

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1912.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONTEST.

The race for the Democratic nomination is now between Governor Wilson and Speaker Clark, with the latter in the lead for the present at least and gaining in many quarters. Wilson derives his strength from the rank and file, North and South, and Clark's popularity is being rendered more effective by the backing of the party organization and by the coalition he has made with Harmon and Underwood against Wilson. Clark took the edge of his defeat in Pennsylvania by carrying Nebraska, and though Wilson carried Oregon, the Speaker gave no ground to spare. Clark has been making great gains in Iowa, Massachusetts, Texas, West Virginia, Kentucky and Maryland. Wilson's hardest fight is in his own state, where ex-Senator Smith and Nugent are vigorously campaigning in favor of Harmon. Clark's position remains out of the contest through courtesy. A divided delegation is in prospect in Ohio, Wilson is backed there by the strong Bryan following, and Bryan has been stumping the state in an effort to kill off Harmon. The outcome is not clear in Oregon. He is believed to have two-thirds of the voters in North Carolina, though Underwood is forcing the fight through newspapers and circulars. In Kentucky Wilson is losing ground, many of his supporters having deserted to Clark. In West Virginia, Clark is making an aggressive campaign. Louisiana turns to him as first choice, Harmon as second, Underwood and Clark's advocacy of free sugar having spoiled their chances. The Maryland organization is divided between Clark and Underwood, but is united in opposition to Wilson who has the backing of the independent element. Wilson is still the strongest man in South Carolina, having the support of Senators Tillman and Smith and Representative Johnson, but Underwood has made some inroads on his following. Clark has no support in the West. He is most favored by the independent element in Tennessee. Harmon by the regulars, but Underwood is a general favorite with both factions and has made great gains. Wilson has made a breach in the Harmon ranks in Virginia and is working for a long list in West Virginia. He is to elect delegates today, Wilson would almost surely get them all, but Clark is strong in the rural districts and is gaining in the cities. He is the second choice.

CONNECTICUT DIVIDED.

Connecticut is divided by a struggle between the regulars, which plans to send a delegation instructed for Harmon under the unit rule, and the insurgents, who wish to have the delegates untrammelled. Clark has a majority of the Iowa state convention, and Wilson has been weakened by the withdrawal of several delegates from the contest for state offices. Chances favor Clark in Massachusetts, where the rank and file of the state leaders support him, while the "high brow" favor Wilson. Minnesota is practically conceded to Wilson, sentiment in his favor being strong. The Michigan organization is uncertain whether to concentrate on Clark or Harmon in order to head off the strong Wilson movement, which is gaining many instructed delegates to the state convention, neither Clark nor Harmon having an insurmountable lead. South Dakota has a three-cornered contest among factions for the use of Wilson's name on the primary ballot, so unanimous is the state for the Governor. Bryan is the second choice of one faction, Clark of another.

WISCONSIN EXPECTED TO BE CALIFORNIA PRIMARIES ON MAY 14.

Wisconsin is expected to be California primaries on May 14, though the result may be influenced by primaries and conventions in other states prior to that date. The tide of Wilson sentiment has recently passed the flood, while that of Clark sentiment is fast rising. If Harmon has any strength, it has not yet developed, though his sponsors say it is being held back purposely. At present the chances of the Ohio man as well as those of Underwood and of the several favorite sons west in the improved matter as compared with the last few years, this brings no comfort to the marine underwriter. Paradoxical as it may seem, good times for the shipowner are hard times for the underwriter. The explanation is that, while it is possible that the nations may agree on regulations by which vessels will steer a course clear of the iceberg belt during the period of danger from that cause, or will be compelled to reduce speed when in iceberg-haunted seas. These precautions will increase the cost of building and operating ocean liners and will proportionately increase fares, but a reasonable man would rather pay a little more for assurance that he will arrive at his intended destination instead of going to

ly the case with reinsurance of overdue vessels, this being the means by which an underwriter "beats" on his risk. Many a fortune has been made by a man who has taken a long chance in reinsuring an overdue vessel and who has proved a winner when his risk came battered into port. But the element of chance which tempts men to reinsurance has been greatly reduced by wireless telegraphy and by other modern aids to navigation.

DEVELOP HOME INDUSTRY.

In showing what home industry can manufacture, Linn County has adopted the most effective means of development for the market. A common human weakness is to assume that no commodity can be produced as well at home as at some distant town, yet it is most unreasonable. It is also an offense against patriotism, which, like charity, begins at home and extends abroad. However, the field of common interests and associations broadens. That country becomes truly rich which goes beyond producing raw materials from the earth to working up those materials into the finished shape. It also becomes independent, and self-reliant by supplying its needs at home. Every citizen has interest in promoting home industry, for the farmer, merchant, banker. Each thereby broadens his own market and increases his own prosperity. It is a claim on her home market not only on that of local patriotism, but on that of the excellence and relative price of the manufactured product. Not only is our wool equal to that of any state or country, but we have the best climate and the best water for finishing shape. Both. The adaptability of our soil for flax-growing has been proved, and our climate is equal to that of the north of Ireland for making flax into linen. Our forests produce lumber in the greatest quantity and of the greatest variety, and we are admirably situated for the production of the beautiful woods of Central America, the Philippines and Australia with which to make furniture.

Then let us not be content with producing raw materials for the manufacturers of other states. Let us manufacture at home. Let us work up the materials for the manufacturers with the nucleus of a market by buying their goods at home and making every Oregon home an exhibit of Oregon products.

WILLIAM T. STEAD.

Among the men who went down on the Titanic, none will be more widely regretted than William T. Stead, British journalist, philanthropist, author and publicist. He was a man of noble and awful fate even the British imperialists are ready to forgive his championship of the Boer cause, while humanity everywhere will mourn him as a friend. Mr. Stead was known as the most outspoken man in England in the cause of right and justice as he conceived them, against selfishness and wrong. His open crusade against vice and licentiousness a few years ago was largely instrumental in starting the agitation against what is known as the "white slave traffic." His work upon this topic was well considered, but so plain that their meaning could not be mistaken, and these were illustrated by incidents, not of hearsay, but which had come to the actual knowledge of settlement and slum workers, that gave to them appalling significance. He was a man of spiritual alertness joined with an unflinching courage to uphold the right as he saw it, whether it touched the domain of politics, law, economics or social science. A philanthropist withal, with a simplicity of nature that made him too openly of matter to the unscrupulous who demand and live upon alms as their right. It is pleasing to think that, like "Abou Ben Adhem," "exceeding peace had made him bold" and that as "one who loved his fellow-men" the name of William T. Stead has written "in the Angel's Book of Gold."

TREATIES TO GOVERN SEA TRAVEL.

Close intercourse among nations is steadily building up a code of international law dealing with many subjects on which each nation has hitherto legislated independently. The subject of precaution against repetitions of such disasters as befell the Titanic is no longer taken up than it is recognized that unless all maritime nations make them jointly they will prove ineffective. Thus the Senate is not content to pass laws governing American ships only, but calls upon the President to negotiate treaties which will make such laws international. The treaties may be expected to place safety above every other consideration. The steamship companies will probably be required to provide enough boats and life-rafts to carry all members of the crew and all passengers. The regulations will require that the ship be divided. No discount on the boat accommodation is likely to be allowed on account of any other safety measures, since the sinking of the "unsinkable" Titanic. Strict regulation of wireless telegraphy is sure to be a leading feature of the treaties. Not only will all passenger vessels be required to have wireless equipment; employment of enough operators to insure the constant presence at the key of a man whose mind will be alert, his ear keenly listening for the least whisper from the air, will be compulsory. There will be no more cases like that of Cottam, of the Carpathia, who had only eight or ten hours' sleep between Sunday night and Thursday night. There will be no more neglect to answer wireless calls, because the operator is busy casting up accounts. Had Bride promptly answered the Californian's call, the Titanic would have had timely warning of the presence of ice, bergs and could have so reduced her speed that she would have avoided collision. If she could not have avoided collision entirely, the treaties may also contain stipulations for uniform laws to be passed by each nation preventing interference by amateurs with the public wireless service. It is possible that the nations may agree on regulations by which vessels will steer a course clear of the iceberg belt during the period of danger from that cause, or will be compelled to reduce speed when in iceberg-haunted seas.

SELECT THE IMMIGRANTS.

The time has come when the United States must more and more carefully select those whom we will admit to our shores and on whom we will confer citizenship. Conditions have so changed as to require a radical alteration in our policy toward immigration. Fifty years ago we had vast areas of land which we desired to have peopled, and the immigrants who came to people them were of the same nationalities as had contributed the original colonists. Our supply of vacant land is now well nigh exhausted and we need no longer welcome all comers. Yet those who now come are mainly of nationalities alien to the early colonists and to the immigrants of 50 or more years ago. Disappearance of the principal reason for inviting immigration has coincided with a great increase in immigration and with the coming of a less desirable type of immigrant. In 1911, of the net addition to our population by immigration, 57.9 per cent were of the Slav and Iberic races of Southern and Eastern Europe, 2 per cent were Asiatics and 35.2 per cent were of the Teutonic and Celtic races of Northwestern Europe which readily assimilate with our native population. To how great a degree the new type of immigrant is deteriorating our population is apparent from the fact that the percentage of illiteracy among those over 14 years of age was only 2.2 for the Teutonic and Celtic races, while for those of Southern and Eastern Europe it was 31.9, and for other races, including Cuban, African, Japanese, Armenian, Syrian and Mexican, it was 21.5. Many of these illiterates show a laudable desire to learn English and to become truly American, but the great majority swarm in the slums of the great cities and often herd together, forming foreign colonies in which the English language is almost unknown. The Dillingham bill, which is just passed the Senate, does something to remedy this condition by requiring that every male immigrant must read and write. The would at least exclude the illiterates and render the immigrants more easily assimilable. But the bill should go farther. The statistics for 1911 show that 93.5 per cent of the immigrants were destined for the four great manufacturing centers

of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois, and that 81 per cent were destined for the states east of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers. The great states of the West and South, where the population is most needed, received only 19 per cent of the total. This glut of immigration to the states where it is least needed and this thin tide to the states where it is most needed is due to the failure of the law to guide the stream. Steamship companies and labor agents are allowed to stimulate immigration for purely mercenary reasons without regard to its desirability from the standpoint of the National Interest. Steamships are allowed to dump their loads of immigrants by distance at the same time that it has been deprived of its share of the desirable. The time is at hand when we shall be as much exposed as the Atlantic Coast to the evils of the present lack of system. We have a direct, vital interest in the immigration problem for the future character of our population and the future course of our development. Our troubles with the I. W. W. will prove only a foretaste of the troubles in store for us unless we exert ourselves to bring about the right solution before the flood of immigration pours into our ports.

"LEST WE FORGET"

Early in June, less than two months hence, we are to have great "doings" in Portland—the festivities attendant upon the annual Rose Festival. This carnival has come to be not only one of Portland's greatest bids for popular favor but is now considered as one of the most important holiday periods of the West. To make the Rose Festival what it has become has taken much thoughtful and intelligent labor and much money; but our people have quite willingly footed the bills, which it is understood amount to something like \$150,000 a year. To put the festival on a permanent basis it is now proposed to levy a special tax on city and county property of something like a fifth of a mill, which would provide sufficient funds each year without resorting to subscriptions to carry the job through every year. There has as yet developed but little opposition to this plan of procedure. Something like a month after the Rose Festival we shall have the Elks' Carnival, or rather the meeting of the grand lodge, the body, which will be held in Portland on the 15th day of June and the carnival spirit will again control us. To make this meeting possible and as elaborate as other cities have made former meetings of the grand lodge of the order our citizens have subscribed about \$125,000, which will be used for the purchase of land and furnishing amusement for them and the attendant throngs. That the payment of such a large sum shows a commendable public spirit is certainly true; that those who were instrumental in securing the meeting here are worthy of the greatest commendation is likewise true. Portland is proud of the Elks, proud of those who have labored and given financial aid to make the coming event in July possible, and as it is sure to be successful. But "lest we forget" let us consider another meeting well to be held here, perhaps in the last days of June. That is the annual meeting of the Oregon Pioneers. Heaven forbid that we should become so engrossed with the Rose Festival and the Elks' Carnival, or with our social, political and business interests, that we should forget what ought to be Portland's most honored festival occasion. But for the labors and hardships and devotion, but for their love of home and country, but for their sacrifices without reward and their unflinching courage in the past, there would be no Oregon, no Portland, nothing to make the Rose Festival or the Elks' Carnival possible. But for the pioneers we would be living, if residing in our present habitations, on alien soil, would be ruled by a King, would be the subjects of a monarchy in place of living in a free land.

"Lest we forget!" Can it be possible that any son or daughter of Oregon, native or adopted, will ever for a moment forget the work of the pioneers? Is it possible that in our pursuit of wealth or ease or comfort or pleasure we will ever overlook those who gave them to us? In June—in the last days of June—the pioneers will meet here. In their time there were many of them, many men and many women. Of all those who took an active part in laying the foundation of our state, the pioneers for a great state there is only one left—today; he may not even be with us tomorrow, for he is 94 years old. When our beloved Father Matthew passes away there will be no link left to bind the Oregon of 1912 to the Oregon of 1812, the link that formed a vital part in the proceedings at Champeau, on May 2 of that year, where the real Oregon was born.

"Lest we forget!" We have given liberally to the Rose Festival, liberally to the Elks—what do we intend to do to make the coming meeting of the Oregon Pioneers a red-letter day in Oregon history?

THE COMBINATION OF THE FRUITGROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST WITH THE NORTHWESTERN FRUIT EXCHANGE IS AN APPLICATION FOR THE GENERAL BENEFIT OF THOSE MODERN ECONOMIC METHODS WHICH WE HEAR SO MUCH OF.

The combination of the fruitgrowers' associations of the Pacific Northwest with the Northwestern Fruit Exchange is an application for the general benefit of those modern economic methods which we hear so much of. The combination is in the interest of both producer and consumer, for it secures to the producer a higher and more stable price at the same time that it secures to the consumer a lower price and a more constant supply. This statement is no speculative assumption, for its truth has been proved by experience. The California orange and raisin-growers, the Michigan peach and grape-growers and other like organizations in various sections of the country have successfully followed the same plan of marketing and marketing their crops. Selling direct instead of through middlemen, they have increased their own profits by securing for themselves a large proportion of the middleman's profit, while yielding a share of that profit to the consumer in the shape of lower prices. A bill fixing express rates for parcels weighing eleven pounds or less has been introduced in Congress by Representative Adamson. It establishes the zone system and greatly reduces rates, but may be used as a buffer against parcel post legislation and therefore encounters opposition from parcel post advocates. Its provisions contain evidence that it is designed to save the express companies from postal competition. It is not likely to go far.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLATES THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LAUNDRY.

The Government contemplates the establishment of a laundry, and is now experimenting with two machines, which cleanse \$25,000 worth of money a day. If this device succeeds, as seems probable, a large proportion of the \$1,000,000 spent yearly in redeeming soiled currency will be saved. The bills are made to look as clean and crisp as when new.

ORDERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AT ALL RECRUITING STATIONS TO RUSH THE INCREASE OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Orders have been received at all recruiting stations to rush the increase of the regular Army. Well, possibly it's better to have a large standing army in time of peace than a large running army in time of war.

PUTTING ASIDE THE CRUSHING HORROR OF IT ALL FOR A MOMENT; DO YOU NOT FEEL JUST A LITTLE PROUDER OF THE RACE AFTER READING OF THE TITANIC WRECK, ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE ANGLICAN?

It will be found that the sparrow, being city bred, eats the alfalfa weevil as a diversion from his country. The good in that bird has yet to be demonstrated.

MR. BRYAN CONTINUES TO PLAY IN GOOD LUCK.

Mr. Bryan continues to play in good luck. He declared he would not support Harmon, but would abide by the choice of the state, and the state chose the Missourian.

WRITING OF INSULTING NOTES TO YOUNG SCHOOLBOYS SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN STAMPED WITH THE APPROVAL OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY'S VOTERS.

The defeated candidate for nomination will have much less to worry him than the successful man.

VIOLA CARVER HAS GIVEN ONE PROOF OF SANITY.

Viola Carver has given one proof of sanity. She has refused to go on the vaudeville stage.

OPINION OF THE RESULT FROM WASHINGTON, D. C., WILL BE SOMETHING FRANK TO IT.

Opinion of the result from Washington, D. C., will be something frank to it.

LARGE SALES OF AUTOMOBILES DO NOT AFFECT THE SALES OF REAL ESTATE THIS SPRING.

Large sales of automobiles do not affect the sales of real estate this Spring.

MAYBE WE CAN HAVE A FEW DAYS NOW OF UNINTERRUPTED INTEREST IN THE BALL SCORES.

Maybe we can have a few days now of uninterrupted interest in the ball scores.

THE WALLA WALLA PENITENTIARY SEEMS TO BE A PROFITABLE INSTITUTION IN MANY WAYS.

The Walla Walla penitentiary seems to be a profitable institution in many ways.

YOUNG MR. ROSEWATER HAS NOT HIS FATHER'S FACILITY OF SWINGING NEBRASKA.

Young Mr. Rosewater has not his father's facility of swinging Nebraska.

REALLY, NOW, WHAT CAN ONE SUPPOSE THE DEFEATED MAN TOLD HIS WIFE?

Really, now, what can one suppose the defeated man told his wife?

THE MARYLAND IS GOING TO MEXICO TO REMIND THEM OF THE MAINE.

The Maryland is going to Mexico to remind them of the Maine.

At the Cafeteria

By Addison Bennett.

There was trouble at the cafeteria. The checks and the cash and the cash register and the blonde did not agree. The blonde of the day before, and as usual there was a shortage of money, for the amount registered was \$3 less than the cashier could dig up. "I don't know how it is," said she to the proprietor, "for there was every cent in the mill that I took in, and I know I did not make any mistake in change; I never do. In fact, the blonde of the day before, when she had the larger transactions, where she had taken a ten or twenty dollar coin. "Firstly, becoming discouraged, she looked at the blonde of the day before, and she could account for the discrepancy, telling her for the hundredth time that the machine couldn't possibly lie. This routine of the day before, and the implication was that she lied. So she remarked, sweetly but firmly: "I think somebody gave the mill a dose of medicine that she advertised, and it worked while it slept."

Just how much further the repartee would have proceeded no one knows. The blonde of the day before, and she called the members of the Cafeteria Poultry Company Limited, and they were all talking in a rather loud and rather excited way. They grabbed their little bundles containing each a napkin, knife, fork and spoon, and went to the kitchen, leaving the blonde of the day before, and she was as usual, save that the vegetarian contented himself with two portions of what was designated on the bulletin board a "vegetable roast."

Once seated at the table the conversation started up again in a spirited manner, apparently where it was interrupted at the entrance door. "I tell you what the trouble is," said the vegetarian. "Our friend, Bones, made a pretty darned bad mess of things out of a ranch for the honest man, the honest farmer man, he told us about to hand him, or us, according to the way you look at it, a large and juicy lemon. I told him to make the honest man, as per our arrangement, I was met by that honest feller and the first thing he did was to make me an offer of two bits each for them. He could do with such ancient fowls, and he told me he had a recipe for a mash feed by which he could fatten 'em up in a week, or two, and sell 'em for broilers. I told him I would see him later and he went away. Then I went over to another neighbor what keeps hens and when I asked him for the honest man, he told Bones. I just thought that feller would laugh himself into a fit."

"Now, I knowed the other day, when you were over there, that honest man, he had teeth; neither do roosters have teeth. I always knowed it, but I just thought I wouldn't let on to you fellers, but would go out there and straighten him out. He said he had a scientific thing for poultry breeders to do. Then I sent into town and bought all the likely young roosters I could get—300 more, which will be out in a couple of days."

"I would pointedly like to ask," butted in the fat man, "how we are going to get 5000 eggs a day from 5000 hens, as you fellers figured out to me, and you fellers started to lay, and many and got me hooked for my \$332.32. When the half of them hens is roosters? You fellers may be mighty smart, any-how you was smart enough to get me hooked for that was, but I know a thing or two about the hen business myself, and one of them things is that roosters don't produce no eggs, and so I was hot under the collar," replied Veg. "If you want to lay down on this proposition you can do so. But suppose you go out there and get a few days on the job, and while you are out there, you let me know about the teeth of them hens, we must have the teeth of them hens, I have made many mistakes and the concern is now in good working order, or will be as soon as them other roosters arrive."

So it was agreed that they would dig up another thousand dollars, that Fat should go out and receive the roosters and get the hens started to lay, and he was to be paid for the outfit he had been a little too sanguine, and that the first mistake could be cut in half, allowing the roosters their board and room rent free, and still there ought to be, and would be, a profit of at least \$4 per hen for every 1000 profit per year from 35,000 hens, and they ought to have that many in a year, without any investment beyond the \$2000.

F. M. WARREN'S KINDLY DEEDS

Illustration Given of His Readiness to Help Those in Distress.

PORTLAND, April 19.—(To the Editor.)—It was with deep regret that I read the news confirming the loss of F. M. Warren in the disaster to the Titanic. My respect for him dated from our acquaintance, which occurred about 12 years ago, arising in this manner: A widow in the mine, who had lost her husband, held an installment contract for the purchase of two suburban lots from Mr. Warren in the mine, and she was selling the lots in this manner. Considerable had been paid upon this contract, but the woman was in default in her payments and not in financial circumstances to go on with the contract. I had these facts before Mr. Warren and asked him if it were possible that all of the payments made by her upon the contract could be applied in payment on one of the lots, and let this widow pay up the balance and have one of the lots, otherwise she would have to lose all she had paid. Mr. Warren, without hesitation, spoke up, saying, "Certainly, we will let her have the corner lot," which, of course, gave her a new home, and the transaction was closed. This, no doubt, is only one of the many kindly and gracious acts performed by Mr. Warren, but I felt that, as I know the circumstances of this particular case, it would not be improper at this time to give the same publicity.

Italy as Cotton Producer.

New Orleans Picayune. Italy now imports more than \$50,000,000 worth of cotton each year. Hence the government is carefully fostering all attempts to produce a native crop.

CLOSER RELATIONS DESIRABLE.

Ex-Soldier Speaks for Friendly Feeling Between Veterans of Two Wars.

CORVALLIS, Or., April 18.—(To the Editor.)—The fragrance of blossoms and flowers on every side reminds us that in a few days the veterans of the war with Spain, Sons of Veterans, and the good women of the Relief Corps and the public in general will all unite with a few surviving veterans of the Grand Army in paying tribute to the memory of those who gave their lives for their country's cause. I would like to express my thoughts with regard to the respective relations of the Grand Army and the Spanish War veterans, and among the comrades of the latter organization, with the hope that when we meet this year and subsequently the next, the relations between us may be stronger and stronger as time goes on.

There is an impression among Grand Army men that the war with Spain did not amount to very much, and that of the Spanish War veterans have to acknowledge that, as far as its duration, the number of lives lost is concerned, it does not come up to the Civil War. But there are other things to be considered, the first being that when the war was declared in 1898 and volunteers were called for, the same spirit of patriotism which caused the men of '61 to flock to the standard, was displayed in '98. And no man can tell when or where the trouble would end.

The war with Spain did not last very long, it is true, but another thing that seems to me to be a very important fact is that the men of the Grand Army in the Spanish War, and among the comrades of the latter organization, with the hope that when we meet this year and subsequently the next, the relations between us may be stronger and stronger as time goes on.

The name of the steamer Union has been very properly changed to Union. She is making regular trips to Lafayette on the 1st of each week. Captain Miller and Mr. Apperson, clerk, are by their politeness, attention to business and accommodating manner rendering the trip indispensable to the small trade.

The Clothing Inspection Board already figured up \$150,000 worth of clothing on hand which is wholly worthless. They have condemned it. It came principally from Philadelphia. Colonel Cross has made a number of contracts, together with the inspectors, has been summoned by the Board to give information that shall lead the regular contractors to justice.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

A day's work has been steadily decreasing for hundreds of years.

You may think that, in the confusion, a bride won't notice it if you do not send her a present; but she will. After the average boy learns to read and write, you might as well take him out of school as to send him to school much after that. It is the girls who are ambitious to teach, and are known as "good students."

THEORETICAL SOCIALISM EXPLAINED

Private Ownership of Things to Be Upheld Individually is Upheld.

PORTLAND, April 19.—(To the Editor.)—According to the heading of J. H. Wilson's letter in The Oregonian of April 15, "destruction of the institution of private property is the rock upon which Socialism is about to be wrecked. Now, before the opponents of Socialism sit down satisfied that the wrecking is as good as accomplished, it would be well for them to examine that rock a little more closely. It is not so dangerous as Mr. Wilson would lead us to suppose. We believe they will find it to be a phantom existing only in the minds of those who have not studied the question very thoroughly. Socialists do not advocate the "destruction of the institution of private property." On the contrary, they strongly uphold private ownership of everything that one may use or enjoy individually.

THE ONLY PROPERTY THAT SOCIALISTS WISH TO TRANSFORM IS THE PROPERTY NO LONGER MADE USEFUL BY THE INDIVIDUAL WHO OWNS IT.

The only property that socialists wish to transform is the property no longer made use of by the individual who owns it. Socialism, Socialism, Revolution, and Internationalism. We believe in private property. What we advocate is the collective ownership of the means of production, and the distribution of the products of the industry. We do not believe in the destruction of the institution of private property. On the contrary, we strongly uphold private ownership of everything that one may use or enjoy individually.

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Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of April 22, 1862.

Four companies of the Washington Territory Regiment, Colonel Steinberger commanding, which have been recruited in this city, sail on Monday next for Fort Vancouver, which is on the Columbia River. They will be accompanied by the Colonel and by Adjutant William Myles.—San Francisco Call.

General Tligham, the rebel commander at Fort Henry, has been sent to the Missouri Penitentiary at Alton. After his capture he made many insolent demands and became so troublesome that his confinement became necessary.

The butter divided among our boys on the Potomac does not appear to be of the best quality and the different grades are now arranged according to the following scale: Strong, bad, rancid, vile, abominable, taker.

The released Union prisoners, taken at Ball's Bluff, say that their captors taunted them with being sold by General Stone.

Mr. George Walling killed yesterday a cougar at his farm in Clackamas County. It was a fine specimen of the animal and it can be seen at Buchtel & Cardwell's photograph gallery.

The benefit of Mr. Beatty last night was a substantial one, the house being uncomfortably full.

The boat from the Cascades last night brought down \$25,000 in gold dust.

The name of the steamer Union has been very properly changed to Union. She is making regular trips to Lafayette on the 1st of each week. Captain Miller and Mr. Apperson, clerk, are by their politeness, attention to business and accommodating manner rendering the trip indispensable to the small trade.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

A day's work has been steadily decreasing for hundreds of years.