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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 1913.

THE MATTER WITH SULZER.

Why has Tammany had the courage to dead an attack on Governor Sulzer, who champions the cause of real popular self-government by his advocacy of the direct primary? The World's Work explains this fact by saying:

> The people have not abandoned their belief in this reform. The plain fact is that they have little enthusiasm for Mr. Sulzer. They have no great confidence in his fundamental sincerity. . . . . His whole career has seemed to indicate that Mr. Sulzer was prepared to play the particular kind of politics that seemed most likely to advance his political fortunes.

Had Mr. Sulzer won popular support as did Governor Hughes, would Tammany have dared to go to such extremes in fighting him? It is extremely improbable. Tammany is led by some of the most sagacious politicians in the United States. They are in politics for "what there is in it," but they know that if they run counter to an overwhelming public opinion they will be swept out of power. None of the crooked devices they have adopted to turn things their way can stand against a wave of popular indignation any better than a child's hill of sand can stand against the rising tide. But Tammany accurately gauges public opinion. It knows how much the people will "stand for" without such an uprising. It sometimes goes too far, but its continued supremacy proves that it usually judges correctly.

Tammany sees that Mr. Sulzer has not caught the public ear; that the people as a mass do not boil with enthusiasm for him and with indignation against his opponents. It therefore cynically issues orders to its members of the Legislature to tear him down, and those members, as cynically, obey orders, fearless of consequences.

Contrast this situation with that which existed when Governor Hughes was fighting for his bill against race-track gambling. Mr. Hughes appealed from the Legislature to the people, and the people nobly responded. Then one legislator after another deserted the opposition and fell in behind him until victory was his.

The reason is that the people believed in Governor Hughes; they knew he was "straight." They do not believe in Governor Sulzer; they do not know how soon he would stop the fight and go over to the enemy, for they suspect that he is actuated by political expediency, not by conviction. They will not follow a leader whom they cannot trust. Therefore, they regard the fight now in progress at Albany as a fight between two self-seeking political leaders, and their indignation at the high-handed proceedings of Tammany is chilled by their distrust of the Governor.

FOREIGN BOOKS AND TRADE.

The protest against the proposed duty on books printed in foreign languages comes chiefly from foreign-born citizens who speak those tongues. But others might well join in it. Knowledge of foreign languages is becoming more and more a means of extending foreign trade, and if we extend our trade abroad, as defenders of the Underwood tariff predict, it will become necessary in our large export houses.

Being first to occupy the field of foreign commerce in modern times, the English imposed the use of their language on those with whom they dealt and began to yield only when the Germans, ready linguists, won away customers by corresponding and conversing with them in their own language. They are still slow to change their practices, for their inborn contempt for everything foreign still fights against business expediency. The Germans in the seventies sent thousands of young men to England to acquire English business habits and fluency in the English languge. These young men carried their knowledge home and to foreign lands, and to them are due in large measure the inroads which Germany has made on England's foreign markets.

We in the United States have been so absorbed in the development of our own country and the supply of our home market that we have felt no need to acquire foreign languages as an aid to business. The contempt felt by many native-borns for immigrants and the fact that these immigrants are generally poor and illiterate help to explain this neglect. When a stray letter in a foreign language would reach an American firm, a translation would be obtained with much difficulty and the reply would be written in English. That would not conduce to the cultivation of business relations with the foreigner.

A change is coming over business conditions. Our foreign sales of manufactures already exceed those of food products. Our factories must more and more look abroad for their markets. They must conduct regular correspondence in foreign languages, which will require clerks familiar with those languages. They must send abroad salesmen able to converse in the tongues of the countries they visit. The Panama Canal will increase the volume of trade with Latin-American countries, and Spanish will need to be used in our intercourse with those countries. Spanish and German are, next to English, the languages of commerce, and will soon need to be made part of the curriculum of a young man training for a business career.

Then foreign books should be permitted to come in at such prices that they may fall into the hands of the masses. Duties on such books will hamper us in acquiring the tools with which we are to conquer foreign markets. If a revenue duty must be imposed upon them, it should be so small as not to add appreciably to their price and therefore not to check their coming.

EASY TO RECOMMEND.

Commenting on Secretary Daniels' statement that he has visited every Navy station yard and training school in the United States and will now set about preparing his recommendations to Congress, the New York Sun says:

> That is easy enough, but the difficulty is not only to make recommendations that will really benefit the service but to persuade Congress to consider them seriously.

For example, other Secretaries of the Navy have recommended abolition of useless Navy yards, but Congress has not taken away from its members their precious bits of pork. Other Secretaries have pointed out the necessity of maintaining our rank as a naval power by building two or three battleships yearly, but Congress has stinted the Navy while wasting money on pensions and buildings. Other Secretaries have shown the necessity of building torpedo boats, destroyers, collies and other auxiliaries in a certain ratio to the number of battleships and cruisers, but our Navy is still lopsided.

Secretaries can recommend without end, but will Congress heed their recommendations?

MELODRAMA SPOILED.

It is a cruel blow Tokio has given Mexican vanity and schoolgirl diplomacy. Up and down the western border of the United States one Felix Diaz has been proceeding with great mystery en route to Japan. He insisted with suggestive reserve that his mission was devised purely to extend thanks from Mexico for Japan's participation in an ancient exposition. Members of his suite let drop an occasional hint about the errand being of a far greater significance. Comment was heard from many quarters of the globe and suspicion was not allayed when it developed that a party of Japanese officials would journey on the same boat Diaz had arranged to board for Japan, even though the Japanese said it was a mere coincidence.

Now the little Mexican melodrama has had an anti-climax. Japan will not receive the handsome, dashing and mysterious Felix except as a private citizen. If, in the bottom of his heart, he had hopes of alliances or of concocting a neat little intrigue directed against the United States his ambitions pass up in smoke. Having been advised of Japan's attitude, he even speaks of abandoning his trip and has cabled Mexico for instructions.

We surmise that if Felix does not make the trip to Japan it will be solely because he doesn't want to. We can hardly picture Huerta recalling so dangerous an adversary into the zone of a tottering administration.

When things get a bit more shaky Huerta might find in Diaz another Huerta. It is difficult to conceive of the distinguished Felix slipping a stiletto into the presidential back, but then queer practices are followed in Mexican politics. Henceforward Diaz, en route to Japan, will be a less suspicious figure than Diaz on his way back to Mexico City.

IMPROVING ON MARRIAGE.

Marriage is the most convenient and best solution of a difficult problem that society has been able to devise. It is a growth, a product of the centuries, and was evolved out of human experience. Those persons who would revolutionize marriage as they would rearrange the furniture in a house recognize the inadequacies of marriage without having the intelligence to affix a true appreciation to things as they are. Those who would strip marriage of its shortcomings by stirring in new love potions are shallow faddists who will not benefit themselves or anyone else.

There are many causes of married infelicity that have been discovered and alleviated in a measure. The new movement for hygienic marriage is a step in that direction. Out of long experience many warnings have sprung up and are sounded to the young as they approach the age when marriage is to be contracted. But the limitations of married life are the limitations of human nature. So long as human nature has its errors and shortcomings these will be reflected in the married state as well as in the single.

Common sense in selecting a life mate and in pursuing conjugal serenity are the great safeguards, but then common sense is a human virtue that everyone may not enjoy. Anyway, newly devised and untried fads for promoting domestic felicity, unless backed by those qualities which insure happiness, are a waste of time if they are not dangerous as giving a wrong viewpoint.

POLITICAL GALLANTRY.

Somebody has favored The Oregonian with a marked copy of the Sacramento Union, and the article which our thoughtful friend deemed of particular interest is an interview with Judge W. A. Anderson, in which Judge Anderson gives his impressions of Portland. Some of the Judge's remarks are gratifying, others disconcerting. He says, with much misgiving, that there seems to be a disposition to make Portland "chemically pure" or morally pure; that he found members of Portland's "boost club" not inclined to pay attention to visitors and that the streetcar conductors are not very courteous to information seekers. On the other hand, he admires The Oregonian and thinks Portland has a firm Mayor and brave Sheriff, while, of course, the beauty of the city's setting is complimented.

We are not so modest as to be surprised by the Judge's compliments, but as to his discovery of failures in courtesy can only believe he was exceptionally unlucky. We shall, therefore, pass by these observations more quickly to reach the important statement that "Portland cannot boast of as many pretty and well-dressed women as we have in our city of Sacramento."

This charge is made to seem graver by our failure to recall having ever heard of Sacramento as a center of feminine beauty. If the Judge had been comparing Portland with San Francisco in this respect the remark might have been credited to personal gallantry and a slight local prejudice. Everybody has heard of the one redeeming feature of San Francisco's climate. It promotes bright eyes and rosy cheeks. But who ever heard of Sacramento as a haven for males of an appreciative eye?

We have no faith in the accuracy of the Judge's comparison, yet we do not blame him one bit. Doubtless the advent of woman suffrage will hereafter spare us repetition and reiteration by every returning traveler that "Jonesville is good enough for me." In all states where equal rights prevail no man after visiting some other state will fail to express his conviction that nowhere else than home does feminine loveliness so flourish and gratify the ocular sense—particularly when the interviewed possesses a political handle to his name or has political ambitions.

ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

A remarkable illustration of the benefits accruing from commission government, where one man has full charge of each department of the city's affairs and devotes his entire time to it instead of making his office a mere side issue, is the plan by which the city is to become the purchaser of its own bonds. On the face of it, the sale by the city at a discount of bonds against one fund at 4 and 6 per cent while the city has money in another fund drawing only 2 per cent is absurd. The city can save the discount on the bonds it sells and can increase the interest accruing to the sinking fund for which it buys them by causing one department to work with the other in financial affairs.

Saving of the discount on the bonds sold will reduce the cost of improvements made with the proceeds, for the city will actually be paying 4 or 6 per cent interest on each $100 realized instead of on each $88 or $90, as would be the case if the bonds were discounted to that figure. The difference will remain in the pockets of the property owners who pay for street and sewer improvements or water rates. The additional 2 or 4 per cent realized by the sinking fund on which the bonds are bought will hasten the date of redemption of the bonds against which the sinking fund is created and will thus reduce the aggregate amount of interest to be paid. This is a second saving to the taxpayer.

This is only one of many economies which are being effected by the City Commission. All contribute to, rather than detract from, efficiency. They prove that it pays to hire a $6000 man for Mayor and four $5000 men for Commissioners. It takes a $5000 man to think out such economies and to have the devotion to duty required to carry them out. If the Commission goes on as it has begun, those persons who threw up their hands in dismay at the suggestion of paying the Commissioners such a salary will soon acknowledge that Commissioners are cheap at the price.

HOW TO LIVE LONG.

If Lord Strathcona were one of our American potentates we should call him an empire builder. Since he is only a Canadian, he goes by the title of a railroad builder, but in his modest way he has done wonders, perhaps not less marvelous than our own J. J. Hill. Lord Strathcona emerges into prominence just now on account of celebrating his ninety-third birthday. At that ripe age he is still hale. His body is lithe and his mind active. Like others who have surpassed the scriptural limit of human life he has been at some pains to explain the secret of his longevity. Some centenarians ascribe their length of days to copious tobacco chewing, others to the free use of strong liquors. Lord Strathcona says he has reached the ninety-third milestone because he has always lived a hardy and abstinent life. In his many exploring trips he has fared the same as his men, sleeping on fir boughs by a campfire and eating beans and bacon.

In the course of his explorations he has penetrated to wilds never before trodden by engineers, blazed the way for new railroads by which the Canadian Northwest has been opened to settlement and great communities of happy people have been founded, and acquired a fame that history will never forget. His life has been passed in this way, laying out paths for others to tread, and during it all he has "never turned out of his way to avoid stress or distress." The spites and favors of fortune he has borne with an equal mind and through all the tricks of fate he has kept his heart warm and his soul peaceful. From his long and varied experiences Lord Strathcona deduces the lesson that the way to live to a great age is to keep the body well in subjection, never pamper it and often compel it to undergo real hardships. Once given the rein the flesh soon seeks to be master and quickly commits suicide by its love of indulgence.

Most men who have accomplished great things have been temperate at least, if not abstinent. They have taught their bodies to stay in the background and brought their spiritual part to the front. There is a story of a famous French commander who always went into battle trembling with physical fright. His hand would shake and his legs totter, but he managed to forge to the front, dragging his reluctant limbs along like cringing slaves. One day, when a battle was beginning, an attendant heard him say to his cowardly members, "What, quaking already at the mere sound of the cannon? I am going to take you right up to their mouths." It has seldom been found that too great consideration for the physical being does it good. The body is like an ill-bred dependent who makes every new favor an excuse for demanding more.

Locke, the father of English philosophy, taught the same theory as Lord Strathcona about the value of hard living. He was particularly zealous to apply it to children. According to his doctrines the best way to bring up a boy was by inuring him to coarse food, hard beds and outdoor life. To be sure some would sink under such a regime and cut their education short by dying, but what of it? A boy who could not survive the experiences that would make a robust man of him was not worth keeping in the world. So Locke thought. Since his day some lives that mankind has called valuable have begun in feebleness and continued in pain. The poet Pope was an invalid all his days. Gibbon was a valetudinarian. Herbert Spencer never was robust. Mere physical fitness is rather a poor standard by which to estimate the worth of a life and yet it is true that for most people life without physical fitness is hardly worth living. Geniuses like Pope and Spencer can accomplish a great deal in spite of weak stomachs and crooked backs, but for most of us good bodily health is a condition precedent to both happiness and mental achievement.

And there is no doubt that in the main good health depends upon hardy living. The rule among the European aristocracies is to spend two-thirds of the year breaking down their health by riotous indulgence at the gay capitals and pass the other third restoring it at Carlsbad or some other "cure." The medicinal effect of these "cures" depends theoretically upon magic waters which bubble from the ground. Practically it depends upon early bedtime, simple food and monastic habits. There are very few people in prosperous circles who would not be benefited by a day's fast once a month. It is an excellent plan to go without a meal at short intervals. The habit of omitting breakfast is growing upon the sensible world and it is usually helpful to both brain and stomach. The principal advantage of an outing comes from the hardships it imposes. A trip which subjects a person to no break of his usual self-indulgent habits scarcely improves his health or refines his spirits.

One of the strangest facts of our psychology is the delight with which we all remember the most miserable experiences in the woods or on the road. A rainy night without tent or fire is not pleasant to go through, but it is an imperishably joyous thing to recall and describe. The medicinal effects of hardy living may be traced back to the habits of our ancestors who dwelt in treetops and wore no clothing, even in Winter, with acorns and slugs for their food. But it does not follow that our children will always be like ourselves in this particular. A time may come when the human frame will thrive best on coddling. The growth of cities fosters ease and luxury, and, as likely as not, evolution will kill off those who cannot adapt themselves to such a regimen. If that should happen the Lord Strathconas of the future would ascribe their longevity to the lobsters and champagne they had consumed.

Those who formerly proposed that we solve the race problem by deporting the negroes wholesale to Africa, Cuba or some other country will wonder at themselves when they read of the progress made by the negro race in the last fifty years, as shown by the Negro Year Book. This volume, by Monroe N. Work, of Tuskegee Institute, shows that negroes in this country own hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property. They own half of 42,000,000 acres of land they cultivate in the South and $57,000,000 worth of church property. They have built or helped to build numerous educational institutions, they maintain charities and fraternal organizations, they own banks and many of their race have won triumphs in music, art, letters and the law. The ratio of crime among negroes is little greater than that among whites and less than that among many classes of immigrants. The negro has taken root in this country and is proving his fitness for citizenship.

The Journal of Electricity, a technical magazine published in San Francisco, speaks in complimentary terms of the Portland Y. M. C. A.'s courses in electrical engineering, which, it says, attract students from many directions. "Some are married and have families. Some are supporting widowed mothers and sisters. Others are college graduates. All these classes of men and many more have presented their case to the Y. M. C. A. as the one institution which is free to act according to its conception of men's needs."

Governor Sulzer may be corrupt, but nobody can say he is a coward. To defy Tammany when he must have known Murphy had evidence that would ruin him required no mean courage, if Murphy really had it. Men of his stamp have been known to manufacture facts when circumstances seemed to require it, and their imitation of the truth has been so adept as to deceive some very wise people. Perhaps the esteemed New York World may find by and by that this shrewd old game has been played upon it.

Intimations come from Washington that Secretary Bryan canceled one-third of his Chautauqua lecture engagements and is seeking an easy way to cancel the rest. How is he to keep the pot boiling in Washington if he sacrifices so much of his income that he will have little to live on beyond his paltry salary of $12,000 a year? Texas may have to come to his relief in earnest.

In addressing the newly-appointed policewomen of Chicago, Chief of Police McWeeny impressed upon them the value of silence. He seems to have forgotten that he was talking to women, or did he intend to be sarcastic?

Statements of condition of the Portland banks under the recent call of the Controller of the Currency explain why Portland bankers express little need of participating in the proposed dispensation by Treasurer McAdoo.

In explanation of the robbery of an aged farmer from San Francisco by two thugs on a side street of Portland, all need be said is that previous to being victimized he had twice been arrested for being drunk.

The Mikado doesn't want to see Diaz. Neither does Huerta. He might go on a diplomatic mission to the blonde Eskimos.

Rebellions are breaking out in many parts of China, but up to press time Mexico still held the world's record.

After twenty years of exemplary conduct an Oregon convict has been released. He has formed the habit.

The Pennant Winners are again at home and fans will take notice that only the umpire is to be abused.

The iceman and the dog catcher are useful members of the community, but everybody has it in for them.

City employes will have to report on a time clock. These public jobs bid fair to lose their popularity.

Dr. Sun embarrasses the Japs and they do not want Felix Diaz. The two are off color.

Most of a jury draft in Washington was of women. Suffrage is not all milk and honey.

Perhaps there'll not be another Mexican crisis until an auto tire blows up in Mexico City.

Tally one more for the didn't-know-it-was-loaded rifleman.

Prince Sulkowski has changed his name. He's right.

Vacation time draws to an end. Thanksgiving next.

In that sign the Knights conquered Denver.

We'll soon be free of the despotic iceman.

Want tamed the Bulgars.

Felix is the goat.

TREND TOWARD VEGETABLE DIET

Colon Bacilli Will Yet Rout the Beef Trust, Says Writer.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—I am sure that every reader of The Oregonian is rejoicing that you have taken advantage of the temporary lull in the recent tempest of economics, flags, industrialism, etc., and raised the curtain upon a new scene, to wit—dietetics.

The editorial, "Meat and Bacilli," in The Oregonian of August 7 furnishes food for reflection. The investigations of Metchnikoff regarding the effects of a meat diet upon the human system bids us pause. We read that it is estimated that 150,000,000 colon bacilli are born every second in the intestinal tract, and that for this inconceivable number of retainers a meat diet is largely responsible.

One hundred and fifty millions of these unwelcome little strangers every second! I sat down to figure what the total would be at the end of the next 24 hours, but the array of figures was so appalling that I abandoned the task in terror ere it was half completed, rushed into the garden to cool my heated brow, when—Oh, the horror of it—from a neighbor's kitchen floated the fragrant appetizing odor of a frying, rare and juicy beefsteak. Like Mark Antony in "Julius Caesar," I "fled to my house amazed," amazed that my neighbor (a reader of The Oregonian) was intrepid enough to indulge in meat, with the ink of that editorial scarcely dry.

In the succeeding calm I pondered long and earnestly over the fact that these parasites lie at the bottom of many serious physical disorders. The idea presented itself that these indefatigable workers of our internal world may be largely responsible for our I. W. W.-ism and the innumerable other isms, for the temperate and intemperate letters and comments that have almost monopolized the current newspapers. Anything that affects the physical body, communicates with and affects the mental and spiritual man. They may even be responsible for the great prevailing unrest afflicting the masses. I have not mingled much with my wealthy brethren, financial standing and sartorial limitations will not permit of such a thing, but those who know assure me that there is as much unrest among our gilded brethren as among the submerged three-fourths (of the whole).

Serious reflection will make it very clear that our physical bodies responding to evolutionary laws are gradually becoming refined. One of the earlier results of this etherealizing process is—meat is rapidly becoming a deadly poison to the human form divine. Many are realizing this to be true, and have discarded it, and are reaping a reward in the possession of cleaner, more enduring bodies, brighter, keener intellects and increased spirituality.

Doubtless the beef trust will indignantly refute this, but all of the indignation and ridicule that can be brought to bear will not disturb the majestic upward march of evolution; like Tennyson's brook, it goes on forever.

A. W. NEALE.
476 Davenport street.

SITE FILED ON FOR CITY USES

Mr. Church Explains Matter of Water Power Gift to Municipality.

PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian, August 8, you say:

> Since the recent announcement that the city is looking for a good power site, many proposals have been made. The most recent is that of C. P. Church, who claims ownership of a power site in the Mount Hood district. He has offered to donate the site to the city. A number of offers of sales of sites have been made, all of which are to be investigated.

I have kept a filing on from 10,000 to 15,000 horsepower on a watersite on the Sandy and Zig Zag rivers for the past four or more years, often expressing in the refiling, "For the uses of the City of Portland," as Mr. Lewis, the State Engineer, will verify.

As you may remember, The Oregonian bore the brunt of some peppery controversies relating to light and power rates prevailing here, and that on April 3, 1912, I offered to give this power to the city under the restriction that it would be used in the interest of the public as to rates of hire.

Referring now to the above excerpt will say that on July 17 I assigned my filing on the aforesaid water power to the City Board of Commissioners, on which, as I understand, Mr. Daly refiled, August 2, when my date expired. Accompanying my assignment I gave a written statement to Mr. Daly, giving comparisons of cost in power and light here as contrasted with the city-owned plant at Tacoma and the relative capitalizations between the two systems—that of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company and the City of Tacoma. I obtained the information on a visit to Tacoma, of my own volition, and it therefore is ask that Mr. Daly supply it to any one who applies for it.

In the same communication I gave the Board of Commissioners a detailed statement showing that the 1500 horsepower that can be availed of, already in their control between the upper and lower reservoirs at Mount Tabor, can be utilized for our own electric lighting, installed and substantially housed at the reservoir, for very considerably less than one-third the $185,000 the city now pays annually to the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company for its hire for city lighting at the present time.

This 1500 horsepower is sufficient, or nearly so, to supply the power now used for lighting by the above-named company, and leave it for 14 hours of work daily in day service for power uses which should yield a large revenue to the city.

In the meantime you will observe the assignment I made preceded any inquiry from the Board or any offer of sale of other sites. It could have been had as a gift any time within the time of my first filing—the earlier the better, financially, for me, if men having, as a majority, the true interests of the City of Portland in their keeping were in control, which unfortunately was never the case.

CHARLES P. CHURCH.

Drinking From Cover to Cover.

"The Avenger," by E. Phillips Oppenheim.

Page 10—With a little laugh, still not altogether natural, he moved to the spirit decanter and drank off half a wineglass of neat whisky.

Page 17—"There is one point," he remarked, filling his glass——

Page 21—Wrayson turned to the waiter and ordered a liqueur brandy.

Page 25—"Heneage," Mason sighed, "is always cynical after kummel."

Page 27—Heneage . . . was playing idly with his wineglass.

Page 29—A gold-foiled bottle appeared.

Page 46—"We'll have one whisky and soda."

Page 47—With a great effort, and an almost reckless resort to his host's champagne. . . .

Page 63—"You must come in and have a whisky and soda," she said to Wrayson.

Page 64—Whisky and soda, wine and sandwiches were upon the sideboard.

Page 64—"You want whisky and soda, of course—or do you prefer brandy?"

Page 70—The baroness helped herself to whisky and soda.

Fishing License Required.

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Please answer the following question through the columns of The Oregonian. Is a license to fish with hook and line for catfish and carp in a lake in Oregon on private property where a man has permission of the owner to do so? Please answer the above and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Yes.

CALIFORNIA IS GREAT BORROWER.

Not Only Scenes, But Fruit Have Been Credited to Wrong State.

HILLSDALE, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—In The Sunday Oregonian appears an article dated Medford, August 9, headed, "Oregon Scene Borrowed," containing two indictments which should not be permitted to pass unchallenged, and yet we Oregonians are not altogether blameless for permitting California to acquire this "borrowing" habit, especially upon which she built up her reputation as a great fruit producing state.

In the earlier days of Oregon's fruit industry, in fact up to recent years, most of our fine apples, pears, peaches, cherries and prunes were bought by Californians and shipped direct to the Eastern markets labeled as California fruit. Even our own shippers followed their example. This pernicious practice was not counteracted until we educated the Eastern buyers and consumers, by the horticultural exhibits Oregon made at the various international expositions, and it was a hard fight until we were awarded the famous "Wilder Medal" for our fruit exhibit at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in which all the fruit growing countries of the world participated. This award is made by the Pomological Society of America, by its own members, strictly on merit and quality only, and now our fruits go to the world's markets under their own name.

To further illustrate this California "borrowing" habit: When Oregon declined to participate in the Exposition at Paris in 1900, Mr. Stubbs, of the Southern Pacific, was very anxious that all territory in Oregon tributary to their lines should make a fruit exhibit which he agreed to exhibit under Oregon labels, with their California exhibit, and asked me if I would lend him several hundred jars of the exhibit I at that time maintained on Washington street, to which I agreed, provided he would return them to me at Buffalo for the Pan-American Exposition, held in 1901. Imagine my surprise and chagrin when all of the jars that came back were labeled "California Fruit." Our Oregon labels had been turned to the wall and the California label pasted in front. Several of these jars so labeled are still in the exhibit in charge of the Chamber of Commerce. This brings us to the second indictment.

The article in question further says: "While Oregon has no reputation as a grape-producing state, etc., etc."; to which we plead "Not Guilty." At the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, we exhibited a very fine lot of grapes on which we were awarded the Grand Prize. Among these was one jar containing a bunch of Tokay grapes weighing 7¾ pounds, grown by William Fleck near The Dalles, others grown by A. H. Carson, Grants Pass; W. K. Newell, Dilly, and A. E. Rueter, Forest Grove. The grand prize awarded to California on grapes at Paris, was given on these very jars of grapes "borrowed" from my exhibit by Mr. Stubbs. It has been thoroughly demonstrated that grapes grow to perfection in all parts of Oregon notably Eastern and Southern Oregon and the foothills on the Willamette Valley, large vinyards existing there now. Even the wines consisting of Riesling, Muscat and Burgundy made from grapes grown by Mr. Rueter near Forest Grove, were awarded the gold medal by the superior jury at the Omaha Exposition in competition with California.

Personally I do not concede anything to our sister state on the south either in climate, scenery or in horticultural lines, except citrus fruits, based on experience.

It is up to us further to educate the world at the Panama-Pacific-International Exposition at San Francisco that there is no place anywhere on earth, where fruits of all kinds, whether apples, pears, peaches, cherries, prunes, strawberries, grapes or walnuts grow to greater perfection, more winey, aromatic, toothsome or keeping qualities than in Oregon and possibly we can convince our California friends that it is no credit to them to persist in the "borrowing" habit.

HENRY E. DOSCH.

EXCLUSION LAW MUST BE ADOPTED

Writer Believes Presence of Orientals in United States Not Desirable.

CORVALLIS, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—The foreign land owners in California who incorporate their land, thus defeating the alien land law, recently passed, are in fact hastening the day when all the Pacific states must in self-defense exclude them. Any person who by reason of color, religion or race prejudice cannot assimilate with the native white population is not a desirable citizen. All such should be excluded. They but give for a day's wage a day's labor. Out of every $1 at least 75 cents goes to the Orient, whereas a native white man spends out of every $1 earned 100 cents at the place where he earned it.

These foreigners do not assist in any way to upbuild the country's institutions, either in a religious, educational or progressive sense. They become domestic servants, they rent land and take its proceeds and ship the net returns to their homes in the Orient. This is not in accordance with the American idea. I believe in America for Americans.

It is not true that with this population gone the country will go to the dogs, or that the labor will not be performed. These foreigners simply crowd out the deserving white man. The white man has no chance against them. They live on what we throw away, and to compete with them we have to descend to their level in the way of eating and of living.

The American people are indeed a great conglomeration of races. They compose the most adventurous blood of the most progressive foreign states, as well as some of their offscourings, but generally the American stock is better than any one nation can produce. Out of 1000 Americans and 1000 of any other nation, I submit that the general average of intelligence, of refinement and of progress will favor the American. I have no statistics to prove this by. Then why house and shelter under our flag a class of persons who pick a living where these Americans cannot do so, who live in the most humble manner and whose ration would be turned away from by most white folks? They crowd out our white labor, and the country which shelters these aliens cannot furnish the necessary white labor to take their place, at once, but exclude them, and very quickly the white labor will return to those localities now practically shut to the white man.

These sentiments I appreciate are old, and time-worn, they are even threadbare, but unless we would have a worse calamity befall us let us begin to prepare for the time when all Orientals must be excluded. J. H. WILSON.

Descent of Property.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Editor.)—(1) How should real property be deeded in order that it may pass automatically to either the husband or wife upon the death of the other?

(2) Is it necessary that they be described in the deed as "husband and wife?"

(3) If not so described, would the children or heirs have a claim against the estate?

(4) Does real property deeded to John Smith and William Jones, or the survivor, pass automatically to Smith upon the death of Jones, regardless of the claims of Jones' widow and children?

(1) Let the property be conveyed to them jointly as husband and wife, the property will go to the survivor without probate proceedings.

(2) No.

(3) No; the children will not.

(4) Weight of authority indicates that it does.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of August 13, 1888.

Minneapolis, Aug. 12.—Details of one of the most gigantic trusts ever devised have just come to the surface. It is a combination of all the principal lumber interests of Minnesota with those of Wisconsin. Fred Weyerhaeuser is at the head of the company.

After an absence of about three months in Europe, Rev. Dr. J. Bloch, the well-known Jewish rabbi, returned a few days since.

Washington, Aug. 6.—There must be an election coming off in Washington Territory ere long. So thought everyone who heard the biennial effort of Delegate Voorhees the other day in behalf of the admission of that commonwealth to statehood.

John Wilhoit, of Wilhoit, sends to The Oregonian a cure for diphtheria which he pronounces certain.

F. N. Humphrey, of North Salem, and Charles Claggett, of Salem, are making a tight race for the biggest peaches this year.

Dr. W. E. Everette, of Tacoma, consulting mining engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is at the Esmond.

Coroner A. P. De Lin has just moved into his new residence on Corbett and Gibbs streets.

Grants Pass, Or., Aug. 11.—I will bet $1000 that Harrison is elected President.—John C. Boyd.

The soldier nine from Vancouver Barracks came over yesterday and defeated the Portland baseball club by a score of 9 to 8.

Mrs. G. W. Bates and Miss Hattie Menzies have gone to Spokane.

John Miller Murphy, of Olympia, territorial auditor of Washington Territory, is in the city.

John B. Allen, of Walla Walla, a leading candidate for the nomination for delegate to Congress, is at the St. Charles.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 13, 1863.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The Chronicle says a movement is in progress which is morally certain to result in the capture of Mobile.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Yesterday's New York Herald says the Government designs sending a naval force to the Pacific and with this view the commandant of the naval rendezvous on that coast is directed to make strenuous efforts to procure 200 men.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 6.—A Charleston letter dated August 2 says firing commenced on Fort Wagner that day. On Saturday a column of rebel infantry made a sortie on our batteries in course of construction, but were handsomely repulsed.

Yesterday afternoon a portion of the scaffolding used in building the new Presbyterian Church on Washington street suddenly gave way, precipitating two of the workmen a distance of 12 feet below. One of them escaped uninjured, but the other, W. L. Cardwell, fell upon the sharp-pointed stakes of a fence and remained impaled thereon for several minutes. He was very severely injured.

The steamer Julia, on her arrival from The Dalles last evening, brought a large number of passengers and $50,000 in gold dust.

The steamer Brother Jonathan sailed last evening for San Francisco via Victoria with a very large number of passengers and upwards of $200,000 in gold.

PRESERVES OPPOSE DEVELOPMENT

Southern Oregon Project Objected to by Ashland Correspondent.

ASHLAND, Or., Aug. 11.—(To the Editor.)—I learn from correspondence in The Oregonian that someone in Grants Pass is trying to promote a monster game preserve in Southern Oregon and Northern California.

What Oregon needs is not more reserves and huge game preserves, but more development of the natural resources. The territory named to be set aside is rich in mineral and timber and grazing land. No one in Oregon need worry about the game and fish proposition, for with its many streams and vast area of rough mountainous territory with dense undergrowth, what few deer are killed by the scanty population of Oregon has no effect whatever. But for the cougars and other varmints, the deer would soon become a nuisance. More deer are killed every year by hunters in some of the Eastern states in an area the size of Jackson and Josephine Counties than are killed in the whole state of Oregon.

To make a game preserve of a large territory surely retards its development, for game and fish are two of the prospectors' best resources. The annoying and worrying of homesteaders have stopped the settlement of public lands in Southern Oregon, and the railroad lands, nearly one-half of the unsettled area, are tied up in litigation. Let us encourage development rather than a wilderness. Wise game laws, well enforced, are a good thing, but there is something wrong with the fish laws of Oregon when the dealers of Ashland and Medford ship salmon from Seattle and retail it at 17 cents a pound, while Rogue River is full of them, many dying and going to waste along the shore.

The game and fish should have reasonable protection, but they were put here for the use of the people here. Southwestern Oregon is not developing as it should, and it will not help it to make a vast game preserve of it.

E. T. MERRILL.

Logical Surmise in New York.

New York Sun.

Stella—Why do cows wear bells?

Bella—To call the calves to dinner, of course.

Where Ignorance is NOT Bliss

Suppose you could run back over every purchase of every kind you have made in the past twelve months. Suppose you could classify them and analyze them just as the purchasing departments of big business concerns do.

Do you not think that you would check up many a purchase made unwisely, many an item that costs too much, and here and there some article bought that wasn't at all what you thought you were buying?

Family expenditures and personal expenditures, of course, aren't made with anything like the accuracy or system that would mark the purchases of a well-organized business. But this very fact ought to impress upon every family, every individual, the necessity of closer attention to their annual expenditures.

In this matter the newspaper is one's best friend. The advertising columns point the way to economy and satisfaction.

Where ignorance is not bliss, it is better to be wise.