

The Oregonian

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 253. Subscription Rates—In Advance: Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$3.00; Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$8.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$15.00; Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$28.00; Daily, without Sunday, one month, \$2.25; Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$6.50; Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$12.00; Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$22.00; Sunday, one year, \$1.00; Sunday and weekly, one year, \$1.50.

(BY CARRIER) Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$30.00; Daily, Sunday included, one month, \$3.00; Daily, Sunday included, three months, \$8.00; Daily, Sunday included, six months, \$15.00; Daily, Sunday included, one year, \$28.00; Daily, without Sunday, one month, \$2.25; Daily, without Sunday, three months, \$6.50; Daily, without Sunday, six months, \$12.00; Daily, without Sunday, one year, \$22.00; Sunday, one year, \$1.00; Sunday and weekly, one year, \$1.50.

How to Remit—Send postal note, money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamp, coin or currency are not accepted. Address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 17 to 22 pages, 2 cents; 23 to 32 pages, 3 cents; 33 to 48 pages, 4 cents; 49 to 72 pages, 5 cents; 73 to 96 pages, 6 cents; 97 to 120 pages, 7 cents; 121 to 144 pages, 8 cents; 145 to 168 pages, 9 cents; 169 to 192 pages, 10 cents; 193 to 216 pages, 11 cents; 217 to 240 pages, 12 cents; 241 to 264 pages, 13 cents; 265 to 288 pages, 14 cents; 289 to 312 pages, 15 cents; 313 to 336 pages, 16 cents; 337 to 360 pages, 17 cents; 361 to 384 pages, 18 cents; 385 to 408 pages, 19 cents; 409 to 432 pages, 20 cents; 433 to 456 pages, 21 cents; 457 to 480 pages, 22 cents; 481 to 504 pages, 23 cents; 505 to 528 pages, 24 cents; 529 to 552 pages, 25 cents; 553 to 576 pages, 26 cents; 577 to 600 pages, 27 cents; 601 to 624 pages, 28 cents; 625 to 648 pages, 29 cents; 649 to 672 pages, 30 cents; 673 to 696 pages, 31 cents; 697 to 720 pages, 32 cents; 721 to 744 pages, 33 cents; 745 to 768 pages, 34 cents; 769 to 792 pages, 35 cents; 793 to 816 pages, 36 cents; 817 to 840 pages, 37 cents; 841 to 864 pages, 38 cents; 865 to 888 pages, 39 cents; 889 to 912 pages, 40 cents; 913 to 936 pages, 41 cents; 937 to 960 pages, 42 cents; 961 to 984 pages, 43 cents; 985 to 1008 pages, 44 cents; 1009 to 1032 pages, 45 cents; 1033 to 1056 pages, 46 cents; 1057 to 1080 pages, 47 cents; 1081 to 1104 pages, 48 cents; 1105 to 1128 pages, 49 cents; 1129 to 1152 pages, 50 cents; 1153 to 1176 pages, 51 cents; 1177 to 1200 pages, 52 cents; 1201 to 1224 pages, 53 cents; 1225 to 1248 pages, 54 cents; 1249 to 1272 pages, 55 cents; 1273 to 1296 pages, 56 cents; 1297 to 1320 pages, 57 cents; 1321 to 1344 pages, 58 cents; 1345 to 1368 pages, 59 cents; 1369 to 1392 pages, 60 cents; 1393 to 1416 pages, 61 cents; 1417 to 1440 pages, 62 cents; 1441 to 1464 pages, 63 cents; 1465 to 1488 pages, 64 cents; 1489 to 1512 pages, 65 cents; 1513 to 1536 pages, 66 cents; 1537 to 1560 pages, 67 cents; 1561 to 1584 pages, 68 cents; 1585 to 1608 pages, 69 cents; 1609 to 1632 pages, 70 cents; 1633 to 1656 pages, 71 cents; 1657 to 1680 pages, 72 cents; 1681 to 1704 pages, 73 cents; 1705 to 1728 pages, 74 cents; 1729 to 1752 pages, 75 cents; 1753 to 1776 pages, 76 cents; 1777 to 1800 pages, 77 cents; 1801 to 1824 pages, 78 cents; 1825 to 1848 pages, 79 cents; 1849 to 1872 pages, 80 cents; 1873 to 1896 pages, 81 cents; 1897 to 1920 pages, 82 cents; 1921 to 1944 pages, 83 cents; 1945 to 1968 pages, 84 cents; 1969 to 1992 pages, 85 cents; 1993 to 2016 pages, 86 cents; 2017 to 2040 pages, 87 cents; 2041 to 2064 pages, 88 cents; 2065 to 2088 pages, 89 cents; 2089 to 2112 pages, 90 cents; 2113 to 2136 pages, 91 cents; 2137 to 2160 pages, 92 cents; 2161 to 2184 pages, 93 cents; 2185 to 2208 pages, 94 cents; 2209 to 2232 pages, 95 cents; 2233 to 2256 pages, 96 cents; 2257 to 2280 pages, 97 cents; 2281 to 2304 pages, 98 cents; 2305 to 2328 pages, 99 cents; 2329 to 2352 pages, 100 cents.

Portland, Monday, August 18, 1913.

AS JUDGED BY THEIR FRUITS.

Belief is expressed by George Kennan in the North American Review that direct legislative methods afford as many opportunities for fraud as the old did and that the bosses will manipulate the new machinery to their own advantage, as they used the old. We have had enough experience of the Oregon system to be able to judge whether this is true. We have had a little clique headed by a self-appointed lawmaker trying to secure the adoption of initiated laws, and other cliques have tried to defeat laws by means of the referendum. Have bosses succeeded in their attempts at manipulation?

The people have been quick to see through the designs of men who tried to turn the government and the tax system of the State inside out and have rejected their bills one after another. The frauds by which the referendum was introduced have been exposed and the perpetrators have been flogged and some of them punished. The Oregon system, though not yet perfect, requires that every step in lawmaking be taken in the open, in public, and the people are quick to detect an attempt to "put one over" on them.

Mr. Kennan recalls predictions that the people would undertake to decide only fundamental questions by direct legislation, leaving complex and technical questions to the Legislature. He says that the voters have not responded to the people of Oregon since the adoption of direct popular government only twenty-nine can possibly be classed as fundamental. Probably so, but how many of the complex and technical bills submitted were adopted? This is the question that the people at the last election showed an increasing disposition to vote down bills dealing with such questions. A particular example is the "blue sky" bill. The people rejected the one submitted under the initiative, but that fact did not deter the Legislature from adopting one which has met general approval and against which the referendum was not invoked. As the people become accustomed to use the new machinery they show increasing discrimination between subjects on which they can well vote directly and subjects which are better left to the Legislature. The good quality of the work done by the present Legislature, if sustained by future Legislatures, will increase this disposition, for confidence in their lawmakers, which was greatly impaired by boss rule, is gradually being restored.

Direct legislation is a rational outgrowth of modern conditions. In former times the people of one community knew so little of the affairs of another community in the same state that as a body they were incapable of judging what was the best for each and all. Action through representatives would meet and exchange information, was the natural consequence. In these days of rapid communication and widespread information the people of a whole state are competent to deal directly with many questions, for the people of Portland, for example, know as much of what is going on in Malheur County as they formerly knew of events in Eastern Minnesota.

"What we need," says Mr. Kennan, "is not new political machinery, but a nation of good citizens, who will devote themselves faithfully and conscientiously to the duty of representing their fellow citizens. Undoubtedly we need good citizens, for the higher the standard of our citizenship the better will any form of government be conducted, and without good citizens the best machinery will not produce good government. But we need new machinery, by which the good citizens may make their power felt directly instead of letting it trickle through a number of channels in which much of it will be lost.

We have now an opportunity to compare the results of the two systems in two states on opposite sides of the continent. Oregon has government recognizing responsibility to the people and has progressive laws which reflect the will of the people and contribute to the welfare of all. New York has a disgraceful contest for the Governorship between the most corrupt political machine in the country and a political boss who is working in the interest of the people, has been proved of such low moral fiber that those who were formerly his warmest friends have turned against him. As compared with the New York system we prefer the Oregon system.

WRITERS UNDER THE X-MARK.

The Senate may check the flood of literary men which President Wilson is pouring into the diplomatic service. This is the opinion of a Washington correspondent, who says that Senator Bacon, chairman of the foreign relations committee, in regard to Mr. Page, the Ambassador to London. After having voted for Mr. Page's confirmation, Mr. Bacon read a work of fiction in which Mr. Page had depicted the Southern life. Mr. Bacon had written such stuff, he would never have voted for confirmation.

This discovery has led to delay in confirmation of Dr. Paul Reinsch as Minister to China. That gentleman has written much on the Orient, colonial governments and economic subjects. Inspired by Mr. Bacon, all members of the committee are reading Dr. Reinsch's works in search of anything affecting his fitness for the new job. All nominations of literary men for diplomatic posts are to be subjected to the same test and for some time to come we shall have a body of

studious Senators and another body of anxious writers.

The man who wishes to prevent confirmation of any literary man's appointment, mindful of the saying: "Oh! that mine enemy would write a book," will hereafter search through the appointed's writings and announce eagerly on any passages which may arouse the prejudices of a Senator. Opinions to which a man may have irrevocably committed himself in cold type years ago, when he was struggling upward with no thought of political preferment, will rise up to plague him. President Wilson knows how this is, for his writings have been quoted to warn voters away from him and to prove how far he is departing from the convictions he once cherished.

Some of the literary would-be diplomats would fain repeat the opinions they rashly expressed in their irresponsible moments, when thought was transferred freely to paper without heed of future consequences. They will be inclined to remind Senators that such-and-such a book was written long ago, but it is not to be taken to express the riper judgment of their forties and fifties.

AN IMPORTATION OF WOMEN.

John Miller Murphy gives an entertaining account in the Sunday Olympian for August 17 of the importation of unmarried women to the Puget Sound country which has been so much commented upon and so often misrepresented. The immediate occasion of Mr. Murphy's article was a loose statement by some writer that the principal credit for the "migration" of the women should be awarded to Governor William Pickering. It seems, however, that he had little or nothing to do with it. The real promoter was A. S. Mercer. So little sympathy did Governor Pickering feel for the enterprise that when Mercer appealed to him from San Francisco for financial assistance in his new and difficult situation he failed to advance a penny. The women came, it appears, in two parties. The first shipment consisted of no more than eleven, who sailed from New York in March, 1884, two members of the party being specially accompanied by their father, as Mr. Murphy reminds us. The voyage was made by way of Panama and San Francisco without untoward incidents, and upon their arrival in the Puget Sound country the women, whom Mr. Murphy describes as "accomplished and beautiful young ladies," were promptly placed with husbands, or, if no one was found easy and remunerative employment.

There is no doubt that this first shipment of women bettered their condition by their adventure. Those who were not established in comfortable homes were able to complete the voyage and another. Naturally, therefore, they sent back glowing reports to their old associates and thus prepared the way for Mercer's further undertaking. He began to make up his second party toward the close of the Civil War, not far from the order of his first expedition. He broached the subject to the President, who thought favorably of it, and actually authorized Mercer to transport his beautiful cargo on a National vessel. But before the plan could be consummated Lincoln perished and the new Administration was soon proclaimed. His second party was consulted with "Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts; Edward Everett Hale, President Johnson and many other philanthropists and patriots," but none of them would promise him much help. His scheme might have fallen through for want, it is finally ascertained, of a grant from Grant had learned something of the actual needs of the Northwest coast by his residence in that region. He lent a ready ear to Mercer's project and used his influence with President Johnson in its behalf. The consequence was an order that should have benefited women whom Mercer had enrolled from New York to Seattle on a Government vessel. Candidates had been numerous on account of the favorable reports sent back by the first party, and the list had run well up toward 500 names.

Mercer, now very reasonably believed that "his troubles were at an end," to quote Mr. Murphy's expression, and began to assemble his fair proteges for the voyage. But an unexpected obstacle intervened. Quartermaster-General Meligs, who had immediate control of the Government vessels and their equipment, declined to honor the President's order on the ground that it was illegal. "There is no law for the order, and I decline to honor it," were his curt words of refusal. Considering the delicate nature of the project which he thus impeded, we cannot help feeling that Meligs must have been something of a hard-nosed fellow. The laboring project was as rigorous in every other direction as it was in this. But, crusty as he was, his conscience evidently troubled him, and, after brooding for several weeks over his impoliteness, he finally came to the conclusion that he was in the wrong. To make things worse, he now learned that Mercer had a ship for the voyage. This in his estimation may have been the next best thing to giving him one, but unhappily the projector was too slenderly provided with funds to avail himself of the Quartermaster's generosity. The whole undertaking was again in danger of collapse when the omnipresent Ben Holladay came to the rescue. Learning of Mercer's quandary, that universal benefactor offered to buy the ship himself and transport the women for "a nominal price." Of course Mercer jumped at the proposition.

All went well until now, but for the unaccountable malice of certain newspapers. Why the New York press should have sought to discourage the blooming colonists we cannot imagine, unless they were driven to desperation at the prospect of losing so many of their most energetic fellow-citizens. At the rate of one of the papers published "a scurrilous article" which depicted the Puget Sounders in the blackest hues and warned the colonists of a fearful fate should they ever reach their destination. These false newspaper friends counseled the adventurous women "to stay at home and to seek a husband, and, unfortunately, so of them were overpersuaded to do so. Thus the numbers of the Mercer party began to decline at the very moment when success doubtfully promised to be nearest. Only 300 of them actually set sail on the ship provided by the millionaire Holladay. We call him perfidious because he now repudiated his agreement and charged all the traffic would bear for taking them to San Francisco. From that happy haven they were sent north in small parties as funds accumulated to pay their passage or as they were able to raise their wishes known. Mercer had only \$3 in his pocket. Mr. Murphy tells us, when the ship came to port, and it was in that emergency that he appealed to the stony heart of Governor Pickering and met with a stern refusal. How he raised money to appease the millionaire Ben Holladay does not appear. Perhaps some of the women contrib-

Huerta now needs another loan and is paving the way for it in Paris.

While British financial interests are supporting Huerta, the agitation in this country for granting of belligerent rights to the Constitutionalists may be traced to American investors, whose interests are great in the states dominated by that faction. The civil war in Mexico thus simmers down to a contest between two bodies of investors, each backing a seeker for control of the government, while the Mexican people are mere pawns in their hands. Huerta heads the best semblance of a government, the wisest course the United States could take would be to recognize him as head of a merely provisional, de facto government, holding office until a President can be elected to whom substantially all the Mexican people would give allegiance. By granting the insurgents belligerent rights we should only be playing cat's paw to their American backers, as England has played the game of Huerta's British backers.

Two McDermotts from Chicago have come into public notice lately. One is a Representative in Congress, who has been denounced as a bribe-taker by McMichael, the discharged chief page of the House. The other, James M. McDermott, is a simple patrolman who has been awarded a medal for bravery. He crawled in the dark under a house and captured an armed negro murderer, who tried to shoot him but whose revolver missed fire. Only the circumstances that the volunteer had become clogged with dirt saved McDermott's life. Representative McDermott has probably accumulated more money and had a good time according to the accepted meaning of the term, but who would rather be in the shoes of Patrolman McDermott?

THE DROUTH IN KANSAS, NEBRASKA, OKLAHOMA AND MISSOURI IS DRIVING STOCKMEN TO RUSH THEIR CATTLE TO MARKET.

This will temporarily reduce the price of meat, but will ultimately cause a much larger permanent rise by depleting the supply unless we can import from Australia, Argentina and Mexico will increase under the new tariff, but the only lasting remedy will be a great increase in our home supply. Cultivation of the range forces us to look to the farmers for our meat hereafter. By making livestock part of their business, they can replenish the meat supply, increase their earnings by adding a new source and increase their crops by rendering their land more fertile.

Estimates gathered from 100 Kentucky farmers by the State Commissioner of Agriculture show the cost of producing wheat to average \$10.16 an acre and the crop to average 12 1/2 bushels. This, with wheat at 90 cents, leaves too small a margin, and the Courier-Journal says Kentucky must either go out of the wheat growing business or must grow better wheat. Imports from Australia, Argentina and Mexico will increase under the new tariff, but the only lasting remedy will be a great increase in our home supply. Cultivation of the range forces us to look to the farmers for our meat hereafter. By making livestock part of their business, they can replenish the meat supply, increase their earnings by adding a new source and increase their crops by rendering their land more fertile.

Those who believe that every man should exact a price for everything he does for others have no doubt voted Professor Samuel Moulton Babcock a fool, because he gave free to humanity the milk test for cowpox and millions. That invention has made millions for the farmers of the whole world, but Dr. Babcock has just retired in old age from the University of Wisconsin in only comfortable circumstances. He is richer in contentment in the quietude of his retirement than any other man in the world. He has made his fortune in the quietude of his retirement.

Long on information, short on work, is a good description of many recent immigrants, and Judge McGinn spoke wisely when he pronounced the hard manual workers, who rear and care families, better material for citizenship, though they are short on information as to our form of Government. But their shortage of information should impress on us the need of furnishing it from the true American standpoint or they may fall under the influence of those who are long on information of the wrong kind. We need schools of Americanism for the adult immigrant.

In order to "hold up his end" at Berlin Ambassador Gerard has rented a house at \$19,000 a year, although his salary is only \$17,500. His need of more money is worse than Secretary Bryan's, for the latter pays only one-third of his salary in rent, and there are no Chautauquas in Germany to help him out.

The session of the International Union which has just closed sustained President Taft's conservative policy he has maintained in the past. If all labor organizations held to lines of action as do the printers, labor troubles would be rare.

The drought has hurt the corn crop without doing much harm to the wheat. The wheat crop is better than the corn crop, but when it attacks the watermelon crop there is danger that the colored brother will lose his religion.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Let the corn burn up, but spare no effort to save our watermelons.

The worm will turn. In Northern California a lawyer in a dispute over a county high school. If these affairs are to continue, schools of journalism must make additions to their curricula.

Theoretically the coffee wagon for thirty workmen is all right; practically it does not include the coffee feature necessary to make it a success.

Once upon a time the public was interested in the sorrows of Werther. Nowadays the sorrows of Huerta—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Thus does simplified spelling progress.

QUARTERLY PLAN UNBUSINESSLIKE

Portland, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—The quarterly plan of Public Utilities to the question of Viola Payton, regarding the proposed payment of water rates quarterly in advance, prompts me to inquire why it is that our civic corporations seem to be so reluctant to adopt the business methods of private corporations. It would appear that while the advantage of the commission form of government in Portland, generally recognized and approved business methods would be adopted at the earliest moment practicable. Yet we find the Department of Public Utilities proposing a change which in no sense is an improvement on the present method, but which aims to continue the most offensive and unbusinesslike feature of the present method.

Why should the city, any more than the gas company or the electric light company, ask the water consumers to pay in advance? I can see a trace of reason in asking payment in advance for gas and electricity, but where is the advantage to the consumer using a metered service unless he is charged just for what his meter shows to have been used? And how can he be charged for this until the meter has registered the amount?

I am a warm advocate of the metered service for municipal water supply. It saves water, that it prevents waste, that it is just and fair both to the city and to the consumer. But its fairness to the consumer depends on me to value it when, instead of taking the meter readings as a basis for settlement, an effort is made to "estimate" which usually means to "guess" the amount that will be consumed, and then ask the user to pay this "guessed" amount in advance.

Humans are constitutionally opposed to paying in advance before they get it. If the city has the right to make us do this, why not also private or semi-private corporations? Why not ask us to pay in advance for our gas and our electric light and power? The answer is obvious: The city has not this right, more especially when it enters into contracts to furnish water to a consumer by metered service.

There are strong objections—most of which already have appeared in communications to The Oregonian—made to the quarterly method, either by the month or by the quarter; and manifestly the objections gather strength with the length of the period to be covered by the advance payments. It is not just to ask consumers to pay in advance for a service which they do not know how much they will use. Such poor results from a soil famed for its fertility are a reproach to Kentucky. The fault is with the farmers in that as in other states, and the State University has undertaken to show them how more wheat can be grown at a profit.

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Portland, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—The quarterly plan of Public Utilities to the question of Viola Payton's inquiries (presumably by authority of the author of the plan) are so decidedly of the "dame-duck" variety that it is to laugh.

CHANGES IN SYSTEM COME OFTEN

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Portland, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—The quarterly plan of Public Utilities to the question of Viola Payton's inquiries (presumably by authority of the author of the plan) are so decidedly of the "dame-duck" variety that it is to laugh.

"Oregon" Indian Name?

TACOMA, Wash., Aug. 16.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—The editorial under the heading "The Name of Oregon" is particularly interesting to a resident of this city because there has been so much doubt expressed as to the word "Tacoma" being of Indian origin.

As to "Oregon," Webster's New Standard Dictionary of 1911, published by the Syndicate Publishing Company, of Portland, Oregon, in the Oregon-Spanish glossary—the wild marjoram, abundant on the coast. This is the origin and meaning of the word. This may be your correspondent's dictionary, which states that Oregon "is certainly not Indian," and that "Jonathan Carver boldly assumed that the Indians called the Columbia the 'Oregon,' but it is the Oregon states that have no foundation in fact." How do you know this?

What is your authority? Might it not be that the Indians that Carver heard of in another section never used the word?

Mr. Ezra Meeker and some old settlers would not claim that they ever heard the word "Tacoma" until "Canoes and Saddles" appeared in 1852 and Mr. Meeker accuses Winthrop of inventing it as you have accused Governor Winthrop of the support of George Gibbs, Edward Huggins, and others, and old Government maps in Washington City D. C. It seems to me that the best evidence of the fact indicates that "Oregon" is Indian.

INDEPENDENT UNION DEFENDED

Secretary of the New Longshoremen's Local Condemns I. W. W.

Portland, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—The following statement in refutation of the statement of the Sheriff:

The new longshoremen's union was formed at an impromptu meeting in the backyard of 1 1/2 Union avenue, nobody but sailors being present. The reasons for the move were put down in a circular which was published in the Evening Telegram of August 8. We saw a chance to make a break and went at it with a vim. The secretary, A. F. Schaub, and the treasurer, G. R. Rice, had been living in Portland for the last five years, and had always been conservative as an investigation would easily prove. He disapproves strongly of the I. W. W. and just as emphatically of rank Socialists. A few I. W. W.'s were among the members of the first meetings of the union, but it was unknown to the secretary that either one was an I. W. W. Getting to know their real attitude toward them to stay away. The secretary is willing to take the stand and make all these statements under oath.

We are fighting for the right to work on the waterfront under the same conditions as the rest of the waterfront men to work without being dominated over by a trust—in this case a labor trust; fighting for the right of man to work for himself; and for the right to be paid for what he does as well as for other statements under oath, that he does not know Ramsey, or Rudolph or any other man who has been mentioned before he came up to the meeting of the union; that Rice is not a member of the union; that 14 days ago he did not have the least idea of forming a new organization, nor of the executive board of Local 6; that all members of the Sailors' Union that there would be no more work to be gotten by them.

Present Plan is Hard Enough

Quarterly Water Payments Not Attractive to Workmen.

Portland, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—The quarterly plan of Public Utilities to the question of Viola Payton's inquiries (presumably by authority of the author of the plan) are so decidedly of the "dame-duck" variety that it is to laugh.

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Portland, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor of The Oregonian.)—The quarterly plan of Public Utilities to the question of Viola Payton's inquiries (presumably by authority of the author of the plan) are so decidedly of the "dame-duck" variety that it is to laugh.

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Water Consumers Have Barely Learned the Ropes in Present Plan.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of August 18, 1888. Walla Walla, W. T., Aug. 17.—The Presbyterian semi-centennial will begin at the brick church tonight, when Rev. G. L. Deffenbaugh will read his paper on "Spaulding and the Old First Church." Tomorrow services will be held at Whitman's grave at the mission below town. Colonel H. E. Holmes offers to defray the expenses of removing the remains of Whitman and associates from the old mission to the Whitman College grounds.

Walla Walla, Aug. 17.—Herman Brents, son of Hon. Thomas H. Brents, is dangerously ill, with no hopes for recovery.

Murray, Idaho, Aug. 17.—The large gold cleanup of the Goldsmith-Wardens stamp mill at Elk Creek and another cleanup at the same place, under the supervision of the Treasury Department, are being carried on by Impetus to gold mining throughout the Coeur d'Alene district.

Parker's, Or., Aug. 17.—As Judge Chenoweth, of King Valley, was driving through town with his meat wagon his horses ran away, throwing him out. His face is badly cut and his check book broken. He lies in a semi-conscious state.

In the County Court yesterday Joseph T. Keefe brought an action against William Church, Jr., chairman of the Democratic county committee, and B. Kilian, as member of the state committee, to recover a reward of \$250 offered for the arrest and conviction of legal voters and bribers. He claims credit for the conviction of H. B. Hines for bribery. The defendant sued James Lotan, chairman of the Republican county committee, for \$500 reward for the same service.

Mrs. F. S. Dunning, W. W. Kirkwood and family, G. N. Hill and family and a number of East Portlanders have returned from the seaside.

Four gold bricks from Coeur d'Alene were received by Mr. B. Goldsmith yesterday. They weighed a little over 290 ounces and are worth about \$2300.

Mr. Eugene Shelby, assistant superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, has gone to the South.

Professor M. V. Park, of Michigan, returns home today for his wife, having decided to settle in Salem.

Master James McDevitt, of this city, a few days ago went fishing at Knappa and in four hours had succeeded in landing 90 mountain trout.

Professor Wetzel, superintendent of schools, made the trip from Mount Hood to East Portland in 16 hours.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 18, 1863. It is stated that the amount of prize money now standing to the credit of Admiral Dupont at the Navy Department is not less than \$200,000.

Washington, Aug. 12.—A rebel lieutenant, who deserted from his army, says that great dissatisfaction exists among the North Carolina and Mississippi troops. North Carolina threatens mutiny unless the troops are sent back home. The Mississippians and Louisianians are also clamorous to be home. The rebel army has broken the spirit of Lee's army.

We understand that the County Commissioners have decided upon purchasing the property of Mr. Thomas Pritchard on the West side of the public square as a site for the new Courthouse.

Home Cured Bacon Not So Good.

IRONSIDE, Or., Aug. 14.—(To the Editor.)—Now that the discussion on the dog is ended and other things are up for consideration I wish to ask "M. D." and C. E. Cline if their homemade bacon ever becomes strong?

In this vicinity, where the people cure their bacon, I have heard that it goes his, the bacon becomes so strong and rancid before the season is half over we can hardly eat it, and many ranchers themselves prefer store bacon. Would not pickling instead of dry salting cure it better before smoking?

Personally, I think the gut-rotted brands of cured bacon beats the home-cured every time!

COUNTRY READER.

First Trains on North Bank.

INDEPENDENCE, Or., Aug. 15.—(To the Editor.)—(1) Kindly tell me when the first passenger and freight service was installed upon the North Bank road.

(2) Also, has Washington single tax?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

(1) The North Bank road first instituted passenger and freight service between Pasco, Wash., and Clifton, Wash., in the constructive period, on December 15, 1907; between Vancouver, Wash., and Clifton, Wash., on March 15, 1908. The first regular through service between Portland and Spokane was instituted on May 23, 1909.

(2) No.

Widespread Interest in Advertising

It is not only in this community that the interest in newspaper advertising is growing so extensively. Local newspapers rely upon the local merchants for their advertising. The public, because the newspaper is the logical medium for advertising, is interested in it.

Manufacturers seeking a nation-wide market for their products choose their newspapers for the best advertising for the same sound reason.

As we see both retailer and manufacturer getting into a campaign of education and publicity on behalf of some meritorious product.

The public is learning the importance of advertising and learning how to profit from careful reading.