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PORTLAND. SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1911.

THE VETO BILL

As almost everybody expected, the vaporous talk in the British House of Lords about rejecting the vete bill has amounted to but little. When it came to the pinch the courage of the fory peers furned out to be of the potmee variety and they voted for the bill with some amendments which ex-press their impotent spite rather than adherence to principle. doubtedly the commons will reject the neadments and then the Lords must face squarely the issue of accepting the veto measure or submitting to be merged by a new army of peers. The bill will be passed in any case Wisdom has not shone very brightly nong the Lords during this conten and It is quite likely that they will resist until they no longer possess any ower of resistance. This buildeg ten icity is admirable on the battlefield and has often helped the British armies win victories from the jaws of defeat but it is a little out of place in politics. The peers may have the plation of reflecting after the fight is over that they brought their dif-

If they had not strained a constitu tional point to reject the Lloyd-George budget their evil day might have been put off for years. Of course it would have come sconer or later but it was not imminent. Acting upon foolhardy advice they rejected the budjet and this gave the liberals an opportunity to appeal to the country upon the constitutional question of the right of the Lords to reject a finance bill. The referendum went in favor of the liberals and it was then almost inevitable that the veto question should be pushed to the front. The liberal ministry at once raised it by proposing a bill to limit the power of the upper house. This has now been accepted by the commons and has passed its third reading in the chamber of peers with

The tug of war will come over then amendments. It is not supposed that Mr. Asquith will again appeal to the country since he already has the popular verdict. He will ask the King to enough new peers to pass the veto bill and the King will undoubtedly accode to his request, not be cause he is Rheral in his ideas but benuse he does not wish to endanger

THE WORLD GROWING PEACEFUL

Treaties of permanent arbitration now under way between the United tates and the powers of Western Europe and among those powers themselves would after all serve only to make definite and perpetuate a condilion of peace which has existed for 40 years. The United States, Great Britain, France and Germany are the

The United States in that time has and the Spanish war, which is the only war in which any of the four nations med has fought with any European wer and Great Britain has had the Hoer war, which was the subjugation of a rebellious colony, and several minor colonial wars. France and Germany have had some fighting of the kind in their various colonies and France has made some expeditions into Morocco. But these powers have been at peace with one another and though there has been occasional friction and ill feeling, there has been no serious danger of war.

The most threatening war-cloud has been that between France and Germany regarding Morocco, but in that upo blood was spilt, only ink and a few rd words. The political issues were settled at Algiers, but the Casablanca incident forboded worse consequences, for it might be called a question of national honor. Yet even that yielded to reason and gave proof that a slap is the face may be atoned for without snother slap. Little Greece has foolshly fought her semi-barbarous neighbor, Turkey, and Japan has barred the way to the encroachments of nearly as barbarous Russia. Wars of aggression have been confined to the semibarbarous nations, while the civilized powers have kept peace among themprogresses, peace becomes more firmly established without formal treaties.

Yet treatles have helped the work. The triple aillance led to the Russo-French alliance and the two have kept five great nations at peace for 40 The Angie-French alliance has schecked any tendency of Germany to | the office sought. The Russo-Japanese war proved the effectiveness of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in blocking Russia's dvance on China and was an aid to bringing Russia and Britain to an understanding in Russia. Any threat of war contained in this alliance is removed by the insertion in the treaty renewing it of an agreement that nor. The idea in framing the law was neither party shall be required to to provide only sufficient money for nake war on a nation with which it printing the ballots.

has made an arbitration treaty, This concession of Japan was eviing conclusion of an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great It is evidence that Japan expects no quarrel with this country lead to hostilities and dught to slience the noisy few who

The treaties of alliance have kept the consequences of war. Old dled and now quarrels have been setsuch settlement has grown up. The matural sequence to to make permanent this mode of settlement, and where it fails, to provide other means than war, namely, arbitration. Thus the Angle-American treaty promises to the first of a series. Others will be

and Germany. Then may come treat- Supreme Court had previously been Jes between each two of these three The early adhe sion of Austria, Italy and the Scandinavian countries may be expected and face of this league of peace, Russia will be isolated in her barbarism

A few years ago this forecast would have been deemed the dream of a visionary; now it is in immediate prospeet. The glory of the United States nsists in having taken the first definite step to realize it and to President Taft is due the credit of having caused that step to be taken.

DICK-TO-DICK PAKE AGAIN

The only person who ever saw, or pretends to have seen, the astounding Dick-to-Dick note in the original files of the Secretary of the Interior was the Abbott woman. She alone had an instinctive appreciation of its important character, and rescued it from the oblivion of official burial. Private Secretary Brown never saw it. Sec-Flaher never saw it. Commis sioner Dennett never saw it. Clerk Dudley never saw it. Assistant Attorney Williams never saw it. No one at the White House, where the uments reposed for a time, discovered it. No other of the multitude of clerks or officials familiar with the Controller Bay transaction ever saw it. Only Miss Abbott, with her eagle ere and her big muckrake, caught it, in course of a hasty examination of

Yet Miss Abbott, who had been given the papers by direction of Secretary Fisher, did not mention the Dick-to-Dick postscript when later she submitted her article to him for comment and approval. It was not there. Sec-Fisher told her her article contained too few facts and too many inferences, and he could not approve it. It was not printed then; but later the article, or a new article, containing the Dick-to-Dick sensation, was printed in

This is the brief history of a scandalous affair, made clearer than ever by the convincing and circumstantial narrative of ex-Private Secretary Brown, printed in The Oregonian yes The Dick-to-Dick postscript is a preposterous forgery.

ESSENCE OF A GRAVE CRIME.

Governor Johnson, as Governor, hesitates to extradite Banker-Promoter Wilde because as a lawyer he has grave doubts as to whether a crime has been committed by the San Diego plunger. It would be instructive to have the Governor's definition of crime and its essential elements. On his part he might be interested in having an Oregon interpretation of a grossly infamous and criminal transaction. Here It is: A J. Rufus Wallingford comes to

Portland with an assortment of phony telephone bonds in his trunk. They are not salable at par through the usual banking or brokerage channels and J. Rufus corrupts a bank cashler through a secret bargain to give him a large commission if he will use the bank's money in the purchase of bonds at par. The essence of the contract between J. Rufus and the dishones bank official for the bond transaction is the lilicit rake-off for the cashler Otherwise there would be no purchase or sale. Thus the cashier is induced by J. Rufus Wallingford to betray his trust, devoting large amounts of the depositors' money to an unfortunate peculation, leading to disaster for the ruin for the depositors and prison for the unfaithful banker. nonsense to pretend that J. Rufus Wallingford has no moral responsibility for the consequences to the bank and the loss of its money. Unquestionably there is also a definite legal account-

What Oregon proposes to develop, if and his operations in Portland with the supposititious Mr. J. Rufus Wallingford and his operations. Governor Johnson fully understands the situation, he will do what a Governor of his high reputation for up rightness and straightforwardness should do.

PREE-FOR-ALL ELECTIONS.

The Los Angeles Times, which adheres devoutly to the old order of things political and governmental, discovers a "logical conclusion" of the popular elections of United States nators and discusses it in a tone that leads one to infer that the Times beposterous and unprecedented. It says: posterous and unprecedented. It says:
Dispense in such contests with both primaries and petitions. Make it a free-for-all
race. Let every man who destres have an
even chance and try his luck. Require only
a deposit with the County Tressurer sufficlent to cover the cost of printing the vandidate's name speet the efficial failor and
turn the aspirants loose. Let the best man,
or the man who has the most industrious
and tireless jawbone, or the man who can
buy the affectancy of the greatest number
of free and independent newspapers, with
out, and let the hindmost aspirants go
seek the soothing society of the enemy of
reankind.

That such an outcome might not be so very disastrous and might even have some merits has been illustrated, in part at least, by the State of Washington. Washington never abolished selves and proved that as the world the primaries, but, owing to the dominance of the Republican party, the result of the primaries in the Republican party is almost equivalent to election. The state has avoided the petition plan of bringing out candidates, and charges a fee equal to 1 per cent of one year's salary attached to

Any citizen may become a candidate for United States Senator or Representative in Congress simply by filing his name in the office of the Secretary of State and depositing \$75. A man can run for state office for as small an amount as \$12, if he seeks no higher pince than that of Lieutenant-Governor. The idea in framing the law was

A cursory investigation of the results attained under this system in Washington might lend one to unwarranted apprehension. The record of the men chosen in the first election under the system discloses that one Justice of the Supreme Court was accused of submitting an opinion in a railroad case to one of the railroad attorneys before have been prophesying war with he filed it. This justice resigned under are. The Secretary of State was accused of grafting, and he also rethe peace by inspiring wholesome fear signed. The Insurance Commissioner was accused of grafting and declined causes of quarrel have grown stale and to resign. Impeachment proceedings were instituted and a spec of the Legislature was called, with the outcome that he was retained in office by three votes. The Governor dled soon after election, his end undoubtedly having been hastened by his exertions during the campaign.

When used for comparative purposes, however, this record is not so between the United States and France | bad as it sounds. The Justice of the | nothing good or ill but thinking makes | the poor, is always with us.

appointed to the position by the Gov ernor; the Secretary of State had twice been nominated for the same office by state convention and had been twice elected: the Insurance Commissioner state central committee in convention days and had been a deputy state officer for eight years. The case of the annals of the country's political his-

These things all happened following the first election held under the primary law of Washington, and, while not indicating in themselves an improvement over the old system, they ndicated no retrogression and were perhaps to be accounted for in the ack of experience among the voters with their new powers. In any event, the negative results have been offset

Two United States Senators have been chosen under the law and with no presence of scandal or deadlock or interference with lawmak as marked some other sea-Two mer sions of the Legislature. have been elected who are poor in purse and who were opposed by candidates financially able to buy the advo cary of any or all newspapers that cared to sell their honor and influ-Nor are any of the Representaence. tives elected to Congress under the system noted for vast wealth or tire-

Either considering or rejecting this cord, we cannot see much distinct tion between a nominal fee imposed on the person who desires to run for office and the requirement that he file a nominal petition. What little difference there is is in favor of the fee. If the ,'no-account" or the demagogue seeks a primary nomination, the need for signatures to a petition is no obstacle. It is simply a matter of employing petition-shovers, and an equal sum is better applied when devoted to the payment of ballot-printing cost. "logical outcome" of popular election of United States Senators does not look so very threatening to the public welfare after all.

PORTLAND A PACKING CENTER.

Portland is now definitely established as a great meat-packing center. Not only that, it has fixed the peninsula as the center of this industry in Portland. This has been accomplished by the location of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger plant at that point, adjoining the Swift plant. To them will be added others until Portland will become one of the great packing centers of the world.

The pioneer work in this direction was done when the Swifts located their plant on the peninsula, prompted by the building of the North Bank, and when the Union Stockyards were located in proximity to their plant. This made the peninsula a livestock center for the whole Northwest, for buyers come to the Union Stockyards from seattle and Tacoma and other cities. Last year 60 per cent of the buying was done by others than the Swifts

Portland's advantages as a packing enter would have been impaired if the S. & S. plant had been located at some other point in or near the city than the peninsula, and if a separate stockyard had been established near it. A scattering of the industry would have followed as more packers and the city would have suffered through not having a central market where livestock could be bought and The action of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, the greatest rivals of the Swifts, in taking an interest in the tockyards and announcing the purhase of a site and erection of a p adjoining them, clinches the creation of a packing center on the peninsula with no danger of a rival. The leadrship thus gained will draw other packers there and the Puget Sound irms will ultimately come not only to buy, but to pack livestock.

The advantage of such a center for the industry is evident from the ex-perience of Chicago. There a number of packers have assembled around one great stockyard until the industry supplies one-third of the city's busiess and supports one-third of its famllies. Portland's packing center on the peninsula should do as well, with its railroads reaching through Eastern Oregon and Washington, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming, with deep water at the very doors of the packers, and with al-

nost unlimited room for expansion. Until recently Oregon cattle have all been shipped to the granger states to be fed and many of them have been shipped back to Portland to be packed The cutting up of the large holdings of and in Oregon into small farms has already begun a change. Cattle are now going from the Oregon range to Oregon farms to be fattened, and then come to Portland to be packed, saving the loss in weight and time and extra freight of the trip East and back. In-stead of having flesh joited off them in crossing the mountains, they come smooth down trade and suffer the minimum shrinkage. Cattle from the whole Northwest will all be eventually diverted this way and Portland will secome the undisputed packing center of the Pacific Coast.

A PATHETIC FAILURE.

The pathos of a wasted life attaches to the memory of Andrew Gernand. He died at Baltimore the other day in extreme old age after spending 55 years trying to invent a perpetual motion. That he should have wasted his nergies upon a task so hopeless is all the more regrettable, since he was a man of real inventive gentus who might have done useful work. But practical achivement did not charm him so much as the pursuit of a chimera, and so far as the good of the world is concerned his life might as

well not have been lived. One cannot help asking whether he was happy or not as he followed his vain quest from year to year. If disappointment means misery, his days must have been woeful indeed, for as fast as he worked out his ideas he necessarily found them wrong. may have been a continual tragedy to him to see his models fall one after Perhaps he knew the bitanother. terness of hope deferred as well as any man who ever fived. Certainly few have known it longer. And yet we must not make up our minds too has-If he experienced many failures he also experienced the perpetual re newal of expectation. Evidently his falth never forsook him, and what is more comforting than the unshaken belief in an ideal? The unreality of our castles in Spain does not matter if only we can think their towers and banners are substantial.

It 80." Gernand must have found his career fairly satisfactory or he would not have followed it so long. length of days is a sign of a contented life he was probably as well pleased with himself as most men, for he was had served as chairman of his party's | 88 years old when he died. Men of a theoretical turn of mind are apt to live long even if they are valetudinar-

> Herhert Spencer and Darwin were both of uncertain health, but neither of them died young. Spinoza was almost the only philosopher who failed to reach his three score and ten or something near it. Such men live with ideas which seem to make cheer ful companions for them. The world is a better place to live in because of Gernand and his like. Mistaken as they often are, they still possess a deeper sanity than many "practical men.' He who assumes that material things are the only realities is also mistaken and his error is more tragic than Gernand's, for he sins against his own higher nature.

> The exploit of Evans R. Dick in Hay. a pleasant relief from the dirty Dick-to-Dick scandal in Washington. A private citizen who shelters Amerifrom mob violence on his yacht and is only restrained by his own government from shooting holes in the mad Havtian rioters is made of the right kind of stuff. Mr. action suggests a new form of recreation for the rich. When they discuss plans for a cruise on their form yachts, some one may make the sug-gestion, "Let's go to Central America and suppress a revolution." quel might be a protectorate of some Wall street house over the banana belt republics where the yachtsmen had checked the pugnacity of the citizens Mr. Dick may have unconsciously opened a new field for the operations of American captains of industry.

John E. Parsons, proud father of the trusts, asserts their right to capitalize the prospects of their business and the men behind them.' One difficulty about this is that death may destroy a large part of their capital How much would the steel trusts cap ital be impaired by the death of E. H. Gary or J. P. Morgan? The only protection would be for the : sts to insure the lives of these men for an amount equal to that at which they are capitalized. But the genius of men, which makes them valuable to the trusts, is used to inflate The consumer is compelled to orices. pay a higher price in order to compensate the genius which enhances Mr. Parsons may yet think of a few more things to capitalize.

Lord Lansdowne cannot have read recent history or he would not have predicted that the first Unionist ministry will repeal the Lords' veto A measure increasing the power of the people and reducing that of the aris tocracy, once passed in England, has never been repealed. The modern history of England is a record of continued progress in liberty, political, religious and economic. A step forward, once made, Is never re traced, though there have been occasonal halts. The most aggressive reactionary movement is that for protec tion, but it has accomplished nothing When the Lords' veto is once taker away, it will never be restored.

A bollermaker naturally by virtue of his occupation can tolerate a little noise, but the combined noise produced by a tub full of beer and watermelon a 15-hour graphophone, bolsterous and improper language, and a pajama and kimono parade drove him to distrac Even a change from the sounds of the boiler shop might be pleasant, but the combination of noises mellowed or raised to profane anger by beer-parched tongues made eloquent by watermelon, of all manner voices sounding from the graphophone and of loud pajamas and kimonos was too much for his esthetic soul. Better the din of the bollershop.

Jack Lilly of Klamath Falls exhibited a trait of human nature the other day which the apostles of peace do not sufficiently take into account. It is the lure of danger. Jack rode on a plank down a roaring rapid through a perilous gorge with his life in danger the time simply for the sake of doing it. He is intensely human. We love him for his deed though we do not want to imitate it and hope he will not try it again.

The fictitious Dick-to-Dick letter was a singularly stupid invention. Attacks of that nature upon the reputation of a public man always react in his favor. There are many men who think Mr. Taft ought not to be President again but hardly one of them wishes to see him ruined by a libel. Of course the Dick-to-Dick affair was of minor consequence in any case but the animus of it is not agreeable to the country.

Mr. Wickersham's project for a commission to regulate corporations is ensible. Those who expect the new Commerce Court to perform this duty will necessarily be disappointed. Regulation by lawsuit must be slow, cumbersome and futile. It is executive work and should be intrusted to an executive commission. Any tendency ! pervert the courts from judicial to administrative functions is unfortunate.

Ex-Senator Aldrich is now added to President Taft and a number of others as denying Hines' version of the Lorimer election. The inference that Hines misrepresented his talk with Aldrich and used Taft's name as a club to line up Republicans he could not buy. As a witness Hines is already discredited. He is handling the truth with the recklessness of a guilty man at bay.

There are plenty of men for the easy harvest jobs such as bossing and driving, but for stern manual toll the aborers are few. Meanwhile every city has its "army of unemployed. Sometime a genius will appear who can bring together the job and the man who wants it. He is badly needed at all times and especially at harvest

Edward Hay, harvest hand, and son of Governor Hay, looks like good material for another governor in the Hay family; if not something higher. He is an improvement on the type of student that folls around town in parti-colored socks, gaudy hatband and other clothes which provoke the people to wear smoked glasses as protection against the lurid glare.

The garbage crematory fight, like

AUDITORIUM SITE IS SUGGESTED PROFIT IN THE CITY'S GARBAGE D. R. Murphy Recommende Use of At-

kinson School Block. PORTLAND, July 21 .- (To the Edi -As a citizen interest-d in city's welfare and in the Auditorium shortly to be erected here, permit me to take space in The Oregonian for cer-

tain suggestions. We are confronted with the fact that our regular blocks are 200 by 200 feet; that the Ziegler amendment prohibits the vacation of streets within a certain stance from the river; that we ough have a space of at least 200 feet by 300 feet; that the City Market block that seemed best available for the reasons here stated, cannot be used for an auditorium.

What, then, is the best location? I suggest the Atkinson School block opposite the Armory. This block seems me to be the most available and best for the purpose, for many reasons. First, that, like the Market block, it is owned by the city. Second, that the Ziegler amendment in no way prohibits the vacation of streets adjoining this block. Third, that it is immediately next to the Armory, and either an ar-rangement can be made with the state by which part of the Armory block may be used for the Auditorium, er. if this was found impractical, and it seem ing best to use part of another adjoining block, the Armory would still be of tremendous advantage to the Auditorium for overflow meetings or for meetings that perhaps must necessar-ily be held in proximit; to the Auditorium on certain occasions.

It is to be noted that it is one block from Burnside street, one of the main arteries of this city, two blocks from the Union and North Bank, close several carlines, and within two three minutes walk of all the best ho-tels of this city.

The trades school new held in the old

Atkinson School could easily be moved either to the Market block, or any other place that might be arranged for it Certainly the old Atkinson School building cannot be considered an asset as it stands, and within a short time must be torn down, and at the present time should be considered practically worth-less. It is at the present time unsanitary and not adapted for a trades school and probably should be prohibited for any use at this time.

It will be remembered, too, that in all probability the future business growth of the city will be to the west, and that within a period of a few years this probably will be the center or near the enter of the large business portion of

It is quite apparent that an auditorlum should be within easy and immediate reach of the large hotels, since he use of the Auditorium is for ex traordinary occasions, when the city is filled with visitors using the hotels and restaurants, and it is important in the selection of the Auditorium that this be not lost sight of for one moment. a location would have the effect only of creating a proper impression of upon visitors, but above all nem in immediate touch with hotels and restaurants DAN R. MURPHY.

Nietzsche's Place.

PORTLAND, July 20 .- (To the Edltor.)-Probably no one but the editor of a leading paper can form any coneption of how difficult it is to everyone, even in making the

minonplace observations. My little "wail" has been elicited by the statement in an editorial on Nietzsche in Sunday's Oregonian, which begins: "The most potent intel-Nietzsche ectual influence in the world today is Nietzsche's philosophy."

This is felt to be a very great over-statement of the case, which overstate-ment, however, is negatived in a measere in the body of the article wher referring to Ibsen and Nietzsche it stated: "The ideas which they bo used were in the air as legitimate products of the evolutionary theory and belonged to the dramatist quite as much as to the philosopher."

Nietzsche with practically the whole ift of so-called moderns have only sen possible as such because of Dar-Recently in looking through book on Nietzsche by Henri Lichten-berger the coincidence is cited between Nietzsche's "Eternal Recurrence" and similar theories advanced by Le Bon and Blanqui, all acting independently. Licht-enberger also speaks of some influence

in the air.

Now what I object to is the air being credited with what had cost so many weary years of toll and observation. To give Nietzsche, brilliant and courageous as he was, precedence over Darwin in his influence over modern thought, or even compare them, seems to be preposterous.
HARPER PEDDICORD, M. D.

Oregon Divorce Law.

PORTLAND, July 21.—(To the Editor.)—Can a person divorced in Oregon marry in this or any other state in less than six months? If they should do so, how do they stand as to property rights?

CONSTANT READER.

Marriage in this or any other state within less than six months after di-vorce in Oregon is illegal. No propervorce in Oregon is illegal. No proper-ty rights are acquired by an illegal marriage.

Uncle Jerry.

(Chicago Tribune.) "Every time a trust gets it in the neck," observed Uncle Jerry Peebles, "I recken Roosevelt cuts a notch in his big stick.

THE WINNING OF THE WORLD. Two Esperantists sat upon a fence, And parleyed each to each, with zeal intense.

Saying, "Lo, friend, the time comes rapidly When our new language, gaining ground space. Shall rule triumphant o'er the human race,

In lands and nations washed by every We two are prophets of the coming age, Apostles come from Zamenhof, the

sage.

To sweep the world and to illuminate it With this new marvel of linguistic science, Equipped with every up-to-date appliance,
So simple that a child can operate it.

"Spanish shall sink to nothing, poco And Madras' men rebel in Esperanto; When o'er the world, at all doors we go knockfg' Spreading our gospel where the

Where Russ and Pole, Arab and Hindu gabble, And in the lands where German ist "If billion people in the world there be, A billion victims they, for you and me, And if we hurry forth and do not wait, We may today cop two—beginning fine—

There'll but remain to capture 999 Million, 999 thousand, 998.

"See how it spreads! Let us haste forth, O friend.
To work, and of our speaking make an end."

an end."
So saying, they their several legs uncuried,
Leaped down in highest hope, from off the fence,
And hastened forth to bear, with seal immense.
The Esperanto gospel to the world. -Dean Collins. Portland, Or., July 21, 1911.

Mr. McCusker Recites History to Prove There Is Money in It.

PORTLAND, July 21 .- (To the Editor.)—I notice that a company calling itself the Portland Fertilizer Company has or is about to submit a proposition to the city to take the garbage of the city, except such stuff as will not make fertilizer, delivered to it at some point designated by it, to be taken outside of the city to its plant and made into fer tillizer, and the company wants the city to make such delivery and pay to it

\$1 per ton for so doin I am not surprised at this, nor do l blame the aforesaid company, as the City of Portland has demonstrated that it is an easy mark when it comes to the question of garbage; but why should any company ask the City of Portland to pay it to take away the garbage. when a similar company Sound runs cars and pays \$1 to save the garbage delivered to it?

I remember a few years ago that the firm of Fisher. Thorsen & Co., of this city, asked for a franchise to collect the garbage, and offered to pay the city for its plant on Guild's Lake, and also to pay a certain per cent of its gross earnings to the city for the franchise. The effered to put up a bond of \$50,000 they would have sanitary wagons and sterilized cans, etc., and take the gar-bage outside of the city limits. Did they get the franchise? Hardly. A howl went up immediately that this howi went up immediately that the firm would make a pile of money butilizing the garbage for the manufature of soaps, fertilizer, etc., and so the city finally decided to buy a good plant that would consume the garbage but made no effort to profit by it, and I see there seems to be some tre about the subject of garbage.

Now, the fact that this firm offered to do certain things will convince any-one that they expected to realize a profit by handling the garbage, and it also convinces us that the Fertilizer Company expects to realize on the fer-tilizer or it could not afford to handle it for \$1 per ton. Therefore I do not believe that the city should be taxed to make a profit for this or any other make a profit for this or any other company, but if they were to handle it free I would favor giving it to them and let them make what they could out of it. It would have been better if the city instead of building a new plant had used the old one for consuming paper, etc., and made the rest into fertillizer, etc., at a profit.

I am informed that the City of Berlin realizes a big profit on the handling of its garbage where formerly it

dling of its garbage where formerly it was a great expense. I am not pared to advocate the city going this business at this time. reputable firm like Fisher, Thorsen & Co. should ask for a franchise on the conditions mentioned before, I believe

it would be wise to grant it.

There is an ordinance compelling garbage collectors to cover their was: compelling ons and haul the garbage at certain hours, but it is never enforced any more and, as a result, we have foul odors mixed with the perfume of our roses for the edification of our visiting THOMAS M'CUSKER friends.

One for the Minister. Michigan Gargoyle. George-Didn't you notice that I ressed your foot at the dinner to-

Mazie-Why, it wasn't my foot you pressed! Oh, George, I wondered why mamma was smiling so sweetly at the

night?

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams) You can't make a compliment big sough to ruit some people. The best political workers say you

he will do. There is always some one in every crowd who remains just quiet enough to be able to tell afterwards what fools the others made of themselves.

A man looks almost as wretched at a reception as a woman looks when traveling in a covered wagon.

Buy a boy a pair of shoes Monday, and by Saturday night his toes are stick-

When you find a new friend, do you neglect old ones just as good?

I sometimes think that when a farmer nes to town to serve on the jury, he has a pretty good time. He says it is a public duty he doesn't like, but I ather think he does.

When you pay out a dollar, do you growl in a way indicating that you are in love with it? That is a poor way.

When a woman in a novel is reduced in circumstances, she cuts her servants down to two. That always makes a country town woman sniff.

Half a Century Ago

The San Francisco Bulletin of the 13th says that no clipper from the East has arrived at that port within the previous 10 days and that but little business was doing.

At the Council meeting Friday night Mr. Hallock offered a resolution pro-viding for the grading of Front street from Columbia street to the southern boundary line of the city at the expense of the owners of adjoining property. Not adopted.

Congress met July 4, a majority of all Congress met July 4, a majority of all members from the loyal states being present. West Virginia sent three members; North Carolina one. In his message the President reviews the action of the secedent states and declares they have acted without just cause; they are the aggressors. He takes up the doctrine of state's rights and demolishes it. He condemns armed neutrality and says it is resistance to the Government and will not be tolerated; as such ment and will not be tolerated; as such seconded states have violated the laws and attempted to overthrow the Govrnment they deserve the severest pun ishment. The war must be pushed on speedly and decisively and for that object he calls for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

(Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng).

When the world goes against you and pleasures decay, when friendships grow feeble and cold, there is always one friend you can trust in your grief—a friend with a heart of pure gold. There is none like a mother to soothe away ere and comfort your heartaches and oes; you don't need to tell her the troubles that grind, for the sweet, pa tient darling, she knows. If you're down in the gutter she'll follow you there with soft words of blessing and cheer; she will love and defend you when others condemn and the world turns away with a sneer. No friend like a mother; no heart that's more true; no blessing more bright than her love; it encompasses all, bright than her love; it encompasses all, from the nethermost depths to the white, gleaming portals above. She knews all your fallings, your weakness and wants, she believes with a faith that's sublime; and her tender affection, though often betrayed, grows deeper and stronger with time; and oft in life's conflict when false friends deride, when the waves of despair madly foam, how we long for the touch of her soothing caress and the welcome that waits us at home.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman,

John J. Irving, Mayor of Binghamton, N. Y., told me the following advertising story recently:

"My mother always did some buying in the old A. T. Stewart store, New York.

"One day while making some purchases she overheard the following conversation between a woman cus-

tomer and a salesman: "Is this all woolf" asked the woman, picking up some material, "'Yes, madam, it is,' answered the

salesman. "'Are you quite sure?' again asked the woman.

"'Absolutely,' answered the salesman.

"'Then I will take it,' she said. "A man also had been standing near enough to overhear the conversation When the woman received her pack-

age and was starting out of the

stepping up to the main office-that he desired to talk to her about the purchase she had made. "She assented, and when she reached the office she asked the man who he

this man asked her if she would mind

was, and he replied: "I am A. T. Stewart, the man who owns this business. I think I over-

heard that salesman tell you that the material you just purchased is all wool. Did I understand correctly? "'Yes, sir, you did,' the woman re-

plied.

is part cotton. I don't want you or anybody else to buy anything in this store that is not exactly as represented. Will you please go with me to that

"'Well, madam, it is not all wool. It

salesman? "They went to the counter and Mr. Stewart said to the salesman: "You told this lady that this ma-

terial is all wool, did you not? You

know better than that." "The salesman did not know Mr. Stewart, so he answered rather flippantly: No, I did not tell her that it is all

wool." "Mr. Stewart then said: "'Go to the office, young man, and get your money. I don't want any salesman in my store who will lie about my

merchandise. I am Mr. Stewart, so go. "He went. "Now, that was a great many years

"That incident made a great impression on my mother. She told it to her friends. She always had unbounded confidence in the Stewart store after

The name A. T. Stewart is remen bered by everybody in America, and always will be. He was a great mer chant, and it is because he was both great and honest that he is remem-

How about salesmen and saleswomen who are taught not to tell the truth but are taught to lie about the quality and price of the merchandise they sell? Wouldn't it be just as well for modern merchants to follow in the foot-

steps of Mr. Stewart? Does anybody know of a better way to build up a good name in business than by giving the public a square

denif And which is better-a good name, or s lot of money with a name that won't

stand the sunlight? (To be continued.)

SHERLOCK HOLMES

Fathoms Another Mystery in

The Sunday Oregonian

The Adventure of the Solitary Cyclist is the case which the famous sleuth takes up in tomorrow's magazine section. Sherlock Holmes is here compelled to exercise all his keen ingenuity, for it is a baffling tangle which he must clean up-a case in which he meets with thrilling adventures. Complete in Sunday's issue.

In "An Arctic Scoop," another fiction feature, is presented. This is a fascinating tale of journalism in the Far North. It deals with news of the late war with Spain.

Jimmie and Ethel afford still another vacation feature with their blithsome domestic adventures. Chapters 7 and 8 of "Compensation" also appear.

Admiral Togo, the greatest naval hero of the century, is about to visit us. There is a half page devoted to the career of this great warrior-a half page of truth that is stranger than romance, in which the personal side of the greatest living warrior is developed.

Shooting Straight is the subject of an illustrated half page which will prove a revelation to many who have come to look upon themselves as being handy with firearms. With the advent of the modern high-power rifle shooting straight has become an intricate process.

Are Americans going the pace that kills?

Vital light and important data are thrown upon this great subject in a half-page article. "The Edinboro Wriggle," a

Scotch song hit, is the week's lat-

est musical offering. In conveni-

ent form for your music rack. Another full page of Civil War action pictures—seven of them taken at the front during the

great struggle. Ten minutes of wholesome mirth are afforded by the Funny Men, the Widow Wise has an adventure in Munich, and Mr. Twee Deedle and Sambo appear in fresh

pranks.