# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1914.


## LAND BILLS TO THE FRONT.

The West has refused to await President Wilson's leisure for the opening of its public land to development, and he and his Cabinet are now co-operating with committees of Senate and House in preparation of bills. If all of these should be passed, we shall have practically a new code of land laws. Bills have been or soon will be introduced for the leasing of Alaska coal land and for the development of some coal mines in Alaska by the Government to supply the Navy; for the development of water-power on Government land in the United States proper; for the leasing of coal, oil, gas, potash and phosphate land in the United States; and for general revision of the mining laws governing metalliferous ores. Several bills are pending which are designed to ease the way of the homesteader, both on irrigated and other land.

The most urgent of these measures, from the standpoint of public policy, is that relating to Alaska coal land. Now that the Government is committed to construction of railroads in Alaska it must without delay take steps to provide fuel and traffic. The first step is the opening of the coal land. It should be practicable to secure enactment of a law for this purpose at the present session.

The same general principles which would be applied to Alaska coal land, should be applied to coal, oil, gas, potash and phosphate land in the Western states. Hence when a decision is reached as to Alaska, there should be little controversy as to the West. The principal controversy is likely to arise over the terms of leases and over the disposition to be made of the royalty. The bill relating to Western resources embodies the general principles recommended in Secretary Lane's annual report—use of royalties in development of arid land, and, upon repayment by the settlers, division in equal shares between the Government and the states, the latter to apply the money to schools and development.

We may expect Congress to divide into three main camps on these bills. In one will be the genuine conservationists of both old parties who will rally to the support of the Administration bills. In another will be the reactionaries of the Mondell type, who oppose permanent retention of title to public land by the Government and any form of leasing. In the third will be the Pinchot conservationists, who wish the West to pay rent for its land to the whole Nation without any allowance for the fact that the West is to produce this rent. Mr. Pinchot will rally to his side those selfish Eastern states, which, after having wasted their public land like the prodigal, wish to share equally in the proceeds of Western land.

The principal battle promises to rage over the terms of power-site leases, the Pinchotites wishing the plant to revert to the Government without compensation at the end of fifty years, while the Western men insist that the Government merely retain an option to purchase the plant at the end of that period. Under the Pinchot plan, power companies must either be permitted to charge rates high enough to refund their entire investment at the end of fifty years or the investment will not be made and power will continue to run to waste. Under the Western men's plan, the consumers of power would pay minimum rates. The Pinchot plan would commit the Government to public ownership of power plants at the end of fifty years; the Western plan would simply give the Government the option of choosing at that time between public and private ownership.

The rational conservationists of the West in Congress need to stand together for the interests of their states when these bills are considered and there is good prospect that they will do so. Without regard to party the Republican Senator Borah and the Democratic Senator Walsh stand shoulder to shoulder for Western interests. Upon their judgment and success depends the development of 66,000,000 acres of land which has been withdrawn as valuable for mineral fuel, fertilizer or water-power. When development has been made attractive to capital without sacrifice of National and state interests, the West will advance at redoubled pace.

## CRITIC IS MUDDLED.

In its eagerness to show The Oregonian to be hostile to President Wilson, the Albany Democrat has first misquoted and then misrepresented an article in The Oregonian pointing out certain tendencies of the Wilson Administration. We said that Mr. Wilson's book, "The New Freedom," reeked with individualism, but that the legislation passed and proposed at his suggestion reeked with paternalism and socialism. The Democrat, confounding the book with the principles put in practice by the Administration and ignoring the fact that individualism is the opposite principle to paternalism and socialism, says:

> From no less an authority than the Portland Oregonian we learn that President Wilson's "New Freedom" reeks with individualism, paternalism and socialism.

After eulogizing the tariff and currency law and praising the Administration for "divorcing business from politics, exiling the lobbyist from the National capital, and applying the rules of common sense, efficiency and honesty to the various departments of government," the Democrat says:

> Woodrow Wilson is a Democrat. Because he subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party he is opposed by The Oregonian.

Mr. Wilson has been as often supported as opposed by The Oregonian. He was supported in pressing for passage of the currency bill and is now supported as to the general provisions of his anti-trust policy, as to Government railroads in Alaska and as to his public land policy. His policy with regard to Mexico, the Spanish-American republics and canal tolls, his departures from the civil service law and his handling of the diplomatic service are opposed. The Oregonian cheerfully gives Mr. Wilson credit for what it considers his good work, but reserves freedom to criticise him when it considers that he errs.

## DANGER OF GOING TOO FAR.

There is danger that, unless greatly modified, the bill to define offenses against the anti-trust law may do a public injury as well as a public good. The bill, as it was introduced by Representative Clayton, would, though not specifically, forbid those associations of farmers and fruitgrowers which have proved a benefit to consumer as well as producer. They have secured a larger price and a more certain and wider market for the producer, yet have reduced the cost to the consumer and have put the commodities in question within the reach of many who could not formerly procure them. Yet there can be no question that they restrict trade, prevent competition and are based on agreements to prevent free and unrestricted competition among their members.

Though this be the plain truth and a strict interpretation of the law would require dissolution of these associations, they injure no one and confer unquestionable benefits on many. Sound policy would dictate their exemption from the operation of the law, but can exceptions be made under the Constitution, and, if they can, how shall a general rule be laid down without letting some pernicious combinations survive?

These are questions for the statesmen to consider and answer, if they are to avoid destroying the wheat with the tares.

## PLAN FOR AN AERIAL NAVY.

If the recommendations of a special board on naval aeronautics should be adopted the present Administration will to some extent atone for its parsimony in building warships by increasing the effectiveness in war of the ships we have. This board recommends an aero naval service which would cost $1,297,700, or about one-tenth as much as a modern battleship.

A fleet of fifty aeroplanes is proposed, one to scout for each fighting unit, with one dirigible balloon to accompany the fleet. Aeroplanes would be carried not only on battleships and scout ships, but on auxiliary vessels, which would pick up and repair them and supply fuel and extra parts. A dirigible, which would cost $173,000 and would attain a speed of fifty miles an hour, is proposed. It would be provided with a ship specially equipped to serve as a base. Three captive balloons would do meteorological work, and kites would be built aboard ship.

These new military devices have the merit of being comparatively inexpensive. A Navy aeroplane, with all the necessary outfit, spare engines, propellers and other parts, would cost only $10,000, and the annual cost of maintaining fifty aeroplanes is estimated at only $100,000. But experiment may prove that one of these little craft, skilfully and daringly handled, can cripple a $12,000,000 battleship. The drawback would be that war would become so cheap that the smallest, most poverty-stricken nation could afford to indulge in it.

## THE HAMMER AS A MESSAGE.

The unemployed problem is serious enough without the complication of prejudicial statements. This observation is induced by the appearance of "A Message to the People", prepared by a committee of the Federation of Labor. Its text is a recital of assumptions so well known to be far from fact that the proclaimed purpose of the circular to unite the people and officials in quest of a remedy for the situation is more likely to be discouraged than aided.

Among causes of unemployment this circular enumerates in most part alleged influences wholly local in character, such as homeseekers' excursions, advertising of logged-off lands and irrigable tracts, community "boosting," efforts of employers to induce workmen to come West, efforts of Oregon employers to maintain long hours and low wages and the distribution of "highly-colored" advertising.

Every one of the supposed factors thus named would have only a sectional bearing on the labor problem. Yet it is or ought to be well known to the committee that drafted the "message" that employment exists throughout the country in the same degree that it does in Oregon. In Chicago the problem of the unemployed has caused the authorities to take a census of idle men through the medium of the police force. An Associated Press dispatch sent out Saturday night gave returns from twenty-seven of the forty-five police precincts in the city and disclosed that in those precincts there are 28,251 out of employment. If the ratio continues throughout the cty there are more than 46,000 idle men in Chicago.

Yet Chicago does not advertise logged-off or semi-arid lands, nor issue community literature, nor mail out "highly-colored" advertising, nor is it the destination of homeseekers' excursions.

That the same conditions exist in the extreme East has been indicated in other dispatches. Recent snow blockades were reported as experienced in good grace because they provided work for the many idle men.

Unemployment exists chiefly in the cities and it is prevalent in nearly all of them. The only near-by city that is said to have escaped is Tacoma. There it is reported that in February the city employment bureau had more jobs than men to fill them. The same efforts toward development of latent resources have been made in Washington as in Oregon. That Tacoma has been more fortunate than other cities is ascribed by a Seattle newspaper to the existence in Seattle of a "free hotel for the unemployed."

There can be no doubt that there is a serious state of unemployment. Moreover it is aggravated in nearly every city by the presence of those who do not want work, but hope to participate and do participate in the relief offered the deserving. In Chicago the police report that only three-fourths of the idle men are willing to work. In Oregon we have had a striking example at Salem. There upon a plea for work by a moving "army" forty men were provided with places by the state. Two remained at work.

There might have been something said about this phase of the problem of the unemployed in the "message to the people of Oregon." There is not a word.

## THE CANNING INDUSTRY.

One of the marvels of modern trade conditions is the rate at which the canning industry has grown and is still growing. Commercially speaking, the putting up of fruits, vegetables, oysters and other products began about fifty years ago in the City of Baltimore. During the early years of the Civil War a firm of oyster dealers in that city began the sealing of oysters in tin cans and from this began the canning of tomatoes, then the canning of peas and peaches. Thereafter the business was taken up by others, for there are no patents involved, and soon it became a very important commercial proposition.

The growth of the canning trade was slow for a number of years, for the reason that many people were afraid to eat the products because of belief that ptomaine poison lurked in the tins of fruits and vegetables offered the public. This fear was soon eradicated, for from the very first there have been few deaths from that cause. Indeed, it is stated by those who ought to know that a thousand deaths from eating decaying fruits and vegetables that are alleged to be fresh occur where one comes from unwholesome canned goods.

In the years 1911, 1912 and 1913 the pack of tomatoes, corn, peas, salmon and fruits amounted to almost four billion tins, or an average of one and one-third billion tins a year, and in that time there was not a single well-authenticated case of illness from eating canned goods of any variety.

When we add to the five items given the long list of other products canned—sardines, milk, other vegetables, soups, meats, pork and beans, hominy, plum pudding and scores of others that will come to the mind of the reader—it is likely that the figures will be nearly doubled. Therefore there are consumed each year fully 3,000,000,000 tins, or something like 9,000,000 tins every twenty-four hours.

These figures are approximately correct as to the past fifty years and they give an inkling of what the growth of the canning business may be during the next half century. It is altogether likely the increase will be nearly as great. Indeed, the only thing that keeps the traffic down to its present status is the expense of the cans. Already steps have been taken to cheapen these by substituting asbestos and other materials for tin, and meanwhile tin may become cheaper through better trade conditions, such as the elimination of trusts.

It is a satisfaction to know that the Northwest is getting into the canning business in a way to bring profit to our producers, particularly of pears and loganberries. It is said that the Oregon Bartlett pears canned at the co-operative plant at Eugene are having a ready sale at good prices in France and other portions of the old world. It is the same with loganberries. If our growers will get together in the various sections and specialize on these two products, then see that canneries are put up to handle the pack, we will be taking a long step towards universal prosperity in our agricultural regions, for we can beat the world on these two products. Perhaps we can on others—but when it comes to Bartlett pears and loganberries the Northwest has no opposition in the wide world.

It is practically the same with prunes. Hence it seems the part of wisdom to see to it that interest in these three products should not be allowed to languish, but we should do all in our power to accelerate such interest. We should remember particularly that the growing of loganberries ought to appeal to the newcomer, for the reason that he can secure a fair crop the second year after planting, whereas with such fruits as apples and pears the grower has to wait from eight to ten years to get a full yield.

## LLOYD-GEORGE A STORM CENTER.

Mr. Lloyd-George, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now a target for the attacks of the London Times, the champion of those vested interests whereof the landlords are the greatest. Mr. Lloyd-George's denunciations of the landowners have been so wild as to have embarrassed his colleagues, and the opinion prevails in London that a section of the Cabinet, headed by Premier Asquith, inspired the Times' attack and that the Thunderer deliberately tried to provoke the Chancellor to sue for libel by accusing him of political blackmail and lying and by insinuating mental infirmity. He was accused of misrepresenting the terms of a land sale made by the Duke of Montrose and his exclamation at Limehouse: "Oh, these Dukes! How they harass us!" called forth severe comment.

There are, in fact, three main divisions of political opinion in Great Britain, and they do not fully coincide with party divisions. The Unionists stand for what is—for established institutions, existing privileges and vested interests. They never make a concession to the unprivileged except to stave off a demand for still greater concessions. The Liberals are for progress in doing away with privilege, but with moderation, being held in check by the presence among them of many whose interests would suffer. The Radicals would sweep away every remnant of rank and privilege—lords, church and titles—and would take the land for the use of the people. Among them are included the Labor party men, and probably a large majority of the Irish Nationalists. They create a resistless tide of public opinion which drives the reluctant Liberals along the road of what they consider progress.

Mr. Lloyd-George has placed himself at the head of the Radicals and uses his place in the Cabinet as a vantage point for their assaults on the Tories. Mr. Asquith has his hands full with Irish home rule, Welsh church disestablishment and reform of the House of Lords. As almost every bye-election goes against him he perhaps realizes that the tide of public opinion which carried him into office has spent its force and that reaction has already set in. He probably foresees that he cannot do more than put through his present programme before a general election installs a Tory Cabinet. This being the tendency of public opinion, the reaction is only accelerated by Mr. Lloyd-George's assaults on the landlords, and Mr. Asquith may wish to hold the fiery Welshman in check.

But the true British Radical drives on regardless of such temporary setbacks as the overthrow of a Liberal Cabinet. He no sooner sees one measure upon which he has set his heart well on the way to enactment than he begins pushing another to the front. If the Asquith Cabinet should fall and the Tories should assume power the Radicals may use the period of Tory rule in making this new measure the burning issue of the next campaign. If they win, its chief sponsor may expect to head the Cabinet which will put it on the statute books. Thus personal ambition combines with political conviction to urge on Mr. Lloyd-George in his assaults on the landlords, for the next wave of Liberal sentiment may make him Premier.

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The New York Court of Appeals has given a new illustration of the proneness of technical lawyers to defeat justice. A packing company was convicted of selling rotten meat and fined $500. It appealed. The appellate court, by a three-to-two decision, ordered a new trial because incompetent testimony was admitted. The minority, though agreeing that some of the testimony was incompetent, held that sufficient other evidence was produced to prove guilt, and the Globe says the company "was caught red-handed with the rotten meat." When will the courts learn that they exist not to make every verdict square precisely with certain formulas, but to make it square with justice? When we criticise the courts we are accused of lowering their dignity, when in truth they lower their own dignity by their outrages on common sense.

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Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, appeared before a legislative committee in favor of the initiative and referendum, and expressed the opinion that those devices would be used in but few instances. That depends on the conditions attached. It may be so easy to invoke the "I and R" that the U'Rens, Parkisons and Cridges will run riot in the old Bay State, and corporate interests may be able to hold up laws demanded by the great majority of the people. On the other hand, the amendment may be so hedged about with restrictions as to be practically inoperative. What is needed is provision that, when a real demand exists for a popular vote on a bill, it can be had, but that the cranks cannot force the people to vote year after year on their hobbies and selfish interests cannot defer operation of needed laws.

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At a time when Seattle had more water than it could use and was receiving more water revenues than were needed, that city, as is now proposed in Portland, installed a general system of meters. An article taken from the Seattle Argus and published in another column of The Oregonian today tells the result. Water is "saved," only to go to waste. Revenues have decreased and overhead expenses increased. The consumer has not gained anything because the water rate could have been reduced without putting in meters. The people's money is pouring over spillways or flowing away through the sewers. The beneficiary is the meter manufacturer.

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A large quantity of the records in the Government's case against the New Haven road has been eaten by rats, so that no head or tail can be made of what remains. They were stored in the house which was occupied by Cornelius Vanderbilt whenever he visited Washington. This house is now used by the Department of Justice and is infested with rats which are wary of traps. The New York World says they are "long gray rats with whiskers." Perhaps they are some of the same rats which ate up the New Haven road before they ate up its records.

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The United States is the greatest producer of radium ore, having supplied two or three times as much as all the rest of the world in the last two or three years, but nearly all the ore is exported, and up to January 1, 1914, only two grams of radium had been extracted in this country. The company producing it has already contracted abroad for most of this year's output. The foreign demand is so great and the supply so small that the price is far beyond the cost of production, the total amount so far extracted in the whole world not exceeding one ounce.

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But for the late Senator Teller, we might have a Cuban problem as vexatious as the Philippine problem. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he was the author of a resolution pledging the United States not to annex Cuba. Had that resolution not been passed we might have been pestered for years with the question "what to do with Cuba." As it is, under the restraining influence of the amendment Cuba is doing fairly well by herself.

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If you wish to test the courage of any Washington official ask him something about the liquor question—Senator Kenyon.

Some day a man may arise in Congress who has enough nerve to fight for salvation of the army by restoring the canteen. Then watch the artful dodgers run to cover. They are afraid of the misguided prohibitionists who are responsible for the demoralization of the army; they are afraid of the liquor interests, which thrive on our present policy; they are afraid of their own shadows.

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The boy at Troy, Idaho, who knocked down his teacher with a drinking cup as he was about to be chastised stands better chance of becoming a good citizen if he gets the deferred "larruping" at home.

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Br'er Groundhog may have missed his reckoning, although there are two weeks left in which to make good. Considering fruit buds, the two are the best weeks for cold weather.

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The thieves who stole more than $200,000 from a postal wagon at a Paris station Saturday are masters of the art of arranging with accomplices.

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Having stopped cardplaying, shaking dice and swearing in the telephone, Albany does not leave much diversion for its men folk.

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After lapse of sixteen years, German testimony is that Dewey did the right thing in Manila Bay.

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It is Spring time on Mars, according to Professor Lowell, and the Martian is damming the floods.

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If earthquakes are due to spots on the sun, there is little use in trying to dodge them.

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If you have not turned in your income statement, you'll have to hurry.

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"Tom Kay, the joke," would be humorous if it was not ghastly.

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Now to meet the meter bill.

## Mother's Garden

By Dean Collins.

There's a breath of life in the warm earth panting;
And swelling buds on the branches cling;
And crocuses on the lawn are planting
The first, brave battleflags of Spring:
Bold they blaze on the sod beneath,
Flinging defiance in Winter's teeth,
And winds from the North though shrill and fleet,
May never scatter them in defeat.

The world's athrill as the buds awaken;
I feel its urge; and the crocus' gleam,
Out of my memory's chests has shaken
The fabric fair of an old, old dream;
Mother sits by the window there
With packets of seeds strewn everywhere,
And with eager zeal and full carefully,
She plans the garden that is to be.

Magic art hath my little mother,
Charming the earth and seeds and showers;
Maytime shall find the yard a smother
Of wonderful, sweet, old-fashioned flowers;
Packet by packet she picks them well,
The seeds she will use in her Springtime spell,
And the wind at the window sings elfishly,
Of the wonderful garden that is to be.

Ho, for the larkspurs purple and yellow;
The double daisies in flaming line;
The waxy bleeding hearts, plump and mellow;
The trembling cups of the columbine;
The stalwart phlox in the garden set;
The dreamy scent of the mignonette;
And there by the hedgerow—Hark, O hark!—
The ghostly primroses burst in the dark.

Ho, for the rumbling, fairy thunder
Of bumble bees in the scented bowers
Where, maudlin-winged, they bump and blunder,
Drunk with the honey of cosmos flowers;
And humming-bird moths sing "Zoom" and "Zoom,"
Over the banked petunia bloom;
And the bold nasturtium climbs and tells
Its tales to the Canterbury bells.

Under the eaves of the porch are clinging
Soft pink garlands of Mission rose;
And I dream that I hear my mother singing
Her garden charms where the sweet pea grows;
And the lazy butterfly glides and rocks
Through pillared aisles of the hollyhocks;
And the tiger-lily, with freckled face,
Grins through the goats-beard's snowy lace.

Mystic priestess who can evoke us
Blaze of bloom from the brown earth's arms;
I see the vanguard of valiant crocus,
And know thou art brewing garden charms;
And my fancy flies, as a swallow speeds,
To thy Springtime muster of garden seeds,
And, little mother, I plan with thee,
The old-fashioned garden that is to be.

## SEATTLE FINDS METERS COSTLY.

### Water "Saved" at Big Expense Allowed to Go to Waste.

Seattle Argus.

And now it is proposed in Portland that water meters be installed. Unless the Portland water supply is unequal to the demand, and that seems hardly possible, the only people who will profit by this transaction are the manufacturers of water meters, and the Argus would suggest that the people of Portland ascertain before any deal is made whether or not that city is to buy them at the lowest market rate. The price of water meters has been known to vary, according to circumstances, and the amount and kind of persuasion necessary to secure their introduction.

Some years ago water meters were introduced in Seattle, although their use was not made compulsory. Those who use them, however, are at present getting their water for less, excepting during the Summer months, than those who do not. The result has been that their use is quite general.

The amount of money which is saved by individuals by the use of water meters comes out of the profits of the water department.

In other words, Seattle could have afforded to reduce the water rates, with no reference to the meters, as this city was, at the time of their installation, deriving more revenue from water than was necessary.

The installation of water meters, then, represents an investment of hundreds of thousands of dollars which is unnecessary, and which comes directly from the pockets of the water consumers. In addition to this, a number of inspectors are given jobs for all time, reading the meters, and the salaries of these inspectors will, it is estimated, more than eat up any saving in water that may be made. The water which is saved by this method in Seattle at present costs nothing, and is allowed to go to waste.

Portland, if she adopts water meters, will find that her beauty will be sadly marred. The exquisite roses and well-kept lawns surrounding the homes of those in moderate circumstances are remarked by all visitors to the Rose City. During the Summer it will be found that the water rate of a man properly keeping up a lot 30x100 is at least double what it is during the non-irrigating season. How many Portlanders will be moved, through motives of economy, to allow their lawns and flowers to suffer only a trial will tell. And when once the water meters are installed there is little chance that they will ever be removed.

In Eastern cities, where there is a tendency to let water run all night to prevent the pipes from freezing, or in cities where the supply is limited, water meters may be justified. But under no other circumstances.

## NO BENEFIT IS HAD FROM METER

### Wasteful Neighbor Gets Minimum Rate Although Water Is Measured.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 28.—(To the Editor.)—There has been a great amount of discussion about the water meter being a benefit to the water user. Now I have lived in Portland two years and used all water through a meter. There are four of us in the family, three of us away every day, except Sunday. We keep lots of house plants and flowers in the garden in season, also a lawn. We use all the water we want through the season and pay 75 cents a month. In the Fall and Winter we only use water for house use, and still we pay 75 cents. Now will you kindly tell me why there should not be a difference when we only use it for the house. If there is no difference, then what good is the meter to us?

One of our neighbors has four to six in the family, as many house plants, as large a lawn, one cow and four horses. They apparently use twice as much water on their lawn and to clean their barn out as we use all together. Yet they pay only 75 cents a month. In addition, they take in lots of washing for other families. They also have a meter. Should there not be a difference? If not, what good is the meter? We would be glad to know the why of it.

A TAXPAYER.

## FAVORABLE WORDS FOR BOOTH

### Numerous Newspapers Support Eugene Senatorial Candidate.

Tillamook Headlight.

There are indications that at the next election the G. O. P. will be united, with clean men like Mr. Booth on the ticket to carry it to victory once more.

**People for Mr. Booth.**

Brownsville Times.

This journal is satisfied with the candidacy of Senator R. A. Booth for this important office, and we believe the Republicans of the state are practically of the same mind.

**One to Get What We Need.**

Cottage Grove Sentinel.

Oregon needs business men at Washington if she is to get from Congress and the departments the things to which she is entitled. Mr. Booth seems to be such a man.

**Formidable as Candidate.**

Lebanon Criterion.

Senator Booth is one of the strong men of the Republican party and would make a formidable candidate were he chosen to represent the Republican party in the Fall election.

**He Is Superior Man.**

Harney Valley (Burns) News.

There will be ready and widespread encouragement all over the state for Mr. Booth's candidacy for this or any other high office within the gift of the state. He is a superior man from any angle at which he may be viewed.

**Capability Generally Admitted.**

Roseburg Review.

Announcefent of the candidacy of Hon. R. A. Booth, of Eugene, for the United States Senatorship will be pleasing to his many friends in this county. That he is a capable man for that position will be generally admitted.

**Election Dead Easy.**

Mitchell Sentinel.

Mr. Booth is a good sound Republican, a clean man, and would make a Senator that the State of Oregon would be proud of. He is the present State Senator from Lane County. We certainly think he can be elected dead easy, almost with his hands down.

**Rank Is High in Two Particulars.**

Newberg Graphic.

Mr. Booth has been a man of affairs in Oregon, he having succeeded well in the lumbering business, and he has the confidence of the people. He has the ability to represent Oregon well in the Senate, and from the standpoint of morality and temperance he would rank above the average Senator.

**He Has the Qualifications.**

Heppner Gazette-Times.

Robert A. Booth, of Eugene, who has recently announced his candidacy for the race for United States Senator as a Republican, is looked upon as a very strong man on the west side of the state. The fight will be a warm one, for Mr. Booth is a big man and has strong qualifications for the position he seeks.

**Propitious Time to Defeat Chamberlain**

Union Scout.

It has been found that Chamberlain is a hard man to down, but there may be a first time in the future, even though there has not been a first time in the past. We are waiting to see the results of Democratic legislation. If the Democrats can bring about good times and start the wheels of business moving George will be re-elected in the state. R. A. Booth has selected a propitious time to make the race.

**Strong at Home and Elsewhere.**

Albany Herald.

Whether the movement in his favor sprang up with all the unpremeditated spontaneity, which Eugene dispatches would have us believe, or not, it is certain that the overwhelming majority of the business men and a clear majority of the voters of his own city look with favor on Senator Booth's candidacy and that there is sincere feeling in that respect on the part not only of the people of Eugene, but of many warm personal friends throughout the state.

**Not an Officeseeker.**

Eugene Register.

Mr. Booth is well equipped to unite the factions that have split the Republican party in Oregon. He has taken no part in political activities for many years, and has never been active in state politics. He is not a politician, and has not sought the office for which he has become a candidate. He is just a straightforward citizen of Oregon who will be thoroughly representative of all the other citizens. The call that has come to him is genuine, and in becoming a candidate he is acceding to the wishes of those who know him and those who know of him.

**Doubters Won Over.**

Pilot Rock Record.

Hon. R. A. Booth, of Eugene, Or., candidate for the office of United States Senator, is making a still hunt for votes, the result of which is very encouraging to himself and his many ardent supporters. He visited Pendleton a week ago and was met in the evening by many of the old Republican warhorses, many of whom were not very favorable to his candidacy, but after meeting and talking with him came to the conclusion that in the Senatorial equation he would not be an unknown quantity. He is a man of inviting personality and by those who know him is said to be of high moral character and personal integrity.

## DIPLOMACY GOLD BRICK TRADE

### John Bull Never Hesitates in Breaking Treaty, Says Mr. Murphy.

PORTLAND, Feb. 28.—(To the Editor.)—Concerning the dispute in the matter of the Panama Canal, it seems to me there's a lot of slush peddled out for public consumption on both sides. But that's what we like; if it didn't taste good, there would be no demand for it.

We are being constantly reminded that this country of ours is an Anglo-Saxon Nation. Like other able men with the courage of their convictions, Mr. Scott, the late editor of The Oregonian, did not go that far, but seemed to discern an Anglo-Saxon spirit in American institutions and did not deny Celtic and Teutonic energy in its best traditions.

However, going over to the side of Carnegie's brass band and the mellifluous flutes of the Pilgrim's Club and the loyal sentiments of the American-Anglo historians and writers, and admitting for the nonce that we are an offshoot of our Saxon mother, in ignoring the Hay-Pauncefote treaty on the canal are we not true to our Anglo-Saxon training? When did England ever keep a treaty with any nation when it served her purpose to break it? And what good is a treaty, anyway, unless there are men and money and guns and ammunition to enforce its terms? Holy John Bull! Steadfast he looks up to heaven with grief in his eyes! He's been bunkoed. Too bad!

A weighty authority, close to the game for many years past, has told us recently that if the average man among the common people but knew of the unscrupulous tactics necessary to high distinction in the realm of international diplomacy, he would accord some distinguished gentlemen with a reputation for statecraft about as much respect as a dexterous gold brick artist too clever to be connected or caught with the goods on him.

J. HENNESSY MURPHY.

## Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of March 2, 1889.

Washington, March 1.—Tonight's Cabinet certainties are Blaine, Windom, Wanamaker and Noble.

Yreka, Cal., March 1.—W. H. Kinross, of Oakland, and formerly of Portland, was married last evening to Miss Addie Cassidy at Little Shasta. The bride is the young lady whose name was coupled with Kinross' last July in connection with a lively scene at Golden Eagle Hotel, Oakland, when Mrs. Kinross No. 1 put in an appearance.

Olympia, March 1.—The firing of 100 guns last evening announced to citizens of Olympia that their presence was desired at Columbia Hall for the purpose of rejoicing over the admission of the Territory of Washington to statehood. The speakers were General Ross G. O'Brien, Judge Henry, Secretary Owings, General Milroy, Hon. P. D. Moore, Judge M. A. Root, Professor Follansbee and Hon. T. M. Reed.

Forest Grove, March 1.—John La Chapelle, the pioneer boat-builder of Portland, died today, aged 59.

Madrid, March 1.—Richard Pigott was arrested in the Hotel des Ambassadeurs today and afterwards committed suicide with a revolver.

Jasper Ward stated to Councilman Fliedner that he had nothing to do with the shanty built on the old cemetery plot belonging to the city.

F. M. Overbeck, night chief operator of the Portland Western Union office, leaves tonight to accept the managership of the Seattle office.

The contract for putting the roof on the big hotel has been let to Hobkirk & McKenzie.

About 18 months ago H. C. Campbell, C. F. Swigert and W. M. Killingsworth bought 100 acres of land at Albina for $50,000 cash. They have just sold it for $105,000.

J. E. Sisson, the well-known real estate dealer, was called to Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday on account of the serious illness of his mother.

## Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of March 2, 1864.

The Union County committee have requested those who support the Governor without conditions to meet in the various precincts in this county tomorrow at 1 o'clock P. M. to choose delegates to the county convention.

In Richmond good whisky sells at $5000 a barrel, rebel money. An inferior article can be had for $2000. A glass of brandy commands $5.

New York, Feb. 19.—The Creole, from New Orleans February 11, has arrived. Admiral Farragut, with the greater portion of his fleet, has left New Orleans.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—A Chattanooga telegram says Sherman's troops destroyed the bridge on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, severing the connection between Polk's forces and Mobile. Great consternation exists in consequence.

The telegraph was completed yesterday and messages of congratulation were exchanged between Mayor David Logan and S. F. Chadwick, of Roseburg. A committee composed of S. N. Arrigoni, John M. McCraken, A. B. Richardson, J. W. J. Pierson, R. J. Ladd, E. A. Temple, L. H. Wakefield, Samuel A. Mills and others is arranging for a celebration.

The City Council yesterday arranged to attend in a body the funeral of Thomas L. Watson, late a member of Council.

Mr. Wakefield commenced the collection of subscriptions to the library fund yesterday.

We noticed a train of 60 cayuse horses in the city yesterday on their way to the mines.

Willamette Theater was well filled last evening at the performance of "Hamlet" by J. H. Taylor, A. R. Phelps, Miss Virginia Howard and Miss Douglas.

A hack capable of carrying 12 passengers was on the wharf for shipment to the Cascades yesterday. It is to be put upon the line between Umatilla City and the mines by Ish & Co.

**Wilson's Mexican Policy.**

PE ELL, Wash., Feb. 28.—(To the Editor.)—First—A maintains that the present Administration has not interfered with Mexico's internal affairs. It has only refused to recognize Huerta.

B maintains that it has not only refused to recognize Huerta, but that Bryan practically sent an ultimatum, demanding that Huerta step down and out and not convene his Congress; that the United States has really interfered with Mexico's internal affairs.

Second—A claims that there is ten times more British money invested in Mexico than American money.

B claims that there is more American money invested in Mexico than British.

C. S. REEVES.

B is right on both points.

**Caller in Newspaper Office.**

Atchison Globe.

Mrs. Short Jenks, who called at the Globe office today to declare that newspapers are shiftless and never get anything right, should tuck up her underskirt. It drags and looks sloppy.


## What "Pure Food" is Doing for the Millions

The country-wide campaign for pure food has been one of the greatest events of this decade. Its effects will reach far into the future, but already there have been marvelous results.

The sheep and the goats have been pretty well separated.

One manufacturer of food-stuffs, after having been thoroughly investigated and pronounced above reproach, has almost doubled his output in a year.

He tells his story in his advertisements in the daily newspapers. He knows he prepares wholesome food and does not hesitate to guarantee it in every way. The public knows it now and responds by demanding his product from retailers.

The manufacturers who adulterate their food products do not dare come out in the open and advertise.

By watching these advertisements in newspapers like The Oregonian millions of people throughout the country are able to find out who are honest manufacturers, and buy accordingly. The demand for food-stuffs of known quality is universal.

Retailers must read the signs of the times and stock their shelves and display in their windows the kind of foods that an educated public demands.

Perhaps you would like some suggestions. Write to the Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publishers' Association, World Building, New York.

Booklet on request.—Adv.