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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, OCT. 18, 1913.

CURRENCY BILL AND ITS CRITICS. Prospects of early passage of the currency bill are brightening. They are greatly improved by President Wilson's desire, expressed to Senator Hitchcock, that the bill be not made a partisan measure and by his readiness to welcome Republican support; also by Republican willingness to aid in framing a good bill and not to de-

lay its passage, Settlement of the currency issue on the lines of the pending bill is essential to stability of business conditions, These have been disturbed by the new tariff and the readjustment made necessary by that measure will be greatly facilitated by improvement of the banking system. The question is not one of party; it concerns the whole country. There are certain provisions in the bill on which the dominant party insists. As they are matters of party policy, it is useless to ask the Democracy to yield on them. It is for Republicans to consider whether these provisions are so important and so inherently victous that they should sacrifice the opportunity to secure adoption of other provisions of the bill which are taken in sub-

stance from the Aldrich bill. Criticism is leveled chiefly at the composition of the Federal reserve Appointment of all its members by the President is opposed as establishing political control of the banks and its powers are declared too broad. In reply, Chairman Glass, of the House banking and currency committee, in reporting the bill, said:

There is scarcely a power enumerated which has not been exercised by the Government for 50 years, or, indeed, which has not been confided to one or two public functionaries.

He pointed out that the power to relief of another in a plain business banks have clamored and was analoion that this power will not be invoked once in half a century, for the funds from stock speculation, with factured or hired. the result that "we shall rarely ever that the power to suspend reserve rements for a period of thirty days.

As to the objection to political control. Mr. Glass said he challenged the bankers "to cite one instance where private interests were represented on any Government board in this or any other civilized country," but "they could not answer." He said that the reserve banks are to be the exclusive diums of Government issue and subject to no severer examination or greater control than existing National banks. They are to be given the great of the country and the deposits of the Government. He expressed the opinion that the real fact was that there would be too many bankers on the board, for the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller are almost always bankers and one of the four appointed members must be a banker. He showed that the power to issue emergency currency under the Vreeof the Treasury alone,

As to the fear that the powers of the board would be perverted to political uses, he said a banker suggested such a possibility to the President, but "vainly challenged to show how it might be done." He continued: I shall not soon forget the emphasis with which the President of the United States declared that no man would ever be found who would be willing to imperil his repu-tation or tarnish his fame by so fiagrant a prestitution of his high office!

He said this statement brought to mind "this splendid declaration," made by Congressman (now Senator) Buron five years ago on this very topic: There are executive acts which are theo-etically possible, but which the incumbents retically possible, but which the incumbents, with their weighty responsibilities, would never dare perform, because they would know that if their course was marked by faveritism or injustice they would be discredited while living and dishonored when

The X-ray of publicity, he said, would be turned full upon the operations of the board and it would meet at least four times a year with the charged to the postoffice, but comes bankers' advisory committee.

Discussing the question whether the Mr. Glass showed that critics are not agreed. James B. Forgan predicted contraction to the extent of \$1,800,-000,000, while Charles G. Dawes predicted enormous inflation and the foreign exchange expert of one of the biggest banks figured out a possible expansion of nearly \$2,000,000,000 Mr. Glass admitted that there could be expansion and quoted Frank Vanderlip as saying there was great need of that authority having said that \$2,-000,000,000 could be used within five years in developing water power alone. Mr. Glass argued that the Federal reserve board, by its control of the discount rate, could prevent undue expansion, and other provisions of the

bill would have the same effect. The loudest protest against the bill has come recently from the country bankers. Mr. Glass, by elaborate figures, undertook to show that under the new reserve and currency systems they would gain instead of lose. The provision abolishing exchange on outof-town checks deprives them of a

invest only 10 per cent in this way. They may never be called upon for the second 10 per cent and, if they should be, it would be taken perhaps 1 per cent, or even less, at a time. This capital will still be available for them as a basis of rediscounts and they will receive dividends on it up to 5 per cent. The new system will permit them to open foreign branches and will conthan compensate for the temporary inconvenience caused by withdrawal of this capital from their immediate control

Bankers' criticism of the bill seems to be based on the assumption that Congress is legislating only for the bankers. It is, in fact, legislating for the whole people by providing them with a financial system. Bankers will profit as the whole community profits.

THE DOCTRINE OF SUPPRESSION. If the newspapers would get together and agree not to mention the name of Oswald West, the Governor would behave himself and act sensibly. It will be recalled that, during the recent secapade of Jack Johnson at Chicago, the big dailies conceived the idea that free advertising and notoriety were what was causing Jack Johnson to thrive and they announced their determination of refusing to therefore mention the black refusing to thereafter mention the black man. When Johnson learned of this he very promptly got out of the country. The mind of Jack Johnson and Governor West run madly to notoriety and, if the applica-tion of silence worked so efficiently in John. son's case, it undoubtedly would do the same in that of the Salem gentleman. Coos Bay Record.

A conspiracy of silence among the newspapers to settle the question of Governor West's eccentricities is a greater offense against the public by a thousand times than anything the Governor has done, or all he has done. It is hard to believe that any newspaper would make a definite suggestion of that kind. It indicates a strange conception of a newspaper's duty to

The Chicago newspapers made no uch agreement with reference to the pugilist Johnson, or anyone else. He did not get out of the country because the newspapers ignored him. He could have desired nothing better than sup-pression of the facts about his transgressions. He left because the law was after him: and the law wanted him mainly because of the notoriety given to his misdeeds. Except for the flerce and searching glare of newspaper publicity, it is doubtful if Johnson would be the odious and hunted crea ture he is and deserves to be.

our Coos Bay neighbor fearful that Governor West benefits by the constant attention given to him and his sayings and his deeds by the newspapers?

THE COLLAPSE OF "RITUAL MURDER." As every intelligent person outside of Russia expected, the Beiliss "ritual require one reserve bank "to go to the murder" case has just about collapsed. The Russian police, under pressure transaction" was only to be exercised from the court and the Holy Synod, in times of emergency, was essential to has raked the country with a fine-the mobilization of reserves for which evidence against the accused and none gous to the power now exercised by the has been found. The Czar's police en-Secretary of the Treasury in transfer- joys exceptional advantages when it ring Government deposits from banks seems desirable to patch up evidence in one part of the country to those in against a prisoner and every opporanother part. He expressed the opin- tunity has been improved to the utmost, but the whole case is so inherently absurd that apparently no bill will cause withdrawal of reserve probable testimony could be manu-

As things stand now Beiliss cannot again have bank panics." He stated be convicted unless, by extraordinary ties never let go of their prey. If qualified to think and vote, Beillss cannot be convicted of a ritual murder he can be spirited away so that certain sacred faces will be "saved." A happy circumstance in connection with the disgraceful affair is that the fanatics have begun to quarrel among themselves. thieves fall out, even in Russia, there is some hope that honest men may get

justice, though not very much. The ritual murder charge was brought against Beiliss for the purpose privileges of holding the reserve funds of exciting popular hate against the Jews. It was expected by the Black Hundred element that the people would become so wrought up over it that they would execute another pogrom in Klev, where the farce was staged. But it seems that the case has been too clumsily managed, even for that kindly purpose. No pogrom has occurred and the Black Hundreds are correspondingly enraged. They land law was vested in the Secretary are furiously abusing the authorities for not manufacturing more convinc-

ing evidence against Beiliss. There does appear to have been astonishing remissness in this particular. Considering the amount of talent at the disposal of the Russian government and its venal mendacity, it ought to have been possible in the course of two years to invent evidence enough to convict one friendless Jew.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINES.

Men who acclaim the reported intention of Postmaster-General Burleson to recommend Government ownership of telegraph and telephone lines should study the result of Government ownership in Great Britain. In forty years the expenditure for interest, excess of working expenses over receipts and capital outlay has been \$87,279,-305, or an average of over \$2,000,000 a year and the taxpayers now suffer a loss of \$4,200,000 a year. This interest on the original capital is not out of the consolidated fund. The system was therefore a free gift to the would contract or expand credits, department, but is still run at a loss. Capital expenditure continues at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year, but no interest is charged.

The London Times, from which these figures are taken, says;

any better in the United States? In-stead of introducing the strict merit of the most notable is the facility with system which prevails in the British which the camera can effect civil service, we are wandering back trickery. Ghosts rise and disappear, considerable source of legitimate prof- to the spoils system. Our Government dreams it, but may be omitted or modified by has not introduced that efficiency forth and then become distinct in an the Senate committee. Even if it which is essential to success into the instant before the spectator's eyes, all

by relief from the strain of panics 000 a year. Would it not be better to much as anything else that makes it and periodical money stringency.

National banks protest against the enforced investment of 20 per cent of long as this waste continues what reatheir capital in reserve banks, but at son have we to expect less waste in the outset they would be required to operating telegraph and telephone

WHY SULZER WAS REMOVED. If Sulzer had been innocent, or if his offenses had been inspired by mere motives of political mendicancy or personal "panhandling" his removal from office would have been the crime of the century. Even Tammany, with cles and the popular judgments, would not have dared to do it. It would have ruined Tammany. It should

But Sulzer was guilty of gross turpitude and great moral delinquency in his conduct as a candidate and in at least one particular in his actions as Governor when he sought to coerce witnesses and suppress evidence. But guilty, chiefly for acts committed as candidate and not as Governor. Chief Justice Cullen opposed the impeach-ment on the technical ground that a distinction in law was to be made be tween the candidate and the officer.

But it is a technicality that does not reach the essence of the Sulzer of-fenses or clear his title to the office. Sulzer diverted to his own pocket funds contributed to his campaign, so that his way to the Governor's chair was marked by scandalous and criminal misconduct. Yet there might be weight to Justice Cullen's objections if it was only a question of personal theft, or embezzlement, or larceny, and he had merely committed an individual wrong against the people who had trusted him. He did more, Sulzer grossly and infamously be

trayed the confidence of the people of the state and stained his great office with the taint of misdeeds that had a direct relationship to his incum-That is the reason he was re-

SLAVERY IS COUNTENANCED.

How much effort we might expect an independent Philippine govern ment to put forth for suppression of lavery may be judged from the conduct of native officials in the case of the girl who was sold for 100 pesos at Los Banes by her mother. Manila Bulletin says soldiers first made known the girl's condition and

Louis Cox took the matter up officially. He demanded of the president that he take charge of the girl, and when the official apparently declined and was disposed to be dilatory, told him that he would give him just ten minutes to act and that if he did not, he, Cox, would communicate with the authorities in Manila by wire. The president then decided to take action and has the child in his possession.

child in his possession. who was taken from Manila to Los Banos by a man she believed to be her lover and sold by him to a house of ill reputs. She fled, but was arrested by the municipal police and returned to her mistress on the pretext that she owed 10 pesos. The woman beat her with bamboo until her back was a mass of scars. Says the Bulle-

tin:

These cases are being investigated by the proper authorities, and it was stated last evening that the senior inspector of constabulary in Laguna Province was in possession of the bill of sale for the II-year-old girl and was making every effort in his power not only to investigate the reported cases but to put a stop to the practice of buying and selling human beings as slaves, although he has no law to support him in his efforts, the legislature claiming that slavery does not exist in the Philippine Islands.

Describe United States wish to hand.

Does the United States wish to hand over the government of the Philipefforts, some better show of a case can pines to the slave-owners after having quirements, confided to this board, is be made out against him. We must extirpated slavery from the South? akin to that now exercised by the not, of course, expect that he will be That would be the result of granting News dispatches say he needs the Controller of the Currency alone of released after his long and absurd independence before the mass of the

THE PROGRESS OF THE PICTURE SHOW

"No manager can afford to ignore the fact that his galleries are being emptied by the moving picture; no dramatist will succeed who deafens himself to the appeal of the gallery gods. It is worth while for both of them," dramatist and manager, study the moving picture situation and see wherein it has its appeal." Daniel Frohman finishes in this strain his Woman and Home Companion article on the moving pictures. He does not believe that the masses prefer the pie ture to the acted play merely because it is cheaper, though that must certainly be a factor in the situation. The main reason, in his opinion, is that they hunger for action. This they get in the pictures, while they do not get it in "psychological studies put upon the stage." One might infer from this that if playwrights would only produce dramas of action instead of those composed mainly of character and conversation the screen would lose its supremacy over the stage. The trouble with any such theory is that various galleries have been emptied, those of the melodrama, as well as of Ibsen. Of course the mob loves action, but that quality never has been deficient in cheap plays intended for the masses. Ibsen, with the psychological drama, never has been offered to them, so that they never have had a chance to reject it. We must therefore seek some other quality than vivid action in the screen theater which attracts and holds the fancy of the proud of. multitude.

Some of the attractions are obvious. For one thing the tiresome waits be-tween acts, which bors the audiences of every old-style theater, both good and bad, do not trouble the moving picture spectator. The whole show proceeds rapidly, with only the briefest intervals of delay. Even when three or four films are required to give the entire piece they follow one another so swiftly that the most impatient spectator need not complain. celerity enables a person to witness a long play without growing tired. He is not kept sitting hour after hour in ceeds to cool off again. figures are taken, says:

The main reason for the failure of the postoffice to make the telegraph self-supporting is uncommercial and extravagant the complete drams while it is fresh and his pleasure is correspondingly inmanagement, due in a large measure to political control. In 1870, the first year of postoffice management, the working expenses of the telegraphs were \$437,000 (\$1,736,000). Hy 1875 they had increase of \$1,700,000 (\$5,000,000), an increase of 1,010,000 (\$5,000,000), an increase of 1,010,000 (\$5,000,000), an increase of the crowd is concerned, it must due principally to the extravagance of government methods of conducting business. In the 40 years during which the postoffice has controlled the telegraph business of the country innumerable improvements in telegraph machinery, lines and methods of working have been made, which have largely increased the capacity of the plant. Yet the 15-word message of 25 years ago.

What prospect have we of doing any better in the United States? Ina cramped position. His mind takes in

are first faintly shadowed should be retained, the country banks business it now handles. On the conwould be compensated to a large degree by the rediscount privilege and ator Aldrich that it wastes \$300,000,is the wonder of the picture world as is "the" country editor,

a perennial joy to the unsophisticated public. Another advantage is the per-fect ease with which it can slip in explanatory scenes. Mr. Frohman mentions an instance exactly in point. Rudolph Rassendyll, in "The Prisoner of Zenda," stands looking through a window at the treachery of some per-son within a house. The best the acted play can do is to describe crudely and wearisomely what is going on sehind the walls. The picture projects the room and the machinations of the traitor on the screen and the audionce is instantly as wise as Rassendyll himself. It is of the essence of good drama to keep the spectator perfectly informed of everything. To accomplish this the spoken play must resort to all sorts of transparent artifices. The pictures frankly show what is needed and make no fuss over it.

This advantage is particularly noticeable in the matter of "preliminary explanations." Some of these there must be in every drama, whether spo-ken or projected. But in the spoken play it is necessary to lug in the explanations by the hair sometimes. The ong, long story that goes before must be told to enlighten the audience. In Julius Caesar the offering of the crown, which is the immediate incite- 19.08 miles. nent to the great conspiracy, is related with incredible art, but even Shakespeare's art cannot prevent it from being a little wearisome on the Ibsen no doubt managed these preliminary indispensables better than nost playwrights, but the pictures do better still. They begin the play, as Mr. Frohman acutely observes, with the preliminaries and hence make them as interesting as any other part of it. This the spoken drama never can do, simply for lack of time. What the pictures can do in a minute may take an hour of talk. Here again we perceive the inestimable value of celerity. The whole dramatic impres-sion is made while the spectator's mind is at white heat. The hostility which actors of the

first rank may have felt to the moving picture theater at first seems to have been overcome. Many of them have already acted for the camera and others will do so before long. Sarah Bernhardt did not hesitate to pose in Elizabeth, which she says is her greatest play, and she enjoys the prospect of sending her face and gestures down to posterity in this way. She praises "the God of genius, that he has given men power to hand down to posterity the greatest success of my career.' What would we not give for some such memorials of Garrick and Edwin Booth ?

The new continent discovered by Russians may not be as worthless as other Arctic lands. The New York World says:

World says:

The great ocean current sweeping up past
Norway toward it raises the isothermal line
of all Northern Europe and Siberia far
above the corresponding line in British
America and Greenland. Hammerfest is as
warm in Summer and in Winter is warmer
than Labrador, more than 1000 miles further
south. Should any considerable mining
wealth be discovered in the new land, human ingenuity would doubtless find means
of reaching it for development.

Since Siberia is to be colonized, the
Cyar might send criminals to the new

Czar might send criminals to the new country, whence they can escape only on an iceflos.

The Cincinnati plan of punishing unruly irls by shaving their heads might be worth rying in Great Britain on the militanta t is quieter than forcible feeding and more usting.—New York World. There would be a boom among the British wigmakers, and the price of imported Chinese hair would advance.

"One-Round Hogan," a California prizefighter, is looking for a match. as a plumber recently. tune there must be in the fighting

A New York man cloped with his mother-in-law and married her. There are more ways of getting even with a mother-in-law than by ordering her out of the house.— Louisville Courier-Journal.

Perhaps the mother-in-law is getting even with the son-in-law husband.

game!

bage.

anese from land ownership, Heavens, just as this yellow peril was soundly aslaep! An Aberdeen couple split over a checker game and will seek divorce. We hate to think what might have

happened had the game been crib-

The Governor of Florida may call a

special legislative session to bar Jap-

Snowball will also become the popular game shortly, although the limitations of our weather are such that we will not be able to participate.

view to lending them support, Grasping at straws, A Wisconsin woman has been fined under a gossip law. That law would fill the jails if generally adopted and

The Administration is now scru-

enforced. Vancouver continues stripping Portland on wedding returns. But we insist the record is nothing to feel

Use of wooden shoes in this country is discovered to be on the increase. The wearers are not boneheads, either. But with these perpetual sessions

the job of Congressman isn't particularly attractive any more, German dirigibles may be effective

in war, but they certainly are destructive in time of peace. Every time we begin to grow a tri-

fle hot under the collar Mexico pro-It must be admitted that the City Commissioners have a most cutting and improvements.

way on occasions. Fourth street is a joke that will be forgotten in a ride on the red cars.

Lane of Oregon sprung quite an eronautical joke on the Senators. graders is logical and sensible,

for new worlds to conquer.

However, friends of Sulzer say he will fight on. On what? The tiger is now licking its jowls in

satisfied sort of way, It would appear that Captain Inch

was every inch a hero. The alert-looking man on the streets PORTLAND EMBRACES LARGE AREA GENTLEMAN PARMER IS DEFENDED Long Public Service Lines Required Large Part of Agricultural Progress

to Serve People. PORTLAND, Oct. 16 .- (To the Edior.)—Will you please give these que-ies your attention?
(1) The area of Portland.

(2) Number of miles of boulevard. Number of miles of boulevard

(4) How many miles of street rails?
(5) How far you can travel for a nickel on a car?
(6) Who controls the streetcars?
(7) Who controls the sas supplies Who controls the gas supply? Who controls the electricity sup-

(9) What effect the Panama Cana will have on Portland once the canal is opened. M. CHRISTENSEN.

(1) The area of Portland is large as compared with other cities, having 55.7 square miles within its corporate (2-3) The number of miles of boule-

vard, in the right meaning of the word, is only four, of which three miles are hard-surfaced, and the other mile is

19.08 miles.

(6) The control of the streetcars is vested by law in the hands of the State Railroad Commission under the Malarkey act. The Commission has ample authority to regulate the service and the charges for that service. It can determine what constitutes a reasonable charge and what composes satisfactory service. The ownership of the streetcars lies with the stockholders of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, of which there are some 860 located in this country.

(7) The control of the gas supply

(7) The control of the gas supply rests with the State Railroad Commission and the ownership with the stockholders of the Portland Gas Company. (8) The control of the electricity supply is vested in the State Railroad Commission, and the ownership in Portland at the present time with the Portland Railway, Light & Power

Company. An important factor bearing upon the whole situation as to streetcars, gas and electricity, from an operator's standpoint, is to be found in the mormous area of Portland, necessitating longer lines than in cities where there is a smaller area and the poputation more dense. Portland today possesses a population of a trifle over 4000 persons to the square mile as compared with 16,000 in Milwaukee, 14.200 n Cleveland, 18,000 in Pittsburg, and 000 in San Francisco. Portland has an area as large as Milwaukee and Baltimore combined. It is twice as large in area as Cleveland, three times the size of Louisville, and one and one-half times as large as Detroit. This large lines for distributing electrical energy and long ditches for the carrying of gas mains. In the matter of streetcar rides, only three or four cities in the United States, and those of a metropolitan character, furnish a longer ride than 19 miles for a nickel.

(9) The most prominent effect of the Panama Canal, when once opened, now being discussed is that of immigration from Europe. It has been stated that 200,000 tickets have been sold on the installment plan to intending settlers from all parts of Europe. Should this immigration keep up for any length of time it will have a marked effect upon the characteristics of the people upon

that a freight rate from Pacific Coast ports to New York will be 50 per cent of the present rail rate, or 60 per cent of the present rail rate, which will produce a very important saving on many lines of traffic, and saving on many lines of traffic, and the repair of damage.

Next the gas and electric light companies will try to make us liable if a handsome appearance, measuring 130 feet in perpendicular from the ground, and is the highest spire in the state. open up additional markets which for such bills, the present time are not available. I see Commissioner Dieck proposes to

furniture. PROPERTY OWNER STOCKHOLDER cover this entire city each day-and

Argument Made That Mr. Daly's Plan

Is to Their Interest.

PORTLAND, Oct. 13.—(To the Editor.)—I am not one of those notoriety

payers who are struggling to get a
home and support a family, instead of
young men who have no one depending
on them?

California, are the greatest in volume.

If the three consecutive leaps are included, the fails of the Yosamite, in
California, are the highest. Argument Made That Mr. Daly's Plan hunters, who enjoy seeing his literary works in the public press, just to have a chance to kick at some public offiwhether there is any reason or not, but when I noticed an article at-tacking our City Commissioner, Mr. W. H. Daly, without good reason, I cannot

from Sixth street.

I would like to ask this spirited gentieman from Sixth street: "Have you ever lived outside of Portland in any city of any sise?" If you have, then you know that in most of the cities the property is held responsible for the water and houses are rented so that the rent includes the cost of the water. From the tone of the article of the

gentleman from Sixth street, it looks that he is a landlord himself and scared to death that he will be made to pay his tonants' water bills. As a property owner and taxpayer, he is one of the stockholders in the municipal waterworks, is he not? His interest as a tinizing the Mexican rebels, with a for water used, we now have to pay of constructing and maintaining a subfor it in advance, for it is impossible for the city to keep watch on each house when it is occupied and when it is ampty, or to chase after the tenants of the fassibility and practicability of constructing and maintaining a submay containing all the ramifications of our present and future overhead and underground systems.

A subway should provide for the city

when they are gone.

The present method of collecting for water is very expensive and unnecessary, and to cut the expense, Mr. Daly is doing his very best to do justice to the stockholders, including our friend. This way—holding the property responsible for the water bills—the city and are sayes the expense of col-

is safe and saves the expense of col-lecting monthly and keeping inspectors to turn the water on and off if some poor tenant is short of money just at landlord will not be out anything more than he is in renting his house, for he charges the water every month to the rent. The landlord's month to the rent. The landlord's credit is good and he can go and pay for all his tenants and his own water bills at the same time at his conveni-

I know cities where the water is paid only once each year in a form of a tax, assessed after the cost is known for the year; it is not a fixed charge, but differs every year. At the end of each year the cost of maintenance is figured to and the property owners are faxed out and the property owners are taxed pro rata, according to their holdings

This is the most satisfactory way I sinking fund for the extension of the ever saw and I hope that this city will wake up and adopt it. P. E. L., Property Owner From Arleta District.

Fide et Amore. Does it seem a long way between

calms, And we in that coolness may lie.

Does it seem a long while since you The white hands in parting and pain;

And the faces long-lost in the mist Of the tears which you cannot restrain? strain?
Sometime, when the weeping is past;
Somewhere there's a trysting at last,
And they shall be ours again.

Guy Fitch Phelps.

Has Come From His Example. PORTLAND, Oct. 13,-(To the Ediman was quoted a few days ago as saying that "we have too many gentle-men farmers in this Northwest country. What we need is more plain people." It is not because of a desire to be controversial that I would challenge this statement, so far as it refers to gentleman farmers." I presume that the term is meant to refer to those city men, who, desiring in a measure to get back to nature invest in farm of the second of the seco get back to nature, invest in farm lands, cows, barns, etc., and, while not doing the actual work of the farm, em-ploy superintendents, and furnish the money and some of the brains needed

to make the business go.

If one travels over the Willamette If one travels over the Willamette Valley, and takes notice of the work of the "plain people," who have been un-influenced by the "gentleman farmer," he will see cow barns with not a single window for light or air; manure allowed to pile up for months at a time, cows being milked that are a daily loss to the dairyman because of their graded.

(4) The number of miles of street railway within the incorporated limits is 187 miles, which is regarded as a very large mileage for a city of 235,
1088 to the dairyman because of their ling race at City View in three straight heats, R. S. Perkins' Maud Knox second, A. C. Brey's Kitty Hain third.

12. B. Lindsey's Susie S. won the trotting race at City View in three straight heats, R. S. Perkins' Maud Knox second, A. C. Brey's Kitty Hain third.

139. The Bust Portland Council first the control of these controls are controls and the control of t 000 population.

(5) The longest distance which you menting on the slieged folly of paying can travel for a nickel is from Lents fancy prices for registered hogs, con-Junction to St. Johns, a distance of cluded the argument by telling of his son paying \$25 for a registered ani-mal of a certain breed, and in a few months after he brought it home it up

and send them to the slaughter-hour They have built siles all over the country, and have thereby increas the production of milk by a large per centage. They read the literature pub. lished on all departments of farm work, and are ready to profit from the experi ences of others all over the country. They have demonstrated the advan-tages of movable, instead of rigid stanchlons for cows; they have shown that the milk flow can be increased by an appreciable extent if the cow has a chance at all hours of the day to drink pure water, without being limited to being led to a trough twice

or three times a day.

I do not say that none of the "plain people" have taken the initiative in modern methods of managing their farms. But my experience and obserfarms. But my experience and observation teaches that most of the intensive methods, general improvements man and and comforts provided for man and beast on the farms of today have come as a direct result of the "gentleman farmer's" example. R. M. TUTTLE.

DALY WATER PLAN IS CRITICISED Writer Also Jumps on Other Proposals in City Management.

certainly voices my sentiments in regard to holding the landlords responsible for the tenants' water bill. I cannot see how Mr. Daly or any one else has a right to hold a landlord respon-the many mudholes which abound on sible for a bill contracted by some one Front street from the Courthouse south else whom he has not vouched for nor to the penitentlary, if the city or the time it will have a marked effect upon the characteristics of the people upon the Pacific Coast. It is generally conceded that there will be a much reduced freight rate, and there will be a greatly increased demand for Pacific Coast products from those ports tributary to the use of the canal. It is generally estimated that a freight rate from Pacific Coast ports to New York will be 50 per cent and the repair of damage.

Will find a stumbling block there, for more than one will oppose it, and I also think he will oppose it, and I also think he will it is not legal. I would like to know what next they will spring on us. It seems they are doing everything to discourage property owners. Only last month I had to put out a tenant for not paying his rent. I was not only out the month's rent. I was not only out the month'

waste of the taxpayers' money, for I should think 38 men could more than why not give those jobs to our tax-

As Mr. Davis says, let the salaries alone. If the ones who have the jobs at present salaries are not satisfied, let them step down and out. Ther plenty ready to take their places. As for the public dock and There are As for the public dock and Swan Island, they better plan some factories

refrain from answering the gentleman to give employment to the needy and from Sixth street. overburdening the taxpayers with needless expense. I, for one, do not see anything at present in the taxpayer's favor, and if things keep up it looks as though we need a recall on all such air castles. A PROPERTY TAXPAYER.

WHY NOT PUT 'EM UNDERGROUND?

Practice of Tearing Up the City's

PORTLAND, Oct. 14 .- (To the Editor.)—The continuous tearing up of the streets of this city is an expen-sive nuisance. The Mayor, Commisstockholder is to conduct the water sive nuisance. The Mayor, Commis-department as economically as possible, sioners and City Engineer should con-To be sure that the water office is paid sider the feasibility and practicability sive nuisance. The Mayor, Commis-sioners and City Engineer should con-

sewer system, high-pressure water pipes for fire purposes, water pipes for domestic service, gas pipes, pipes for central heating plant, pipes for a central refrigerating plant, electric light and power cables, telegraph and telephone wires, wires for police and fire alarms, pneumatic tubes for P. O. service, etc., etc.

Such a subway would have to be of a dimension of probably six feet wide by 10 feet high, allowing men to do repair work underground without inconvenience. It could be constructed by means of a few manholes and would ot require the tearing up of streets. It would prepare the way for a future underground railway and for traffic

tunnels crossing the river. The money for the construction could be obtained by a bond issue. The city departments and private corporations using the subway could be assessed in the proportion of their present need-less expense of continually tearing up the streets and making big excava-tions, and such assessments would tions, and such assessments would likely not only pay the interest on the bond issue, but also provide for a

Meters Would Be Costly.

PORTLAND, Oct. 16.—(To titor.)—Mr. Daly wants \$250,000 Lane of Oregon sprung quite an eronautical joke on the Senators.

A half-day session for the first-raders is logical and sensible.

With the pennant secured we sigh or new worlds to conquer.

However, friends of Sulzer say he

Does it seem a long way between Springs way between Springs and Springs and Springs and Springs be will save the city that much in a short time. Now, get wise, Mr. Tax-payer. He wants to put in 32,000 new meters, which will cost, counting maters and the labor of putting them in, about \$7.50 each, or a mere tring of \$240,000. Then, what have you got?

A lot of meters that soon wear out and always need repairing. Then you seed an army of inspectors and meters. need an army of inspectors and meter-readers and what not, to keep them in order—but maybe that's the idea. Still, says he can save a little by laying a few clerks.

off a few clerks.

What if a few people do waste a little water? We have plenty of it and some to spare. A short time ago, when our new pipeline was finished, we were told we would have more water than we could use.

WATER USER. we could use.

Twenty-five Years Ago

om The Oregonian of October 18, 1888. Tippecanee Battle Ground, Ohio, Oct. he great Republican demonstration. caught cold last night and could not speak.

San Francisco, Oct. 17 .- The regular annual sea serpent has made his appearance again. Captain Edgar Anern, of the bark Estelle, descried the mon-ster when passing the Uniqua River, Oregon.

The City Council last evening authorized a contract with Mr. Burle-back for cremating the garbage of the city for a period of two years at \$100

L. B. Lindsey's Suste S. won the trot-

salary of William Morgan, the night policeman, at \$70 a month,

A reception was given Rev. John W. Sellwood and wife and Bishop Morris and wife at the residence of Dr. S. E. Josephi on Friday evening. City Superintendent W. A. Wetzell reports 899 children enrolled in the

East Portland public schools for the month ended October 12. John C. Boyd the Eastern excursion

agent submitted his report to the Ore-gon Immigration Board Tuesday. Captain Willard Young has gone to

the Tualatin River to determine wheth-er it will be advisable to attempt to improve it as a waterway. John Sholto Douglas, Marquis of

Queensberry, arrived in the city yes-Hon, H. L. Yesler, of Seattle, is in

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of October 19, 1863 WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—Government dispatches from Chattanooga say General Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry on October 6 below Shelbyville. A battle ensued and the enemy was completely routed.

St. Louis, Oct. 10 .- The following are he particulars of the attack on General Blunt's escort. The attack was made by 800 rebels dressed in Federal uni-form. Out of 100 men composing the scort, 78 were killed, all being through the head, evidently after they had been captured.

The Paris Slecie says: "If Stephens PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 16.—(To the Editor.)—In the letter written by Mr. Jones, in The Oregonian October 10, he certainly voices my sentiments in recognition has passed, if it ever excertainly voices my sentiments in revisits Paris in the expectation of pro-Mr. Marshall, the milkman, says he

will give \$150 toward the filling up of

had any benefit from. I think Mr. Daiy property-holders will give the balance, will find a stumbling block there, for Statistics of school district No. 1,

will open up additional markets which at the present time are not available on account of the high freight rates.

The impression prevails that the sewers to the university students, 15 at canal will open up new markets for lumber, salmon, fruits of all kinds and seems to me so many is a needless.

And is the highest spire in the state.

Greatest Waterfalls.

MT. ANGEL, Or., Oct. 16.—(To the Editor.)—What are and where are the largest and highest falls in the state. largest and highest falls in the world?

A READER, Victoria Falls, of the Zambesi River, in Africa, are the greatest in volume.

Difficult Part of the Text. Chicago Tribune. "I understand the text all right," remarked Aunt Ann Peebles after the sermon was over, "but the preacher's explanation of it puzzled me a good

Theodore Roosevelt Robert Barr Harrison Fisher Howard Chandler Christy Charles Dana Gibson William M. Chase Percival Gibbon

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Every article and drawing is something new and fresh and the names of the contributors furnish ample guarantee as to the quality.

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ful vein.

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