the Portland Chamber of Commerce has acted none too soon. They will come in a flood when the completion of the Panama Canal opens the direct

The Democrats on the Steel Trust investigation committee are rubbing their hands with glee in anticipation of grilling ex-President Roosevelt. The Colonel is doubtless eager for the fray, for the joy of battle is as great with him, whether the battle be with an African lion or a committee of Democrats.

Governor Marshall of Indiana is boomed for President by the Demo-cratic editors of his state, who condemn those who boom Senator Kern for that office against his wishes. Three governors will be favorite sons, unless "Jim" Smith defeats Wilson.

Governor Woodrow Wilson is play ing in luck. No man seeking a nomi-nation for President could desire a better recommendation than to be attacked by Representative Daizell, champion of Pittsburg's protected in-

An Inland Empire sheepman had his toes cut off by a carwheel and every cowman who hears of it will wonder it was not his head, such is the lack of brotherly feeling among these users of the range. Life insurance to nearly \$3,000,000, 600 was written last year, showing continued prosperity in this Nation,

for it represents investment of sur-

Mr. Holbrook is a man of action and did well to take the masher to jail. but it is a pity he did not mistake the route and land him in the hospital.

Scattle and local canners cleaned the market of strawberries yesterday and upstate shippers are assured a fair price for some days.

The first beat into Dawson since sages from the outer world.

Pendleton Paper Voices Emphatic Views on Hold-up of Eniversity Funds,

Pendleton East Oregonian. Every person who is a friend of th University of Oregon and higher eduation, every person who is a supporter of the referendum and the Oregon sys-

cation, every person who is a supporter of the referendum and the Gregon system and every person who believes in henor and justice will condemn, unequivocably and emphatically, the methods employed to invoke the referendum on the appropriations granted by the Legislature for the extension of the State University at Eugene. It has been found that a large number of the names to the petitions filed with the Secretary of State are bogus and it is asserted by no less a personage than ex-Supreme Judge Stater that 20 men were employed for the purpose of securing fictitious signatures. On some of the petitions, he declares, indications are that fraudulent names and addresses were affixed wholesale.

Such a crime, for crime it is and a damnable one too, should be followed by drastic punishment. The law provides a heavy fine or a term in the penitentiary as penalty and both should be inflicted upon the milefactors responsible. No practice can so easily bring disreputs to the Oregon system. It is a telling blow to popular government, such eriminal abuse of the right of the referendum. Just now the eyes of the Nation are directed to Oregon, pioneer in the field of progressive legislation, and the success or failure which attends her venture will be a great factor in determining whether or not her sisters shall follow the trail she has blased. The man, therefore, who deliberately undertakes to beset her path with traps and pitfalls, to encompass her in her uncertain steps with lurking dangers is a foe that should be dealt with severely in the beginning.

The guilt of the perpetrators of this beginning.

The guilt of the perpetrators of this The guilt of the perpetrators of this outrage is only the more reprehensible because it was calculated to deprive one of the worthiest institutions in the state of needed financial aid. There were men, undoubtedly, who signed those petitions in good faith, who were conscientious in their endeavors to hold up the needed appropriations, and, however much they may be criticised for their judgment, honesty was at least their portion. But the men who stooped to practice fraud in their efforts to hamper an institution of higher learning are robbed of this redeeming cloth and brand themselves not only as habitual crooks and insidious foes of popular government but as dastardly enemies of education as well. And, what ever the motive that impelled them to their underhanded practices, whether they did so to discredit the progressive laws of the state or to impede the University of Oregon or for any other purpose, they should be made to know that the people of the state will not tolerate such criminal conduct and can and will protect their laws and their institutheir laws and their institu

LEGAL SURVEILLANCE OF TRAMPS

Writer Suggests Adoption Here European Custom to Prevent Crim MONTESANO, Wash. June 12—(To the Editor.)—The terrible murder of the Hill family should call us to our-selves in regard to the laxity of our criminal laws.

the Hill family should the laxity of our criminal laws.

In some countries of Europe people are not allowed to roam about from one city to another without occupation and regardless of any records by the authorities. In some particulars this system is correct, in others it is arbitrary. It is inconvenient to the well disposed, but can do them no particular harm, while to the criminally disposed it is a creat check upon their doings. while to the criminally disposed it is a great check upon their doings.

Our criminals should be rounded up and put under a suspended sentence by the courts.

the courts. Let every city see to it that this the courts.

Let every city see to it that this criminal product be covered by a suspended sentence by the courts and not allowed to leave any town without permission of the courts, and that the place they design to go to be notified and a record of their arrival be made at that place. A regular system should be inaugurated and the surveillance should be so close that when crimes are committed or being committed the police can go to the quarters of the suspect, call for him, and make his absence a link in the probability of guilt. He should be made to show where he was, to give account of himself at any time. This would make the various "businesses" of the criminal exceedingly unattractive and reduce exceedingly unattractive and reduce

their ranks.

To say the least, this allowing characteriess wretches who are making their living in no other way than by crime, to go at will about the country and prey upon innocent families, without any record to restrain their trade, is a dangerously crude business.

The writer is inclined to think that the right sentiment can be stirred in Portland by mass meetings in various parts of the city calling on the people to put their wits together and trace the whereabouts of doubtful characters on the night the Hill family was murthe whereabouts of doubtful characters on the night the Hill family was murdered. The result would be the necessary arrest of many of the "lika," but if the criminal were not caught, it would be warm in places where it should be hot and have a good effect.

A. B. HALLAWAY.

So Both Twins Went Free.

New York Sun.

When a dozen witnesses in the Tombs Police Court swore that Christopher Cunningham, of 349 Sackett street, a bartender in a saloon at 124 Greenwich street, had played ball in Bayonne on the Sunday of May 14, and Bernard Holser, agent for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, swore that this same Cunningham served drinks that same afternoon on Grenwich street, Magistrate Steinert scratched his head and said there must be more to the case witnesses for Holzer positively identified Cunningham as the man who had served them.

witnesses for more being witnesses for more than who had served them.

Then Cunningham nodded to a man in the rear of the courtroom, who walked forward to his side. The two men could not be told apart, and it was Holzer's turn to look pursied. Cunningham said the other was his twin brother, also a bartender in the same saloon. As Holzer had sworn that Christopher Cunningham was the man who had served him with drinks he could not change his testimony, although the twin admitted having been in the saloon when Holzer said he hought the drinks. He said be was only cleaning out and wasn't tending bar. Magistrate Steinert dismissed the case.

Grant's Delicate Generosity.

Youth's Companion.

One of the many stories of Grant which grip the hearts and minds of the people was told by General Simon B. Buckner at a meeting of Confederate veterans.

'Grant and I were chums at West Point,' began General Buckner. 'I had befriended him at one time, and it can justly be said of him that he never forgot a kindness.

"After the Union victories at Henry and Dopelson, I met Grant on the boat at the surrender, and he followed me when I went to headquarters.

"He left the officers of his own army and followed me, with that modest manner peculiar to him, into the shadow, and there tendered me his purse—pressed it into my hand, without a word.

"It seems to me," concluded General Buckner. "that in the marvelous moosesty of his nature he was afraid the light would witness that act of generosity, and sought to hide it from the world, almost from his own soul."

PROTEST FROM EASTERN OREGON, | SINGLE AND NEAR-SINGLE TAX

onton Does Not Apply Real Henry George Idea, Says Writer. PORTLAND, June 11 .- (To the Editor.)-It is true that they have in Edmonton land value taxation for part of

the public revenues, and also land values increase and speculation in them exists. If a community creates land values which are only taken in part. the other part remains for the speculators. If the increase in population adds nunity treasury calls for them, the certainly somebody is going to got them. That somebody will be the land owners. If a community could have income of half a million a year from its land values and only takes \$50,000 a year, the persons scrambling for the \$450,000 will be those having tickets to he scramble; and they are the owners of land. Naturally there will be igh prices paid for those tickets, or seds to land.

The more the community takes of those annually created values the less room for lottery drawings of real

room for lottery drawings of real estate speculators.

Portland takes less than Edmoaton of the land values created by the people. A great many who are not Single Taxers think it would be a good thing to take taxes from improvements and collect it from land values. Nobody who has any idea of the Single Tax considers this as the application of the idea in full. Edmonton may take more in the future than she does now. The principle as far as applied in that and other cities works out like a problem in mathematics according to the ideas advanced by the "Prophet of San Francisco, Henry George. Portland will not stop all land speculation by exempting improvements from local taxation. not stop all land speculation by exempting improvements from local taxation. It will be a gradual matter, attained as the tax levy on land values approaches the total annual rental values. If population and capital are attracted there will continue to be great margins for the speculators, which margins will be smaller as the community learns to convert to its own uses its own creations.

The question before the house is now: "What wrong or injury will be done

The question before the house is now. "What wrong or injury will be done Portland by taking more of the land values and less of the improvement and labor values?" Portland already takes some. Other cities have demonstrated that improvements can be easily and advantageously exempted from taxation altogether. Why not Portland?

tion altogether. Why not Portland?

Our process of collecting a state tax is a very poor one. Some of the difficulties arising in endeavoring to adjust county taxes and assessment. The Oregonian has ably pointed out. I understand that Wisconsin collects all its distinctive state revenues from taxes levied on inheritances and corporations, returning a considerable surplus to the school funds of the counties.

Oregon should collect revenues the same way. Our water powers are snormous and could be taxed sufficiently to derive all the expenses of the state government, at the same time driving into use water power now held for speculation. A tax on railroads levied and collected by the state could do the same, especially if levied on franchise values.

values. The difficulties spoken of as regards the collection of state taxes from the counties exist now, and would exist under any form or method, whether im-

under any form or method, whether improvements were exempted or not, so long as human nature is encouraged to shift its just burdens on other shoulders. In the country Portland is accused of doing this very thing. No doubt there is some ground for it.

Be all this as it may, absolutely regardless of the pro and con of the single or any other tax, why should not the state collect its revenues independently of the counties by some general form of taxation upon special privileges?

ALFRED D. CRIDGE.

WHO GETS UNEARNED INCREMENT! Doctors New Claiming It As Their Own,

Asserts Correspondent.
PORTLAND, May 13,-(To the Editor.)-Two things the medical profession has been charged with utterly lacking; namely, logic and a sense of humor. Not to discuss the first, I merely wish to call attention to the fact that they are fast establishing a reputation for humor-humor of a rich, unpremeditated kind. The instance I would mention is found in an editorial in a medical publication, an editorial that is quoted approvingly by the tax-reform press.

American medicine has discovered the single tax are added.

is quoted approvingly by the tax-reform press.

American medicine has discovered the single tax, and evidently has been worried over the proper disposition of the "unearned increment"—after it has been wrested from its present possessors and securely lodged in the public treasury. This big sum, it feels, cannot but embarrass our chancellors of the exchequer, who already have their hands more than full. After a little scratching of the medical head an idea is stirred up. Who, in all this big, unevenly rich country, needs eleemosynary aid more than the poor doctors? What with the ever-increasing output of the ever-multiplying medical schools and the growth of quackery—strangely coupled with a lessening morbidity—the doctors are in a bad way, and getting in worse every year. The jobs they have sought and obtained as health officers and medical inspectors do not (yet) begin to take care of a fraction of the impecunious portion of the fraternity.

"The unearned increment," mused the medical editor, "why, the very thing! I wonder I did not think of it before. It belongs to us! It was made "or us."

He takes much ink to explain just what the unearned increment is, and

He takes much ink to explain just what the unearned increment is, and then he maps out a plan for taking tare of it. He mentions the coincidence, sare of it. He mentions the coincidence, and evidently thinks it arranged by Providence, that the congestion of popalation of the last few decades has affected medical practice, and this same congestion has produced the unearned increment. Therefore, etc. His last paragraph contains the nub of the matter.

paragraph contains the nuo of the matter.

"The tremendous modern concentration of population is responsible for those remakable increases of wealth, and it is not at all unlikely that the proposed new taxation, if it is ever levied, will be used to pay physicians for curing the diseases the sanitariums fall to prevent. It all depends upon whether or not it is decided that society owns what it creates."

There's an airy ending for you! And the single taxers have been pretending this unearned increment would run the rather expensive government we already have, and give us besides free art galleries and theaters and playgrounds—and the time to play in them.

KEEN PARKER.

Major Sears Worked for Oregon. LYLE, Wash. June 14.—(To the Ed)-

ter.)-The death of Major Alfred F. Seats, engineer and railroad builder. on last Wednesday morning in Port-land removes another one of those sturdy and sacrificing pioneers who assisted in an industrial way laying the foundation for greater Oregon. Particularly I should recall that it was Major Sears' visit to Heppner, Or. and careful inspection, followed by a strong report in 1886, that attracted the Oregon Rallway & Navigation Company so much that the company from the main line in the state in 1835 from aritington to Heppner. The Major was a leyal friend to the young hun and he lived to see part of his prediction of Oregon's future fulfilled.

JOHN G. MADDOCK.

When the Kaiser Was a Prince.

London Chronicle.

The scene at Lanadowne House must have brought back to the minds of their German majestics another still more determinent at which they made their first appearance as guests in that palatial mansion. This was when, in 1857, as Prince and Princes william of Pransis they attended the grand ball given in honor of Queen Victoria's first jubilee by the Earl and Countess of Rosebery, to whom the Marquis of Lanadowne, then acting as Governor-General of Canada, had lent his palace for the purpose. sisted in an industrial way laying the

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

The basis of all successful advertising is regularity and persistency. Spasmodic advertisements-advertise-ments run now and then without any lefinite plan of campaign-very rarely

bring results. It is a mistake for any merchant or manufacturer to run one or two, or even a dozen, advertisements and expect to get business as a result of them -he might just as well throw the noney away for all the good it will do

It is constant repetition that counts in advertising-keeping one's name be-

fore the public all of the time. No matter how small the announce ment, if it is run regularly, it will make an impression on the publicpeople will get in the habit of looking for it, and when they need the article advertised, they will respond to the

advertisement. There are times, of course, when a single advertisement is all that is necessary to attain the result desiredout that is only in special cases.

To develop a regular, consistent busiaces, regular, consistent advertising is

The merchant or manufacturer who runs only one or two advertisements in any publication and expects results from them, is not only unfair to himself, but is unfair to the publication as

There is no publication his enough or strong enough to pay any advertiser on a few insertions. That is the reason "test" advertisements are practically useless in determining any publication's value as an advertising medium And that is why publications should refuse to print single advertisements, when such advertisements are to be used to "try out" the publication.

(To be continued.) Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams There never was a girl so honest that she was not willing to deceive a little as to her waist measure.

There never was a man, probably, who lid not read a complimentary letter at least twice.

The people who have most charity for the erring are usually those who refuse to give honest men the credit they de-I should like to know a man who feels rested on Monday because of a rest on

Sunday.

If your opponent in business does not hate you, you do not amount to much. If a burglar enters your house at night, and you hear him in your room, turn over and yawn, and give him a chance to escape before you awaken and shoot

Don't say "don't" to others as often as you say "do" to yourself.

When a man goes to call on a friend, he doesn't enjoy talking in a loud voice, in order that he may be heard above the noise made by the children; but a woman doesn't mind it.

A man who is ashamed when he does wrong, will finally do better.

We all know human nature so well that usually we become than we should.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian June 15, 1861. Acting Governor McGill of Washing-ton Territory has refused permission to the librarian to remove the library of the territory from Olympia to Vancouver on the ground that the law authorizing an election on the location of the seat of government was passed subsequently to that transferring the capital from Glympia to Vancouver.

tal from Glympia to Vancouver.

Late on Thursday night we received our regular dispatch from the states. The dispatch seems to be an imperfect one. It loses sight of the advance of troops into Virginia. No decisive movement had been made. The Government was keeping its own counsel. The Virginians had given up the idea of taking Washington at present and for fear of an advance on Richmond they had destroyed the railroad bridges. The Unionists are running the secessionists out of West Virginia. We hear nothing of an intended attack upon Cairo from Memphis, but there is talk of attacking Memphis from the former place. The greatness of the revolution requires utmost care in military operations designed to crush it.

We are creditably informed that Col-onel Wright has made inquiry of prominent citizens of this place as re-gards the probabilities of being able to procure the services of some of our military companies in case of need.

Dog Licensing Problem

Dog Licensing Problem.

PORTLAND, June 13.—(To the Editor.)—I read in the papers a few days ago of the Humane Society's request to the public to save the poor dbgs now in the city pound and I am writing to auggest a remedy for the present conditions.

In the first place the license on our pets is entirly too high and again we have no half-year license. Although people love their pets they cannot always he ready to pay \$5 or \$2.50 for a dog whichever it may be.

In a little town of 25,000 inhabitants, in California, where I lived, our pound was called "animal home" and no animals were taken there that had a home and were cared for. Most people had back yards and kept the dogs at home. These animals were not sought by the poundmaster. Of course if the dogs were allowed to run in the streets the poundmaster took them. But he did not fine people for keeping a pet. One simply took out a license for one year. In Portland our poundmaster busies himself finding out who have a dogs worth licenses and if they refuse to get licenses takes the animals away. This is why the pound is full of good dogs. In the meanwhile he allows the streets to run full of monagre! dogs. This I know for a fact. If the Humane Society would busy itself to lower the license and make it payable by half the year the poor animals might have a chance for their lives. the year the poor animals migate the year the poor their lives.

a chance for their lives.

A SUBSCRIBER.

When the Kalser Was a Prince.