

# The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.  
 Subscription rates: In Advance:  
 (BY MAIL)  
 Daily, Sunday included, one year . . . . . \$5.00  
 Daily, Sunday included, three months . . . . . 1.50  
 Daily, Sunday included, six months . . . . . 3.00  
 Daily, without Sunday, one year . . . . . 4.00  
 Daily, without Sunday, six months . . . . . 2.00  
 Daily, without Sunday, three months . . . . . 1.00  
 Sunday, without Sunday, one year . . . . . 2.50  
 Sunday, without Sunday, six months . . . . . 1.50  
 Sunday, without Sunday, three months . . . . . .75  
 Daily, Sunday included, one year . . . . . 9.00  
 Daily, Sunday included, one month . . . . . .75  
 How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at a discount. The above subscription rates include postage, except in foreign countries.  
 Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 17 to 20 pages, 2 cents; 21 to 24 pages, 3 cents; 25 to 30 pages, 4 cents; 31 to 35 pages, 5 cents; 36 to 40 pages, 6 cents; 41 to 45 pages, 7 cents; 46 to 50 pages, 8 cents; 51 to 55 pages, 9 cents; 56 to 60 pages, 10 cents; 61 to 65 pages, 11 cents; 66 to 70 pages, 12 cents; 71 to 75 pages, 13 cents; 76 to 80 pages, 14 cents; 81 to 85 pages, 15 cents; 86 to 90 pages, 16 cents; 91 to 95 pages, 17 cents; 96 to 100 pages, 18 cents.  
 Eastern Business Offices—Verree & Conkley, 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; New Orleans, La.; New York, N. Y.; St. Paul, Minn.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Portland, Me.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; New Orleans, La.

legislation against Wall street, put weapons into his enemies' hands by gambling in stocks and by misapplying campaign funds received from stock brokers? He should during his long career have acquired enough political wisdom to avoid such a pitfall. If he ignored all the dictates of prudence and did that of which he is accused, he must be an inveterate gambler, who blindly gratifies his passion. If he is such a man, he is indeed an enigma.

### BEARING THE LION.

Were John Lind the hero of some new American thriller, he could not walk through a few breathless chapters with more compelling dramatic effect than has marked his journey to Mexico City. When he set out, irresponsible Mexicans began to threaten the President of Mexico and announced officially that his presence in the country was undesirable. Lind arrived at Vera Cruz in time for the journey to Mexico City on Sunday, the day when trouble usually is started in the country. Lind had a gun and more assassinations. There are those who would have waited over a day.

Why did the representative of President Wilson not hesitate to proceed to Mexico City, even more coolly went to a public inn and put up for the night, whereas he might have gone to the American Embassy had his nervous system been out of order? Why did he not go there more anxiously at his desk until long after midnight awaiting reassurance of the envoy's safety? Nor did Mr. Lind see fit to remain in the seclusion of his room. Bright and early in the morning he went before the great man who was about the streets of Mexico City, unattended.

### WOMEN POLICEMEN.

Chicago has a woman policeman who refused to be intimidated by a club of men. She says men are terribly afraid of her and that she has no difficulty effecting arrests when necessary. Very likely she is entirely right and has hit upon the open breach of Tammany. Mr. Murphy demanded the appointment of James Gaffney as Commissioner of Highways. Mr. Sulzer refused and Mr. Murphy exclaimed: "I'll have you out of office in six months."

The bill controlled both houses and Tammany controlled nearly all the Democrats. A pretended direct-primary bill, which contained no essential part of the direct nominating system, was passed and was vetoed. The bill submitted by the Governor was a compromise between the Democrats and Republicans, at the dictation of Murphy and Barnes. Every appointment made by the Governor was refused confirmation by the Senate in response to Murphy's orders. The Governor was deprived of power to appoint any officials but his own stenographers and of funds to investigate state departments. Salaries remain unpaid because Murphy's State Controller refuses to pay them, and the work of the highway department is crippled for lack of funds or of men.

After an appeal to the people the Governor called a special session of the Legislature to pass a direct primary bill and other reforms. He recommended. The constitution limits action at an extra session to subjects recommended by the Governor for consideration, but the Legislature has refused to act on those subjects and has taken up Tammany in the regular session it appointed the Frawley committee to investigate state institutions and departments and report at the next session, which the Governor holds to mean the next.

Mr. Sulzer denies having speculated in Wall street. He admits he applied certain campaign contributions to his personal use, but says he made the amount good. He says his dealings with one firm of brokers were limited to borrowing money on stock which he had owned for years. He denies the authority of the Frawley committee to investigate him and of the Legislature in extra session to impeach him. He accuses the Legislature of having passed bills with no quorum present and by less than a majority of the members of each house and of voting a recess from July 23 to August 11, when no quorum was present. He holds this to be an abandonment of the extra session and that the Legislature cannot legally meet again this year unless he summons it.

The charges against Mr. Sulzer put him in a most evil light, but it must be remembered that there is every motive for malice against him, both on the part of Tammany and of the brokers who have testified against him. Tammany is notoriously unscrupulous in the choice of political weapons and would not hesitate to use the worst when it is fighting for political existence. The brokers, who have testified by revenge, for before the break they had pronounced him weak and feeble, "vain, a rascal, a poseur, quite without power of thought."

That journal admits that he does not have money, though it says he "doesn't know that such a thing as a political principle exists."

Are the charges true? Would a man who has served five years in the New York Legislature and 18 years in Congress, and who must, when running for Governor, have had in mind

crafty agents, meddlesome officials of a dozen varieties and permission to paddle their own canoe, with Mr. Lane's blessing. The American Indian is a sad mollycoddle. He has been so softened and enervated by kindness that he has lost much of his capacity for self help. But no doubt he could find it again if he were thrown on his own resources.

### THE NAME OREGON.

The hypothesis made by a contributor to The Oregonian that the name Oregon is of Spanish derivation is curious and interesting. He supposes that it comes from the Spanish word "Orion," which is a pleasant fancy, even if it is not very probable. But upon reflection there seems to be little likelihood that the name Oregon can be traced to the Spanish language. The people of that nationality had comparatively little to do with the exploration and settlement of this region. In California they were everywhere present and attached names from their tongue to hundreds of places, but even there it is difficult to be noticed that they usually chose appellatives from saints and Biblical characters, not from natural objects or plants. It was rare indeed for a Spaniard to carry out this practice.

The pioneers in the Oregon country were the French voyageurs from the wilds of Canada. Some of the names they gave to localities have survived to this day, but many others must have perished. No doubt they had a designation of their own for Mount Hood, as they had for The Dalles. Naturally they would have affixed some appellation to the Columbia River and the adjacent country. If we could learn what the French called that body of water, and the mystery surrounding the derivation of the word Oregon would be solved.

Many suppositions have been made about it, but none of them has been entirely satisfactory to anybody but its author. No doubt they had a designation of their own for Mount Hood, as they had for The Dalles. Naturally they would have affixed some appellation to the Columbia River and the adjacent country. If we could learn what the French called that body of water, and the mystery surrounding the derivation of the word Oregon would be solved.

The timorous adventurer who first paddled a hollow log upon an antediluvian lake would not recognize his craft in the form of a motorboat. The motorboat was far enough from the primitive canoe, but a new contrivance driven by a propeller whirling in the air is much farther. It was devised by a Yankee boy who carried a steam motor and machinery with navigation by water, and is said to work well. The love of sport is a great incentive to invention nowadays, just as it has always been.

The New York World records Wall street a desecrated lecture for criticizing the action of Secretary McAdoo in turning loose the treasury funds for use in moving crops. Wall street's "grouch" is due to the fact that Mr. McAdoo spoiled its excuse for the annual talk about tight money due to crop-moving. New York bankers had the necessary funds, no doubt, but made a play for stiff interest. Then Mr. McAdoo "budded in" and spoiled the play. Yet Wall street wonders at its unpopularity.

By ordering in advance of closing hours, Sacramento tipplers can drink until opening time as set by law. But what that avail is a cold-blooded drunk arranged according to programme? To become intoxicated is a work of exultation and possible joy, the degradation of which comes in the hours and drinks pass. Only a sot can arrange a menu, and law should not be construed to make the sot worse. This ruling simply favors the liquor-seller who is after the money.

District Attorney Whitman is informed by the New York Evening Sun that he has good excuse to bolt, but the Sun believes he will support the fusion nominee for Mayor and accept the nomination of District Attorney. That is hardly the way to promote harmony in the fusion ranks. The New York fusionists promise to rival the Democrats in throwing away opportunities.

Chicago is conscience-stricken over a legal outrage, and well it may be. Victoria Wantabria was attacked by a man, whom her brother killed in defending her. She has been held in jail as a witness for five months, during which she contracted an infectious skin disease from a callmate. At last a judge discovered the facts and released her.

A log building for Oregon at the San Francisco Fair will not be much of an advertisement for the state, it knows Oregon is the home of the giant fir. A structure made of Oregon stone would call attention to another industry that needs development.

Sagehens are reported plentiful in Eastern Oregon and the poorest marksmen easily can secure the limit of five a day. If he would eat them, however, he would better buy a prescription, which will be cheaper and just as palatable.

An organized war clique is busy stirring up the Mexican trouble, is the charge at Washington. Without a list of the clique's personnel at hand we cannot assure that anyone who would have to participate in the trouble isn't involved.

A Silverton editor is defendant in a suit for \$50,000 damages. If he loses and pays, there will be a stampede to the mountains for the gold which in general has little idea of such money to be made in it.

Parents who go from home leaving small boys and a loaded shotgun in the house must expect a fatality. The fatality in this case was the death of a young boy, whose father is a deplorable and must serve as another warning.

A Kentucky Congressman drew a knife and a razor on the Senate floor and cut his clothes. Here we have another example of "slang" in New York. Can a more desperate effort to wear clothes made of real wool?

Women policemen are to have a fashion all their own. The "mashers" squad should include silt skirts and drooping waists.

Fifteen Japanese were sighted off San Diego in an ancient sampan. Maybe it was the long predicted invasion.

With a couple of yellow journalists in jail, the situation in Mexico may not appear so grave for a few days.

It is a little early in the season to exhibit a white chrysanthemum, yet it has a familiar look.

A whole day went by without a single Mexican crisis. Something wrong.

Women bathers discarded stockings and skirts. Stop right there.

Lind is the chip on our shoulder.

Ideal Fall weather.

### THE REAL SITUATION IN MEXICO

Writer Tells Country and People Tells Cause of Trouble.  
 PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—I have followed with much interest the chronicle of events in Mexico during the last three years, and desire to give out some ideas and observations relative to Mexican affairs. There seems to be no great reason to suppose which Mexican people are divided, no national policies conflict with each other, that divide sections of the country, no classes of her citizen. The turmoil which has prevailed since the overthrow of the Diaz regime has developed from various centers, in each of which some military chieftain was a leader. Madero was hardly considered a national figure at the time he started the insurrection, but only because after he had seized a part of the machinery of government.

After Madero's election to the presidency he followed individual policies in various parts of the republic, each one engineered by a local leader whose followers consisted largely of the postoffice clerks, who in each place, who had no grasp of national affairs. Their horizon was circumscribed by state lines, and they were inspired by the claims of local warlords and the prospect of spoils. Madero was overthrown because there existed no nationwide sentiment that was not fortified by an overwhelming military organization. He counted on the patience and goodwill of the Mexican people, but he should build a government based upon the elective franchise, but in this he was disappointed. They lacked the desire to have a good man for president, whose assumption of power had been later indorsed by an election that followed new chieftains with old promises.

Thus it may seem that the cause of Mexico is the responsibility of the present provincial leaders who do not come up to the standard of great advisers. In nearly every case this provincial hero has military aspirants who want to rule the country, and concerns himself with manufacture or production has aspired to leadership in government. One fact of importance is that the political party organization of disturbance a comparatively small number of her people has actively engaged in the strife, which shows the great issues great issues are not leaders. Porfirio Diaz and Reyes no doubt have been the greatest men in Mexican governmental affairs since Juarez. Both of these men were both believed in relying on an army to sustain government. Diaz, who is Spanish-Italian, came from the State of Oaxaca, where the Quakers and other groups grew up; Reyes, who I believe, was of Spanish descent, was for years Governor of Vera Cruz and had aspirations to become president, but was held in check by Diaz, who kept him in high positions in the government. He opposed Madero, was imprisoned by the latter, and was killed during the attack at Mexico City when Felix Diaz attacked Madero.

Both Porfirio Diaz and Reyes believed in advancing the industries of Mexico, and for this purpose offered special inducements to Americans and other foreigners to open mines, build railroads and develop power and irrigation. Diaz, especially, hoped thereby to make his country prosperous and to enable his people to become self-sufficient in producing their necessities. This course led to much of the anti-American feeling, as the many concessions and franchises granted to Americans resulted in great industries being controlled by the United States. The Mexicans perceived that most of the big industries of the country were in the hands of foreigners, who necessarily gave most of the good positions to their own men and employed Mexicans at common wages. This was bound to create in their own country aroused antagonism, and also led to some of the opposition to President Diaz, who was seen to be a political question as well as a social and moral problem. But it might still be in existence in the United States, and our country should not settle it for himself. It was settled only after it became a political question.

The operations of Americans, Englishmen and others in Mexico were of lasting benefit to Mexican people, as they resulted in the creation of avenues of employment for thousands of Mexicans who were in a long time ago had ever known; and the industrial and business training many young Mexicans obtained from the schools opened to them the door to ambition and advancement.

There are demagogues among Mexicans, as among other peoples, and it has become the fashion in that country to ascribe their internal troubles, hard times and poverty to intrigues in the United States, and this anti-American spirit serves to shift responsibilities from where they belong to the alleged enemy north of the Rio Grande. Huerta is a traitor, trying to strengthen his forces by a pretense of defending Mexico from a threatened invasion, while as a matter of truth the Government at Washington is seeking every avenue to escape from intervention.

I remember that Wall street was accused of maintaining Diaz in the presidency, and after of financing the Madero insurrection. Aside from the antagonism on account of the industrial foothold obtained by Americans, the great anti-American feeling in Mexico is attributable to false and prejudiced reports concerning Americans and the attitude of their government. A little more of it results from the achievements of some Americans during the last 10 years, who frequently asserted that Mexico would be taken over by the United States.

Having been in 15 states of Mexico during a time when conditions were such as to alarm some of the people of the country and her people and cannot help entertaining the hope that intervention will not be necessary and that the rights of the Mexican people will be respected in Mexico and afford the protection that civilization demands.

Over the Telephone.  
 Chicago Tribune.  
 "Hello! That's you?"  
 "Sure, still ain't it?"  
 "What's the Whistler gitback?"  
 "Smorning; wenjo!"  
 "Ilw'w'low. Javagoodtime?"  
 "Uh-huh."  
 "What's the Whistler gitback?"  
 "Sconsun. Werjo?"  
 "Misgun; Jevver go?"  
 "Javanyfun?"  
 "Uh-huh. Lots. Wenre yuh cummin'over?"  
 "Safnoon."  
 "Well, s'long."  
 "S'long."

Applies in Portland.  
 ROCKAWAY, Or., Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—I regard the article in The Oregonian of August 8, which you kindly tell me if the dog quarantine established by the State Sanitary Commission will mean that the dog owners of Portland will have to muzzle their dogs for six months, or is it only in effect in the country.

CONSTANT READER.  
 The order applies in Portland.  
 Keeping Up With the Procession.  
 Detroit Free Press.  
 "Do you approve of the tangos?" "No, I don't." "Then I'll see you dancing it the other evening." "That's true, I don't dance it because I approve of it, though. I do it because I don't want people to think I'm getting slow and old-fashioned."

### OBSTACLES OF DIRECT BUYING

Proposed Cure for High Prices Rapped by Mr. Duncan.  
 PORTLAND, Aug. 8.—(To the Editor.)—In the contribution of C. E. Clins we have another prescription for reducing the high cost of living. But there is nothing original about Mr. Clins's suggestions except his coffee economy. Buying bacon and eggs and fruit direct from the farmer is a question that is ever before us, with us and behind us. It is a question that has hampered the head a thousand times with the hammer of Thor it would bob up as serenely as Banquo's ghost. It will not go down.

Mr. Clins's letter is a sample of what they all say. "Buy direct from the farmer. Let us suppose you can find a farmer who has home-cured bacon for sale; that we write a letter ordering the bacon, use paper, envelope and stamp to get it to the postoffice. At the postoffice a messenger will take the package, put it in a bag, fling it on the car; the mail clerk will give it another messenger to take from the car, who will convey it to the postoffice, where, after being kicked into the corner it will be manhandled by a distributing clerk and given over to a tender mercy of a parcel post auto dispatch, which in time brings it to my door and the messenger will make a step in the hot sun, where it is left to exude grease until my wife returns from the market."

After receiving this treatment bacon really ought to be good, but I fear it would savor somewhat of current tastes like greasback. It may be that what is claimed for home-cured like this, that for my single self I will keep to the packing house product. "Third, the packer," the farmer convinced me that "skippers" never skip home-cured bacon and hams; that hens lay eggs that are sometimes a bit off smell; and that the home-cured meat, as the Titan half or two in fresh country butter. I also know that our old friend, Salt Petre, is prevalent in home-cured bacon, and that the more salt you prepared to cure meat; cannot save the bacon in the torrid season, and the saltation is given over to the packer. As a matter of fact, farmers know less about more things than any other class of people who have so little to do as to pack. I have seen some of the smaller results than any other class of men. I have spent enough time taking the bone out of hams and smoking and curing a ham for the last twenty years. Of course, I thought the bacon was good, but I know better now.

PROHIBITION AS POLITICAL ISSUE.  
 Correspondent Thinks Dominant Party Intrigue Keeps It Down.  
 PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial answer August 8, to the cryptic letter under the caption of "Riddle Letter," is interesting. Just what is the party trying to impart is indeed a vague mystery. But, since you make it the duty of every citizen to keep himself like in answer to your last paragraph, to offer an observation.

Your statement is: "They (the people of the United States) were and are unwilling to be governed by a National and State problem subordinated to a question (prohibition) that is essentially social and moral, and that may be easily solved by the permanent action of a few states." I would like to analyze your last paragraph, to offer an observation.

The above quotation is a half-truth. The truth is that clear thinking and individualism are fast disappearing from the minds of the masses of the people. The Republican and Democratic parties have succeeded in keeping prohibition from becoming a political question, and are steadily ignoring it in their platforms and working against it with equally clever well-written misrepresentations. Prohibition is a political question as well as a social and moral problem. But it might still be in existence in the United States, and our country should not settle it for himself. It was settled only after it became a political question.

Everybody who has visited Bull Run is in favor of having the water brought into the city. The latest convert is Mr. L. Henriksen.

The work of laying the Second-street railway track on Washington street is progressing rapidly.

WAGNER STORY OF CAB DRIVER.  
 A Frugal Fee for a Ride Was Increased.  
 London Standard.  
 A story of Wagner known to very few is brought to the light by the *Vossische Zeitung*. When the composer was in a really merry mood, the right mood for story telling, he used to say that being in Berlin on a very hot summer's day, and finding himself in the Donhoffplatz, he summoned one of the first-class droschkes that were still numerous at that time, and told the driver to take him to a certain place as at the very furthest point of a district, within which only the lowest fare could be demanded.

Raising of Good Citizens.  
 Kansas City Journal.  
 "Why don't you raise something on that vacant lot—potatoes, for instance, or beans, or what you please, good citizens," said the owner. "Don't you see those boys playing ball?"

Danger Signals.  
 "When I start out to buy a toothbrush, or a hat, or a gown—no matter what a thing it is—I go to the place where I know I shall receive dependable quality and intelligent, honest service. I don't buy advertising columns of the best newspapers, or the greatest guide to me, and by pointing the right direction keep me away from the undesirable places."

In Business.  
 So spoke one of our readers a few days ago. Continuing, she said: "I keep away from places that are unprosperous, places where the very atmosphere repels because it does not invite confidence. I don't mean that there are places I avoid are dishonest. They are not that. But they are not honest. They are not my business, or my shopping where am sure of quick, down-to-date service, and satisfactory methods. I don't buy advertising columns of the best newspapers, or the greatest guide to me, and by pointing the right direction keep me away from the undesirable places."

### Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 12, 1863.  
 New Orleans Telegraph.—The people of this state will be glad to learn that there is a good prospect of the early establishment of a new line from St. Louis to San Francisco.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 5.—The union state convention renominated Governor Curtin.

Capo Race, Aug. 5.—The steamer *Hecla*, with dates from Liverpool to July 25 has arrived. The news of the Federal victory has caused the Confederate loan to decline from 18 to 20 per cent and a panic in that stock has ensued.

Milwaukee, Aug. 7.—The Democratic state convention yesterday nominated A. S. Palmer for Governor.

Portland, Me., Aug. 6.—Boon Bradley was nominated for Governor by the Democratic state convention yesterday.

The Portland & Milwaukie Macadamized Road Company will receive toll on the road and ferry on and after this morning.

Protection, No. 74.—At a meeting of this fire company, held on the 8th evening, H. G. Miller, second assistant, was elected first assistant foreman, vice D. J. Manarky, resigned, and H. Bialouski was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Mr. Miller. W. T. Patterson was elected secretary, vice J. McGowan and R. Hendricks, member of the board of delegates.

After the first of September the price charged for gas will be \$7.50 per thousand instead of \$5, as heretofore.

We received yesterday from Messrs. Carr & Reynolds, agents of the fruit farm belonging to A. G. Walling, a large box of choice apples of almost every description.

### Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of Aug. 12, 1888.  
 Seattle, Aug. 11.—The cedar shingle manufacturers of Oregon and Washington Territory today formed a trust.

Seattle, Aug. 11.—Reports that the Southern Grand hotel, located on Portland to this city were today verified. Articles of Incorporation were today filed with the Seattle and Southern Railroad Company. The board of directors consists of W. E. Brown, Thomas Ewing, J. P. Hoyt, L. S. J. Hunt and H. G. Strune.

The reduction works have been in operation continuously since the first day of August and will probably continue two weeks more. A good deal of ballast has been shipped to San Francisco.

H. Marbell has just returned from the Cascade Mountains.

The cable road—Kumora, were about during the past week that an accident movement will be made on this line and as a consequence holders of real estate in the country, especially those who have completed his store on Seventeenth and Laurel, and hopes to open about September 1. Hon. M. C. George has staked a claim in the country, and has residence, to cost about \$25,000. William Young, fine residence will be completed shortly.

The Linsess Oil Mills Company were yesterday asking for bids for the construction of a lot of iron tanks for storing oil.

The Skidmore fountain arrived yesterday.

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