The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Second-class matter.
Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance:

(BY MAIL)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year	3.50

(BY CARRIER)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 76 pages, 5 cents; 78 to 92 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rates.

Eastern Business Offices—Verree & Conklin, New York, Brunswick building. Chicago, Steger building.

San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., 742 Market street.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914.

SHIP "PROSPERITY" UNDER WAY.

The business revival has begun. The time is past to ask anxiously when it will come; it is time to watch for and aid in the growth in its volume until every man and every dollar are at work. Naturally the recovery is slow and gradual at first, but with movement it is gaining momentum and within a year probably we shall be looking back on the past six months and be wondering what ailed us.

The gold export movement has stopped after reaching a total of about $69,000,000 since January 1, and the wheat export movement has begun, with the certainty that it will soon turn the gold tide our way. A fall in the price of sterling exchange has made gold exports no longer profitable, and further shipments will be simply in fulfillment of contracts. In three days Chicago sold more than 3,000,000 bushels for export and by July 1 the movement promises to be so heavy as to cause the drawing of bills against shipments in large amounts. Sales for export in July, August and September have equalled those for home consumption and promise to continue large, for the amount in store and afloat for Europe on June 1 was 20,000,000 bushels under that of last year, and Argentina's stock was 1,250,000 bushels short of last year's. This prospect seems to have prompted a London Times correspondent to predict that before the year ends the United States will have imported $150,000,000 in gold.

The wheat harvest in the Southwest is in full swing and is verifying the most optimistic forecasts. A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who has recently made a trip through the Kansas wheat belt, reports that all the scares familiar just before harvest time have proved "mere vapors" and that farmers in the harvest field report almost uniformly generous yields. Not only has the acreage increased twenty-five per cent, but the yield has swollen to twenty to thirty bushels an acre from sixteen to eighteen bushels. A bank examiner in Central Kansas remarked to a banker:

> Do not forget to build some more money drawers to take care of the wheat money that will come in a few weeks from now.

That remark expressed the prevailing sentiment and country bankers look for a boom in deposits to begin about August, when current bills have been paid.

What is true of Kansas is true also of the Pacific Northwest and of the grain belt in general. Next in importance to wheat comes corn, and the recent rains have placed the corn crop in fine growing condition and never better at this time of the year, says one correspondent.

Prospects of a bumper wheat crop having been changed to certainty its invigorating effects on mercantile trade are already felt. Grocers and implement dealers have been the first to profit. Next to them will come clothing trades and general business. Then will come those who supply building material and all that is necessary for farm improvements. Thus financial ease on the farm will extend to the cities and bring trade expansion and revival of building. These are the first requisites for restoration of confidence among investors, that railroads and other great enterprises may be able to market securities and give labor employment in improvements and new construction. Investors are already regaining confidence, but confine their buying chiefly to municipal and utility issues.

There is already a decided improvement among manufacturing industries. The pessimistic tone prevailing in Pittsburg is contrary to the facts, for buying of steel is now 30 to 60 per cent greater than a month and a half to two months ago, stocks in dealers' hands are down to almost nothing, and a correspondent at that city suggests that the present buying movement may be "the inception of a prolonged period of improvement." The Springfield Republican also points out that the trust's tonnage of unfilled orders was greater on May 31 than at any time between July, 1910, and October, 1911. It infers that the depression in the steel industry was much greater during that period than now, the more so because the trust has lost ground to the independents in its proportion of the total production.

Greater activity exists in other lines of industry. More woolen machinery was in operation on June 1 than on December 1, 1913. The cotton goods market is in better condition, and Fall River is insured activity nearly all Summer, in contrast with recent years. Railroads are buying more equipment, and their purchases in the first six months of the year have equaled those of the same period of last year. Orders for lumber and shingles are pouring into the mills of the Pacific Northwest.

The country is in an uncommonly strong financial condition for a period of great activity. Gold exports have caused no apprehension, though twenty years ago a similar movement precipitated the worst panic in the Nation's history. The explanation is that then our currency was inflated and a drain of gold from the banks resulted, which forced them to draw on the treasury until the Government reserve was impaired and bonds were issued. Our annual gold production also was then only about half the present total, and we now draw $20,000,000 instead of $4,000,000 a year from Canada and $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 instead of $1,000,000 from Mexico. The law now prevents impairment of the gold reserve and has cut Cleveland's "endless chain." Our banks have a surplus reserve after having made large gold shipments, can finance the crops without causing a pinch in any quarter and have money awaiting investment. The country has money in hand with which to do business, the supply will be increased by the surplus from the crops and will be maintained in sufficient volume to meet all legitimate demands of expanding trade by the new currency system.

LIVING ON $7500 A YEAR.

The Oregonian has received from an inquisitive correspondent the following inquiries into a question of moment to at least one person in Portland—the absentee Congressman from this district—and of interest to many others:

> How much do you think a Representative in Congress ought to get? How much does he get, outside his $7500 salary? Is there any penalty for absence from rollcall? Does it cost more to live in Washington City than in Oregon?

A Congressman ought to get whatever he is worth. He is paid $7500 per annum, whether he is worth it or not. The Government pays, besides, the salary of his secretary. He has certain mail privileges, by which he is permitted to distribute free immense quantities of printed matter. He gets mileage—twenty cents per mile—for one journey to and from any session of Congress. In the case of a Congressman from Oregon, mileage is a large item. It is more than 3000 miles to Washington. There is usually no penalty for absence from roll-call.

Congressmen usually contrive to pay themselves constructive mileage. Last December the special session merged into the regular session, but Congress voted the mileage for the special session, and it will also get mileage for the regular session. Mr. Lafferty voted for and participated in the graft.

Mr. Lafferty openly says $7500 is not enough. It ought to be $10,000 in his opinion. Of course, a bachelor may not be able to live on $7500 a year in Washington, but many Representatives and Senators with families get along quite comfortably.

THE VALUE OF MISERY.

For the fresh air camp which the Oregon Civic League is endeavoring to establishing this Summer for boys the I. W. W. will be ungrateful, so the league is told by Arturo Giovannitti, I. W. W. poet leader. Perhaps so. But probably the league will be well satisfied if the boys who receive the camp's benefits are grateful and are improved in health and put on a surer road to clean lives.

It is Giovannitti's theory, as we understand it, that anything that tends to postpone the day of "working class imperialism" is to be regretted. That which alleviates the misery of the unfortunate is to be condemned, for it may palliate discontent with the existing order of government. That which promotes misery, like the bloodshed in Colorado, is to be welcomed, for it hastens the day of the revolution.

But these ideas of Arturo Giovannitti were spoken when housed, well clothed, at one of Portland's leading hotels, and at the close of a satisfying, though perhaps unwelcome club luncheon. We have had a recent illustration of how the I. W. W., in less fortunate circumstances, seeks martyrdom in order to hasten the realization of its principles. Many of the unemployed quartered at the Gipsy Smith auditorium last Winter were members of the I. W. W. The committee elected to devise and enforce regulations were members of the organization. The committee appointed solicitors who sought contributions of food and clothing.

Possibly, had they been engaged as after-dinner speakers, they would have expressed pleasure over the greater misfortune of the unemployed in other cities where food and shelter were not provided, as promoting the cause of the I. W. W. The others were so far away that their cold and hunger seemed in the abstract. As for themselves, alleviation was highly acceptable. It was so far from being unwelcome that they went forth into the city and asked for it.

We fancy Giovannitti is like his Portland followers. He believes that suffering is good for the cause so long as some one else is the sufferer. He speaks from a full stomach.

HARDSHIP OF THE SETTLER.

A true story of homestead hardship, which is presented as exceptional rather than unusual, is told by the Bend Bulletin.

> A mother and three small children remained on their claim while the father worked in town, as do many homesteaders, earning wages with which to carry the burden of the improvements in the first hard up-hill, battle for their lands. Many homesteaders are poor. These struggled on the ragged edge of undisguised poverty. The food ran low at the homestead tent and the father did not return. There were no neighbors for miles, no horse to reach them. All supplies but a sack of seed wheat were consumed. But the mother stuck to the claim, and for a full week those three little ones lived on boiled wheat. Then came relief, and slightly better things.

In this tale the Bulletin finds the moral that the courage and hardihood that make stable and prosperous the new communities of the west receive less than their proper recognition. It suggests that the helping hand be extended more than at present to the new settlers.

But we cannot help but wonder whether the final chapter has been told. Many are the homebuilders who have gone into the wilderness and there slaved and suffered deprivations only to find that they had become entangled in bureaucratic red tape or had settled on tracts that a land-bloated Government wanted for ranger stations or desired to reserve for indefinite use in the distant future.

The lot of the original pioneer in Oregon was hard enough, but he had the encouragement that title was his if he did his best to live up to the law. Today the new settler who toils and starves to acquire something he may call his own is an object of official suspicion.

JOINT CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

Recent decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of the United States Supreme Court directly concerning railroad rates fixed by state commissions bring to the front the need of concerted action between the Nation and the states in railroad regulation. Aside from rates, there are many features of regulation as to which states conflict with each other or with the United States. While the Government is valuing all interstate roads, many states are valuing the roads within their borders. Different bases of valuation are adopted in various states, and though the same basis is used as that taken by the Interstate Commission, there is duplication of work and expenses.

That Nation and states may work together in this matter Representative Dillon, of South Dakota, has introduced a bill providing for co-operation between the interstate and the state commissions. It authorizes joint conferences between the interstate and one or more state commissions for the adjustment of rates. When a case is pending before the Interstate Board which affects intrastate rates, state boards are permitted to intervene, and when a case before a state board affects interstate rates the Interstate Board may participate by conference with the state board. These conferences may adopt tentative findings, which are to be ratified by each body acting independently.

Passage of this measure would greatly diminish the conflict now prevailing between Federal and state commissions and would facilitate observance of the law by railroads. Managers of the latter are sometimes at their wits' end which of two conflicting laws or orders to obey or how to obey them. As new duties are imposed on the Interstate Commission and as its former functions are broadened by law and court decisions, it must gradually supplant state commissions and must be given the aid of regional subcommissions. The Dillon bill would serve as a temporary expedient and would pave the way for the transition.

TWO KINDS OF DEMOCRATS.

That there is not unity of sentiment in the Democratic party on the Administration's foreign policy has been made apparent on several occasions. Democrats are not all Little Americans, who cower at the displeasure of Europe or who pursue a policy of conciliation toward those who know only the arbitrament of force. There are among them men like Senator O'Gorman and Speaker Clark, who declare frankly for the upholding of American rights, honor and dignity. These men are not deluded into the belief, held by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, that the reign of peace and righteousness among nations has begun. These men see things as they are, not as they desire things should be.

The contrast between the Wilson and the O'Gorman view of foreign policy was brought into sharp relief by the President's message on canal tolls and by the Senator's speech on that subject. The contrast between the Wilson and Clark ideas was brought out by Representative Roberts, of Nevada, in a speech in the House. He caused to be printed in the Congressional Record in parallel columns the following extracts from the speeches delivered by the two men at Arlington on Memorial day:

CLARK.	WILSON.
It is written, "Blessed are the peacemakers," but after 19 centuries of Christian endeavor . . . we are prone to smite the smiter. * * * The day has not yet arrived when swords are beaten into plowshares or spears into pruning-hooks; and, judging from facts which can be neither blinked nor denied, that era of perfect peace is out of sight in the distant future. * * * If history is to be believed, war has been the most important occupation of man since Cain slew Abel and since Tubal Cain first worked in a blacksmith shop. The corporations of captains from Nimrod to General Wood occupy more space in the annals of mankind than do all the statesmen, philosophers, poets, preachers, writers and artisans that ever lived. * * * All history is but one unending story of human butchery. All our boasted and multiplied acts of civilization are but preparations for the sacrifice of war — the festival of death.	I can never speak in praise of war, ladies and gentlemen; you would not desire me to do so. But there is this peculiar distinction belonging to the soldier, that he goes into an enterprise out of which he himself cannot get anything at all. * * * There are battles which are just as hard to go into and just as hard to stay in as the battles of arms; and if the man will but stay and think never of himself, there will come a time of grateful recollection, when men will speak of him not only with admiration but with affection and with reverence. * * * That is their achievement, unequaled anywhere else in the annals of mankind, that the very men whom they overcame in battle join in praise and gratitude that the Union was saved. * * * This flag calls upon us daily for service, and the more quiet and self-denying the service the greater the glory of the flag. We are dedicated to freedom, and that freedom means the freedom of the human spirit.

No man can deny that Mr. Wilson sets before us a lofty ideal, but no man who reads current history can deny that Mr. Clark drew a faithful picture of things as they are. We do not say, as do some satirically, that the Wilson policy should be "put on ice" for a hundred years, but we do say that, while striving to realize the Wilson ideal, we should not close our eyes to the realities upon which Mr. Clark fastens our attention. The inherent defect in the Wilson policy is that he has become so absorbed in pursuit of his ideal that he has lost sight of the existing facts with which he must deal. In foreign affairs at least, he and his Secretary of State are impractical idealists.

A NEW CREATIVE GENIUS.

Modestly revealing himself at the New Thought Convention, which has just been brought to a close in Portland, Dr. Littlefield need only supply a little further substantiation for some of the remarkable claims made by him in order to take rank as the greatest biological genius of all time. After reading what the doctor has to say of his laboratory successes we are inclined to look upon such minor experimenters as Dr. Carrel and Dr. Loeb as being mere intellectual pigmies. Dr. Littlefield makes it plain that he has succeeded where all other scientists have failed. Moreover, he has gone serenely beyond the wildest dreams of all others.

It would seem from his modest statements that when Dr. Littlefield wishes fish for breakfast he does not need go to the trouble of visiting the public market. Neither does he need go through the complicated processes of evolution in creating so complicated a creature as a fish or crab. The world's latest biological wizard merely steps into his laboratory, mixes up a few chemicals—and behold a wiggling fish or struggling crab fresh and fit for the morning meal! Nor is he confined to one or two varieties. It is even possible for him to create fish that existed in the world thousands of years ago. This is a mere matter of detail; of changing the formula.

Anon the versatile doctor intends going a bit farther. He believes the human animal will be evolved or generated in this manner in due course of time. It does not appear that he has produced any human beings so far but obviously he has made a great start. When his work has been carried to its logical consummation what wonderful possibilities await the world! Of course if man can make man in the laboratory he can eventually perfect this biped mammal so that the world will be robbed of its present ills. Added a little nitrogen here, a little carbon there, a sprinkling of phosphorus, magnesium, iron and iodine, and both physical and mental defects doubtless can be swept from the world under the transcendental Littlefield plan. We shall have no further need for the eugenists. We shall have no more use for courts and policemen, surgeons, almshouses, madhouses, armies, hospitals and all the other grim necessities of our present defective race. The clumsy work of nature will have been so improved that only perfect specimens of the human family will inhabit the world.

This will be easily controlled by compelling the scientists engaged in man-making to pass the State Board of Creator Examiners. Otherwise malpractitioners might get in their work and inflict defectives upon the world. Incidentally the important topic of woman's rights will have been solved in England as well as elsewhere. Simple as can be. We shall have no women—nor men for that matter. Plainly sex can be done away with as an unnecessary evil.

Certainly some little time may elapse before all these things have been worked out. So far we have only the doctor's word for it that he makes his own crabs for breakfast. And while he gives stepeopticon slides in support of his tale the camera's reputation for veracity isn't too substantial.

When the Democratic candidates for Congress appear before the people next Fall they will have difficulty in meeting the charge made by Representative Murdock that the Democratic party has surrendered to the railroads in the canal issue. Mr. Murdock said:

> They (the transcontinental railroads) fought its construction because they did not want competitive rates over waterways between Atlantic and Pacific points and the lower rates which would follow in the interior of the country. By this act, if it becomes a law, you give victory to the transcontinental railroads, which have fought the public interests in this matter over a period of 40 years.

That is a fact from which there is no escape except allusion to toll exemption as a subsidy to that very shipping trust which the Democrats by their own law have totally excluded from the canal. How can ships which are not permitted to enter the canal be subsidized by not paying tolls for traversing it? The Democrats' own argument drives them to face the fact that the railroads profit most by their new canal law, and British ship owners are the next greatest gainers.

Time was when two of the favorite Bourbon diversions were denouncing the railroads and twisting the British lion's tail. Now they give the railroads victory after a 40 years' fight and they feed the British lion a rich morsel.

On Saturday The Oregonian printed a letter from Lewis A. McArthur regarding topographic mapping and stream flow investigations and measurements, and through a typographical error it was made to appear that if the state failed to provide funds for this work, the Federal Government would spend its own money in the same amounts that it has during the past few years. Of course this is not true. The Federal Government is spending most of its funds devoted to this work in the states that co-operate with it, dollar for dollar, and every year Oregon received the benefits of a large expenditure of Geological Survey funds that would not be spent here if Oregon did not co-operate. If Oregon fails to co-operate, the Federal funds spent here will be reduced to but a small fraction of what have been spent in the past.

Senator Lane was present when the Senate passed the bill presenting the steam launch Louise to the French government and giving it the place of honor at the opening of the Panama Canal, but he said not a word in support of the prior claim of the battleship Oregon to the place of honor. The whole Nation is no doubt willing to give France a leading part in the ceremonies, since her citizens began the canal, but the place of honor should go to a ship of the Nation which completed it, and to the ship which is an object lesson of its necessity. Dr. Lane said not a word except to explain the absence of his colleague.

The Senate restored the old mileage rate of 20 cents in place of the actual traveling expenses of members and their families adopted by the House, with the apparent purpose of making the Government pay for more than one round trip between a member's home and the capital each session. Perhaps the Senators wish the people to pay for trips made to fix up fences.

The statue of Carnegie in the city park in Dunfermline will always remind the rising generation of what a poor boy can do in America, and there always will be opportunities, although not in the line, perhaps, that made Mr. Carnegie a rich man.

Editor Bede, of Cottage Grove, defeated for the Republican nomination, declines to run as a Progressive. Mr. Bede believes Republicanism stands for something, which a "higher-up" or two might consider.

Ed Rand, Sheriff of Baker, caught his man by keeping away from civilization and dodging publicity. Even Governor West will admit that Rand delivers the goods.

Rockefeller has given a few more millions to the Institute for Medical Research, a very good way, as Mr. Carnegie might say to avoid dying rich.

The Kansas farmer who fell asleep in his buggy and broke his neck when he fell out was not up to date. He could not fall asleep driving an auto.

In the matter of alleged "knocking down" by railroad men, it must always be remembered that a spotter has to make good to earn his pay.

Louisiana may talk of sending Republicans to Congress, but on election day a Southern Democrat is a Democrat voting for Democrats.

A moving picture that is not fit for children to see is likewise unfit for grown people. The movies must move in the line of decency.

In St. Louis, a city famous for bad water and good beer, ten deaths were charged to excessive heat Saturday—a plausible reason.

Reported dissipation has not hurt Johnson. By the time he is old there will be a chance for a "white hope."

There is nothing slow to Amity, which is putting $20,000 into a school building.

There is room for a few more 12-story edifices in Alder-street canyon.

Those whales near New York are looking for the Jonah in the Progressive party.

No matter how it began, this week will end in glory.

Safety first. Sanity Fourth.

Safe and Sane Advice

By Dean Collins.

Though, as a rule, I disagree
With what the world at large is boosting,
And always you'll discover me
Strong where the opposition's roosting,
It seems this season doth demand
That I should drop such vanity
And nobly take my pen in hand
For safety and for sanity.

July the Fourth, in years agone,
Ah, 'twas a time of fine confusion,
With fireworks flashing on the lawn,
Reckless of "safe and sane" illusion.
Children, your sires and grandsires, too,
When smoke and noise was in ascendance,
With merry hand the crackers threw
And whooped it up for independence.

Myself, I've fired the fuming punk
And lit the cannon cracker mighty;
Have made the Roman candle "plunk"
And burned the "nigger-chaser" flighty;
I've burnt my fingers, scorched my toes,
And by the paper bomb been blasted,
I've powder-marked my cheeks and nose—
Ant it was bully, while it lasted.

But children, now that weight of years
Has made me quite blase about it,
Unto my reason it appears
That you should really do without it;
So I advise, as others do,
With mildness and urbanity,
Fireworks, my dears, you should eschew
For safety and for sanity.

Shun the gunpowder play, my child,
And boost the birthday of our Nation
By games that are polite and mild
And patriotic cogitation;
That, when the glow of setting sun
Upon our lovely landscape lingers,
It shall find each and every one
With all his toes and ears and fingers.

L'ENVOI.

Though thus I've wisely sermonized,
And thoughts both safe and sane and good shed,
Some boys, I should not be surprised,
Have hid some fireworks in the woodshed.
I sternly do condemn such act
And urge a mild commemoration;
Still I will gamble on one fact—
Those kids will have some celebration.

POLITICAL ELEVATOR GOING DOWN

Democracy's Policy Is to Reduce Extravagant Farmers to Others' Level.

PORTLAND, June 28.—(To the Editor.)—It seems to me you are not giving the Democratic party (i. e., Mr. Wilson) sufficient credit for the good it is accomplishing and will accomplish, if not interfered with by the election of a Republican Congress, during the current term. Of course, we do not expect another Democratic Administration, because the "interests" are combined against us, and the people are so densely ignorant as to be incapable of wise self-government upon the altruistic lines of our great leader. For their own good it has been necessary to deceive them on some points of National policy and keep them in the dark in regard to others. If we (the leaders) had told the rabble of voters that we intended to repudiate the tolls plank of the platform and apologize to Colombia, accompanying the apology with a salve of $20,000,000—which is said to be about 1 per cent of all the real money in the country—the result might have been different.

But those who are far-sighted (I and Mr. Wilson) see a great good coming to the country, though we may not receive proper credit. Of course, our foreign-policy will teach us the lesson of Humility, and we may attain the distinction of being considered the Uriah Heep among the nations of the world. But this is by no means all the blessings that are being conferred upon us. Taxation is odious, and from the beginning of time it has been the study of the individual to minimize his share of the burden and magnify the other fellow's share. Hence, the income tax and the proposed single tax. But the Democracy, by its general economic policy, will correct much of this injustice.

At present the income tax amounts to a very large sum, but it must be remembered that this state of affairs is an inheritance from the Republican Administrations and cannot rightfully be charged against our party. As time passes—bringing the full function of our policies—incomes will dwindle to the vanishing point; and, of course, when there are no incomes to tax, there will be no taxes to in-come. Naturally, with the disappearance of incomes there will be a shrinkage in the value of properties from which the incomes are derived, and the assessor, if he wants to hold his job, will be compelled to recognize this fact, and lower his valuations.

The high values placed upon land in this country under the Republican Administrations, have been a great evil, and the apparent prosperity a great cause of pride and extravagance. Farmers have been buying autos and their wives and children have been dressing in a style altogether too extravagant for their station in life. To correct this and to bring all men down—not up—to a common level, is the mission of Democracy—and to me this seems logical, without the psycho.

JEFF.

"SHOW ME" LESSON IN ENGLISH

"Missouri, Where One Must Demonstrate," the British Maid Defines It.

Kansas City Times.

Missouri has a new name. The christening happened a few weeks ago in the Atlantic Club, the exclusive cosmopolitan organization of Limon, Costa Rica.

Neil Turpin, representative of a fruit company, who is at the Hotel Baltimore, is stationed at Limon. He was introduced in the Atlantic Club to a young Englishwoman.

"He's from the 'show-me state,'" added the introducer.

"The show-me state?" queried the girl, arching her eyebrows.

The matter was explained. A few days later Turpin met the girl again. She greeted him cordially.

"Oh, yes, Mr. Turpin," she chirruped, "you are the man from the state where one must demonstrate!"

Riot Photography Difficult.

London Echo.

Monsieur Richepin and Monsieur Ceccaldi were opposing candidates for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. At one of the meetings an affray occurred in which one of M. Richepin's partisans was struck down by an assassin supposed to be of the Ceccaldi party. The Paris journals have reproduced this scene. The truth was that in the riot it was impossible to photograph this scene. But the picture furnished by M. Richepin was dramatic in the extreme and doubtless aided in his election. M. Richepin was on his way home, accompanied by a number of faithful friends and some photographers, when this dramatic picture was posed. He stopped at a bridge. There with his friends crowded about him, an excited throng, stood M. Richepin, one hand leaning upon the bridge, the other hand holding a handkerchief dripping with the blood of the murdered man. The blood for the handkerchief, it is said, came from a neighboring wine shop and was poured from a bottle of red ink. With this beginning a background was set in representing M. Richepin standing on the steps of the hotel where the tragedy occurred.

ADVANTAGE OF CITY'S LOCATION

Writer Believes Portland Should Profit More From Down-Hill Haul.

PORTLAND, June 28.—(To the Editor.)—Some time ago The Oregonian published a letter in which I called attention to the manifest wrong that is being done Portland, in that the railroads charge the same rates on Eastern freight hauled down the Columbia River grade to Portland that they charge for hauling to Puget Sound points, where they have to lift the freight three-quarters of a mile, more or less, in the air. I mentioned the fact that when it suits them the railroads assert that there should be a direct relation between the cost of the service to the railroad and the rate they are allowed to charge; but when it comes to making the rate to Portland, this important factor—the cost of service—is largely ignored. They fix our rate by taking into account the cost of service over the mountains to less favored points.

It would seem that I trod on someone's toes in my former letter, for a friend, who is officially interested in freight rates, condemned me one day for stirring the matter up, and told me that this matter had all been fought out, and the present arrangement was the result of much investigation and discussion, and that it was all right; that a mere amateur in matters of freight rates (as I was) could not be supposed properly to understand these matters.

So far as I and a great many other people can see the Portland Chamber of Commerce, its transportation committee and individuals and organizations to whom this freight rate is a vital matter, are making no move to right the wrong under which Portland seems to be laboring. So far the answer is very unsatisfactory that I can get to this important question: What advantage is it to Portland to be the only port on the Pacific Coast at the end of water grade railroads, if the rates charged for hauling its freight are the same as are charged to ports much less advantageously situated, in that they have mountains back of them over which their freight must be hauled?

Can it be that the silver lining to Portland's cloud is the present fight for terminal rates that Astoria is waging? The railroad authorities say that if Astoria gets the same rates as are given Puget Sound, then Portland must have lower rates. It looks as though that would be the case. Then we would get what we are entitled to. In that event surely Portland is interested in seeing Astoria get what it is fighting for. If, as is threatened, the Puget Sound ports will then insist on getting the same rates as Portland, the Interstate Commerce Commission might have something to say as to that.

If Portland is entitled, by virtue of its location, to a lower rate than Puget Sound points, what is hindering our shippers from going after it? Surely, there can be no question as to the justice of the contention that the cheaper haul down the Columbia River banks should partly inure to the profit of Portland, and not entirely to the railroads and Puget Sound.

Why is not this fact more energetically urged, and why should anyone be hindered in expressing his views? I feel like hoping that strength will be given the arms of Astoria in its fight, for it looks as though it were partly a fight for Portland and for the Columbia Valley route.

R. M. TUTTLE.

Unsanitary Way of Handling Produce.

CLACKAMAS, Or., June 28.—(To the Editor.)—I beg to bring to the knowledge of The Oregonian an instance how Japanese farmers handle crates or boxes in which they place their fruit. Wednesday I noticed a Japanese on Foster road in Lents driving a wagon loaded with manure. To my surprise I saw some new fruit crates and boxes directly on top of the load. The refuse was not covered and the fumes penetrated everything placed on top. It was certainly a most disgusting sight. On approaching the Japanese and asking him whether he would fill these crates with fruit, he affirmed this. I fancied how appetizing this fruit would be, picked the next day and sold to the consumer.

It is surprising that an instance like this could pass unobserved or at least without any attention paid to it on one of the most-traveled roads, cutting right to the center of Lents. In fact, the man was holding still for a while in front of the postoffice to feed his horse. I called the attention of several people to the filthy and most unsanitary state of affairs and all of them were highly disgusted. This is not an unusual occurrence, as many of the Japanese and Chinese farmers bring their produce in on the same wagon on which they take a load of manure home, usually covered with some sacks, but often having crates on top in which they place their market products the next day.

AD. E. SCHMIDT.

Explosion Probably Meteor.

PORTLAND, Or., June 28.—(To the Editor.)—In The Oregonian June 24 there is a special from Cottage Grove in regard to an explosion which alarmed a family near Latham. The date of the occurrance is not given, but if it happened about 10 P. M. on Friday, June 19, it may explain something that has been puzzling us since then.

A bright object which appeared to be about twice the size of the largest star was seen slowly falling in the sky in the south with a slight inclination to the west. With field glasses it appeared bright red and perfectly round. Its speed seemed to increase as it got lower. Four of us watched it and there is no question but it was a long distance from Portland.

As we have seen nothing in the newspapers about it we concluded that it was probably a meteor which no one had happened to notice. It is possible that this is what struck and alarmed the Allama family near Latham if the dates and time correspond.

W. W. WOODRUFF,
1251 East Harrison street.

Noise at Band Concerts.

PORTLAND, June 28.—(To the Editor.)—I attended the band concert at Peninsula Park Friday evening, given by Brown's Band, and enjoyed what I could hear of it very much.

I wonder why it is that there are so many people who do not care for music, and, furthermore, do not care for the rights of others. They will talk, and laugh through the entire programme, making it impossible for those near them to hear anything. Others again will allow their children to play among the crowd, fall over your feet and have a good time generally.

Now, I believe in children enjoying themselves, but there is plenty of room for them to romp and play in our parks away from the grandstands and those who attend these concerts and wish to enjoy the music.

A LOVER OF MUSIC.

How It May Be Figured.

ECOLA, Or., June 27.—(To the Editor.)—You ask "Why does the Wilson Administration agree to pay Colombia $25,000,000 now instead of $10,000,000 offered Colombia 11 years ago or the $8,000,000 offered in President Taft's administration?"

The probable solution lies in the following simple problem in addition:

Amount offered 11 years ago	$10,000,000
Interest on $10,000,000 at 8%	8,800,000
Grapejuice balm to dispel any existing animosity toward the peaceful dove	6,200,000
Grand total, showing that the U. S. is a game sport (with other people's money)	$25,000,000

HOWARD S. M'KAY.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of June 29, 1889.

New London, Conn., June 28.—The 14th annual eight-oared race between Yale and Harvard was won by Yale by six lengths.

Salem, June 28.—The Willamette Valley Hopgrowers Association met today.

Independence, June 28.—A faker is selling for $5 each membership in an Association representing that Allen & Lewis, Charles H. Dodd & Co., and other firms will sell farmers who are members goods at wholesale prices.

The new Temple Beth Israel was yesterday formally dedicated. Rabbi Bloch was followed in his march to the front by Rev. T. L. Eliot, S. Blumauer, Isaac Kaufman and N. Baum. Miss Emma Baum presented the key to S. Blumauer, president of the association, who delivered an address. B. Goldsmith, of the building committee, read a report, D. Solis Cohn gave an oration, Rev. Robert Abrahamson read the 100th Psalm, Rev. T. L. Eliot read the scriptures and Rev. Mr. Bloch preached.

Bishop Morris returned on Thursday from a missionary journey through Eastern Oregon.

George W. Kummer arrived from the East a few days ago and is visiting his brother, Rev. Alfred Kummer.

A meeting of real estate brokers was held last evening at the office of Teifer & Stearns, 33 Stark street, for the purpose of organizing an exchange. James Flower was appointed chairman pro tem and J. C. McCaffrey temporary secretary.

School Superintendent Miss Sabin has arranged drawings by the pupils of the public schools for exhibition at the National teachers' institute at Nashville.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church has requested that Rev. J. W. Bushong be its pastor.

The Portland Mill & Fixture Company has started a factory in the building at Seventh and N. streets, East Portland.

Dr. W. W. Royal yesterday reported a serious case of diphtheria in the family of George Wilson, who lives near the carshops.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of June 29, 1864.

Thirteen recruits for Captain Olney's Canyon City roadguard leave Portland this morning for The Dalles.

The Presbytery of Oregon convenes tomorrow at Corvallis. A sermon will be preached by the moderator, Rev. P. S. Caffrey, of this city.

New York, June 14.—Maximilian arrived at Vera Cruz May 28.

Washington, June 13.—The bill repealing the fugitive slave law passed the House by a vote of 82 to 48, having previously passed the Senate.

Cairo, June 14.—A force of 2000 cavalry, 5000 infantry and 12 pieces of artillery under General Sturgis was met at Guntown, Miss., on the 10th by the enemy in overwhelming numbers and a terrible battle ensued. A large portion of our infantry was captured and most of our artillery was destroyed or abandoned.

For 24 hours preceding yesterday morning the Willamette had sufficiently receded to leave two or three wharves open for business.

Company C, Captain Randall, of the Seventh regiment, Second brigade, O. S. M., were out on parade last evening.

A handsome case of birds, prepared by S. S. Douglas, taxidermist, is on exhibition at Powell & Lappeus', on Stark.

Hon. J. D. Boon died suddenly on Saturday night. He was one of the oldest residents of Salem and has filled many honorable positions.

TARIFF'S EFFECT ON INDUSTRY

Injurious to Wool and Shingles and Brings Decrease in Exports.

PORTLAND, June 27.—(To the Editor.)—In your editorial "Stick to the Programme" in The Oregonian a portion of one paragraph reads as follows:

> We cannot quite agree with the President that this programme was not destructive. The tariff law has struck down whole industries has partially paralyzed others and has shrunk our manufactured exports while greatly increasing our manufactured imports.

If the tariff law has struck down whole industries, etc., as you say, your readers would, no doubt, be glad to know what particular industries and the connection between their failure and the tariff. It may be that you refer to the Oregon wool industry. Your readers are entitled to more than a mere naked statement. Further, you state that this same tariff law was, or is, the cause of a shrinkage in our manufactured exports, while it has increased the same class of imports. Now, we can readily understand how it would cause an increase in imports, but we are at a considerable loss to see the connection that a lower tariff on imports might have with a decrease in exports. Would you kindly enlighten us on this.

CHAS. C. CREW.

We have in several articles discussed the effect of the tariff on the wool industry. In The Oregonian of June 28 we showed its effect on the shingle industry. It was impossible, in an incidental reference to the subject, to go into particulars as to the tariff's effects. The authors of the new tariff are themselves authority for the assumption that a lower tariff has a connection with exports, for they have been predicting for years that tariff reduction would increase our exports. Since exports of manufactures decrease soon after their reduced tariff takes effect, we are justified by their own line of reasoning in assuming the relation of cause and effect.

Subsidized Opera Houses.

London Standard.

There are two opera houses in Antwerp, Belgium, subsidized by the municipality. One produces opera in French, the other in Flemish and German.

Tilt of Their Cigars.

Exchange.

Some men are distinguished only by the tilt of their cigars.