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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 the sugar and beet duties. It is practically adopted from the McKinley tariff of 1890 and is therefore Republican policy. After having departed from that policy in the Dingley and Payne-Aldrich tariffs, the Republican party should be ready to return to the duties fall upon rich and poor with a closer approach to equality than any other taxes and are therefore inequitable. The income tax, 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 refiners cry for free sugar; others, aided by the wholesale grocers, propose a material reduction, and the beet sugar refiners oppose any reduction. 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 conclusions.

The first of these is that the retail price of sugar is enhanced 1.6 cents per pound by the tariff, or about 13.80 per cent. The price of the whole population of the United States, which is nearly double the estimate made by defenders of the duty. Another is that under protection, profitably designed to promote home production of the useful purpose of letting in light on the whole subject. They enable us to draw certain safe conclusions.

The appeal in the bond issue for an historical building was to the same element of our nature. In this instance, however, prudence in respect to the safety of valuable relics ought to have been a weighty consideration. But we shall have to trust to fortune to save the property of the society from destruction until the newer generation and the newer population come to realize the priceless character of mementoes and records of pioneer Oregon.

GENSHOEING WITH A BRASS BAND.

In the general post-mortem over the late unpleasantness of Monday, June 2, in this year of grace, The Oregonian brings to light this gem from some one who signs himself "A Disinterested Student":
Allow me to inform you that C. L. McKenna, all Missouri, is a native of Portland. I do not know anything about him, but I know that he is the man who is the trouble with your political calculations is that they know so much that ought to be so, but isn't. Here is a fine specimen of the conceit that seizes the prognosticator who takes advantage of some figures, and it could be figured out before election, of course, that McKenna was sure to be elected, since everybody had to vote for him either as second or third choice. Clearly, if that were so, he would get as many votes as Albee, and McKenna would be elected. McKenna would get no first choice, but together would get on first choice. There was no way to stop McKenna, if he made a modest request for second or third-choice votes and if the friends of the other candidates come to their senses. McKenna had to do was to look pleasant and await the election certificate.

The McKenna campaign management had the same luck idea. Another great nonpartisan movement to put a Democrat in office could again be entered. All McKenna has done is to let the word was passed around to lie low and await results, and there would be nothing to it. There was nothing to it, since the same thought occurred to others. The fact that the election of McKenna was possible on second or third choice was advertised everywhere. The public governed itself accordingly and didn't vote for him.

The moral is that a brass band has no proper place in a gushoo campaign.
PORTLAND'S TERMINAL PLAN.
One of the most important measures adopted by the people of Portland at the recent election was the charter amendment providing for a common transportation terminal within 1000 feet of harbor lines. This amendment looks to proper connection of each railroad with the city docks and all railroads with all docks. It looks to the expansion of both rail and water terminals to meet the growing requirements of the city's business and to their development with a view to the good service of the people as well as to their views of justice and sound policy. All interests can now meet with good feeling born of confidence in each other's disposition to deal fairly, and can work out in conjunction the new terminal plan.

Adequate terminals are now the most urgent need of the railroads. Their construction has taxed the brains of the best men and the financial resources of the railroads. The need is particularly great in a city like Portland, which is about to experience a great expansion of business through opening of the Panama Canal, operation of trans-Pacific steamship lines and development of inland waterways. Necessity of providing for interchange of traffic between rail and water, and between river and ocean vessels makes the problem one of combining land with water terminals. To insure economical handling and efficiency, these must be developed together, as one undertaking, not separately. Hence the need of co-operation.

The terminal problem calls urgently for solution throughout the country. It is one feature of the general improvement of transportation facilities demanded by our swelling volume of trade. Owing to the inadequacy of tracks and terminals, a 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 railroads could be kept moving, it might prove sufficient to carry the traffic. As James J. Hill well said in an address to the Railway Business Association, to increase the mileage and traffic of railroads without corresponding enlargement of terminals is like enlarging the bottle without enlarging the cork. The result is a blockade such as has congested freight terminals almost yearly. Railroads must have capital in order to enlarge the neck as well as the bottle. It is as much to the interest of the shippers as it is to that 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 the market remaining for the securities is reluctant to buy railroad bonds. Of the total amount of general securities listed in 1903, railroad securities were 49.2 per cent, while in 1912 they were only 19 per cent. Although higher interest rates are offered, they could not be sold, and many railroads have been borrowing on short-time notes to make ordinary improvements which should be paid for with surplus income. The shipper, or rather the consumer, really pays this interest in the end, either by higher rates of price now or with higher rates later on. He might as well pay the higher rates now and insure efficient service now. In opposing measures for selling franchises, he is sustaining railroad credit and helping the roads to secure capital at moderate interest to make improvements which will insure efficiency—all to his own advantage.

BONDS IN DISFAVOR.

Unpopularity in Portland of new bond issues is undeniable, unless the proceeds are to be devoted to some enterprise that will create readily discernible benefits. The incinerator bond issue was in the exceptional class and therefore carried. Additional parks and playgrounds, however, while acknowledged to be nice things to have, did not impress the voters as necessities. The city has been unable to direct material benefits to the public. A new incinerator will permit the installation of the municipal garbage-collecting system, for which bonds have heretofore been voted, and its advancement is a necessity. But it is difficult to conceive of a hardship on which one could place his finger and assert that the hardship would not exist if more parks and playgrounds had been provided.

These facts might well have been taken into consideration in preparing the park bond measure. Doubtless, the amount of the proposed bonds had something to do with their rejection. The same sum for the same purpose would be readily denied by 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 better than no bonds at all. The second defeat of the proposal has now weakened the park and playground issue for a long time in the future.

The Council Crest purchase and the construction of an historical building were matters almost wholly of sentimental interest. The purchase of the park and the chief objection to its status is that it is the site of commercialized amusement features. The chief advantage of public ownership would be the elimination of garish attractions and the making of the park into a nature beauty spot and viewpoint. There is also annoyance from loud amusements suffered by the lower heights residents, but we speak only of the general public's interest. The park is undisturbed as to free access. Only public ownership and amelioration of artistic surroundings remain absent as result of the bonds' defeat. The bond measure was not one that could be expected to attain approval against well-founded and widespread opposition to new financial obligations.

The spelling match which has been arranged between some eloquent Congressmen and crass newspaper writers at Washington is not built on a occasion of spiritual refreshment. Most of the contestants will probably show how badly they can spell. It is not to be expected that they will distinguish themselves except negatively. If a Congressman should be defeated, no doubt most of the competitors would be tied for it. For spelling is one of the lost arts in these degenerate days. Dr. Friedmann, of turtle serum fame, is bemused by just such an incident. His brother says he ought to have given his cure to the world and denounced him as a miserly man for not doing so. But there is a crumb of comfort. The brother, outraged as he is, insists that Frederick Franz is on the right track.

A NOTABLE SPELLING BEE.

The Vice-President is dreaming of a bygone age. His remark would have been more to date had he exporated the domestic servants to deal just as with their employers. He also commits 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 fame, is bemused by just such an incident. His brother says he ought to have given his cure to the world and denounced him as a miserly man for not doing so. But there is a crumb of comfort. The brother, outraged as he is, insists that Frederick Franz is on the right track.

SENATOR JOHNSTON, OF ALABAMA, WHO SAYS HE IS GOING TO STAND FOR RE-ELECTION ON "BEGETS" THE BOYS IN THE ARMY.

Nobody blamed her, since we all know that our lovely tongue sets all sorts of traps with useless letters, but if the daughter of a Congressman cannot spell, what must we expect of the Congressmen? It is such enormities are committed in the green tree, what frightful performances are to be looked for in the dry? We should not be surprised to read after the match is over that some honorable representative has been floored by "sieve" or "gauge." It is these pestiferous short words spelled without rhythm or reason that slay their tens of thousands at spelling matches. Long words are not so pernicious. Such polysyllabic words as "adulterant" and "implacability" look abominable, but their bark is worse than their bite. Happily, most of our English polysyllables are spelled phonetically, imitating the Latin from which they are due to be derived. The "adulterant" words are phonetic. That is, they are pronounced exactly as they are spelled, so that they present few terrors to the orthographic champion. It is the little words, like the little sins, that by their position in a sentence lawless and their correct spelling is a pure act of memory. Usually the more insanely the speller combines his letters the nearer right he is.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock made a record in office which exceeded that of any predecessor, taking strict account of all the letters that Ben Franklin down to Mr. Burleson and by no means overlooking John Wanamaker, who came nearer putting the Postoffice Department on a business basis than any of those who preceded him, 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 a year. During Mr. Hitchcock's last year he had the department's 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 appointed his first, second, third and fourth assistants and the chief clerk of the department, all new men, to look into Mr. Hitchcock's statement, and they have, after a cursory examination (for they have not been long enough in office to do more than this) found that instead of making money the department ran in the past year a million dollars behind in the past year.

Consider a man saying he had the sum of \$2.66 on deposit, when he had only \$2.65, what a terrible error that would be! The same error in a business man making a bank statement of his affairs and setting down a credit of \$2.66 when it should have been only \$2.65! Would the bank throw out such an account? Not by any manner of means. Really the Administration must be hard put to it to stoop to a trifling difference in figures, for that is all the "discovery" of this "wonderful" discrepancy amounts to. The ramifications of the business of the department are so great, and the figures so several months to ascertain just how affairs stood on a particular date. It frequently takes years for a retiring postmaster to get his accounts straightened out. Why? Because people buy money orders and do not have them cashed for months, perhaps years. Even persons taking contracts do not always collect their money when due. Much of the business of the department is always months and sometimes longer behind.

REMINISCENCE OF COMPOSER.

Portland Resident Once Tipped Glass of Wine With Richard Wagner.
PORTLAND, June 3.—(To the Editor.)—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 Weimar taking private lessons with 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 agog with curiosity as to the coming initial performance of "Parsifal" Wagner's last opera. Of course, Liszt would be present, and since he was so kindly he had extended an invitation to several of his pupils to come to Bayreuth and continue their lessons with the great master. Among the fortunate number, simultaneously, I received a telegram from a New York musical journal, asking me to go at once to Bayreuth and accept of the great event, which, accordingly, I did. I was accompanied by my wife and two children, and we were to stay at the Wagner home, having received an invitation to Frau Cosima's own handwriting to attend several soirees at Villa Wahnfried.

I 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 were called "Parsifal" was his name—and what a gathering! Liszt, Saint-Saens, Rubinstein, Delibes and many other composers the famous conductors, and great opera stars of the day were moved about modestly as though it were an everyday occasion.

The master was smaller in stature than I had expected from photographs. His voice was high and clear, his manner of utterance jerky and staccato-like, while he gestulated animatedly. He was a very kind man, and 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 eight months later he passed away in Bayreuth, and his body was buried in the Winter and from where I had received from Frau Wagner a letter only a short time before the news of his death reached the world.

Many, and among them a good sprinkling of Americans, will remember the great "Parsifal" banquet at Bayreuth, which was held only 500 musicians, at large tables, arranged as an oblong, with Wagner and Liszt side by side at the middle of one of the longer sides of the table. Liszt, meditative and as Wagner was assertive and egotistic. The latter arose and made a speech, in which he warmly acknowledged his great indebtedness to Liszt, who did more than any other man to bring Wagner's genius first to public notice. This was a historic moment in the annals of music. CARL V. LACHMUND.

WORD FOR THE "BOYS IN CAMP"

Plagah Mother Sends News of Home and Appeal for Aid.
PORTLAND, June 3.—(To the Editor.)—I take this means of communicating to the boys in the army, knowing that they will be glad to hear from Plagah Home and "mother."

We have a new minister and this morning we had a beautiful morning service. He used the text, "She Hath Said Yea." The Country. The wife of the Mary who had been a great sinner. But so much had been forgiven her and because she loved Christ she had brought that precious promise to a beautiful alabaster box to anoint his weary feet. She took this means of showing her gratitude. We have not seen her since. But she is still in Plagah carrying this work on. The work that Jesus came to do, I believe that the boys that were with me in the hospital, and who will gladly help us to do this work in providing the necessary funds to finish the roof and get the house ready for occupancy. Home is an earnest just now for re-enforcements. I know if this letter gets into the hands of the boys that they will heartily respond with a check to help me. I know that these cannot earn money, but they cannot keep it when in the power of the enemy.

now we are in great need of help in both homes. We have now only a few men in the home. These are crippled and convalescing. 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 take a card and I would go around and get you the money to pay the rent." It is not a lie, it is the truth. My 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 help me, I would come through some way and keep the home over their heads. Boys you must all come up with your money. I don't turn their backs on ones out in the streets. I helped you in your need; you will respond now in our need. I assure you.

The boy who had asthma came home well and strong. He stopped as he went through the city—both he and I—both he and I got a golden ring in my hand (just like them). You remember the asthma boy was so irritable the boys thought him ungrateful. But he was just sick. He proved himself fine. I shall expect a regular avalanche of letters from you boys in the camps. How glad shall be to hear from you all. You must each one describe yourself so I'll know who you are, for I don't know what you look like. You read in the papers of Brother Joseph's sad death. The cars caught him and took off both legs. He was why. He was not himself. That was a day of mourning in Plagah Home. Boys remember the counsel I gave you all. Keep off of the enemy's territory. PISGAH MOTHER.

Thaddeus Stevens' Politics.

OREGONIAN CITY, Or., June 2.—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian in the Oregonian, June 1, on Thaddeus Stevens mixes dates and parties in a way that may mislead your readers. Thaddeus Stevens was a Whig party member during 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.

Stevens never a Free Soiler in the party sense of the word. That was the name taken by those who nominated Martin Van Buren at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1840. Mr. Stevens was their bitter opponent.

The tone of fairness in the editorial "Stays out" is commendable. It is a pleasure to read, in the old lion's den, a man so many jackasses who take delight in kicking at his memory that we who know him in life appreciate decency. J. A. ROMAN.

Kill the Catepillar.

PORTLAND, June 3.—(To the Editor.)—The army caterpillars are in the numbers. Some of the bereaved even go so far as specifically to thank the physician for his "prompt attendance." Although it is not the duty of the physician to suppress the caterpillars, it is the duty of the African Medical Record finds the practice very objectionable, and the medical profession is attempting to suppress these "too inclusive" memorials.

The also rans had their brief day of glory. The vacation lure is taking form. Now for the Rose Festival.

NEW THEORY AS TO GRAVITATION.

It Is Pushing Not Pulling Force According to English Scientist.
ALBANY, Or., June 1.—(To the Editor.)—May I attempt to explain a marvelous new theory in the realms of physics and chemistry? It is a theory developed by a leading English mathematician of the University of Manchester which has recently been explained by American scientists by the professor of physics in the University of Minnesota. The claim is made for it by cautious scientific thinkers that it has already risen from the rank of hypothesis to that of mathematically demonstrated truth. This new theory furnishes an explanation of gravitation, makes clear the relation between the ether of space and matter, showing that both are built of the same stuff. It strikes intelligible the statement of Oliver Lodge, the English scientist, published some years ago, that matter is some sort of a rarefaction of the ether.

Only a few years ago at a time when the physicists were counting the electrons into scientific chemistry, the physicist declared that he saw no reason for accepting the theory of the composite nature of the atomic atom. The new theory goes a step further in the subdivision of matter and finds atom, electron and ether all composed of what he calls "ultra-cosmic grains." These are spherical grains, absolutely rigid, demonstrated mathematically not to be distensible, filling all conceivable space in almost continuous contact with each other.

The characteristic of ether is continuous in space. The diameter of its parts are only 1,400,000,000,000 of an inch. The diameter of the parts (the ultimate cosmic grains). The characteristic of matter is that it is composed of atoms through paths millions of miles in length of its own diameter. Its every neighbor atom is to it like a distant star. The diameter of the ultimate cosmic grains has been measured in terms of the wave length of violet light, and is reduced to one inch. The diameter in question is 1,700,000,000,000 of a wave length and a wave length is one millionth of an inch. Forty-nine thousand million grains—ultimate cosmic grains—other grains—stretch in a row through every inch of space. Each one 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, travel only a very small fraction of their diameter in length, accomplish a journey of 18 inches a second. This small motion of its component parts is the cause of the great performance of electricity of ether. The enormous energy of this motion occasions a mean pressure within the ether that is 3000 times as great as the pressure of the atmosphere. The strongest known substance, every part of the ether sustains a pressure of 150,000 tons per square inch. Spherical balls may be piled together in a variety of positions. When shaken well together in a bag they arrange themselves in what may be called normal piling. The ether, too, is piled together in a variety of positions. Either grains are arranged in normal piling, or they are piled in a result of abnormal piling of other grains in which they have separated somewhat from each other and occupy positions between spaces. The material atom is simply ether, that is, it is simply cosmic grains in normal piling. The surface of the atom is a result of abnormal piling of other grains, abnormally arranged and have separated. It is a "surface of misfit" and a surface of absence of mass. These atomic surfaces are the so-called "phenomena" in the medium. They travel through the medium like waves and appear as particles of light, or as particles of other matter. Presumably the electrons within the atoms also have bodies of other "cosmic grains" in normal piling. The atoms are composed of spherical grains around normally packed cosmic grains. Larger bodies of matter are composed of atoms and are composed of spheres of atoms or of atoms.

The new explanation of gravitation follows naturally from the new theory which sees in matter a hole in the ether. The ether is pushed through denser ether in various directions precisely as bubbles are pushed through water in one direction. The result of pushing motion is affected by the presence of other masses of matter, but the motion is not to be explained as the attraction of matter, which is the result of pushing and not of pulling. F. G. FRANKLIN.

CONTROVERSIES WITH ENGLAND.

Correspondent Questions Fairness of Great Britain Toward America.
PORTLAND, June 3.—(To the Editor.)—I am writing in the Oregonian lately and extolling England for her fairness in diplomatic matters overlooked important facts of history in relation to America. The position of Great Britain toward the United States in the Civil War which he mentioned was far from decent or even neighborly. It is the only record of the Confederacy did not go farther than to give the South belligerent rights, but this didn't cover the case. England secretly permitted the fitting out of vessels for use by the Confederacy in her own ports and let them sail even after protest by the United States government, which was contrary to the laws of nations.

Of course the United States having the rebellion on her hands was unable to do otherwise. But the act of Great Britain was none the less perfidious. After the war she was compelled to make amends to the United States, but was let off with only a small amount (\$15,500,000) compared to the damage her vessels in the Confederacy had done.

Again in the Venezuela case, which was quoted as an example of British justice or fair play, Great Britain at first refused to arbitrate. It was only after a long and bitter struggle that she was forced to do so. She was not fair to the United States. Finally a decision was made which gave the United States a share of the disputed territory. If you have any old piece of land lying loose which you are unable to defend look out for it in Great Britain.

Of course in saying this we are aware that the sympathies of large numbers of the British people are with the North. The common people are laboring class favoring liberty and free governmental institutions; the aristocracy and nobility, who are the ruling 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 so clear as they seem. A. C. JOSLYN.

Too Grateful to Physicians.

London Times.
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 not the duty of the physician to suppress the caterpillars, it is the duty of the African Medical Record finds the practice very objectionable, and the medical profession is attempting to suppress these "too inclusive" memorials.

When the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and sold to the Northern Pacific Company, which was launched June 1 and is ready to start running in 30 days.

The following is clipped from the Daily Oregonian of June 2, 1908. The committee on public lands considered yesterday the bill forfeiting The Dalles military wagon road grant, which with another grant included in the bill introduced by Representative Herman. The large river steamer built at Portland by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and sold to the Northern Pacific Company for the Salmon River trade, was launched June 1 and is ready to start running in 30 days.

When Returns Were Slow.

By Dean Collins.
'Twas the day after 'lection day,
And in the highways, soft and low
Rose faint, uncertain, far away,
The song of the "I-Told-You-So."
Not very loud did he begin,
Because the count was not out.
Because the count was not out,
He therefore, as yet, he did not know
Just what it was he "told-me-so."

A nervous man paced to and fro
And watched the bulletins come in.
I marvelled, he did fidget so,
And sigh, "Who do you think will win?"
"Why are you nervous thus?" I cried
"Can't you guess," the man replied.
"Until the count ends, which ones were elected for Commissioner."

"Are you a candidate?" I said.
"Yes, I was one," the man replied.
"But late last night my fate was read—
I'm clearly on the losing side."
Said I: "Then wherefore puzzle so
In your own case?" the man replied.
"Why vex your mind? Cheer up and grin.
Oh, what care you for who gets in?"

He gave a deep and doleful sigh:
"Alas these slow returns play hob
With all my plans, for how can I
Guess who will win the job?
Oh bitter woe! I polled no vote,
And—yet a deeper woe to tote—
I don't guess which opponent I
Must ditch to if I want some pie."

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From the Oregonian of June 4, 1888.
When on June 2, The Board of Commissioners on public lands considered yesterday the bill forfeiting The Dalles military wagon road grant, which with another grant included in the bill introduced by Representative Herman.

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Half a Century Ago.

From the Oregonian of June 4, 1868.
Messrs. Snow, Turley & Co., offer to put a score of pounds for every pound of pitch brought to the factory, established a pitch, resin, tar and turpentine manufactory in this city.

Chicago, May 23.—The rebel reports of our repulse at Vicksburg seem to have been correct. The Memphis dispatch of the 21st inst. says the steamer Sullivan, from Young's Point, which left last Friday May 22 the Federal troops were repulsed at Vicksburg. The rebels rolled shells down the hill at the position. At one place it was necessary to scale a steep hill with ladders. General Hovey led the assault. The rebels rolled shells down the hill at the position, which exploded among them, making a fearful havoc.

Murfreesboro, May 27.—Dispatches from Grant arrived today. The General says Vicksburg is completely invested. The enemy were driven from the outer works by storm and are huddled together within the inner works with every prospect of being captured soon.

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

Williamette Theater—A tolerably fair audience was at the theater last night and the performance very good. Tonight the tragedy of "The Gamester" will be played. Miss Edith Mitchel, a Mrs. Beverly and Mr. Waldron as Mr. Beverly.

Massachusetts' Ban on Red Flag.
Boston Cor.
The carrying of any flags other than the National or state emblems or the flags of friendly foreign nations and the use of any other flags in any parade in this Commonwealth is prohibited, and any person who has received the approval of Governor Foss. The measure further provides that no sign bearing an inscription opposed to organized labor or which is sacrilegious or derogatory to public morals shall be carried 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 advertisements."

"You are absolutely wrong," retorted another advertising man, the manager of advertising in a department store. "We had a sack 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 newspaper advertisement."

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 market, to automobiles — to any of the thousand and one things that constantly form the subject of wide-awake advertising.

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