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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1912.

FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW

A good example of how opposite onclusions can be reached by two men from examination of the same set of facts is furnished by articles of Secretary MacVeagh and J. R. Garnield on "President Taft and the Roosevelt Policies," published in the Outlook. Each man reviews the Taft Administration, Mr. MacVeagh resch Administration, Mr. MacVengh reaches fulthful to the Roosevelt policies as defined in the platform of 1908, but has enlarged and improved upon them. Mr. Garfield reaches the conclusion that he abandoned them and only turned to the support of some of them be obtained gratis of the Persian when driven to it by the insurgents American Bulletin, Washington, D. C.

Mr. MacVeogh holds that Taft's manner is different from Roosevelt's but that anyone who will take the pains to find out will learn that Taft has been faithful to the Roosevelt pol-He probably supplies the exwhich Taft's achievements have been received in contrast with the appliance given Roosevelt, when he says: "The Roosevelt policy of publicity unfortunately didn't descend to Taft." This inability to get his action before the people in a favorable light came at a time when such publicity was most time when such publicity was most needed, for his enemics and critics were most abnormally active in misrepresenting his every act.
Mr. MacYeagh makes a good case

for Taft in some particulars by ignor-ing his blunders and dwelling with casis on his wise deeds, while Mr. Garfield expatlates on his blunders and asserts that, when he noted wisely, it was under some sort of compulsion.
For example, Mr. MacVeagh passes
over the Payne-Aldrich bill, but says
Taft "has changed the direction of the Republican party's tariff policy and has steed valiantly for the policy of lariff revision." Mr. Garfield says that "when the President could have been the greatest help to the men who were fighting for lower schedules and an effective Tariff Commission, he refused them aid," but he says nothing of the fact that Taft secured the Tariff Commission, then secured enlarge-ment of its functions and finally pro-

posed schedule revision, upon which both Democrats and insurgents greed-ll; selzed without giving Taft credit. Taft's first blunder was in not writ-ing a vigorous message calling for tariff revision downward when he called the extra session of 1903. His second was in not insisting on a substantial reduction of duties. He allowed himself to be hampered by his conception of the limitations of his powers. Roosevelt was not bothered by any such scruples. He took an active hand in the framing of every important bill. Taft also had too much regard for party regularity. Because Cannon and Ablirich were the party leaders in first he will have to get the nominawere reactionaries and he got himself tarred with the same stick. He was a programsive but he did not join the other progressives in a fight against the reactionaries within the party and the reactionaries within the party and shouted the Feis single iax organiza-therefore got no credit for his pro-

Mr. Garfield displays violent projudice against Taft in discussing conservation, though Mr. MacVeugh truly

Mr. Garfield, who while Secretary of the Interior was dominated by Pinchot, accuses Taft of supporting the men who favored exploitation by the special interests. He contradicts Roosevelt himself by asserting that the President had the right to withdraw public land by executive order, else why did Roosevelt ask for legal au-thority to withdraw coal land? He asseris that the conservation bills pro-Taft would have favored monopoly, in face of the fact that Hallinger drew the first bills for leasing coal land power sites. When conservation and Ballinger are mentioned. Garfield like Pinchot, becomes blinded by prejudice and storms wildly at Ballinger and all he ever did and said.

MacVeagh makes a good case for Taft on the subject of trusts and railroads and shows the insurgents to have condemned as Taft's schemes which had their most ardent pion in Roosevelt. Mr. Garfield accuses Taft of trying to solve the irnst problem with lawsuits and with doing othing to secure regulative laws in face of Taft's repeated recommenda-

on of such laws. Mr. MacVeagh gives a long estalogue of progressive measures which have owed their origin to Taft. Mr Garffeld, nevertheless, denies that Tart is progressive and explains away his record by saying, in effect, that what good he has done was due to the work of the insurgents or was done because he was driven to do it against

SOME BAHAI TEACHINGS. The visit of Abdul Baha, the great Oriental religionist, to this country has stirred up unusual activity among his followers which manifests itself in the a great number tracts and booklets as well as in other ways. Among the Bahalst booklets which we have received is one entitled The Universal Principles of the Bahai from the writings of Baha U'Llah, the father of Abdul Baha. The extracts cover a wide field from religious unity strife among you. It was revealed for , with awe upon the battle-scarred sel- The daughters of Denmark have been | rest,

the purpose of unifying the whole

This reads like good doctrine. has also the merit of being fully up with the times, inasmuch as the most promising religious movement in the Western World just now is that for Western World just now is that lost the federation of the denominations. Baha U'Liah does not agree with those fanatics of all faiths who rail at "mere human knowledge." He tells us that knowledge is like unto the wings for the exaltation of man and like a ladder for ascending. The real treasury of man is his knowledge. Knowledge is the means of honor, prosperity, joy and gladness." This is about all that Herbert Spencer would have cared to say in praise of secular learning.

His teaching on the subject of beggary is the precise opposite of some of our Christian divines who praise mendicancy because it affords the righteous an opportunity to be char-itable. "The most despised man be-fore God." exclaims the prophet, "is he who sits and bega." We are eager to hear what he will have to say about the L W. W. propagandist who bega from the rich one moment and reviles them the next. We should suppose he would be a little more despised before God than even the pure and simple

beggar. Every man who occupies himself with an art or trade," Baha U'Liah teaches us. "is a worshiper of God." He spoke in favor of international arbitration long before that project had become fushionable in Europe and America. "If any quarrel arise between nations it must be adjudicated by an international court. If any nathe conclusion that Taft not only has tion rebels against the decision of the court, the other nations must unite to put down the rehelilon."

Readers who wish to keep up with the spirit of the age will find much of interest in this little book. It can be obtained gratis of the Persian

WHAT OF THE STAY-AT-HOMES?

only variations from the low average are Oregon and North Dakota. There the habit of voting at primary election is fixed and the custom of miscel-ianeous attendance at the Republican poli is likewise established. But what is the matter in great states like Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois, where almost one-half the great Republican electorate remains at home on election day? The issue between Taft

Roosevelt was acute and excit-ing; the public interest was intense, the decision was to be momentous. In Massachusetts particularly was there a clean-cut contest, certain to have a potent and even a determinative effect on the general result. Yet in that state after the most silrring cam-paigning by Taft and Roosevelt and systematic and concerted effort by their lieutenants only a little over onehalf the Republican vote was cast, and less than one-fifth the Democratic. The open invitation to Democrats to enter the Republican booths doubtless attracted many irresponsible members of that party away from their faith and added some thousands to the Republican total, so that it is clear that at least one-half the normal Republican vote was absent from the polls.

The superior real of the Roosevelt

forces, is is commonly assumed, brings out his vote fully; but, if that is so, what is the real Roosevelt strength in the party as a whole? Where do the chsentees stand?

Presumably they will vote on elec-tion day in November. They always have. What will they do if Roosevelt shall be nominated? Where will the Democrats who voted for Roosevelt at the Republican primaries go? Roosevelt carry over to November his primary strength and gain also the stay-at-home voters?

He must, if he is to be elected. But

TULL OF TRICKS.

have raised a warchest," come to our midst the Graduated Single Tax League, with real headquar-ters in a real building. Corporal Cridge, of the "soldiers of the com-mon good," invites you to call and get copies of the "graduated single tax There are copies a-plenty, Remember "we have raised a chest," collecting money in the Eastern states and even Canada to foist the vicious experiment upon the State of Oregon. Anybody can get as many copies as he desires, says Corporal Cridge. He and his fellow-warriors will never be too busy drawing pay from Philadelphia to wait on cus-

The "graduated single tax measure" to the bill the honest farmers of Oregon, assembled at the State Grange meeting just week, denounced as containing "delusions and snares prepared expressly to appeal to as many classes of voters as possible with a balt held out to each as delusive as it is un-

It is the product of the same paid lobbyists who slipped through the unty option single-tax joker in 1910 and thereby made good with Fels for two more years of bread and butter.

It is an amendment cunningly drafted. It parades to the fore a graduated tax on large land owners that would be as easy to evade as the tax on money and credits. It slyly ents the nearest thing possible to paragraph. Money, 50 per cent of which has been contributed by a Philadelphia multi-millionaire, is to be exmeasure which thus protends to aim

Two years ago the author of this vame "graduated single tax measure" elipped a joker into a resolution replied by blacklisting him at every adopted by the State Grange close to capital in Europe. Naturally the afthe midnight hour. The joker-he fair was highly enjoyed by the pubseems always to have a joker in his lic, as everything is which seems to slow-enabled the Fels bureau to put spot the sun of royalty. the Grange in the untrue light of inswindle. Yet in spite of the single-tax ambush in 1910, the midnight work of Brother URen at the State Grange the same year, and the clumsy attempt at concealment of stingers in the "graduated" measure, Corporal Cridge insists that "the big tax dodgers and land grabbers" last week "slipped something over on the Grange in the

we small hours' of the morning."
We can imagine the tremendous rush of farmers to the offices of the Graduated Single Tax League, when to "Good and Bad Newspapera." Conthe news spreads, not only to get armthe Danish reigning house. Its memcerning unity the prophet says. "Make fuls of the bills so kindly paid for by
not the religion of God the cause for foreign donations, but also to gaze who know how to live above repreach.

FORGETTING HISTORICAL PORTLAND. Here we have again a grand scheme for renaming the streets of Portland by abolishing all the names we have and substituting the numerals and the letters of the alphabet. The present system is not perfect, but it has sentiment, custom, memory, as-sociation and pretty much everything to make life worth while to speak for it. The promoters of the scheme appear to think that the ideal municipal form is the checkerboard and that no other considerations count.

But they do count. There are many people here—the very large majority, we believe—to whom the suggestion of wiping out the present honored street names is intolerable. Here the names of many pioneers and other historical figures and institutions are perpetuated in our street nomencla-ture. Yet profane hands device a new scheme that would ignore the growth and development, sentimental, historical and otherwise, of over fifty years.

The scheme to renumber the streets in blocks by the hundreds is com-mendable and judicious, but that is all that ought to be done now. But if more is done we hope the ghost of old Portland will forever haunt the City Council.

RICHESON AND FORGIVENESS.

Electricity properly applied per-ormed its allotted task in the Charlestown death house of the Massachu setts penitentiary Monday night and Rev. Clarence V. T. Richeson, murderer of his promised wife and unborn child, paid the penalty as prescribed by law for his cowardly and most ab-horrent crime. Allenists have been busy for months seeking a reason for was the courts and the executive to turn aside affair Sixty per cent of the Republican vote is represented in the preferential primaries in the various states and 50 per cent of the Democratic vote. The per cent of the Democratic vote. The his execution as an insane man, attend question, to normal minds exceedingly

"he was willing to die for Jesus' sake."
"For Jesus' sake!" By what twist of the evangelical imagination; in ac-cordance with what irreverent creed; through what warped conception of the nature of the lowly Nazarene, could the nature of the lowly Nazarene, could on the eve of her execution. anyone conceive that this unfaithful priest died or was willing to die for "Jesus' sake"? To the credit of the great transgression it must be said that he did not answer according to the formula given but simply said: "I am willing to die," realizing doubtless at least that his

Nakedness of soul Brought to that gate no to It is plain, however, that Clarence V. T. Richeson held to the last to the hallucination that he was persistently persecuted by malice, not justly prose cuted by law, since among the last ords wrung from him by close questioning were these:

"I forgive everybody." The ordinary mind fails to see that this man had anything to forgive. It realizes, in-stead the fact that society, which he had so grossly sinned against, was very patient with him, and that having exacted its penalty it is ready to dis

COURT SCANDALS.

The scaridal which has drawn so much unpleasant attention to the court of Belgium may have no foundailon in fact. Kings and Queens are watched with envious eyes by those who surround them, and even their inonstruction and false report. Still the conduct of many exalted personages is anything but Puritanical, Monarchs sometimes seem to believe that the ordinary rules of morality do not bind them, and it would not be sur nated Sin-headquar-turn out to be true. The late King Corporal Leopold left behind him an inheritunce of scandal which will not exhausted for years to come. Both his private and his public conduct were so notorious that the court can hardly yet have been thoroughly fumigated. During his reign the daily life of the Belgian royal family was succession of infamies. Naturally there some expectation that the same sort

of thing will go on under his successor. History is full of accounts of court candals. Most of them are related in different ways by different writers, but the worst. Perhaps the most celebrated of all is the quarrel between Freder-Europe excited and amused for a dozen years. Frederick begin by takthe volatile French genius into his intimate affection and confidence. Voltaire went to Rerlin and was instailed in a sumptuous establishme with a handsome pension from the King. Each of the pair wrote a number of poems in praise of the other The most devoted letters were interchanged and it seemed as if the ancient ideal of a perfect friendship had been realized betwee: the tyrannical German monarch and his French dependent. But by and by the heaven of their affection became clouded. Volcould not help satirizing the King, and Frederick was so suspicious that he could not trust even his beloved inti-mate. The beautiful vision ended in Voltaire's flight and his arrest and imprisonment on the road. In revenge he told all the scanda? he knew and a great deal that he invented abo Frederick and his court and the King

The little German courts which existed like malodorous weeds through-out Central Europe until Bismarck gathered them all up into the empire were prolific of scandals. were decadent morally and many of them physically, A numthe reigning monarche ber of were insane, but they were all sup posed to be miraculously chosen and held their power by divine right until Bismarck took it away from them-The royal family of Prussia has plenty of domestic troubles, but its morals are impeccable. The same can be said of the Danish reigning house. Its mem-

diers of the common good who are sought as Queens in several capitals and one of its sons founded the royal tricks that they dream of house of Greece. The Austrians have tot been so fortunate. Their reigning family has been prolific of scandals The most painstaking efforts have al-ways been made to suppress them, but success has been only partial. Every little while some story leaks out of an Austrian Archduke who has married an actress or or a Princess who has committed suicide for the best of reasons.

France enjoyed two great historic

scandals shortly before the time of the revolution. The story connected with "The Man in the Iron Mask" was never quite substantial enough to be really relishing to lovers of the salaclous and mysterious, but it has received more attention from historians than many a great battle. It is supposed by some writers that this puz-zling personage was the illegitimate son of Anna of Austria by the Duke of Buckingham, perhaps the most celebrated gallant in history. Others say that he was the twin brother of Louis XIV. He was born a few minutes later than his brother and in order to prevent a quarrel over the succession their father, Louis XIII, ordered him to be kept a perpetual prisoner. a variety of adventures he was incar-cerated in the Bastille and invariably compelled to wear a black velvet mask to conceal his face from chance observers. After the fall of the Bastille his cell was carefully searched for

clews to his identity, but nothing was ever found. Just on the eve of the revolution France was treated to another royal scandal which goes by the name of "The Story of the Diamond Necklace."
This involve! Marie Antoinette and Cardinal Rohan, grand almoner of France, as its principal characters, it. Thanksgiving. France, as its principal characters. The active intermediary in the affair was the light-hearted Countess is crime in an unbalanced mind, that motte Valois. Through her Car-rould have sufficient weight with the dinal Rohan carried on a love love affair with the Queen, whom he presented with a magnificent diaity for the crime that he committed, to give grounds for a story of a mid-but all to no purpose. The most that these agencies could do was to protest and the Queen in the park at Ver-Marie never received much him to the electrical chair with the mockery of religious consolation upon the French people and this scandal dealt a fatal blow to her their lips, at the last intimating by a feeble public popularity. It was not the least among the factors which brought wide of application to his case, that on the preliminaries to the revolution because it intensified the hatred of the people for their King and Queen.

> There has been too much fuss and ceremony over Richeson, who was one of the vilest criminals ever executed. So far as the public has learned he was bad through and through. It was proper enough for the Rev. Herbert. Johnson to give the wretch the last consolations of religion, but it seems rather like straining a point for this divine to preach a sermon over his corpse and carry messages to his family in Virginia. Religious duty is not the same as maudlin sentimentality.

> The diary which Joseph Washington, ship's steward, scratched with a handcuff on the floor of his cell, is a contemporary record of his sufferings, but it may not be true. He may have lied to get the captain, who had punished him, into trouble. But a captain's authority on board his ship is terribly autocratic and extremely liable to abuse. A tale of wrong like Washington's ought not to be dismissed until it has been patiently investigated.

If Burke is to be believed it is impossible to indict an entire nation, but San Diego affords abundant evidence ourt of Belgium may have no founation in fact. Kings and Queens are
ratched with envious eyes by those
tho surround them, and even their inoccent acts are only too liable to misenstruction and false report. Still,
the conduct of many exalted person-Opposed by lynch law it repays fury with fury. Moderation is the only with fury. Mode sane rule of life.

The selection of Senator Root as temporary chairman of the Republian National convention should satisfy both factions. Calm, passionless and firm, he is well fitted to hold the delegates in check when their passions be-ceme heated. Being a friend of both Taft and Roosevelt, he can be trusted to hold the balance even

The noble Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon never thought of saving any lives from the Titanic except his own and his wife's. The plebelan wireless operator stayed at his post to the last." plebelan bandmen played as the ship Who were the real noblemen?

scandals at court during the reign gay King Leopold that, even if King Albert was not involved in the recent scandal, he is placed under sus-picion through the reputation the royal family had secured.

That will be an enjoyable junket of the three doctors of the Department of Agriculture who are to make personal test of the product of the breweries of the country to solve "what is beer?" The matter will be just right for ex-

Schools, parks and streets named for pioneers in the building of Portland and the state. Why take away the honor to the memory of The Governor of Massachusetts does

not let maudlin sentiment interfere will again be occupied in a few weeks. Any plan for uniform salaries of ounty officials of Oregon is not prac-

Disband the naval militia just as the season of outdoor functions apsaches! Out upon such inconoclasm!

tical.

The cloth must be measured to

Should there be extraordinarily high eginning of the Rose Festival, The Beavers will be at home next

medicine for their success. Newton Johns deserves a Carnegie medal and Seattle should see that he

week and fans must begin to make

gets lt. Men are preparing for the Oregon Apple Show and the trees will do the

ample of Intelligent Book Farming. A. R. Cummings & Sons have been shipping rhuburb from their four-acre patch since the 28th of March and to date have shipped in excess of 40 tons. They estimate that during the next two weeks, which will finish the crop, they will ship enough to bring the total up to 50 tons. For some time the daily shipment has been a ton or more on an average, so that if the season lasts but ten days that figure will be reached. The price received to date has never been lower than \$1 for a 40-pound box, and at the first of the season was even higher, but at that price it makes \$50 a ton or \$2500 from the four acres. Six hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre is not a bad return for a crop that is as sore as rothers and as easy to handle. It does not have to be placked at a certain time, as do some varieties of berries, for instance, and can be kept some time after being picked. Mr. Cummings is raising rhubarb in a buniness-like way and aims in a year or so to be able to ship in carload lots, which will mean an additional profit of sweral deats a box. He would even like to have others raise falls crop on a large scale and ship with him and will do all he can to demonstrate its possibilities and actual cash value. A. R. Cummings & Sons have been shiping rhuburb from their four-acre patch

The foregoing from the Canby Irri-

tels from about the middle of July until Thanksgiving.

Aside from this there is a fine orchard on the place, and berries of all descriptions. While neither Mr. Cummings nor his wife or son will tell just
what their income is, it must be well
up to \$7500 per year, with a very small
outlay for labor, and a water tax that
is as nothing compared to the benefits
derived from the crop insurance which
the water provides.

Mr. Cummings was for several years
a plumber, and when he bought his
land he knew nothing about farming,
horticulture or truck raising. So he
began to study, and is one of the best
illustrations of the "book farmer" that
we have in Oregon. Any person wishing to embark in any branch of the
agricultural business could afford to ing to embark in any branch of the agricultural business could afford to spend a lot of time and money to hear Mr. Cummings' experience on seed selection alone. There is no man in Oregon better versed than he in that branch of the business. The sweet corn he raises is from a variety of his own breeding, made possible by his system of selection.

Not many concrete examples of suc cess on the land can be found to equal that of Cummings & Son. but we have thousands of people on our lands who are doing better than the farmers in almost any other portion of the country. The best way to attract settlers the newspapers to tell abou notable successes.

WHAT NEW FRANCHISE CALLS FOR Provisions of Applied-for Electric Car-

Provisions of Applied-for Electric Carline Privilege Are Detailed.

PORTLAND, May 20.—(To the Editor.)—In making a visit to the City
Hall the other day I took occasion
to look up the franchise which the
Portland Railway, Light & Power Company is asking from the City Councill and I found the following facis:

The franchise consist of 25 sections,
and uses 7500 words to describe its
conditions.

onditions. Of the 25 sections, 24 of them provide Of the 25 sections, 24 of them provide for the protection of the people in one capacity or another. The only section which sought to outline the company's rights enumerated the streets upon which the franchise proposes to apply. The streets or rather divisions involved were as follows:

Rose City Park on Sandy boulevard from Twenty-eighth to city limits:

It is proposed to double track this extension and pave. It will cost the company \$125,000.

Eastmoreland, or rather Bybce-street extension, about 20 blocks, four miles

worth. It will serve when complete 500 or 1000 people. East Harrison street from Fourteenth

East Harrison street from Fourteenth to Thirtieth: This is a vacant territory that deserves streetear privileges. Residents now have to walk to Clinton or Hawthorne streets and the suffering public have long been demanding the privilege accorded to other sections. Mount Tabor: Here is an extension of a mile or more through a sparsely settled country and five miles from the city. The line now is three miles long and the proposition is to add another mile or two out in the realm of real estate speculation so as to help someone out who is short of money, due to heavy real estate investments. avy real estate investments. East Pifteenth street: For a block two to straighten out the end of the

sion to enter the shops and only a block or two is involved. The shops are located three miles from the business

This is all there is in the much-mosted franchise and over which the City Council has been grand-standing for all these months. The extensions will cost the company much money. Not one of them will pay interest upon the rails, let alone the cost of operation. The extensions are far out in the suburbs and will be of great convenience to the people living in the outer

districts.

People like myself have been induced to go out where lots are cheap and build homes upon the assurance that the people of Portland would contact to a street railway connection. that the people of Portland would consent to a street railway connection.

Now that they have got our money it
seems as if the powers that he want
to best us out of what little remaining chance we have to improve the
value of our property. Personally I
think it an outrage that men like Clyde
and Maguire should he in the Counci
to deprive us of our rights.

The argument of regulation is pure
buncombe. The price of 5 cents is aiready fixed in the franchise for each
trip and the company gives a transfer
with each ticket if desired. No suburbanite believes for a moment that
the company could carry people over

urbanite believes for a moment that the company could carry people over these lines for less than a nickel and they express a willingness to pay it. This talk that some day we will be a million people and some future contingency may arise by which it will be made for less money does not appeal to me. What we want is atreeter privileges now. The company is willing, yet the Council seems to imparise a bugaboo.

agine a bugaboo.

JOSEPH COCHRANE. One Secret a Husband Keeps.

Detroit Free Press.
"Does your husband tell you every-"Yes, everything, except how much pocket money he spends himself every

Looking Out for Business Washington (D. C.) Herald.

"This is an unusually healthy suburh," declared the real estate man.

"Then I guess we won't sign a lease," responded the lady. "My husband is a doctor, you see."

PORTLAND, May 21.—(To the Ed-ltor.)—Co-operation of effort is just as essential as concentration of energies. essential as concentration of energies.
Co-operation, combination, organization and trusts are necessary for 'ndustrial progress. The whole world
has tried the opposite plan, that of
competition. A fool once said that
"competition is the life of trade."
Other fools are yet relterating that exploded theory. You hear no wise men
saying that cut prices are the life of
trade. And competition means cut trade. trade. And competition means cut prices and always did mean that and

prices and always did mean that and nothing less.

It is ridiculous to undertake to stop this onward march of combination—the results from organization are certain and sure and safe—what less should a good business man want to strive for? Just now the Government of the United States in processing the control of the United States in process. strive for? Just now the Government of the United States is engaging in the foolish procedure of trying to tear down and destroy that which has been invited and that which has required long years of the brightest and most courageous business minds of the world to build. To what end?

The Supreme Court of the land has decided that the Standard Oil Com-

gator of last week is a splendid argument to use for inducing immigration to Oregon of people from the East, particularly from Massachusetts and other portions of New England, for Mr. Cummings came here from Cape Cod a very poor man less than 20 years ago. Now he has 20 acres of as fine land as there is in the world, with a fine irrigation system, splendid buildings—as fine a place as any man need wish for. He is making money rapidly. Aside from his rhubarb he raises large quantities of other truck, such as tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, parsnips, rutsbages, because of the saily deceived—he thinks votes of the saily deceived—he thinks

votes of the easily decrived—he thinks his noise is profitable to himself. Trusts and combinations should be regulated and restricted, but not de-stroyed. Moreover, they are not going to be annihilated. They must not be

to be annihilated. They must not be wrecked, nor can they be.

Many of us believe that without the co-operation of our live business man in the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce, Oregon and Portland would not show their immense increase in population. Without the activities of man in cooperation Portland and of men in co-operation, Portland and Oregon would not show the vast increase in her products and wealth. Without co-operation Portland would now be a village instead of a modern

So why deny co-operation in any line

of business?

If co-operation is good in religious and fraternal societies, why should it be bad in politics? If it is good that Mr. U'Ren and the soap man's other friends should get together and hoist a single tax campaign on Oregon, why should it be bad for Republicans to If it is right that Democrats should

get together and name a man for the United States Senate, why is it wrong united States Senate, why is it wrong for Republicans to get together and name a candidate for Governor? For it is all co-operation and is done for the purpose of avoiding and preventing misdirected competition.

There is strength in unity of purpose, but only decay and disintegration in competition.

Competition invites and puts into Competition invites and puts into business incompetents, and keeps them and their successors there, with their ignorance of costs of production. Cooperation and organization eliminate the ignorance of the poorly qualified. Competition keeps two telephone systems alive in Portland and compels a business man to double his expenditure for this service and he receives practically no results in return for this expense. Amalgamation and consolidation of these companies, properly regulated, would give the telephone user the same service at one-half of the cost. the cost.

the cost.

The logical and larger attitude of the German government towards trusts and combinations as contrasted with the absurd position of our own Government, is best illustrated by the help of the German government in forming and perpetuating its steel trust. The German steel trust has an output per and perpetuating its steel trust. He German steel trust has an output per year of 8,000,000 tons of finished products, as against the United States Steel Trust's output of 10,000,000 tons. Eight million tons in Germany is a much greater proportion of the total than 10,000,000 is in the United States. Germany's eminent economic authority, Professor Reisser, says:

The nocessity for the formation of cartels (agreements) in Germany was clearly recog-nized in the '70s. By this means over-pro-fuction and rulnously low prices were ter-

Germany legislates for trusts at the same time regulating them. By this process she has become a world power in the production of steel and iron. While our own Government is undertaking to destroy what wisdom has builded, Gormany is continually fostering and inviting more and more of the same quality of industries that our muck-raking, vote-wanting demagogues say we should destroy.

La Follette and his class of demagogic office seekers are continually

gogic office seekers are continually striking at the railroads. By word and deed they lose no opportunity of try-ing to make the "deer pee-pul" believe that railroads are grinding them into the earth, that this class of corporations are illegal and are making too much money. None of them believe what they say. They are talking for The railroads of the United States

are paying their stockholders an a age of 4½ per cent earnings annuals that too much? Railroads are ing legislated against—not for.
The National banks of the United States are paying their stockholders annual dividends of 19 to 12 per cent. In that too much? National banks are continually being legislated for—not

Competition is war, and war is hell.
Co-operation is peace, and peace is
rofit.
SENECA C. BEACH.

A COLOR STUDY. Young Mrs. Green walked out one day, To call on Mrs. Brown, And on the way met Mrs. Gray, Who'd lately come to town.

Then Mrs. Gray and Mrs. Brown And also Mrs. Green, All went to call on Mrs. Black, Whom they had never seen.

Dear Mrs. White, she joined the And also Mrs. Blue.
They had a dainty pink tea lunch,
With tea of greenest brew.

Now Mrs. Brown had eyes of gray, And Mrs. Gray's were brown. Had Mrs. Black, so people say, The bluest eyes in town.

And Mrs. Brown's was bloo The cheeks of Mrs. Blue so fall Showed touch of fairies' wand, The blending of these colors bright
Were dazzling as the sun.
But when a mouse came into sight,
My! how those colors "run."

Colors that will "run," they say, Are never "fast." Oh, no! But how those colors "run" that day Was anything but slow.
WILL A. METTE

Ningara Small in Comparison.

New York Tribune New York Tribune.

The greatest waterfall in the world, in point of height, is the Grand, in Labrador, where the fall is 2000 feet. The Sutherland Falls, in New Zealand, rank next, with a drop of 1904 feet. However, in point of volume of water, neither of these can be ranked first. Niagara dashes over a precipice only 164 feet high,

Trunk Lines By Denn Collins.

would they change the size of trunks
And make an extra charge on space.
And make an extra charge on space. Whereon the traveling public lists A mighty roar: "Tis a disgrace." Says everybody angrily— Or, rather, everyone but me.

Miladi who is wont to have
Her trunks on Gothic models made,
Massive and deep, wherein her gowns
Without a wrinkle may be laid,
Sniffs in disdain, "I do despise
A trunk of merely pillbox size."

And drummers, too, they raise their

roar;
"Give us the grand eight-story trunk,
That has to have a special car,
But nicely holds our lines of junk."
They balk at limits stubbornly—
That is, most everyone but me.

I have no flossy Summer hat,
With drinty lace and flowing plume,
Such as requires a 'aclusive trunk,
Fifteen by twelve, for storage room.
Therefore I say, deflantly:
"Cut down the trunks! It hurts not

I need no giant steel-ribbed trunk With heavy ribs and massy locks. In which to store, when traveling My other collar and my socks. Not e'en a suitcase, goodness knows, Need I-that is to hold my clothes.

So merrily I go my way,

Nor fear a charge on excess space.

The while my toothbrush and my comb.

Safe in my west find storage place. et others rage incessantly Gainst little trunks. It irks not me.

Portland, Or., May 21, 1912.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, May 22, 1862. In the impeachment case of Judge Hardy in the California Senate, all the specifications in the indictment found by the assembly were dismissed except the 15th, which related to his treasonable expressions uttered on various occasions. The judgment was that he be suspended from office.

Mr. Bloch, of the firm of Bloch, Miller & Mr. Bloch, of the firm of Bloch, Miller & Company, has just returned to The Dalles from Colville, bringing with him over \$10,000 in dust. The miners on the Spokane are taking out from \$10 to \$20 per day to the hand. A large number of Chinamen from British Columbia were working on the Columbia. They were dong well, taking out from \$5 to \$\$ per day to the hand.

The San Francisco Herald says that Coffey & Risdon, boiler makers of that city, are building a boiler 32 inches in diameter, 12 feet in length with 32 inch tubes, for the water works of Leonard & Green of this city.

For a long time it was believed that an Italian barser of Baltimore was the Orsini who undertook to slay Precident Lincoln on his journey to the capital in February, 1861, and it is possible that he was one of the plotters, but it has come out at a recent trial of a man named Byrne in Richmond, that he was the capitan of a band of rufflans that was to take the life of Mr. Lincoln. This Byrne used to be a notorious gambler in Baltimore and emigrated to Richmond shortly after the 19th of April, of bloody memory. For a long time it was believed that

Council-A petition to establish a uni-Council—A pelition to establish a uni-form grade on Front street, between Washington and Alder was referred to a committee. A resolution to discon-tinue the lighting of the streets with gas after the 13th instant was adopted.

As "Ed" Howe Sees Life

If you believe in hope, help it all you ar Every good thing needs help.

The more carefully you go into anything, the more the disadvantages show up. When you are guilty of bad conduct of any kind it is high treason against yourself.

A thunderbolt never yet fell from a clear sky. You usually have ample warning of trouble.

Bravery is knowing how cowardly

It is more trouble to hate people than it is to like them.

Storekeepers think they "do" a great deal for your trade, but what they do never seems very important to you. Look at any man's clothes and vill find from seven to 70 spots that

The sort of man known as an iconofour years.

It is always a hard job to jur a man

HATS AND FLOWERS. BY DEAN COLLINS

When old J. Pluvius o'er the sky
Went driving on his water cart,
And let the twinkling raindrops fly,
Wildly for shelter did I dart,
To save from weather's watery flaw
My new two-thirty "Panama (?)"
And close beside me, in the mist
a med cosarian I saw. A mad resertan I saw.

Although my hat was limp and 'lorn.
He had fared worse by far than I.
His Panama (?) was past repair:
I gave a sympathetic sigh.
"Confound J. Pluvius and his tricks.
That put us both in such a fix."
Quoth I. To my surprise, he smiled And gently gurgled, "Fiddlesticks."

And as the rain boomed down the And overflowed the teeming gutter,

This dippy mad rosarian,
Began to mumble and to mutter;
And as the downpour grew more And fiercer swept the streams along, Lo, my companion raised his voice

And burst into a Joyous song. "The drops that from the heavens fall Mean lumps of joy to me, you know, What though they spoil my hat? They make

The roses grow—the roses grow "Each drop a bud, each bud a bloom.
I watch the heavens' liquid boon,
And count each drop, which means a

Early in June. "Oh liquid promises of roses' blush!
Forget your hat, and watch 'em flow!
I count each drop, and know in June

Some Rose Show, kid! You betcher! Some Rose Show!" Portland, May 21. The Modern Ideal in a Husband.

Answers, London. Miss Rocksey—But, papa, George is a hard-working young man.
Old Rocksey—That's it. exactly. The
man I wish you to marry must be able
to make money without working.

And She Gets It Easily.

Answers, London.

She—Do you give your wife an allowance, or does she ask you for money when she wants it?