The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1911.

POINTLESS AMBITION.

When at the end of his first term or his second, Mr. Taft finally retires from the Presidency, he cannot carry with him the remembrances of much faithfulness on the part of some of his fellow Republicans. Many of them from the outset of his Administration have spent more time and energy criticising than they have in beining him. and when no flaws were to be found in his own conduct or that of his subordinates they have managed to invent

Mr. Taft's Administration will go down into history as one of the most singular and perplexing ever seen in this country. He went into office with his party united, enjoying the confidence of the country and pledged to a constructive policy which filled the public with hope. As things stand now his party seems to be irreparably The confidence of the country has shown a decided inclination to weer to the Democrats and in the Republican ranks there are almost as many conflicting policies as there are individuals. Each man has one of his own which he pursues without regard to the welfare of the party or the good of the country. It is every man for himself. The old-fashioned loyalty to party ideals and principles which has heretofore played such an important part in our history has pretty nearly vanished so far as Republicans are concerned, though it is still to be discerned among the Democrats and naturally it contributes greatly to the decided strength which they are manifesting in Congress and many of the states.

We are not rash enough to attempt to specify all the causes which have ought this havor in the discipline of the Republican party. It is sufficient for our purpose to select one of them and point out its consequences. It appears fairly evident that Mr. La Foliette's personal ambition stands first among these factors of disaster. He is a man who never has been con ented to follow. He must always lead and if he cannot lead he rebels. The history of his career in Wisconsin be fore he entered the Senate is a long tale of attempts to wrest power from the old, acknowledged chiefs of his As often as he falled to oust them he went into insurgency and fought them. The consequence this course was the dissolution of the old Republican party in Wisconsin and the formation of a new one which retains the name, but not much more of the former organization. Wiscon sin Republicanism is a sect by itself which has evolved a creed of its own and does not even profess to pay allegiance to the standards which are may be made that the Wisconsin Republicans have improved upon the old standards, but that is a question to he settled by evidence. The verdict upon it cannot be expected to be elther direction Whether Mr. La Follette and his followers have improved upon the Republicanism which they have stroyed or not they certainly believe or profess to believe, they have, and the leader of the band has continued the same course in the Senate as he began at Madison.

From the day he entered the Sen ate La Follette consistently ignored party lovalty. He denounced the caufulminated against Senatorial precedents, carried Ill reports about his colleagnes all over the country. short made it clear that he intended to act alone unless he could compel others to come to his position. For some time he actually did stand alone. His speeches were not listened His motions were consistently voted down. He was in a certain sense the butt of the Senate. But as insurgency grew and party loyalty faded. he gained adherents, or comrades intil now he is able to dictate to the Senate by combining with the Demo-We do not mean to imply that this power has been acquired by Mr. La Follette alone, but there is no question that he is the man wields it. In two or three critical instances he has shown that he has the lines in his hand and can guide affairs if he chooses.

What has he done with this power? He would have used it to defeat reciprocity if he could, but that was impossible, since the Democrats had their own game to play and the apreciprocity was part of But the Democrats are perfectly willing to embarrass the Administration passing a bill to reduce the wool tariff and therefore Mr. La Follette's wool achedule is accepted by the Sen-It may or may not be accepted by the House, but in any case it makes trouble for Mr. Taft. In fact, Mr. La. Pollette is seldom happy unless he is worrying Mr. Taft in one way or another. The personal animosity which he exhibits against the President is something astonishing in a man of his unquestioned ability. doubt thwarted ambition, as we suggested before, is at the bottom of it.

Whatever other men may think, Mr. La Foliette believes that he ought to be President of the United States. He can discorn in nobody else that supreme fitness for this office which he is compelled to observe in himself. In his estimation the American people are grossly wronged by anything or anybody that helps to keep his mendous genius from the White He may be perfectly sincere in what he thinks about himself. Modesty is not one of his virtues. The truth is that he sees in Mr. Taft a man who occupies the position which properly belongs to himself. To right

disloyalty, personal abuse and connivance with the Democrats. This is an interesting condition of affairs, but it does not promise much for the future. It may injure Mr. Taft, but it cannot help Mr. La Pellette. is no instance in our history of a man who has made himself President by persistent injury of another, and we do not believe that the old precedents will be violated in this new instance.

THE PROBLEM OF FISH CONSERVATION. The alaughter of a multitude of fish in the river at Pullman, Wash., by the escape of ammonia into the water is a conspicuous incident in a process throughout the country. Usually the rama is acted quietly, but now and then an accident occurs, like that at Pullman, which causes the busy public to stop and notice. When the country was new the streams were full of fish. This is as true of one part of the United States as of another. In New England, in the Middle West, in the Oregon of the old days, fish were plen tiful. Now is all these regions they are scarce and would disappear entirely were it not for the fry which

the Government plants in the waters. To say that this process of disap pearance is a necessary consequence of civilization is erroneous. Civilization has existed longer in England than it has here, but the streams in that country abound with fish. The same is true of Scotland. Norway has a very old civilization, but its fishing streams attract more and more sportsmen every year. The destruction of fish and game is not a necessary conse-quence of civilization. It rather indicates that in some respects our civili-

zation is defective. It is usual to believe that if sportsmen are prevented from catching more than a moderate number of fish the supply will not be impaired. There is some truth in this, but after all it is not of prime importance. Fish disappear, just as game does, because wass of natural multiplication are cut off or seriously interfered with. The salmon supply falls, not because we take too many, but because we ake them in such a way that the eggs cannot be deposited on the breeding grounds. The speckled trout tends to vanish from the waters of the Middle West because the streams which were once pellucid have been defiled by all sorts of refuse, such as escaping ammonia and the wash of ruined grain fields. The problem of game and fish preservation is essentially one of protecting the natural processes of plication. The pothunter or fisher is comparatively insignificant factor in the matter.

THE LATEST MORAL WAVE. Mayor Rushlight is firmly con inced that there is wholesale graft in the Police Department. Police Chairman Coffey is pained at the as Police ounding revelations made through private detectives employed by him to nvestigate vice conditions. Chief of Police Slover is credited with the statement that 70 per cent of the men in the department are unfit for their The saloon law is being violated, disorderly houses are scattered over the city, and there is all around reign of laxness, connivance and arrangement that encourages vice, abeta prostitution and winks at lawlessness. It is said to be known down to the smallest detail how much each dive pays for protection, how much the disorderly houses, and how much the gamblers. The schedule has been per fected and the assessments systemati-

cally laid and collected. This is the record of the Rushlight-Coffey-Slover anti-vice crusade down to date. One police sergeant has been suspended, fifty other policemen are "under suspicion." Ah! It is natural that somebody should be under sus-

But how far is this tremendou scare the Mayor and his indefatigable police chairman and zealous police chieftain are throwing into the entire department going to yield actual re-We are already beginning to hear that the plans of the crusaders having been prematurely exposed, are likely to be defeated, so far as getting any tangible or real proof goes. doubt. There has been a queer lot of preliminary advertising of was to be done, coupled with cautious suggestions about the necessity of a restricted district.

But the Mayor and Chairman Coffey and Chief Slover would not for the orld have it understood that they are for a restricted district. Not at all, Oh, dear, no. It would be distinct recognition of vice and patronage of the vicious element. It cannot It is against the law, or rather it would be a proceeding outside the The law must be obeyed. The disorderly house must be suppressed. Meanwhile we have it with us, and it all over town, and it must be first driven out of the residence district. If it should transpire inevitably that the pimps and the landladies and the dive-keepers should be moved by a common impulse to choose for themselves a certain part of town for their future operations, thus creating their own restricted district, it would be too bad of course; but what could the administration do except fine them occasionally and confine their predatory practices as much as possible to them selves? Yet if the vexed question of a restricted district should thus settle itself, that would indeed be a happy solution and everybody concerned would be greatly relieved in mind and better off in pocket.

Meanwhile the thundering in the index about the great vice crusade will go merrily on. The papers will be full of what the new administration is going to do to the police who waxed and prospered through their nefarious practices under the old adno corruption, no shaking down. There cannot be with a restricted district under the active championship of the powers that be

What is the difference between a restricted district with licensed prostitution and an open town with licensed gambling?

Could the eld lumber which once composed the Olympia capitol repeat the history which has been enacted within its walls, it might fet out some political secrets. It could tell of woman-suffrage debates in territorial days, of the stealing and premature publication of a Governor's message. of hot debates in the constitutional convention, of aenatorial deadlocks charges of bribery, and of the "red-apple campaign," of Populism rampan and Populism dying, of railroad commission fights, and local option fights.

contention, but finally framing a of laws, good on the whole, though marked by a fair share of blemishes made by the crank and theorist. history is worth preserving, if the building was not.

PERSECUTED MR. WILDE.

The only thing Mr. Wilde need fear in Portland is the law, in case he should be proved guilty. If he should be acquitetd, he will be free to return to California in his private car, unmolested. His plea of persecution and his pretended fear of violence will only aggravate any prejudice which may have existed against him. The people of Portland are abnormally patient and long-suffering, as their treatment of Mr. Wilde and his kind has shown.

After having exhausted every means to evade extradition, Mr. Wilde now says he would have been glad to come at a more convenient time and talks of pressing business commitments. A man who values his reputation for in tegrity places its defense before all nor does he exhaust all expedients to escape having to make that defense. Mr. Wilde's professions do not square with his actions.

AUTOMOBILES AND GOOD ROADS. In the dispatches a day or two ago were two of more than ordinary mo ment to everyone who hopes to see Oregon become the homes of thou sands and tens of thousands of happy and prosperous husbandmen, in addi

tion to those we already have. The first was a telegram to The Oregonian from its correspo Bend telling of the arrival of an auomobile party at that place from County, and their onward assage to Portland, with the expecta ion that they would complete their 1000-mile journey within a week from the time they left this city, which was ast Sunday. Their itinerary took in Medford, Crater Lake, Bend, Shaniko The Dalles and Hood River, thus giving the party two rides across the state, one east and one west of the

The other message was from Marsh field and told of the hope for better mail facilities for the Coos Bay sec tion by automabile service from Ro burg. Coupling these dispatches, they tell the story of the automobile for pleasure and business purposes in the rural districts, and are prophetic of what the "gasoline wagons" may do in the future.

The growth of the automobile, so to speak, has been phenomenal. Twenty years ago scarcely any of us knew how to pronounce the word, a dozen years ago they were a novelty even in third and fourth-rate cities, and practically unknown in the rural districts. Now they may be seen on every road in the state that is fit to drive over. And they are no longer looked upon as toys or luxuries, but as necessities for

nost business purposes And yet the style that will be of the greatest benefit to the people at large, the auto-truck, is just reaching per-When these machines are fection. perfected and placed on the market at lower prices, with a speed limit over ordinary roads of ten or twelve miles an hour, say three times the speed of an ordinary team of horses, then we will begin to realize the true worth of this greatest of modern distancedestroyers, and also the greatestsboon ever youchsafed the country districts.

Aside from the uses of the machines themselves, aside from their adaptability to duties aside from pleasure vehicles, they will accomplish more for the country in the way of good roads than all of the preachers and teachers combined could have done in three times the same length of time "dobbin" still hold supreme sway

It is not worth while to enter into any argument as to why this is true. all know that the farmer, as a We picion when methods are understood. We all know that the farmer, as a prices of graft known and amounts rule, has been obdurate in this country on the question of roads. He has been the chief sufferer thereby, has failed to get the rewards for the natural advance of his lands, has stood like adamant for the old conditions. But the automobile has opened his eyes, he has seen the error of his ways and is now one of the prime movers and principal shouters for good roads or better roads.

Yes, the automobile has accomplished much, and will accomplish much more, for it will bring all of the people closer together, make neighorhoods more in accord for betterments in all directions, give us as communities, as states and as a Nation a homogeneity that nothing else could have done.

SPOKANE NOT SATISFIED.

By the way, what was the occasion for all the band playing, parading and hip-hooraying indulged in by Spokane when the Interstate Commerce Commission decided the Spokane rate case? One would think everybody was satisfied, everybody happy, and that there was nothing more to ask. Alas, not so. Mr. H. M. Stephens, Spekane's attorney in the case, has me forth with another rate-making scheme which it is promised will give Spokane what Spokane really desires. As we understand it, the proposal of Mr. H. M. Stephens is that the Interior West be organized to urge Congress to declare specifically between what points there is material water ompetition and to make the longand-short-haul clause absolute in that territory. In other words, Mr. Stephens professes to believe the Interstate, Commerce Commission has erred in finding that water competition influences terminal rates between Chicago and the Pacific Coast and that Con gress may be induced to overrule the

A year or two ago Portland salmon shippers had a practical illustration of the influence on railroad rates by water transportation eastbound, and surely what is true of eastbound traffic is true of westbound traffic. that time the railroads found that water carriers were taking a large proportion of the salmon pack around the Horn to Ehstern ports, from whence it was shipped to the interior The salmon was laid down in Chicago from at a rate lower than the rail rate from Coast terminals to Chicago and cor-responding points. A readjustment of railroad rates to meet the water com petition was tentatively agreed upon but effort to meet the rates to points east of Chicago was not even attempt-The reduction of salmon rates even to Chicago fell through, however, some of the railroads apparently pre-ferring not to carry canned salmon to hauling it east at the rates fixed by

Spokane and other interior points now have a cause of action if an show that the rates in effect from the East to those points are unreasor able or discriminatory. What more, in all Justice, can they ask? It is conthe cutrage, as he looks upon it, he is the history of a young state "find. in all justice, can they ask? It is conis willing to go to all lengths of party ing itself" through much strife and ceivable that under the plan now pro-

might reach the point where the railwould prefer to raise the terminal rates and lose traffic that may go by water rather than reduce inermediate rates. Such strictures as these would accomplish no more than can now be accomplished under the law as it exists if Spokane has a good case. If Spokane has not a good cas under the present law, the railroads would simply be dealed, under Mr. Stephens' amendment, the power of ompeting with water carriers and the interior would obtain no added

advantage. Spokane has been demanding terminal rates for twenty years, eemingly it will be twenty years more before it learns that water competition a condition and not a theory. will get terminal rates only when it digs a channel to the sea. When that digs a channel to the sea. accomplished the city can indulge in band-playing, parading and hip-hooraying with good reason.

CONCILIATION OF RACES.

A corollary to the peace and arbi break down race prejudice which was launched at the Universal Race Congress in London. The congress aims o remove inter-racial suspicion and hatred by bringing together representatives of the leading races of the earth and spreading knowledge concerning 'inferior" peoples and strange civiliza-

Racial antipathy is credited with being the most fruitful cause of war, and its removal will therefore be a powerful aid to the cause of peace. It is at the bottom of that distrust and suspicion which prevent amicable settlement of differences. Ignorance regarding other nations breeds such antipathy, for it causes distorted opinions to be formed of their physical and moral make-up. While increased intercourse and better acquaintance break down race prejudice in the end, their first effect is to aggravate it by increasing the points of contact and Peril therefore accompanies the intrusion of the Western nations into China, Turkey and Persia. for these Eastern nations may be stirred to armed resistance and aggres-Such consequences may staved off by the increased mutual acquaintance which the race congress ontemplates.

More difficult to deal with are those racial conflicts which are intensified instead of mollified by propinquity. Such are the conflicts between white black or white and yellow in America, between Jew and Russian, Turks, Greeks, Armenians etween and Bulgarians in Turkey These races seem to know each other just well enough to hate or despise each other, but not well enough to overcome these sentiments. In the case of the rival races in the Ottoman empire the prejudice is due to historic rivalry for supremacy in the territory they ointly occupy. In Russia religious differences born in ignorance and superstition furnish the explanation. the United States his former condition of servitude causes the negro to be regarded as inferior by the most ignorant and depraved white, while the charge that the Chinese and Japanese work for coolie wages has inspired white labor's hatred of them. Dif-ferences of color, physique and language are the outward pretexts for prejudice where no better one exists.

The virulence and persistence of race animosities give assurance that it will be far in the future before the 'federation of mankind" will be real-

If the lawmakers do not obey the aw, who will? No doubt Councilman Maguire's lawn needs water sadiv. So do others. If he violates the rules to slake the thirst of his grass, he must expect his neighbors to do the same. The heroic concept of a public official when others fail. Mr. Maguire fails to do his duty when his humbler fellow-citizens succeed. We do not feel able to praise his conduct.

John D. Rockefeller plaintively echoes his pastor's opinion that "great wealth takes the joy out of life." Many millionaires have made the other same doleful complaint. Their fate is indeed dismal, but how easy to ameliorate it. Mr. Rockefeller's dyspepsia will no doubt cling to him to the end, but he need not keep his money a day longer. We know BOVeral persons who are ready to relieve

It might not be so pleasant to live in Wisconsin, as some would think from the way taxes are paid in state. The corporations pay 71 per cent of them, which it is pure joy to But where do the corporations get the money to pay their taxes with After all, does it make so very much difference whether you pay your tax into the public treasury directly or through a corporation?

Judge Wolverton's decision vester day in the Vanderbilt orchard case, setting aside the sale because the seller denied the existence of hardpan, will and should lead promoters in the sale of fruit lands to use more or less dynamite previous to planting This is a branch of orchard cultivation that will bring great results.

California has begun well in her present outbreak of bubonic plague in not endeavoring to suppress the facts. By publicity she can secure general operation in stamping out the disease, and the boy with his squirrel gun will be a great aid.

Dr. Wiley's experts, in settling the question, "What le beer?" can arrive better results if they work on it during a heated term.

The District Attorney's office has a grip on the crank of one of the mills of the gods and the grist will be forthcoming. There is a dignity that attaches to

the office of Governor of Oregon that should not be shattered by the incumbent's fists. It is a bad pun to say hot Coffey is

but the grounds are in evidence. If \$12.50 was the amount of the sergeant's graft, the low-downs are

barely worth recognition. If Nat Goodwin lives long enough he will have solved the matrimonial

problem. The Governor does not hesitate to split the infinitive when in fighting

Gleanings of the Day

The richest landlord in Berlin is Kniser Wilhelm, who owns urban prop erty to the value of nearly \$40,000,000. The sum does not include the value of he mass of buildings composing the royal palace, which alone is calculated to be worth \$10,000,000. He is proprietor of thirty-four of Berlin's prin cipal buildings, including the ministry of the royal household and the royal stables, which cover many acres in the heart of the capital.

Agadir, the little Moroccan town and

cadstead which has been causing a stir in the diplomatic world, once had far more business intercourse with Europe than now. The Portuguese landed there and built a fort in the sixteenth century, the Dutch did the same in the eighteenth and up to 1773 the Spaniards claimed the right to land there for supplies. An English company once installed itself a Cape Juby, but the tration movement is the movement to Suitan drove it out. France had a com-break down race prejudice which was mercial establishment there in 1870. M. Ladret de Lacharriere, the French explorer, who has recently traversed the Sus district, says; "Along the whole Moroccan coast there is no port worthy of the name, no natural shelter sufficient for a steamer or salling ship. The bay, of Agadir sione could be made into a fairly safe anchorage, be ing sheltered entirely from the north winds and being easy to protect from the west winds. No naval base of any value could be created there, but after all that is not what the Germans are seeking, only a coaling depot. naval base that Germany covets and will have one day, is quite close—the Canaries. Agadir is the port of the Sahara for the Atlantic. Through it Adrar and Tafilet receive merchandise and above all ammunition and arms The importance of Agadir will become a reality if the reported mining rich ness of the Atlas proves to be well

Miss M. F. Abbott, the pretended disoverer of the famous "Dick to Dick" letter, is a graduate of Radeliffe, ac cording to the Boston Transcript, As she herself puts it, she learned muckraking under Kittredge and the Harvard philologists. Having served an apprenticeship in digging for verbal coots, she turned her hand to digging into the tangles of the conservation question. Somewhere in the course of his process she became engaged to the brother of Percy MacKaye, poet and playwright. This, however, did not stop her. She continued her career, nuckraking now and again for Collier's in the Ballinger fight, and since that ended, composing conservation editorials for the same weekly. sogether she is a cultured muckrakress Her age the local papers have varibusly put at twenty-four, twenty-five twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight and twenty-nine. She is one of these, which one it makes no difference.

The exact center of population of the United States has been fixed by Proessor W. A. Cogshall, head of the partment of astronomy of Indiana University, by astronomical observation to be on the Moser farm, eight miles east of Bloomington, Ind. Mr. Moser, whose unpainted dwelling rests at the bottom of the steep hill on which the center of population abides, says the creek, which is now dry, has never been named and that "Ragged Creek" would do as well as anything. There are more beautiful and restful outlooks in Indiana than greets one standing by the pile stones marking the population center and looking over the valley. It is off the traveled road and at pight the screech owls and the whippoorwills make their calls undisturbed by anything except the howling of a do the Moser farm.

The purchasing department of the Panama Canal is criticised by the West Coast Lumberman for specifying yellow pine in an advertisement for maerial for car-building on the Panami Railroad. It truly says: "The great car-builders of the country have demnstrated the great value found in Douglas fir. Its lighter weight and greater strength have caused it to beome used to an enormous extent. The blunder is attributed to ignorance but surely the Pacific Coast lumber men have been as active as those of the South in advertising their wares,

Consumers of fruit imported from Washington, Idaho, Oregon and California are looking forward with eager ness to the time when these goods can enter free of duty, says Abraham E. Smith, United States Consul at Victoria. Owing to the rigid inspection laws of British Columbia, Ontario apples are practically excluded from the markets of the province. The largest dealers in fruit and vegetables took all their stock last Fall from Washington through pokane dealers. The superior methods of sorting and packing fruits in yogu in this and other states have given the producers of that section a decided ad vantage over all competitors. As the Great Northern and Canadian Pacific Rallways both provide direct transportation from Spokane and the Coast to Fernie, it is believed that the ratifiertion of the proposed reciprocity agreenent between the United States and Canada would lead to a great increase in the consumption of American fruits and vegetables in this territory.

The municipal gas comapny of Manchester, England, last year earned \$766. 215 after paying interest. Of this sun it paid over to the city for relief of taxaation \$236,292. The number of gas consumers in the city is 170,000. The city sells 13 cubic feet of gas for 2 cents through automatic meters, of which 62,-663 are in use, and the city gives free use of a gas cooker or griller. The price for consumers of 500,000 cubic feet a year has been reduced from 55 to 49 cents per 1000 cubic feet.

The United Shoe Machinery Company denies that it has tled up all the shoe manufacturers so tight that they must buy its machinery or go out of busi-ness, but President Charles H. Jones of the Commonwealth Shoe and Leather being served the Police Department, Company, of Boston, says in this connection:

I happen to know that there are a co I happen to know that there are a considerable number of important shoe machinery inventions right here in Boston which are not being utilized for the almple reason that there is no market for their sale. A shoe manufacturer has no alternative but to lease all his machinery from the United Company or stay out of the business. This is the fact, all explainations to the contrary notwithstanding. There oughl to be a means of reaching such a monopoly, even if it

reaching such a monopoly, even if it should be necessary to forfeit its patents in order to liberate its victims,

DESIGNED STARS AND BARS FLAG Nicola Marschall Alive to Tell the Story

Today, at Louisville, Ky. Robert C. Rogers, in Louisville Courier-

Journal. Late in the afternoon of a balmy June day in 1861, just a month or so after the first gun was fired over Fort Sumter, thousands of men, women and children thronged the streets of Montgomery, Ala. They congregated in the immediate vicinity of building where the first capital of the government of the Confederate States of America was established.

Suddenly a shout went up. "Huzzas" from thousands of throats rent the air -all because a banner bordered with two red bars and studded with seven stars in a blue field had been hoisted.

Who designed it, and under what circumstances was the task undertaken and finished? The designer was Nicola Marschall, who also originated the desigs for the gray uniform adopted by the government of the Confederate States of America. In addition, the artist served under the Confederate flag, attired in one of the gray uni-forms of his own design. He was chief draughtsman of engineers, comnanded by General Richard Taylor, Colonel Samuel H. Lockett and Stephen D. Lee, names which appear on ry's pages in connection with not-

able achievements.

Mr. Marschall is alive today, and his home is at 1126 South Fourth street, and his studio is on the second floor of the building at the southwest corner of Fourth and Green streets,

The original designs for the flag of the Confederacy and the gray uniform of the South were painted by him in his modest little studio in the town of Marion, Ala, toward the latter part of April or early in May, several weeks after the opening of hostilities.

"I was at work in my studio late one afternoon," he said. "I was very busy, when the door opened and Mrs. Naoleon Lockett entered. She said, Marschall, the South has seceded and we want you to paint a flag for us.' I took up a card and my materials and dashed off three designs for a flag in about 15 or 20 minutes. While I was engaged with the task Mrs. Lockett stood by my side and made a few suggestions to ald me. When I had finished I gave her the card with the three designs in colors and she turned to go. I was just on the point of urning back to the other work when she stopped on the threshold, 'Oh. yes, she said; 'we also want you to design uniform. I realized at once that this would require several days. The design would have to be worked out arefully, and painting the human figure, too, would take some time. I told her that I would have the designs for the uniform in a day or two, and she left, wishing me a cheery good-day. The following day I gave her the designs for the gray uniform."

Father's Hand in the Game.

. Answers, London. He came down the garden path, ad, sorrowful figure. She watche She watched m with anxious eyes.
"How did father take it?" she asked.
"He took it—well," replied the young

"Oh, I'm so glad, George!" she cried, "Oh, I'm so glad, George!" she cried, pressing her hands together.
"Are you?" replied George, flopping forlornly by her side. "Well, I can't say that I sm, dear. At first your father wouldn't listen to me."

"Why didn't you tell him that you had \$2500 in the bank, as I told you to?" whe exclusioned. to?" she exclaimed. "I did, after all else had failed," an-

swered George dejectedly.
"And what did he do them?" "Do!" echoed the young man, passing his hand wearily through his hair. "He

borrowed Itl"

ALONE. Alone, surrounded by people, Alone, 'mid the city's throng. Alone, with companions near you, Alone, with the heart's sad song.

Forced to incline and listen To verses penned by the years; A medley of love and sorrow, A memory suddened by tears.

With its gleam and passing show; You dwell on a hoped-for future When realities we may know.

Yet all the while there's a vision That haunteth the mind's true eye. Of hopes that proved too fleeting. Of love-born but to die.

For memory's bonds are cruel, Although they be sadly eweet; Perhaps twere best to live and die As the blade of grass at your feet. To list awhile to the music

Of a soft, caressing wind; Then to lie down, unwept, unloved, A thing without soul or mind, For love is mostly

Yet love is all of life; When once its smile ! has vanished The rest is merely strife.

And memory is cruel When the heart with longing cries; Though seemingly filled with music, The days form a bridge of sighs. E. BRAFFET PARTAIN.

THE UNWASHED, The lawn is all wilted and dry as a And these are the reasons that cause it: The Board in control of the water

supply "Cut out the play in the late aft-Says With the hose and the trickling fau-

So set the alarm for 4:30 about, So I can rise early and wet it With our scant dole of water, ere good neighbors Jones And Robbins and Smith from their beds

Turn on all their faucets and get it. We'll drown the whole lawn and we'll all drink our fill, And in the big bathtub we'll slosh,

If I can get up ere our neighbors To get the first whack at the limited

And ruin our bi-weekly wash. DEAN COLLINS.
Portland, Or., July \$1, 1911.

Summer.

When the winds blow low from the south, dear heart, And the birds swing slow in the trees, When the cricket's soft chirp drones over the field And the scent of the May's in the

breeze; When the tender grass carpets the earth with green, And forget-me-nots star the dim vale, When the bees drowse dully the long afternoon, And the dust settles warm on the trail;

When clouds plie their pearly mass high, dear love, In the deeps of a heaven of blue; When shadows grow long with the lan-guor of Spring.

And my heart calls fondly for you Come, wander with me by the stream's lapping side, Where mating birds tenderly call, While youth pulses strong the glad day

And love holds sway over all.

-Elizabeth Wallace, Corvallis, Or., July 27, 1911.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

I am indebted to Mr. Foster Gilroy, publicity manager for the Frank A. Munsey Company, for the following ably written anniysis of the stock sit-

About two years ago, seats on the New York Stock Exchange were selling at \$95,000. The last sale reported, a few weeks ago, was for \$70,000.

This shrinkage of \$25,000, applied to the entire membership of 1100, represents a loss of \$27,000,000 in what we may term for sake of argument an industry.

All this has happened within a comparatively short space of time, and I doubt if there is another industry in existence that would face a depreciation in its chief asset so complacently and so helplessly as our Wall street

friends. Most business men, brought face to face with a condition of this nature, would turn to that great business-lifesaver, advertising. They would do

something to stir things up. There are not a dozen strictly Stock Exchange houses advertising today. Most of them limit their publicity to the small three-times-a-week "card," The rules of the exchange do not ountenance certain forms of adver-

tising that would be productive of results. Eleven hundred houses are seemingly prevented by false pride or over-stringent rules from taking ordinary steps to conserve the value of their principal asset. On the other hand, the bond bouses

have been advertising for some years, consistently and intelligently-which may account for the fact that the bond business to date represents an advance of several million dollars over the corresponding period last year. while the stock sales are so hopelessly behind that even phenomenal business in the Fall can hardly hope to bring the figures up to a respectable comparison with 1910,

Members of stock exchanges everywhere have been rigid followers custom-have thought it undignified to advertise in a human interest wayhave thought that all that was necessary was to 'ell the public the name and location of a broker.

The time is coming fast, however, when they will realize that to get business they will have to tell the public why John Jones, broker, is a good man to entrust with the purchase of stocks-that his judgment, by reason of long experience in the buy ing and selling of stocks, entitles him to the patronage of people who want to deal with careful, sane, reputable business men.

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams) A good many town men devote nearly all of Saturday to waiting to get shaved.

Winter than in Summer; in the Fall and Winter they can predict big crops It is so easy to see what should be

People always feel better in Fall and

done; but only a few are able to do it.

Here is another reason they do not gree better: A man is away from ome all day, and wants to stay home in the evening. A woman is at home all day, and wants to go somewhere in the evening.

Nearly every man believes a history of

his life would make a book. When a farmer wants to intimate that the dry weather is becoming a menace, and that it may be necessary for the County Commissioners to vote aid, he says his taxes are dropping off their handles.

When a woman sends an order to her groceryman or butcher, and it does not arrive on time, she always learns by telephoning that it is on the way.

For a boy, the first course at every neal consists in washing his hands.

A storekeeper's wife called on him. The man picked up a duster, and began cleaning up a little. "It beats all," he said, "how dust accumulates." "Huh! his wife said, "that's not dust; that's

Half a Century Ago

Prom The Oregonian, August 1, 1861. Prom The Oregonian, August 1, 1861.
The passenger fare by the overland route to the States has been reduced from \$200 to \$155 from Sacramento and \$130 from Placerville. As the daily line is now fairly established and at moderate rates, will enable passengers to avoid the dangers and becomes to avoid the dangers and inconveniences of a sea voyage and experience the novelty of an overland trip without the great waste of time heretofore demanded of it, the line will, of course, become more and more patronized by the traveling public.

The waters of the upper rivers are falling and it is said the Tenino will not be able to make another trip to Lewiston. Goods are going up rapidly. There will be a large population to feed, clothe and supply with other necessary articles.

Quite a number of stalwart looking indians are parading our streets. They belong to the Spokane tribe and have come on a visit to the Oregon metropolis to see the sights.

The Nez Perce Indians will not receive the goods sent them by the Gov-ernment. They were purchased in New York and are not such as their wants require. They will receive gifts, but not in payment of annuities.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

(Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.) The experts tell us what to eat make this life a joy complete; the cook books furnish recipes for dishes that are sure to please; the magazines are filled with news of how the proper chef to choose; 'tis printed large in every book, just what and when and how to cook. I like to read the jolly dope; it fills me full of cheer and hope; it bolsters up my diet thin and makes me think what might have been. My dinner pall is full of dents; what use have I for condiments? I tighten up the belt I wear and feed on gobs of ambient air. My wife can cook to beat the band; as good as any in the land; but when the bin's devoid of flour, what then are gifts and skill and power? The thing that gives me inward pain is what these experts don't explain; for what I really want to know, is how and where to get the