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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1913.

## INWARDNESS OF SUGAR DUTIES.

The best feature of the Underwood tariff is one of the two which are most opposed within the Democratic party. This is the provision for free sugar at the expiration of three s. It is practically adopted from McKinley tariff of 1890 and is therefore Republican policy. After therefore Republican policy. After defeat of the proposal has now having departed from that policy in the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariffs, for a long time in the future. the Republican party should be ready to return to it. Sugar duties fall upon rich and poor with a closer approach to equality than any other taxes and are therefore inequitable. The income graduated as is proposed, affords an opportunity to remedy this injustice without loss of revenue.

There is more lobbying for and

against the sugar provision than probably any other provision of the Underwood bill. Washington swarms with sugar lobbyists. They are fighting among themselves. Some of the Eastern refineries cry for free sugar; others, aided by the wholesale grocers. propose a material reduction, and the beet sugar refiners oppose any reduc-These several interests are flooding the country with pamphlets, which serve the useful purpose of letting in light on the whole subject. They enable us to draw certain safe

The first of these is that the retail price of sugar is enhanced 1.6 cents per pound by the tariff, or about which is nearly double the estimate made by defenders of the duty. Another is that under protection, professedly designed to promote home pro-duction of our entire sugar supply. the beet sugar industry has not depromise of accomplishing that end.

Though much coddled, it has progressed only to the point of produc-ing 15 per cent of our annual con-We are asked by the beet in order to foster an industry in the United States which in 1912 produced only 789,200 tons of that total. Of terested Student" latter quantity 257,194 was cane, 516,851 beet and 15,155 maple and The Louisiana cane sugar men and the Western beet sugar men us to pay too high a the privilege of having their industry

the beet men is that the duty would stimulate beet culture, which in turn would promote intensive farming and increase crops of cereals grown in rotation with beets, and enlarge the cattle supply fed on pulp from beet sugar refineries. We are pointed to the great increase in cereal crops in Germany as beet-growing has devel-But beets cover only a fraccereals in England where no beets The increase is due to intensive agriculture in general, not to beet-growing in particular. In dwelling on the beneficial results of beetgrowing to the farmer, the sugar tariff men have over-reached themselves. for why should the rest of us be taxed that which is obviously to his advan-

The beet industry has not extended in the United States because it requires a large amount of hand labor, which is not available in farming districts. That why we have so little intensive farming and have an annual cry harvest hands. The pretense of the beet-sugar refiners that the sugar tariff is necessary to maintain Ameri can wages is laughable in view of the fact that labor in the beet fields is foreign and is cheap—Chinese, Jap-anese, Hindus and Mexicans mostly. Nor do the farmers get the benefit. for the price paid for beets is about the recent election was the charter the same as in Germany, though the German duty on raw sugar is only 47 cents per 100 pounds as compared with our \$1,685. is the minimum, and the farmers rereturned to the farmers, while the American refiner re-sells these byare the refiners to the interests of the the greatest economy and efficiency. growers that they have been trying

How little excuse there is for a be seen from the extent to which their watered and from the proporthe necessary capital per ton of slic-This is admitted by some promoters, policy, all interests can now meet who go from place to place, organize with good feeling born of confidence companies with preferred and common in each other's disposition to deal stock and sell the common. The Mich. fairly, and can work out in conjuncigan Sugar Company, capitalized at tion the new terminal plan. three times the cost of its plant, pays Adequate terminals are now the 7 per cent on preferred stock, 6 per most urgent need of the railroads. cent on common and in 1910 paid a Their construction has taxed the brains stock dividend of 35 per cent and of the best men and the financial recarried \$1,925,000 to surplus. In sources of the ratironds. The need is postmaster 1916 President Money, of the Great particularly great in a city like Port-President Thomas, of the American great expansion of business through Sugar Refining Company offering the opening of the Panama Canal, operafollowing explanation of an charge of \$1,000,000 to depreciation: and development of inland waterways,

nearer \$9,000,000 than the \$5,000,000 with water terminals.

The beet sugar refineries, in which the sugar frust owns 64 per cent, are growing enormously rich on expetable growing enormously rich on capitali- Hence the need of co-operation ention of the tariff which the consumer

pays. They could make a fair profit ly for solution throughout the coun

BONDS IN DISPAYOR.

Unpopularity in Portland of new bond issues is undeniable, unless the proceeds are to be devoted to some enterprise that will create readily dis-cernible benefits. The incinerator bond ssue was in the exceptional class and therefore carried. Additional parks and playgrounds, however, while ac-knowledged to be nice things to have, did not impress the voters as necessi-ties or as presenting other than indirect material benefits to the public new incinerator will permit the instal lation of the municipal garbage-collecting system, for which bonds have heretofore been voted, and its advantages will be readily apparent. on which one could place his finger and assert that the hardship would no exist if more parks and playgrounds had been provided.

These facts might well have been taken into consideration in preparing the park bond measure. Do had something to do with their rejec-The same sum for purpose was but recently denied the Park Board by the voters. A tactical blunder was committed in submitting the same proposal. Bonds in a smaller sum would have had far better chance of approval and would have been bet-ter than no bonds at all. The second defeat of the proposal has now weakened the park and playground issue The Council Crest purchase and the construction of an historical building

were matters almost wholly of senti-ment. Council Crest is now a free park and the chief objection to its status is that it is the site of commer dalized amusement features. chief advantage of public ownership would be the elimination of garish attractions and the making over of the park into a nature beauty spot and viewpoint. There is also annovance from loud amusements suffered by the lower heights residents, but we speak only of the general public's interest The viewpoint remains undisturbed a to free access. Only public ownership and amelioration of inartistic surure was not one that could be expected to attain approval against founded and widespread opposition to

new financial obligations.

The appeal in the bond issue for an historical building was to the same element of our nature. In this in-\$1.30 per capita per annum for the stance, however, prudence in respect whole population of the United States, to the safety of valuable relics outer to have been a weighty consideration to save the property of the society from destruction until the newer gen-eration and the newer population come to realize the priceless veloped sufficiently to offer any fair ter of mementoes and records of pio-

GUMSHOEING WITH A BRASS BAND.

In the general post-mortem over sugar men to pay an extra 1.6 cents the late unpleasantness of Monday, per pound on 3,504,182 tons of sugar June 2, in this year of grace, The Oregonian brings to light this gem from some one who signs himself "A Disin-

Allow me to inform you that C. L. McKenna is destined to be the next Mayor of Portland. I do not know anything about him, but I know that he is the man who will be elected.

The trouble with your political cal-

It could be figured out, before election, of course, that McKenna was palling, but sure to be elected, since everybody had their bite. to vote for him either as second or friends of certificate.

ment had the same lucid idea. Another ters the nearer right he is. great nonpartisan movement to put a Democrat in office could again be en word was passed around to lie low and await results, and there would b nothing to it. There was nothing to it, since the same thought occurred to The fact that the election of McKenna was possible on second or third choice was advertised everywhere. The public governed

coordingly and didn't vote for him.

The moral is that a brass band has no proper place in a gumshoe cam-

PORTLAND'S TERMINAL PLAN.

One of the most important measures adopted by the people of Portland at amendment providing for a common transportation terminal within 1000 feet of harbor lines. This amendment railroad with all other railroads and of ers' profits, and the seed and pulp are to the expansion of both rail and water lo

Carrying out of the people's will in sugar beets put on the free this regard requires hearty co-opera- a million dollars behind in the past secured a reduction by the tion by city, railroads, and waterfront owners and carriers by water. Had the new policy been inaugurated with an duty to protect beet sugar refiners can this co-operation would have been imtions of their profits. Authorities place pending which no progress would have \$266 the necessary capital per ton of slic-been made. These proposed ordiing capacity in a beet sugar refinery at nances having been rejected by the such an account? Not by any manner \$1900, but the average capitalization is good sense of the people as repellant of means. \$2458 per ton, of which \$1458 is water, to their views of justice and sound

Vestern Sugar Company, wrote to land, which is about to experience a extra tion of trans-Pacific steamship I do not want this year's earnings to ap-ser as large as they would if we had not of traffic between rail and water and between river and ocean vessels makes He admitted that the surplus was the problem one of combining land

without protection, but they do not try. It is one feature of the general even share its benefits with the improvement of transportation facilities. tles demanded by our swelling volume of trade. quacy of tracks and terminals, freight car moves on the average only two hours a day. The investment made in it and its contents is lying idle one-twelfth of the time it is in transit. This is a waste which the consumer ultimately pays. If the rolling stock of the rallroads could be kept out corresponding enlargement of terminals is like enlarging the bottle without enlarging the neck. sult is a blockade such as has con-

gested freight terminals almost yearly Railroads must have capital in order enlarge the neck as well as the bottle. It is as much to the interest of the shippers as of the railroads that this capital be secured. It cannot be secured under present conditions, for cost of material, wages and taxes have been going steadily upward, while rates have been going downward. The margin remaining is so small that capital is reluctant to buy railroad bonds Of the total amount of general securitles listed in 1903, railroad securities were 49.2 per cent, while in 1912 they were only 19 per cent. Although high-er interest was offered, more could not be sold, and many roads have been borrowing on short-time notes to make ordinary improvements which should be paid for with surplus in-come. The shipper, or rather the consumer, really pays this added interest in the end, either with inefficient service now or with higher rates later on He might as well pay the higher rates now and insure efficient service now In opposing measures forfeiting fran-chises, he is sustaining railroad credit and helping the roads to secure capital at moderate interest to make improvements which will insure efficiency

A NOTABLE SPELLING BEE. The spelling match which has been arranged between some eloquent Con-gressmen and erudite newspaper writers at Washington ought to be an easion of spiritual refreshment. Most roundings remain absent as result of of the contestants will probably show the bonds' defeat. The bond meas- how badly they can spell. It is not to be expected that they will distinguish themselves except negatively. If a booby prize were to be offered, no doubt most of the competitors would be tied for it. For spelling is one of the lost arts in these degenerate days and it is only rarely sifted individuals who can practice it triumphantly.

It is amusing to those of us who never miss a word to think what mon. strous blunders some otherwise very estimable people make at spelling bees. We recall one where the daughter of a Congressman had been chosen to the right track. stand at the head on one side. was a beautiful young creature, most elegantly gowned, but she went down "begin. She spelled it "beguin. Nobody blamed her, since we all knew that our lovely tongue sets all sorts of traps with useless letters, but if the daughter of a Congressman cannot spell "begin," what must we expect of the Congressmen themselves? If green tree, what frightful perform-

ances are to be looked for in the dry We should not be surprised to read after the match is over that some honored representative of the people had dators is that they know so much is these pestiferous short words spelled that ought to be so, but isn't. Here is without rhythm or reason that slay a fine specimen of the conceit that their tens of thousands at spelling selzes the prognosticator who takes matches. Long words are not so per his pencil and adds up some figures. Such polysyllables as "ante-Such polysyllables as diluvian" and "implacability" look appalling, but their bark is worse than

Happily, most of our English poly third choice. Clearly, if that were so, syllables are spelled phonetically, imihe would get as many votes as Albee. taking the Latin from which they are Rushlight, Kellaher and Smith put apt to be derived. All modern scienting the would get on first choice. There was no way to stop McKenna, are pronounced exactly as they are tion of the acreage sown to root crops in rotation with cereals in Germany, if he made a modest request for secand there has been as great in some ond or third-choice votes and if the rors to the orthographic champion. It other candidates com- is the little words, like the little sins. plied. All McKenna had to do was to that bring perdition. They are utterly ook pleasant and await the election lawless and their correct spelling is a pure act of memory. Usually the insanely the speller combines his let-

## A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock made a record in office which excelled that of any predecessor, taking strict notice of all of them from the first-Ben Franklin down to Mr. Burleson and by no means overlooking John Wansmaker, who came nearer putting the Postoffice Department on a busi before, or after him save only Mr. Hitchcock.

The revenues of the Postoffice Department are the wonder of the country, reaching well up to \$200,000,000 During Mr. Hitchcock's las year in office he so well husbanded the resources and pared down the expenses that he made them come out about even-he says the department a little better than paid its way. But when Mr. Burleson took hold he ap-The German price looks to proper connection of each pointed his first, second, third and fourth assistants and the chief clerk all railroads with all docks. It looks of the department, all new men, to into Mr. Hitchcock's statement, terminals to meet the growing require- and they have, after a cursory examments of the city's business and to ination (for they have not bee enough in office to do more than this) found that instead of making money the department ran three-quarters of

Consider a man saying he had the sum of \$2.65 on deposit, when he had only \$2.65, what a terrible error that would be! Think of a business man making a bank statement of his long and bitterly contested litigation, affairs and setting down a credit of pending which no progress would have \$266 when it should have been only been made. These proposed ordi- \$265! Would the bank throw out

Really the Administration must b hard put to it to stoop to a triffing difference in figures, for that is all the "discovery" of this "wonderful" discrepancy amounts to. The ramifications of the business of the depart-ment are so great that it often takes several months to ascertain just how affairs stood on a particular date. It frequently takes years for a retiring ple buy money orders and do not have them cashed for months, perhaps years. Even persons taking contract always collect their money when due. Much of the business of the department is always months and

sometimes longer behind. For Mr. Burleson to say he and his untutored assistants have in the short insure space of ten weeks got the figure down to a dollar is merely a political undertaking, not separately, the purpose of allowing them in The terminal problem calls urgent- receipts and expenditures under their

country. For it is almost a foregone conclusion Mr. Burleson cannot equal the achievements of Mr. Hitchcock.

Fearing that Republican filibuster ers may obstruct passage of the Un-derwood tariff, Senator Owen proposes a new rule allowing the majority to decide when a vote should be take and then to call for a vote. This is called the closure in other countries But men on both sides of the Senate moving, it might prove sufficient to carry the traffic. As James J. Hill well said in an address to the Rallway Business Association, to increase the mileage and traffic of railroads withopposition should talk itself into state of exhaustion with no reserves to That is how Senator La Follette's filibuster against the emergency currency bill was ended.

Governor Sulzer has defied Tam many once more. He appointed Judge John B. Riley, of Plattsburg, State Superintendent of Prisons, but the Senate refused to confirm the appointment in the last week of the session He then appointed Herman Ridder, but that gentleman refused to qualify. The Legislature having adjourned in the meantime, the Governor again appointed Judge Riley, who has qualified and made the changes in his staff which the Governor desired. Mr. Sulzer delights in making the tiger show his fangs.

How miserably things are arranged At night, when it is cool, one is per-mitted to wear as few garments as he likes. He need not wear any unless he wishes. But by day, when it is blazing hot, one must wear a heavy coat and ponderous hat, with all the paraphernalia thereunto appertaining Ernest Willing Darling, of Stanford preaches a gospel of no clothing. hope he will convert the world if this

"Deal justly with your domestic servants," advises Vice-President Marshall, addressing awset girl graduates in Washington. Hubi The domestic servants will see to that—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Vice-President is dreaming of a

bygone age. His remark would have been more up to dote had he exhorted the domestic servants to deal fustly mits an unpardonable offense in calling them servants. They are the "lady help" and the "gentleman help."

When a man's own brother goes back on him and calls him a foe to humanity his case looks pretty black. Dr. Friedmann, of turtle serum is besmudged by just such an incident His brother says he ought to have given his cure to the world and denounces him as a mercenary for not doing so. But there is a crumb of comfort. The brother, outraged as he is, insists that Frederick Franz is on

says he is going to stand for re-election on the sole issue of anti-suffrage, for-gets that reputations are not built on negatives. It is the positive statesmer who attain lasting success and are remembered gratefully by posterity. History exalts no man on account of the of the Congressmen themselves? If issues he opposed, though such nega-such enormities are committed in the tive characters as Senator Johnston are useful at times.

Secretary Bryan may think he has nuzzled the Japanese war-mongers with his scheme for nine months' posttional disputes are pending. mistaken, for the jingoes can howl un. interruptedly for nine months.

The lobbyists may be innocent of using corrupt means to influence Congressmen, but the fact remains that their persistence and pernicious pre-dictions of dire and disastrous ruin have caused many to finagine that they spoke for the people.

Nat Goodwin insists that his last marriage was purely a love affair. We thought he was merely trying to

Congressmen in a spelling match with Washington newspaper men will fail. What does a statesman know the lexicon? That is the secretary's province.

The Rushlight following was hop redlight vote was being counted The defeated candidates at the pri-

maries a month ago extend the hand of welcome to their brethren. The younger generation, listening to tales of high water, is hoping for the

The Columbia would be a fine harbor just now for the Pacific fleet to run into in case of stress.

The Kansas grasshopper of forty years ago has followed the course of

The only trouble with McMinnville is that it has too many wealthy men What will become of the Commoner

with Bryan in Washington and Metcalfe in Panama?

Worden, of Klamath County, the Judge Japan has signed up to be good for ninety days, by which time there may

be another cause of agitation. We are able to repeat, and more pertinently-back to the plumbing shop.

Now a Bible association holds hell to be a myth. In this weather?

The voters think Portland has The grasshopper invasion never can

Bet a dish of Oregon strawberries Hot sunshine means cheap strawber

ies for the housewife. Secure your June bride early and

The women voted right. Woman is always right.

What a croo-el world this is for m The also rans had their brief day

glory. The vacation lure is taking form. Now for the Rose Festival.

Portland Resident Once Tipped Glass of Wine With Richard Wagner.

PORTLAND, June S .- (To the Edior.)-The Oregonian's recent very interesting editorial on Richard Wagner brought back memories of my personal acquaintance with this, the greatest musical genius since Beethoven. In 1882, while I was at Welmar taking 1882, while I was at Welmar taking a post-graduate course with Liszt, the marvelous wizard of the piano, who, as is well known, was Wagner's father-in-law, the entire musical world was aglow with curiosity as to the coming initial performance of "Parsifal" Wagner's last opera. Of course, Liszt would be present, and the master in his ever-kindly heart extended an invitation to kindly heart extended an invitation several of his pupils to come to Bay-reuth and continue their lessons with him there. I was among the fortunate number. Simultaneously I received a telegram from a New York musical journal, asking me to go at once to Bayreuth and send reports of the great event which agreeably furnished for

Bayreuth and send reports of the great event, which agreeably furnished for me the extra where-with-all. Through Liszt I was invited to the Wagner home, having received an invitation in Frau Cosima's own handwriting to attend several soirces at Villa Wahnfried.

I so met the composer of "Parsifal"—yes, and even tipped a glass of wine with him! It was surely a proud moment for a student (and I afterwards wished that I had retained the glass). Buy my heart thumped as I entered the famed portals—for sacred they seemed to every music enthusiast? And what a gathering! Liszt, Saint-Saens, Rubinstein, Delibes and many other Rubinstein, Delibes and many other composers the famous conductors, and great opera stars of the day—these moved about modestly as though it were an everyday occasion.

The master was smaller in stature than I had expected from his photographs. His voice was high and clear, his manner of utherance larky and

his manner of utterance jerky and barking-like, while he gesticulated an imatedly. In answer to a question, he replied: "No, I will hardly bring out another opera." And this proved a prophecy, for "Parsifal" was his last. More of a religious allegory than an opera, it proved to be his requiem, for cight months lasts. opera, it proved to be his requiem, for eight months later he passed away at Venics, where they had gone to spend the Winter and from where I had re-ceived from Frau Wagner a letter only a short time before the news of his death shocked the world.

Many, and among them a good sprin-kling of Americans, will remember the great "Parsifal" banquet at Bayreuth, at which sat about 500 musical people at large tables, arranged as an oblong.

at which sat about 500 musical people at large tables, arranged as an oblong, with Wagner and Liszt side by side at the middle of one of the longer sides of and facing this oblong. Think of these two genial and patriarchal heads side by side—Liszt, meditative and as modest and self-effacing as Wagner was assertive and egoistic. Yet, Wag-ner arose and made a speech, in which he warmly acknowledged his great indebtedness to Light, who did more than fifty other musicians to bring Wagner's genius first to public notic carl v. Lachmund.

WORD FOR THE "BOYS IN CAMP" Playah Mother Sends News of Home and Appeal for Aid.

PORTLAND, June 3,-(To the Edi-or.)-I take this means of communicating with the boys in the camp hear from Piagah Home and "mother

We have a new minister and this morning we had a beautiful morning ervice. He used the text, "She Hath cone What She Could." The story old of the Mary who had been a great But so much had been forgiver sinner. But so much had been forgiven her and because she loved Christ so much she brought precious olutment in a beautiful alabaster box to anoint his weary feet. She took this means of showing her gratitude. We have not that privilege now. But he tells us that inasmuch as we minister unto the least of these or any that are in want, we are ministering unto him. We that we are ministering unto him. We that are in Pisgah are carrying this work on. The work that Jesus came to do. I believe that the boys that were with us in Pisgah House last Winter will gladly help us to do this work in providing the necessary funds to finish the roof and get the house ready for the Old Ladies' Home. I am waiting ust now for re-enforcements. I know if this letter gets into the mainted of the boys that they will heartly respond with a check to help me. It is not that these cannot earn money, but they cannot keep it when in the power of the

Just now we are in great need of help in both homes. We have now only a few men in the home. These are cripples and convalescents. Perhaps you remember the brother who had both legs amputated and so faithfully, all Winter, pared the vegetables. This morning he called me to him and said "mother, if I could only walk I would only walk I would not be read to locust swarms or dust clouds. The new explanation of gravitation for gravitation of gravitation for mether as hole in the either are pushed through denser the outer works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the either are pushed through denser the outer works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the either are pushed through denser the outer works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the either are pushed through denser the outer works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the either. The rarefiled spherical cracks in the ether are pushed through denser the outer works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the ether are pushed through denser in various directions precisely as bubbles are pushed through water are supplied to the outer works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the cuter are says Vicksburg is completely in the outer works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the cuter works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the cuter works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the cuter works by storm and are completely in the new theory which sizes in matter a hole in the cuter within the outer works by storm and are completely in the new theory within the cuter are provided. The could be said to gravitation of the cuter within the inner works by storm and are completely in the cuter and the cuter morning he called me to him and said "mother, if I could only walk I would take a card and I would go around and get you the money to pay the rent." I said, "How?" The tears stood in his eyes as he replied: "I'd tell the people of the condition we fellows are all in." I comforted him with the assurance that if they would all pray I would come though some way and would come though some way and come through some keep the home over their heads, you must all come up with your money. I can't turn these helpluss ones out in the streets. I helped you in your need; you will respond now in our need I am sure.

The boy who had asthma came home

well and strong. He stopped as he went through the city-both he and nember the asthma boy was so irritable the boys thought him ungrateful. But

maelf fine.
I shall expect a regular avalanche of I shall expect a regular avalanche of rights, but this didn't cover the case. In the camps, the shall be to hear from you out of vessels for use by the Confedall. You must each one describe your cracy in her own ports and let them self so I'll know who you are, for you know we don't know much about States Government, which was contrary

names in Pisgan.
You read in the papers of Brother
Joseph's sad death. The cars caught
him and took off both legs. You know
why. He was not himself. That was
a day of mourning in Pisgah Home. ou all Winter. Acep nemy's territory. PISGAH MOTHER.

Thaddeus Stevens' Politics

OREGON CITY, Or., June 2.—(To the editor.)—The editorial in The Oregonian, June 1, on Thaddeus Stevens mixes dates and parties in a way that may mislead young readers.

The Anti-Mason party belonged to the period of the formation of the Whig party, the Know-Nothing party to that of its decay and death. The two had nothing in common. Thaddeus Stevens was of the first party but not of the second.

sense of the word. That was ame taken by those who nomin-Martin Van Buren at Buffalo, in 1848. Mr. Stevens was their

gave me pleasure to read. The old lion left behind him so many jackasses who take delight in kicking at his memory that we who knew him in life appre-ciate decency. J. A. ROMAN.

management are not satisfactory to the REMINISCENCE OF COMPOSER NEW THEORY AS TO GRAVITATION It Is Pushing Not Pulling Force Accord-

ing to English Scientist, ALBANY, Or., June 1 .- (To the Edior.)-May I attempt to explain a marvalous new theory in the realms of physics and chemistry? It is a theory developed by a leading English math-ematician of the University of Manhester which has recently been ex plained for American scientists by the professor of physics of the University of Minnesota. The claim is made for it A nervous man paced to and fro by cautious scientific thinkers that it has already risen from the rapk of hypothesis to that of mathematically And sigh, "Who do you think will wind." demonstrated truth. This new theory turnishes an explanation of gravita-tion, makes clear the relation between the ether of space and matter, showing that both are built of the same stuff. and makes intelligible the statement of Oliver Lodge, the English scientist, published some years ago, that matter "is some sort of a rarefaction of the

other."

Only a few years ago at a time when the physicists were counting the electrons into which every sort of atom subdivides, the leading chemist of Europe declared that he saw no reason for accepting the theory of the composite nature of the chemical atom. The new theory goes a step further in the subdivision of matter and finds atom, electron and ether all composed of what it calls ultimate commic grains. These electron and other all composed of what it calls ultimate cosmic grains. These cosmic grains are infinitesimal little spherical balls, absolutely rigid, demonstrated mathematically not to be divisible further, filling all conceivable space in almost the closest conceivably contact with each other.

The characteristic of other is continuity. The spaces between its parts are only 1-400,000,000,000 part of the diameter of the parts (the ultimate cosmic grains). The characteristic of mat-

ile grains). The characteristic of mat mic grains). The characteristic of mat-ter is discontinuity. Every atom moves through paths millions of times the length of its own diameter. Its every neighbor atom is to it like a distant world. To conceive of the relations of electrons to atoms one should men-tally magnify the smallest of atoms, that of hydrogen, to the size of a house that of hydrogen, to the size of a house. The electron, that are its parts, will then be like grains of sand flying about within it with the speed of light. They will number about 1800 to the atom. A large, heavy atom like that of gold or of radium may be conceived as of mountain size with the of mountain size with some hundred

rated and violently agitated within it.

The diameter of the ultimate cosmic train has been measured in terms of he wave length of violet light, and is educible then to inches. The diameter a question is 1-700,000,000,000 of a in question is 1-700,000,000,000 of a wave length and a wave length is 1-70,000 of an inch. Forty-nine thousand million grains—ultimate cosmic grains—ether grains—stretch in a row through every inch of space. Each one of them vibrates with inconceivable rapidity from neighbor to neighbor. The earth, as a whole, in its journey around the sun travels 19 miles a second. These grains in their short path, which is only a very small fraction of their diameter in length, accomplish journey of 18 inches a second. mall motion of its component pa the basis of the nearly perfect clas-ticity of ether. The enormous energy of this motion occasions a mean preare within the ether that is 3000 time greater than the pressure required to crush the strongest known substance.

Every part of the ether sustains a pressure of 750,000 tons per square inch.

Spherical balls may be piled or fitted together in a variety of positions. When shaken well together in a bag ey arrange themselves in what may called normal piling, and then cupy less space than when in any other position. Ether grains are arranged in normal piling in the ether. Matter is a result of abnormal piling of ether grains in which they have separated somewhat from each other and occupy more than normal space. The body of the material atom is simply ether, that the material atom is simply ether, that is, it is simply cosmic grains in normal pilling. The surface of the atom is a spherical shell, where the grains are abnormally arranged and have separated. It is a "surface of misfit" and relative absence of mass. These atomic surfaces are also called spherical cracks in the medium. They travel through the medium like waves and appear as the rarifled surfaces of everchansing the rarified surfaces of everchanging ether masses. Presumably the elec-trons within the atoms also have bodies osmic grains. Larger bodies of matter are composed of atoms and are com

In one direction, The direction of the motion is affected by the presence of other masses of matter, but the motion is not to be explained as an attraction. and not of pulling. F. G. FRANKLIN. It is the result of pushing

CONTROVERSIES WITH ENGLAND Correspondent Questions Fairness of Great Britain Toward America.

PORTLAND, June 3.—(To the Editor.)—A gentleman writing in The Oregonian lately and extelling England for gonian latery and extolling England for her fairness in diplomatic matters over-looked important facts of history in relation to same. The position of Great Britain toward the United States during the Civil War which he mentioned was far from decent or even neigh-borly. It is true open recognition of the Confederacy did not so farther borly. It is true open recognitions the Confederacy did not go farther than to give the South belligerent than to give the Conse. to the laws of nations.

Of course the United States having the rebellion on her hands was unable to enforce her demands, but the act of Great Britain was none the less per-Boys remember the counsel I gave ou all Winter. Keep off of the nemy's territory.

PISCAH MOTHER.

House, but was let off with only a small amount (\$15,500,000) compared to the damage her vessels in the Confederate service did.

Again in the Venezuela case, which was quoted as an example of British justice or fair play, Great Britain at first refused to arbitrate as any fair nation would, but had to come down from her high horse at the beheat of the United States. Finally a decision was made which was reader. was made which gave Venezuela so

The Anti-Mason party belonged to the period of the formation of the Whigh arry, the Know-Nothing party to that it is decay and death. The two had bothing in common. Thaddeus Stevens was of the first party but not of the econd.

He was never a Free Soiler in the earty sense of the word. That was with the North. The common people or land in the word. laboring class favoring liberty governmental institutions; the governmental institutions; the aristocracy or nobility, which at that time ruled England, being our secret if not open foe; but nations have to be judged by their acts, not thoughts alone, and the records are never to be effaced.

A. C. JOSLYN.

London Tit-Bits,
A custom that seems to be peculiar to
South Africa is that of printing thanks
to Medical attendants in connection
with death announcements. Some of
the bereaved even go so far as specifically to thank the physician for his
"prompt attendance." Although it is Kill the Caterpillar.

PORTLAND, June 3. — (To the Editor.) — The army caterpillars are here in numbers. Please notify in a conspicuous place in The Oregonian so that all may look out for them and kill them now while they are in clusters and before they scatter. They can be found on the bodies of the trees and on their lower limbs. They are mostly on the apple and prune trees.

J. C. M'GREW.

A custom that seems to be peculiar to South Africa is that of printing thank to Medical attendants in connection with death announcements. Some of the bereaved even go so far as specifically to thank the physician for his prompt attendance." Although it is affician Medical Record finds the practice very objectionable, and the medical association is attempting to suppress these too inclusive "in memoriams."

When Returns Were Slow By Dean Collins

Twas the day after lection day, And in the highways, soft and low And in the signways, sort and to Rose faint, uncertain, far away,
The song of the "I-Told-You-So,"
Not very loud did he begin,
Because the count was not all in,
Therefore, as yet, he did not know
Just what it was he "told-me-so,"

Why are you nervous thus?" I cried "I cannot guess," the man replied,
"Until the count ends, which ones were
Elected for Commissioner,

"Yes, I was one," the man replied.
"But late last night my fate was read— "But late last night my late was read.
I'm clearly on the losing side."
Said I: "Then wherefore puzzle so.
If your own fate e'en now you know?
Why vex your mind? Cheer up and Oh, what care you for who gets in?"

He gave a dep and doleful sigh:

"Alas these slow returns play hob
With all my plans, for how can I
Guess who controls the luscious job.
Oh bitter woe! I polled no vote, And-yet a deeper I can't guess which opponent I Must hitch to if I want some pie. "

## Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of June 4, 1888. Washington June 3,-The House con mittee on public lands considered yes-terday the bill forfeiting The Dalles military wagon road grant, which, with other grants, is included in the bill introduced by Representative Hermann.

Pasco by the Northern Pacific Railroad provement Company for the Salmor will be ready to start running in 36

The following is clipped from the flarney Valley Times: Mr. Ivan Humason and Dr. J. M. Wells, of Portland, arrived in Burns yesterday on a sightceing expedition through Eastern Ore

The Willamettes yesterday gave the The Willamettes yesterday gave the Seattle Browns a thorough walloping. Seattle Browns a thorough walloping. The second game at the new Riverside grounds yesterday, between the Portlands and the Western, of San Francisco, resulted in another victory for the home nine by a score of 13 to 12.

The foundry and machine shop beonging to John Atchinson at Milwau-cle was totally destroyed by fire yes-

H. M. Netz, night inspector of cusday.

Mr. J. D. Shaw, formerly traveling alesman for Murphy, Grant & Co., has purchased an interest in the gene merchandise store of P. F. Stenger Burns, Grant County

Paul Schulze, general land agent of the Northern Pacific at Tacoma, came to Portland yesterday.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of June 4, 1863.
Messrs. Snow, Turley & Co., offer t pay 4 cents a pound for every pound o pitch brought to them, having established a pitch, rosin, tar and turpen time manufactory in this city.

Chicago, May 28 .- The rebel reports chicago, May 28.—The rebel reports of our repuise at Vicksburg seem to have been correct. The Memphis dis-patches of the 27th say the steamer Sullivan, from Youngs Point, reports that last Friday May 22 the Federal troops were repulsed at Vicksburg. The next morning they retrieved their position. At one place it was neces-sary to scale a steep hill with ladders. General Hovey led the assault. The rebels rolled shells down the hill at the Federals, which exploded among them, making a fearful havoc.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, May 28.—The rebels are evidently mov-ing. Lee issued an order, which has been read to the troops, congratulating hem upon their past achievements and foreshadowing a raid into Maryland.

Willamette Theater-A tolerably fair audience was at the theater last night and the performance very good. To-night the tragedy of "The Gamester" will be played, Miss Edith Mitchell as Mrs. Beverly and Mr. Waldron as Mr.

Massachusetts' Ban on Red Flag.

The carrying of any flags other than the National or state emblems or the flags of friendly foreign nations and their dependencies in any parade in this commonwealth is prohibited in a bill which has received the approval of Jovernor Foss. The measure further provides that no sign bearing an incription opposed to organized Government or which is sacrilegious or derog-atory to public morals shall be car-ried in parades

## Men DO Read Advertisements

There has been some lively discussion on this subject lately and at a dinner of advertising men in one of the larger cities recently a prominent advertiser rose and asserted that "after all, very few men read adver-

"You are absolutely wrong," retorted another advertising man, the manager of advertising in a department store. "We had a sale of shirts one day last week that was the most successful in the history of our business. Ninety-nine per cent of those who came in and bought were men. They came in direct response to our news-

Everywhere in every station of life men find interest in advertising. It may not be clothing, shoes or hats; but it may be something that relates to real estate, banking, the stock to automobiles market. any of the thousand and one things that constantly form the subject of wide-awake adver-