# The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon Postoffice as sound-Class Matter. (BY MAIL)

Sunday included, one year.

Bunday included, six months.
Sunday included, one months.
Sunday included, one months without Sunday, one year.

without Sunday, six months without Sunday, six months.

Without Sunday, one month. inday and Weekly, one year. (BY CARRIER.)

buble rate. Business Offices Verre & Conk-n-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-igo, Steger building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1911.

### THE RATE READJUSTMENT.

It would be idle for The Oregonian or anybody else to attempt to predict accurately the ultimate effect of the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the Spokane rate case. The possibilities are numerous. They include the shifting of manufacturing the upbuilding of water transportation at the expense of traffic now largely handled by rail, the development of small distributive centers, an invasion of the West by mailorder houses and other results which, like these, may or may not add to the commercial welfare of Portland and other Coast cities. The decisions this and related cases call for a readfustment of long-haul rates cover ing practically the entire Nation. Unese rates are written in and applied for a period of time the full force of the decision will not be

The complexity of the issues involved is illustrated by the length of time to which the controversy has been drawn out. Spokane has been fighting for twenty years to be placed on an equal footing with Portland and Puget Sound in railroad freight rates. While it has lost its principal contention that water competition has a mythical influence on railroad rates, ir has obtained a reduction in rates, not to the terminal basis, but to a basis which, if permitted to stand without a reduction in distributive rates from the Coast eastward and without the upbuilding of water transportation, would enable the inland city to extend its trade zone into territory now served largely by Coast

But the two alternatives are more than possibilities. One, the water transportation factor, is a certainty that will be realized with the opening the Panama Canal and the improvement of the Upper Columbia River. If the contention is sound that the existing adjustment of rates has been fairly based on water competition, it is obvious that further development of water competition will restore all that the Coast may lose by readjustment of through rail rates in favor of inland cities. If the contention is not sound an unnatural condition has existed that could not be expected to exist indefinitely and the of more and greater manufactories in the Coast cities.

As near as can be estimated, Spo kane has gained lower rates than tentatively suggested by the ommission in a former decision. These tentative rates applied to comnodities in both carload and lessthan-carload lots. Following the announcement of the earlier decision it was pointed out that, while the jobbers in intermountain cities their territory had also been opened the competition of Middle West jobbers. It was known, too, that pending the ordering in of the new Eastern mail-order houses had hald plans for invading with greater activity the intermountain territory. may be expected that this plan will sgain be taken up in anticipation of a reduction of less-than-carload rates der the terms of the later decision. Railroad rates, also, have been imsortant factors in the development of dle West. At this time, however, aly a miner portion of the through freight to the Coast or intermountain erritory originates in the Missouri River terminals, and it is only from these points that the intermediate fittes will now secure terminal rates. The bulk of the traffic originates for the Buffalo-Pittsburg territory, where the differential between Coast and intermediate points will be 15 per sent. It may be expected that in time the new rates will cause greater manufacturing activity in the Middle West for the purpose of supplying the intermountain jobbers and result in a shifting of the Coast Jobbers' purchasing centers farther east, where water transportation via the Canal will insure rapid and cheap service.

In the mase of speculation that may reasonably arise there seems to stand out clearly only the fact that tempo rarily, at least, the railroads will suffer a reduction in revenues through a reduction of rates and that the consumers in some localities have a right to expect a corresponding relief in the cost of living.

THE TROUBLE WITH WOOL. There is no denying the fact that The wool business is in a bad way in the West, but the tariff agitation is only partly responsible for the difficulties. The sheep men would not be so badly off if they could get what ol is worth in the markets of the East, less the freight. But this era. His brother, the late J. P. O. they cannot do under the present system of sales days which makes it such an easy matter for the buyers to com-

bine against the sellers. When a grower goes to one of these chances are that he must sell to get funds to pay his debts and expenses. The buyers know this and the grower knows that if he does not sell on the sales day he will more than likely not be able to sell until the next year. Is townsite rights, but were in a great the law. The one is a judicial func-it any wonder that the buyers take part recovered by the industry tion which the Supreme Court has advantage of the situation and combine against the sellers?

It is estimated by the growers that year will amount to 3 or 4 cents per nound from this source. words, there is a difference of that between the sales day prices and the Boston prices, after deducting all carrying and other charges. the dealers will also collect whatever tariff is imposed by raising the revision bogy and thereby bearing

that they are well satisfied with

As to the remedy for the evils be setting them, the growers are not by any means agreed. The great trouble seems to lie in the remoteness from markets and the lack of scouring plants, making it obligatory in most | cord of tender memory in many ases to pay freight to New York or hearts. Boston on sixty-six pounds of dirt to deliver there thirty-four pounds of That difficulty might be easy of adjustment if all wool ran the but the difference varies fully 50 per

If the entire Oregon clip could be sent to one central point, the sales days eliminated, a general sales agent placed in charge and buyers invited to inspect the samples and make their offers, the combinations of the buyers would be overcome, and the growers would be assured of the market orice on any day in the year. But there are difficulties in the way of such a central selling point, the first of which is the high cost of storage in Portland warehouses, for this city eems to be the only place suited for uch general market purposes. If the carrying charges, including insurance. could be cut to an amount equal to the interest on the value of the wool and the rallways could make some arrangement for the repayment of certain per cent of the charges collected for shipping the wool here, such amounts becoming payable when the fleeces were shipped to the Eastern markets, then perhaps the growers could unite and have the clips sent But no such arrangements here.

now in sight. What is needed to secure the best prices for our fieeces is an Oregon market, which means more manufac turing plants. We now ship from fifty to eighty pounds of dirt to Boston to market from twenty to fifty pounds of wool, then we buy it back in the shape of the manufactured product and pay freight again. This is wrong; but these conditions and the uncertainty of tariff legislation are the causes of the decline of our flocks and the financial troubles of our flock-

### TWO KINDS OF REFERENDEM.

Politics brings about strange combinations but none more strange than that of the House of Lords and the The latter political device is looked upon in portions of the United States as radicalism; in old England it is the last refuge of conservatism. It is another illustration of the truth of that ungrammatical old adage, "Circumstances alters COLBON.

In Oregon sometimes the Legislature passes laws which the people don't like and the referendum adopted as a means of giving the people an opportunity to repeal them. In England the House of Commons, un der Liberal leadership, passes laws which the Lords don't like and the Lords propose the referendum as a means of preventing their adoption. Any measure important enough cause a crisis between the two houses has always been the issue at the preceding election and therefore the popular will on the subject has been already expressed in the election of the House of Commons, which passed the Experience, also, has shown that the Lords only balk at measures passed by the Liberals, but pass withcorrection of which may be met by out question those which emanate new endeavors such as the building from a Tory Cabinet. The net result of the Lords' scheme would be to defeat or delay every Liberal measure no matter how clearly public opinion had been expressed in its favor, and to pass without appeal to the people every Tory measure, no matter how certain it might be of defeat by pop-

In thus seeking to handlcap the popular house, the Lords are consistent with their history. Even after had 50 years of struggle had fixed the secured a saving in freight charges, principle that the Cabinet must voice the opinion of the majority in the House of Commons, the Lords practically maintained double representa tion by owning a majority of the seats in the Commons through the most shameful system of bribery, timidation and barter. The men they put in Parliament represented oughs" similar to an abandoned townsite or a deserted mining camp in the United States and they bought and sold these seats openly. continued this system for 150 years nanufacturing enterprises in the Mid- | and were only forced to concede real representation by the threat of a rev-

> The only resemblance between the Oregon referendum and that proposed by the Lords is in the name. one carries out, the other thwarts the popular will.

# MILLARD O. LOWNSDALE.

The announcement of the death of Millard O. Lownsdale caused a shock per of his fellow citizens, very many of whom had known him in his boy-While it was generuseful manhood. ally known that Mr. Lownsdale was great monopolies had been built in failing health, an early fatal result was not anticipated except perhaps by those who were closest to of this magnitude imperatively him in his domestic relations and industrial and social activities,

The name and endeavor of Millard O. Lownsdale is connected with the ploneer era, and with a very important development of the horticultural industry of the Willamette Valley, He was an authority upon apple growing in this section of the state and realized a substantial fortune from his industry and achievement in In social and musical circles he was for many of his earlier years well known in this city. A son of Daniel H. Lownsdale, one of the tion of the corporations by a comm owners of the original townsite Pertland, his name harks back to and Government ownership, by necessary is closely identified with the pioneer Lownsdale, was well known in local it, for there have been no indication business circles almost up to the time so far of any inclination toward So-

of his death, which occurred something like a year ago. To the remaining few-relatively speaking-who were in at Portland's beginnings the name of Lownsdale stands for enterprise, integrity and public spirit. The fortunes of the lation in practice. How could they family were in a measure wrecked It is one thing to lay down the law some years ago in the shiftings of It is a very different thing to enforce and persistence of its representatives. The name will always hold a place of is an executive function which, no honor in the archives of Portland, and | doubt, the Supreme Court might perthrough the efforts of the last survivor of the original family of Daniel thority and the inclination. Our best H. Lownsdale. who has but passed, it will hold an important place the courts ought to assume executive

the Williamette Valley. Not great men in a political sense; fill their proper judicial functions. not masters of finance who were able to leave great wealth to their posterity, the Lownsdales were still prom- face to face with two alternatives. Unprices at the sales point, it can be seen inent and important factors in the less Mr. Wickersham's project of a his den yesterday.

these things and for other activities embodied in the term "good citizendeath of the last of the trio-father and two sons-has caused a sensation of profound regret and touched a

### THE BIG HUCKLEBERRY CROP.

The news that three is a big huckleberry crop this year will bring comfort to many a weary soul. No fruit except the tomato admits of such varied and altogether delectable preparation as the huckleberry. To ersons its lack of decided sapidity is held against this juicy berry, but such betray their lack of the judicial spirit by their faultfinding without cause. The flavorlessness of the huckleberry is its crowning merit. Like the citron and the tomato it possesses a neutral quality which fits it for innumerable curean offices. It can be made into a sweet preserve, a sour pickle, a sort of celestial hash neither sweet er sour and it can be sublimated into a shrub which infinitely surpasses the much-lauded raspberry's.

In our opinion the raspberry is but a sorry fruit. It has just flavor enough to spoil it as a carrier of allen delights and not enough to enable it to pose as a luxury on its own account. loganberry outranks its progenitor as a delight to the palate, but not far. It is too horribly sour. Did anybody ever succeed in making a loganberry pie really sweet? Its color is divine, but when you bite into it, what a shocking disappointment. A flood of biting acidity pours over the tongue and the world becomes clouded in a pall of misery.

No such calamity need ever be feared when you bite into a buckleberry pie. It is calm, serene, sooth ing. If there is no particular gratification to the palate at least there is no such sudden access of pain as you feel when, for example, you bite open There is another wolf in sheep's clothing. Perfectly spherical, ruby tinted, altogether lovely to the what is a current when you break the bewitching disguise in shrouds its horrors? Nothing but vinegar, and a singularly potenant vinegar at that. The mild and benign huckleberry never deceives you. does not promise a great deal and it keeps its promise to the letter. It is like a homely girl with a good heart. We all love her, not for that beauty which, as in the wretched currant, is but skin deep, but for qualities of mind and heart which abide through life and pass beyond the grave. Our joy in the big huckleberry crop could only be dashed by learning that the crop of amiable, though plain, young women had fallen off.

#### PRESIDENT SCHURMAN AND THE TRUSTS.

A perusal of Mr. Jacob Schurman's address to the Seattle Commercial Club scarcely upholds the doctrine that college presidents are infallible This one at least mingles truth and error in his remarks with extremely human liberality. His theme in Seatwas the recent trust decisions of the Supreme Court. President Schurman thinks that these decisions will fortify the business interests of the country and enable large concerns to know exactly under what conditions they may work. This, in his opinion, is sufficient regulation of the great He sees no reason why orporations. Secretary Wickersham's project of placing them under a commission ould be carried out. The industrial corporations look very different to Mr. Schurman from the railroads. The latter, he says, enjoy the power of eminent domain, for example, which the industrial corporations do But there is a more fundamental objection in his mind to Government regulation of the corporations through commission. This is the fact that executive regulation really looks toward ownership.

We have undertaken to control the railroads through a commission, President of Cornell declares, with the distinct understanding that we may sometime have to take possession of them. Executive regulation of the trusts would necessarily imply the same consequence, and who wants the Government to run our industrial concerns? That would be socialism, or mething else as bad. An immediate rejoinder to Mr. Schurman's conclu sion will arise instantly in every readr's mind. Government regulation of the railroads, he will say to himself, was not undertaken with the expectation that ownership would follow. Not by any manner of means. It was undartaken, on the contrary, expressly to avoid ownership. Those who did not believe that Government ownership of the railroads was advisable turned to strict executive regulation of surprise and regret to a large num- as the only practical alternative Something had to be done to abate the injustice which was rife in the hood and throughout the years of his railway world. Under the practice of rebates and favoritism of all sorts and private business on a mode at scale was becoming impossible. Evilmanded a remedy. European Governments in similar circumstances had tried the experiment of ownership. This was not thought best here and in place of ownership we decided to try regulation by a commission. This was not done as a preliminary to acquisition of the roads by the Nation but to prevent it.

Thus it seems as if Mr. Schurman's premises were a little unstable. The ground on which he bases his objec-Mr. Wickersham's tion crumbles under his feet. If regulasion really did lead to anything like sequence we cannot suppose that Mr Taft's Attorney-General would favor cialism in the Administration circles As a matter of fact while the late Supreme Court decisions have laid down the lines along which the great combinations must be regulated they do not profess to carry out this reguably and wisely performed. The other form if it had the constitutional authinkers, however, do not believe that in the horticultural development of duties. They have enough to do, uness appearances are deceitful, to ful-

> So far as regulation of the corporations is concerned we are brought

commission is adopted, or something very similar, we must regulate them lawsuits. Each separate offence must be treated by the method of ac cusation, trial, taking testimony, argument and appeals with all the cumbersome machinery thereto appertaining and with the inevitable delays. For each breach of the law there mus be a new lawsuit and if nobody is sufficiently injured to take the matter into court the offence will go unpun-This seems to be the direct road to anarchy. It is not an inviting highway, though it may be bordered by a deceptive appearance of flowers. It may indeed be a primrose path, but we know what comes of

traveling roads of that nature. Contrast with this cumbersome and inefficient method the project which Mr. Wickersham puts forward of regulating the corporations as we do the railroads by a competent and impartial commission. Mr. Schurman him self can think of no objection to it the far-fetched one that it is except Socialistic. There must be some un tried things which are not socialistic and, moreover, they may be good and practical. Perhaps when he thinks the matter over he will find that this is one of them. At any rate the country wants the big combinations regu lated by some more effective method than the tiresomely indecisive one of everlasting lawsuits. every intelligent person agrees with Mr. Schurman that the corporations, even the biggest of them, have come to stay and it is commonly believed that they ought to be controlled by an authority as prompt as their own and more imposing. This can only be exercised by some such Federal com mission as Mr. Wickersham suggests. This plan would be very far from leading to Government ownership of the industries. To many competent judges it appears to be the only way of es cape from such ownership.

The prediction that the postal savings banks would draw much money out of hoarding has been fulfilled. At Corinth, Miss., a large number of silver dollars coined in 1889, coated with green mould, which had either been buried or kept in a moist place, deposited in the postal bank. The absolute safety offered by Uncle Sam will dig up many a buried hoard and empty many an old stocking and the banks, which were so afraid of Government competition, will find these old hoards ultimately swelling their own deposits.

It is curious to read that the Colorado farmers thought the end of the world was coming when they saw an unusual appearance in the sky. Scriptures distinctly foretell the pheomena of the Day of Judgment. last trump will sound, the Lord will appear in the East surrounded by angels and the dead will rise from their graves. The bail of fire which the Colorado farmers saw did not resemble these events at all. Their causeless fright ought to teach them to read their Ribles more diligently.

There is a close resemblance be tween the procedure of the trusts and the monarchs of the middle ages. The monarchs met and signed treaties parceling out territory among themselves, the inhabitants going with the land as chattels. The trusts sign agreements parceling out among themselves the trade of the country with which the consumers go as chat-tels. Yet the head of the steel trust talks of running the trade according to the golden rule.

There never was a legislative body in the world which would not turn into a Bedlam under a little provoca-The current disorders in tion. ament are no worse than performances which have been seen in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, every capital. Our Congress is, upon the whole, the most sedate law-making machine in the world. If it does not accomplish much it usually preserves a pleas-

The Spokane street dances to celebrate the decision in the city's suit before the Interstate Commerce Commission must have been an agreeable spectacle. Dancing on the asphalt nicely waxed strikes one as an innocent and inexpensive popular pastime much preferable to tripping the fantastic toe in a hot room full of beer. tobacco and vice. Our climate is suitable for a great deal more outdoor life than we have enjoyed heretofore.

A peculiarity of an unusually hot day is that it is the "hottest ever." This statement is verified by memory of the "oldest ploneer," and by the sweltering discomfort of any and everyone whose opinion in the matter is consulted. Hence, of course it must be true.

Another wonder is added to the lives an editor of an agricultural publication who is an actual farmer, and with the ald of five sturdy sons cultivates one whole acre.

father, seems to have a strangle hold for Taft on the Nebraska Republican convention. The lamented editor of the Bee did not name his son Victor for nothing.

With temperature near the 100 mark, meteors shooting through the sky and wind ripping things up at Medford, the elements were surely or

Next Winter, when the mercury is dropping, and wood is six or seven dollars a cord and no coal on hand. the memory of this hot spell will have faded and the grievance be greater. The passengers of that passenger-

comma bacillus is forbidden. The Lorimer Democrats were so anxious to sell that the Lorimer men had to frighten them out of selling to

less Italian steamer stayed where they

ought to be. The immigration of the

Castro is looking for a friendly spot on which to land and his opponents are seeking the same thing

The four comets romping near the sun can ask each other the usual hot

The iceman who would get rich quickly must hereafter carry scales. Alfonso sailed for England yester-

day for a visit with his wife's folks. Harmon people bearded Bryan in

# Gleanings of the Day

women have taken up the cud gels for "Pure Food" Wiley against he poison-sellers, and President Taft has begun to hear from them. The Associated Clubs of Domestic Science of America have sent resolutions to the President describing Wiley as "a really sincere friend of the people" and saying that "the food adulterators have openly threatened to cause the dismissal of Dr. H. W. Wiley, and have caused the Government to take his power from him by appointing the referee board to illegally usurp the functions belonging to Dr. Wiley's office, and by assigning the legal duties of Dr. Wiley's office to Solicitor Mc-Cabe." They say that since Wiley "has been shorn of his power the food adulterators have flooded the country with their vile products, spreading disease and death among us," but he, "has nevertheless continued to expose food poisons and to warn the public against They therefore ask the President "not to deprive us of a true friend that we, the people, have in the food law enforcement in Washington, and to not harken to the cries of the food adulterators who very naturally hate Dr. Wiley because of his service to the people." They also ask the Prestdent to "look into the cause of the appointment of the referee board and other action that has been taken, presumably in the interests of the food adulterators, to rob Dr. Wiley of the power which rightfully belongs to his They ask, if the facts warrant, that full authority be restored to Wiley. The resolutions were ordered sent to other women's clubs for adoption, so the President may expect to hear from the women quite extensively.

The Playground and Recreation Association of America has opened a branch office at 1058 Phelan building. San Francisco, which is ready to furnish speakers to communities desiring to conduct campaigns of education, or first-band practical advice regarding playground organization, management and equipment; furnish slides for stercopticon lectures or entertainments, illustrating playground activities, boy scout activities and recreation center work in public school buildings and in nunicipal buildings; furnish literature dealing with every phase of the playground and recreation movement; conduct correspondence regarding the playground and recreation movement; hold practical playground institutes in different parts of the Coast; secure workers and speakers of National reputation to visit institutes and leading centers of work on the Coast; assist in organizing Boy Scout work. Dr. J. R Wetherbee, of Portland, is one of the vice-presidents.

An idea of the extent to which the good roads movement has taken hold of every part of the United States may be obtained from a chart just prepared by the Office of Public Roads, which shows that nearly 15,000 miles of transcontinental, interstate and trunkline roads are contemplated in various sections of the country. The improved roads, some merely planned, others actually under construction, literally make a network covering the whole country; and, if all the plans contemplated are carried out by the men and mmunities back of them, it will be possible to drive automobiles and wag possible to drive automobiles and was ons from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast, from Vancouver, British Colum-bla, to Tia Juana, Mexico, and from Montreal, Canada, to Miami, Florida.

The work of the loan sharks among New York City employes has been been under inquiry and it would appear that before they let a man have money they require a mortgage on his life. Raymond B. Fosdick, the commissioner of accounts, says:

of accounts, says:

A city employe, in negotiating a loan with a loan agent, is generally called upon to sign a number of papers. These include undated notes, indorsed by other employes, two or three blank assignment forms, a power of attorney to fill in the blank spaces in the assignments, a confession of judgment for the amount of the loan, and sometimes a general power of attorney to sign for and collect all wages. In most cases that we have examined, it appears that the borrowers do not appreciate the nature of the papers which it is necessary for them to sign.

He says that including fees for so-He says that, including fees for so-

called legal services, the rate of interest ranged from 50 to 400 per cent. but some loan agents refuse to accept part payment, but insist upon a renewal of the loan each month, with the usual charges for legal services, etc In many such cases confessions of judgment are filed, according to Commissioner Fosdick, against men who have paid four-fifths of the original loans in renewals. Thus the salary of a fireman who had obtained \$47.50, and | teur, had returned \$40 in renewals, was garnisheed for \$77, which, with fees, interest, etc., amounted to \$96.49; so that in the end he paid \$136.49 for a loan of \$47.50.

"A \$1200 clerk," continues Commis-sioner Fosdick," borrowed \$30 three years ago, incurring an obligation for \$38. He has since paid \$96 in renewals, and is informed by the loan agent that his debt amounts to \$51. Another clerk borrowed \$150 two years ago. At the present time he has paid over \$200 and still owes \$90."

and doped it out if Sol or Jupiter
Is booked to be "at home" within the

aky:

I am dead sore upon the weather hot. So if the sun is up-then wake me not. I am clean weary of the mercury That spends its time upon the hundredth floor,

Rather than face another yesterday. Better in calm oblivion to suore; Why should I wander where the hot sun beats And let my heels dent up the asphalt streets?

Why should I rise and brave the busy answers to the omnipresent mutts

Who pause to ask me if it's "hot ough"? would rather slumber, out of Nny. Til Beals has set the temperature

Peek through the shutters, scan the

sky and see
If cloud or sun is, for the moment, It;
And if the sun, then bid all callers "He sleeps all day, and ye can enter

July 25, 1911,

Too long I've squirmed upon the weath-So let me sleep until cool clouds come -Dean Collins.



TIME was when any criticism of A General George Washington would been considered akin to have what the Germans call lese majeste.

Now Comes General Francis Vinton Greene, an American soldier of experience and renown and a military critic of high reputation, with his new book, The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the United States," in the statement is made Washington was "audacious, brilliant and reckless."

The current habit of apologizing for Washington's generalship, says General Greene, is due to the overshadowing importance of his political services, and "if he had died before he began to render these, he would have taken unquestioned rank in history as one of the great generals of all time." A protest is made against that placid benignity which Stuart placed in the portraits he painted a few years be-fore Washington's death, and our author insists that the austere character which Sparks has embodied in his dozen volumes, must not make us forget that during the Revolution, age of 44 to 51. Washington had very warm blood in his veins. Robert G. Ingersoll once said that Washington was simply "a steel engraving." is suspected that of the real Washing-ton who leved, suffered, sinned and repented, we know next to Why? Because Washington here wor-ship has been so intense. General Greene thinks that Wash-

ington was only Fabian where even Stonewall Jackson could not have been anything else, and that his recklessness and audacity, whenever he had a chance to display them, were such as Custer might have shown. General Greene compares Washington with Napoleon, and enumerates the nine important events in Washington's military career: five were fallures, and only one was the fault possibly Wash-ington's-four were successes. "The four defensive events were Napoleonle. Each of them was characterized by an evtraordinary exhibition of daring, celerity and skill, the three qual-ities to which both Caesar and Napo-

The point is made plain that the inapacity of the British government and the conflict of authority and slowness of execution among the British generals, contributed powerfully to victories gained by Washington, shown that the capture of Cornw was effected, to a degree, a race against time which Washington won. The French admiral, De Grasse, sald that the capture would have to be effected in two months from the time Washington left New York, as he. De Grasse, would return to his real station, the West Indies, October 15. Of course, Washington succeeded, leaving Heath with only 2500 men to watch Heath with only Clinton in New York.

Rev. Ford C. Ottman, author of "The Unfolding of the Ages," is one of the speakers at the Stony Brook Conference, to be held August 13 to 27.

Zane Grey, whose first novel "The

Heritage of the Desert," published last Autumn, was recently followed by his baseball story, "The Young Pitcher," is spending his Summer at Cottage Point. Lackawaxen, Penn. Mr. Grey complains that his somewhat unusual first name the cause of much misunderstanding. as he receives numerous le dressed to "Miss" Zane Gre-quests for "her" photograph. merous letters ad-Zane Grey and re-

Henry Rand Hatfield, author of 'Modern Accounting," etc., is teaching at the Columbia Summer School,

A novel by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, entitled "The Secret Garden." vill be published August 25. It has been running serially in a magazine. In September the same publishers will bring out a long novel by Hichens, called "The Fruitful Vine," a story of modern Rome. There will also be "Pandora's Box," a new novel by John A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd." etc.

Max Pemberton, author of "White Motley," just published, lives in quiet Suffolk away from London's smoke and stir, yet near enough that metropolis to participate in its pleasures and to feel the atimulus from the intellectual and artistic center of the English-speaking world. The old country house in which he dwells is rich in associations. There Thackeray was wont to visit; a Wordsworth wood is hear; and there hangs an authentic portrait of Charles II, who was once its royal guest.

Parvenu (formerly a butcher)-All my ooks are bound in calf. Friend-Really?

Parvenu-Yes, and every calf killed by my own hand.-London Pall Mall. Miss Slimdlet-Here's an advertise ment of a "literary man" who wants board. Does he say he's a literary man to show he's a person of refinement and

Mrs. Slimdiet-No: it's to show that he can't pay much.-Pathfinder. A new edition of "The Life of Pas-

the celebrated French surgeon who discovered and perfected the treatnent for rables that bears his name, Joseph B. Gilder, after editing the New York Times Review of Books for

the past year, has resigned his position and will spend a holiday of several months abroad. His successor on the Times is George Fife, former literary editor of the New York Evening Mail.

Ye Editor Franklin P. Adams, of the Ye Editor Frankin P. Adams, of the Gotham Weekly Gazette (which, for the uninitiated is one of the funny features in the New York Evening Mail) is fun-ing these hot days about the publication Ultimatum to the Thermometer.

O rouse me not from bed upon this morn.

'Til you have to the shutter glued an eye

A literal to the shutter glued an eye

The state of the book is to be "Tobog-ganing on Parnassus," which isn't so far off because the jibester at "our prominent citizens" is an enthusiastic bicyclist. Adams collaborated with O. Henry in writing a musical comedy once, making the only time the latter ever wrote anything in conjunction with another. The piece was to have been called "Lo." O. Henry was asked been called "Lo. O. Henry was asked why such a short and apparently mean-ingless titles had been chosen. "Well," said O. Henry, "You see electric signs in front of theaters are so awfully ex-

Two volumes which New York publishers announce present a translation of the new and enlarged edition of Fournier's "Napoleon I." published at lishers announce present a translation of the new and enlarged edition of Fournier's "Napoleon I." published at Wienna, in three volumes, in 1995, 1996 play as I go toiling on my way. I can't agree with my fat friend; I think can't agree with my fat friend; I think why singuld I rise and brave the busy and 1997. On its original appearance in 1886, 1887 and 1888. Fournier's book took took gruff,

# Emerson or Not?

ment occur? I await light. JOHN F, LOGAN.

# Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

The President of the United States has made it known, in language that cannot be misunderstood, that he is in favor of the printed word that records facts. In other words, he indorses hon-

est advertising. While his recent utterances were directed mainly toward labels that come under the pure food and drugs act, nevertheless President Taft privately and publicly wants to be understood as a man who will fight for truth and lecency in advertising.

President Taft holds, as does every ionest man, that a food product labeled pure must be pure-that a label defining the qualities of a medicine must be accurate. If not, punish the manufacturer by fine or imprisonment or both "both" being the preferable way of handling the man who seeks money through selling an unreliable or an injurious article,

The sentiment of the "square deal," not alone in advertising but in everything else, is in the air and the manufacturers and merchants who still think that "white lies" in advertising will be accepted by the public had better wake up and change their policy or their business will suffer.

It takes a long time for some people to see or to heed the handwriting on the wall, but they are wise who have determined to heed the call of the times in spite of custom that has prevailed for so many years-a custom that has permitted exaggeration and misrepresentation on the theory that the people look upon it as "Oh, that's only advertising.

It will not pay to continue in the old way-the new way, which is the right way, must be adopted, if success is to follow.

What is the use of butting one's head against a stone wall?

The people want accuracy in the printed word and they propose to have it: they want merchandise that gives them a fair return for their money and they will not buy any other kind. (To be continued.)

### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, July 26, 1861. The mails in a few days will come in daily from the East. We are told that the stations of the Overland Company are only 15 and 20 miles apart. It is the expectation that the "Texas Troops" will be sent to protect the route from injury by Indians.

Mr. Hugh Gordon-better known in our city as "Hughle, the Gunner," who was wont to officiate as a gunner when a salute was to be fireddled yesterday morning at the "Franklin House" from the effects of an overdose of laudanum, which was taken the night previous. He was a native of England-London-and about 60 years of mare.

The first overland mail from the States reached here last evening. It was 17 days and 4 hours coming from St. Joseph to Sacramento. The stage was received with great rejoicings at settled points on the route. The route and stopping places were not in perfect order, but would be in another fortnight, so as to furnish all the necessary comforts and conveniences for travelors. May this enterprise be succeeded by a rallroad; but this of itself is a great achievement. Mr. J. Miller, of Oregon was the only through passenger.

We understand that Captain Staples has made inquiry as to the probability of procuring a couple of fire engines of this city to aid in freeing the Pacific Many firemen express a willingness to assist

Congress-House, July 4.-Mr. Mc-Clernant objected to Mr. Thayer being sworn in as a member from Oregon, as Shiel was elected, and offered resolution to that effect. Theyer was then sworn in.

# Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

between the circus bill and the perforcircus man for exaggeration, but the dreus men are not much worse than men in making their bills greater than their performance.

I never knew but one girl who was not good-looking at 17.

Some women just naturally know how to use dry goods, and I imagine they do not work any harder than those then don't look very well.

When I become one of the Fats, I do not intend to amuse the loafers by engaging in a ball game with the Leans.

Advise a man to submit to a dan-gerous and unnecessary surgical opera-tion, and he will probably do it. But advise him to exercise in the open air and look to his diet, and he won't do it.

Will a lodge man really do more for his members than for other people About the ugliest creature in the

How often the people applaud when you do not approve!

A mortgage will do more to induce a man to pay a debt promptly than friendship, or honor.

# Brad's Bit o' Verse

(Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.)
y neighbor has that wild desire to make his pile and then retire, he works like "Heck" both day and night, he squeezes every dollar tight, he madly ioils with rant and push to lay aside the sordid cush; and when he's ruined life and health no doubt he'll have a wad of wealth. But I would rather its place at once in the front rank of Napoleon studies, and it is still widely regarded on the Continent as the best of the shorter lives of Napoleon. It has now been greatly enlarged, and contains a series of hitherto unpublished letters of Napoleon from the Vienna archives. grouch that swells his head and fills PORTLAND, July 25.—(To the Editor.)—On a downtown sign there is emblazoned the following quotation:

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he builds his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.—Emerson."

grouch that swells his head and fills the family with dread; he sloshes that never been born; he gets high notions in his mind that keep divorce mills on the grind. Old Satan grins with fiendish bliss—he's looking for such chaps as this. I want to do some honest work to live my life and never borner work; to live my life and never borner work; to live my life and never borner. shirk: I do not want to quit the game Where in all Emerson does this state-though I get old and blind and lame. Retirement has no charms for me; for loafing's not man's destiny.