The Oregonian

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(By Carrier.)

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1915

AN EPOCH IN NORTHWEST HISTORY in the history of the Columbia River basin is the passage of the first steamers through the Celilo Canal between the upper and lower rivers. It marks the realization of the hopes entertained for decades that uninterrupted navigation would become possible from the ocean to the Inland Empire. It gives the people of the Columbia basin an opportunity to achieve their independence of railroad transportation. They make use of the water itself

Most significant is the fact that the

first steamer which came down the river by way of the canal was loaded This fact, taken in connection with the establishment of wool inventing them.
warehouses in Portland and with the But no matter beginning of wool shipments through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic Coast, is eloquent of the possibilities opened up to Portland and its tributary country by the Celilo Canal. As has entered into competition with Boston as a central market for raw wool. This city should become the market only of Oregon and Washingotn, but also of Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Utah. Wool should be scoured, sorted and graded here, and Eastern manu facturers should make their purchases here instead of at Boston.

What is already true of wheat and what promises soon to become true of wool should be made true of fruit, liveis in store for us. If we but use our tugboats and barges, modern wharves connecting transportation lines from the river to the back country, which will serve as feeders to the main line -the river. If we thus take advantage of the opportunity given us by the construction of the Cellio Canal, we shall have advanced the strongest possible argument for extension of the navigable channel farther up the Columbia until it reaches the boundary, where it will join the channel improved by the Canadian government. The Cohive of industry as is the heart of Germany, and Portland will become the great entrepot for the exchange of its products with those of other states and nations, performing the same function which Hamburg performs for the Elbe

valley and for all Germany. The event of last Wednesday, which is to be celebrated throughout the Coepoch the importance of which is to be preciatio measured by the action of the people \$180,000 The way has been cleared themselves. for them. It is for their own energy and enterprise, guided by wisdom, to do the rest.

ished mankind might find a sufficient as far as danger is concerned. Morally, too, they are upon about the same doctrine that "all is fair that wins" and the like find as much favor on the bloody fields of Belgium

The erudite professor, who confirms a substitute for war in its more hideous aspects, discerns another great value in the discipline which sports inculcate. Exercises such as the ancient Olympic games would, he thinks, "do for our young men much that is now claimed as peculiar to the values of military discipline." No doubt. But why not also for our young women! It is not men alone who need physical lapse of time it is certainly a city of crease of \$80,136,560, notwithstanding robustness in these latter days. The optimists. In commenting on the sevtime has gone by when a woman fulfilled her duty to the race or to herself by languishing, sobbing and swoon-

ing through life.

exercise as much as the modern man and any provision for the well-being of the race which leaves her out is that extent, at least, defective. The Harvard professor thinks in terms of men only because his environment has free from the limitations of the college campus may take broader views of Nor need we depend wholly upon athletics for the development of wholesome vigor in human beings. That is another college superstition. Riding the range in cowboy times produced as much courage, hardlhood and chivalry as fighting ever did. The men who work on modern iron buildings must have all the courage of soldiers with a great deal more poise and skill,

War as it is waged now develops in the soldier nothing but dull obedience to orders which he does not understand and stolid endurance of hard-The romance and glitter have all vanished to be succeeded by the mud and sordidness of the trenches. The European war is much more likely to cause the troops to revert to the habits of prehistoric cave dwellers than to make civilized heroes out of them For any effect of that sort we must resort to the romance, the emergencies and the peril of modern industry. It were well indeed if war could be stripped once and for all of the false glitter of romance which surrounds it and shown up in its hideous naked-ness. In olden times it bred heroes because it called strenuously upon individual initiative. Now it calls for the utter submergence of the individ-

The Harvard professor is wise to good word for the hero-making sale.

OPENING COLLEGE DOORS.

The excellent courses of study which the Agricultural College offers at Cor. vallis this Summer exemplify the wonderful advances which have been made of late in popularizing education. The old notion that a college must pain-fully guard its doors against the enof uninitiated persons has just trance about disappeared. In place of it we schold a hospitality to aspiring youth which is far more humane and at the same time more genuinely scholarly.

The so-called "preparation" which young people acquired at fitting schools and under the tutelage of adept "crammers" signified precisely nothing as far as education was concerned. It was like the "eenty, minty, cuty corn" with which children begin their games. The colleges laid immense stress on what a young person seemed to know when he entered and cared but little how much he might have forgotten by the time he left. Now there has been a total change of An event of transcendent importance spirit. With their accustomed calm assumption of everything in sight the New Yorkers claim the credit for all this progress.

They chant the praises of Columbia University as if she had been the great pioneer in popularizing university teaching. But she was nothing of the Columbia has carried the sort. work farther, perhaps, than any of the other big institutions, but In doing so she has been a faithful, if not modest, need no longer rely on the water grade of the railroads; they have only to versity, the Chautauquas and other versity, the Chautauquas and other Western forerunners. Most new educational ideas originate in the West. The East takes them up when they have been proved successful and promptly lays claim to the credit of

But no matter who invented the notion of making the universities popular institutions or where it first saw the light. It is now becoming the rule everywhere. Columbia admits students to some of its classes without Oregon has entered into successful the entrance incantation which was competition with New England in once deemed so essential and other manufacture of woolen goods, Portland colleges will presently follow suit. colleges will presently follow suit. Educational standards will not be lowered by this liberality. On the contrary they will be raised, since we shall and shipping point for the wool, not now see the emphasis placed on what entered.

EGGS IN ONE BASKET. We have patiently examined in vain the ninety-six-page report of the Port of Seattle Commission for some information that justifies a city in incurstock and minerals. We have taken ring an extravagant debt in anticipawool merely as an illustration of what tion of a growth in water-borne commerce. The nearest approach is a quoopportunities. This requires modern tation from an unnamed engineer who dogmatically asserts that facilities crewith every facility for cheap and rapid ate commerce. It appears on the other loading and unloading of vessels, and hand that considerable business was transacted at the various new port improvements in Seattle in 1914, but whether any part of this business was new business traceable to the existence of public docks and warehouses is left to conjecture.

The report also gives in tabulated form a variety of statistics as to receipts and disbursements and cost of improvements, but no explanation is given as to the possible bearing the apparent incompleteness of some of preciation of plant, was more than would have been 1905.

Certainly some assurance that this The Harvard professor of physiology a future guidance. The sum in excess ernment arrives at the total of its thinks that in case war should be abol- of \$4,000,000 already expended is not debt by adding together the interestoutlet for its military ardor in ath- der way. One member of the port has ceased since maturity, consisting letics. Even at present it is a little estimates that they will ultimately rep- of bonds which have been called but difficult to see much difference between some forms of athletics and war as far as danger is concerned. Moral-expenses would increase with volume it deducts cash in the Treasury and of business, and another estimate of reports the balance as the net debt level. The employment of "ruses," the the magnitude which Seattle's com- The nearest dates to those cited by merce would have to reach in order to our correspondent for which we can pay interest on the investment would find figures in the Statistical Abstrac intercollegiate athletic grounds as on be interesting. If one year's business are July 1, 1900, and July 1, 1912 shows an excess of income over operation of \$17,000 and that that profit mer date was \$1,023,478,860; on the our belief that athletics may well serve falls \$180,000 short of paying interest latter date, \$963,776,770, a decrease 000, we imagine, offhand, that it would iod debt bearing no interest,

> onded indebtedness of \$6,500,000. eral failures of municipal ownership in Seattle the Argus, a weekly newspaper when this country is at peace, that

the contrary be true, would have made the report valuable if contained therein. The careful analyst will probably oncede that a direct profit on public docks is not the sole index of their value just as direct profit or lack of direct profit on the investment in the Panama Canal is not the measure of its benefit to the country. But direct osses must be offset somehow. The statement goes unchallenged in face of an enormous deficit that the Seattle locks have not brought one cargo to that city that would not have come

had they never been built. The record speaks for moderation and common sense. The port which keeps abreast of the times in dock fa ilities, encourages development of rail eeders, aids in building up its producion and consumption field and in general distributes its aid over all the elements that produce commerce, will sooner or later distance the port which

applies all its energies in one direction. WAR'S LEVY ON HORSEFLESH.

WAR'S LEVY ON HORSEFLESH. derwood law, Congress found necessive various sections of Oregon sary the imposition of new emergency come reports of the activity of horse taxes. We are therefore justified in ouvers, men who are supposedly purasserting that the Underwood tariff buyers, men who are supposedly purchasing horses to fill contracts for was largely responsible for the emermounts and artillery animals for some gency taxes. one or more of the armies now op-erating in Europe. Horses of vari-on Democratic extravagance ual and represses the heroic qualities. ous weights, ranging from 950 to 1400 correspondent scems to imagine that the calendar.

prefer the influence of athletics. He from five to eight years, though good would be wiser still if he would speak animals far above that age find ready which the Sixty-third Congress

are accepted at the full price. Oregon horsegrowers:

Campbell Brown made an advantage ale of horses last week to C. H. Tur-he noted horse dealer from Caldwell, Ide dr. Brown sold 167 horses, for which ot close to \$100 a head. He bought pages in Wheeler and Gilliam equinties formed in wheeler and Gilliam counties fall and has done well in the matter profit. Mr. Turner has contracts from British, French and American governme for cavalry, artillery and transport hor which cambies him to take almost any si lorse that is sound in wind and limb.

Various other exchanges, both in Eastern Oregon and the Willamette Valley, mention the sales of bands of from ten to a hundred head at about that price for range stock, and far above that for heavy animals broken. So here is one phase of war activity that is redounding to our benefit.

AN ESKIMO BOOK.

From Greenland's lcy mountains book is the first ever published in that forbidding clime. It is in the Eskime tongue with the enguging title of

more portentous than "The Dream. The author, who is a Church of England clergyman, relates his boy hood experiences and closes the tale with a dream of a time to come when been advocating are the same things in the most unpropitious environ-It burns as ardently on Torno's cliff as on Pambamarca's side. Mathias Storch's vision is not necesblotted out there before a great while and must seek some other chance to rehabilitate itself. Why not Greenland?

Science can doubtless devise ways to melt the ice cliffs. The soil is likely enough to be fertile, once it is thawed out, and who can deny that the natural resources of the country are lin itless? Greenland may one day be the focus of the world's life. Stranger things have happened

MORE ABOUT EXTRAVAGANCE.

in another column about the Govern- "Four Weeks in the Trenches." produce a false impression. ment revenue and disbursements namely, the Statistical Abstract of the United States, published by the Department of Commerce and Labor. We give in the following table the revenue and expenditures, surplus or deficit for the years selected by our correspondent and also for the intervening years:

ments. 8719,994 021 \$ 746,565,008 *828,574,075 768,315,771 763,103,068 35,214,56 909,913,238 \$18,541,147 p1,572,09 897,676,702 924,566,880 *26,890,07 833,367,121 1,002,303,040 *18,795,91 931,314,665 920,795,418 *19,480,73 907,586,924 964,085,555 33,501,360 992,249,230 965,278,678 26,975,555 911.. 997,586,924 1012.. 992,249,230 Totals: Surplus Deficit Net surplus 95,323,029

Expenditures on the Panama Canal flash, go out forever. lumbia basin will then be as great a the improvements had on the income. to June 30, 1912, were made as fol-1914 the earnings exceeded the disbursements by \$17,309.87. But the improvements to January 1, 1915, had cost \$4,412,226.15. The latter sum had been raised by the issuance of bonds at 1½ per cent and the interest charge at 1½ per cent and the interest and the convilidation to the cold. What the convilidation to the cold when the convolate at 2 place and established a home at 1½ per cent and if the cowhide beits did takes to following him. Later B leaves takes to following him the circumstant to total, \$276,487,228. That stre ligures stand it appears that in 1914 the earnings exceeded the disbursements by \$17,309.87. But the improvements to January 1, 1915, had improvements to January 1, 1915, had been raised by the issuance of the standard of the eight years in question except 1905. Had bonds the old methods were in all of the eight years in question except 1905. Had bonds the old methods were in all of the eight years in question except 1905. Had bonds the old methods were in all of the eight years in question except 1905. sions for a bond sinking fund or de- period actually showing a deficit

The figures as to the public debt quoted by our correspondent include has a warm spot in the hearts of the f Seattle would appreciate it, too, as debt bearing no interest. The Gov- ness to look and listen. the total cost of the improvements un- bearing debt, debt on which interest on a bonded indebtedness of \$4,400,- of \$59,702,090. During the same perrequire at least ten times as much currency, grew from \$1,112,305,911 to business to provide the interest on a \$1,902,836,653, an increase of \$790, 530,742, but cash in the Treasury If Seattle is going into the public from \$1,029,249,833 to \$1,849,799,176 lock business on a scale which con- an increase of \$811,549,343. The debtemplates a ten-fold growth in water- less cash in the Treasury shrank from porne commerce within a reasonable \$1,107,711,257 to \$1,027,574,697, a de-

As to the necessity of a direct tax seattle the Argus, a weekly newspaper of that city, says of the public docks:

Of that city, says of the public docks:

Of the millions which have been spent in docks not one property is paying a fair interest on the investment, and several will not pay a docent rate of interest for years, if they ever do. Not have these docks reduced the rate of doing business, or brought one cargo to this city which would not have come had they never been built. All that they have accomplished is to divert from private docks enough business to make the latter losing investments.

This information, or the contrary if the contrary be true, would have made nue is stated by Representative Fitz gerald to have been \$292,320,014 and would doubtless have been less had the Underwood tariff been in operation throughout the year. In order to recoup the Treasury for the loss of revenue due to tariff reduction the Democratic Congress extended the corporation tax to all corporations and imposed the personal income tax. Had the Payne tariff remained in operation or had a tariff law been passed producing as much revenue as the Payne tariff, no addition to the in ome tax would have been necessar; before the war and such a tax could have been held in reserve to meet the

emergency created by the war. Almost certainly the decrease in imorts due to the war would have di minished the customs revenue had the Payne tariff remained in operation, but in that case Congress would have had the income tax to fall back on Having used this emergency resource before the war began in order to sup ply the deficiency caused by the Un-

The rest of the responsibility rests

pounds each, are sought, and of ages the \$1,115,000,000 of appropriation The animals need not be broken propriated. That was the sum approperties of the perilous arts of mod- to drive or ride. If halter-broken they propriated at the recent short session To accepted at the full price.

We take the following from the Congress also appropriated for the fiscal don Times, which shows how the year 1915, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, money is pouring into the pockets of \$1,116,118,138. Our correspondent also appears to harbor the delusion that the longer Congress remains in session, the more money it appropri The facts are precisely op posite. In a short session appropria-tion bills are rushed through in the posite. closing days with inadequate consid eration. The \$1,089,000,000 to which fiscal year. The difference between that sum and the sums we have quoted

are the measure of Democratic ex-

travagance

A popular delusion seems to be shared by our correspondent, namely, that the more money the Government spends, the more is in circulation. If the money unnecessarily paid in taxes had remained in the people's pockets, it would have been circulated by those people. There was waste both in the Prairie cost of collection and expenditure of comes a book by an Eskimo author. the money. The people would have Mathias Storch is his name and his got more for it if each had expended or invested in his own way the amoun he paid in excess of the real needs of Government. In taking up the "Buy-"Singnagtugag," which means nothing the people to buy things they did not need, merely for the sake of putting money in circulation, but to buy now things they do need.

and independent. Patriotism flourishes They are not pugnacious at all. Switzerland does not go out in search of a fight, but keeps amply ready for a fight if any other nation brings it to sarily illusory. If Europe keeps on in States do the same. If our correspondent had carefully read The Oregonian, he would have known this. This country could amply provide for its defense with little. If any, added expense, if useless Army posts and Navy-yards were abolished and the sites sold, and if our Army were reorganized on the lines we have recommended. The Oregonian is opposed to militarism, but it is also opposed to important the strength of the str We do not share the deimpotence. lusion that because we desire peace, no other nation will attack us

Fritz Kreisler, the violinist, describ-A communication which we publish his war experiences in a book called the student learns at college rather than on what he knew when he how easily figures can be quoted to drearily for him than for the other Without units of common fedder because of his

Readers who like poetry that deals with real things will miss something good if they fail to look into Brinin stool's "Trail Dust of a Maverick." He sings of the range life that is almost gone and his notes, ring true. He does not spoil the cowboy by romanticizing him, but gives us the real "puncher with his crudeness, his bravery and his poetry.

reate any characters which do not more or less closely reproduce his Abe and Mawruss. If he can and ever does, he may be a great master of fiction to our National collection of literary skyrockets which, after a brilliant

The policemen's band, the firemen's band and the lettercarriers' band each deficit will not continue year after gold certificates and other currency year, beyond that of mere assertion, issued against cash in the Treasury, on the street" does not get lost for a were turned loose on the unsuspecting would be valuable information to other which are, of course, offset by such ports, and we should think the people cash and which the Government terms of Seattle would appreciate it, too, as debt bearing no interest. The Gov-

> The manager of Diego Garcia Island will never recover from the chagrin he maintained through the accumulation must have felt on learning that in welcoming the Emden he entertained an enemy unawares.

Germany cannot expect a speedy end of the war, since it is listening to a proposal to put its million prisoners into wooden shoes to save the leather for its armies.

Panama Exposition, and the warning to keep away has gone out. Lloyd-George's plan to put an enor-

isher into drinking something cheap and much worse. Again are the official press bureaus proving their unreliability by their contradictory versions of the battle on

mous tax on spirits will lead the Brit-

the Dardanelles. In the Colonel's estimation a boss is very useful institution, so long as he

Railroads do not put on trains until there is business for them, and the

Go up to "Champooick" tomorrow and celebrate the time when Oregon broke into the United States.

Dancing as a remedy for the divorce evil will be far more popular than any of the many others suggested.

Rear-Admiral Moore insists the F-4 was in good condition. Nobody can prove it otherwise just nov Villa should take warning from his last experience and beware of surrounding Obregon's army.

This is Raisin day. Tomorrow, too. will be a raisin' day when a man gets his monthly bills.

The indications that point to an advance in sugar are such as appear with the berry crop

Northern California is still covered

with ashes, though Lent is past, Italy is taking a long time to decide

on stopping the war, April weather is doing its best with Early-Day "Custom Milling' in Oregon Recalled.

Biscuits Made From Grist Ground in Crude Plant Linger in Memory of T. T. Geer Yet, as He Delves Into Pioneer Lore of State.

HOWELL'S PRAIRIE, lying seven miles east of Salem, ten miles in length and varying from one to thre miles in width, is one of the richest bodies of land on the Pacific Coast, we referred was the total for a single as the earliest American pioneers reached Oregon. Many of the "claims" and, naturally, was "taken up" as soon consisted of a full section and each of them contained at least 320 acres. Those first settlers were forceful and strong men and women, had traveled 2000 and 3000 miles to reach the country of which they had heard so many favor-able reports, and as far back as the early '50s that locality was all in a fine state of cultivation. Among the first pioneers of Howell's rairie was Hardin McAlister, whose

> a few days ago, his demise occurring at the home of his son, W. B. McAlis-ter, near the old homestead. He had reached the age of 87 years. ne of the published accounts of Mr. McAlister's career it has been stated that in the early '90s he built the ploneer mill at Pratum which is still in successful operation. This is not true, so far as that particular mill is concerned, but, delving a little fur-ther into Marion County history, it is well to say that the first mill built at that place, and at that exact spot, was by Captain Leven Nelson English, in

to lowa Territory and built a grist mill means to put over a billion dollars in which he conducted until another West. Circulation. You said the other day ern fever possessed him and he made the trip to Oregon Territory in 1845, as

English's mills supplied much of the lumber used in the first buildings in Salem and surrounding country, though its quality was as varied, from second rate downwards, as the mill itself was primitive. In fact, there were two of the mills, one converting the adjacent any desire to reflect on the accuracy of the World Almanac we have gone to what will be admitted as a better rades did. Trench life rather blurs grist mill where flour was manufactured for the sustenance of the population of the new country. This mill site is on a "prong" of Pudding River, a half dozen of which, draining differ-ent portions of the Waldo Hills, culminate in a get-together programme near Parkersville and the "river" empties into the Willamette near Aurora. Captain English conceived the idea of yielding to the local demand for both lumber and flour after construct-ling a dam across the unpretentious lit-tle stream, built his grist mill on one bank and the sawmill on the other. The dam served to back the water into a basin We wonder if Montague Glass can above, and the "accumulated surplus" above, and the "accumulated surplus" was sufficient to run one of the mills, not both, for a half day. They were "custom mills" in the strictest use of that term. Patrons would not only take their wheat to be ground, but would hauf their own logs to be sawed. A man would take his log to mill, unhitch his team, feed it and partake of his own dinner while the upand-down saw tackled its job with such vigor and uncertainty as the circumwas good for a whole day's outing. After the lumber had been piled out, the watergate leading to the sawmill was closed and the scene of operation cogs were made of hard wood and in such varied degrees of decrepitude that the supply of water was largely And yet, so far as I can remember the biscuits and other forms of bread made by my mother and grandmother of the flour from that old rattle-trap of a mill surpassed in excellence and contributed more satisfactorily to a long-felt want, than anything turned out in these times by the most improved methods of the roller process.

orous stock of the Revolutionary times, and, though deprived of the advan-inges of an education, manifested his originality and pluck in many ways. He was a second cousin to William H. English, several times a member of Congress from Indiana, and Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Hancock, in 1880. Upon the breaking out of the Cayuse War, he, with several of his sons, responded to needs of the time and did their part in subduing the Indians in that unrising thus having made a good that the law could design a man should wear! that uprising, thus having made a goo record in three wars.

For many years Captain English owned a race horse which he called "Veto," and his competitor for the speed record was another owned by speed record was another owned by "Lute" Savage and known as "George." The last was the sire of the strain of "George" horses which, for 29 years, bore the pennant as the most popular horses in Oregon. I suppose there were few crossroads in Marion County where "Veto" and "George" did not make the trial for first honors in those days before the assembled pioneers. They were both known as "quarter horses," but the victory usually went to old "George," as "Veto" was of that alluring and seductive class of "race" horses which run fast enough to encourage their owners, but are seidom able to deliver the goods. Captain English would which run fast enough their owners, but are seidem able to deliver the goods. Captain English would always bet on a horse race, at the state fair, or elsewhere, but had a fixed rule, of which he boasted, of betting on the horse of a friend, merely to show his loyalty and chivalry. He was raised in Kentucky.

At first his mind was all a blank, 'Twas instinct led the way; With quadrupeds he still must rank, Through lack of matter gray. His skull was low and sianting, quite (Like Anthropoid, today).

in Kentucky.

At the age of 29 years, in 1812, he was married in Kentucky and by that union had 12 children. His wife died in Oregon in 1851, and in the same year ne married Mrs. Mary Daly, a widow with two children, by whom he had seven others, making 19 of his own. He died in Salem on March 5, 1876, aged 84 While ages were required to gain years lacking 20 days, having been an active, rugged, forceful type of man upon whom the development of territhe "water wagon" and it does not ride tories into states and wildernesses into fields, gardens and orchards so much depended during the greater part of the last century.

And how conceit could grow.

Pride Attends Us Still.

Judge. Mrs. Crawford—How do you like

DEMOCRATIC WASTE IS DEFENDED Champion of Deficit Party Figures

Things Out to His Liking. PORTLAND, April 27 .- (To the Ed Monday last, particularly those eu-phemistically headed "Dilemma of the Democracy" and "The Spendthrift," -Your interesting editorials on Democracy and 'The Spendthrift," aroused my bump of inquisitiveness aroused my bump of inquisitiveness and after a little research in that great reservoir of knowledge, the World Almanac. I am prompted to submit the following questions, which I trust you may find the time to answer:

The figures show a deficit, representing excess of expenditures over

senting excess of expenditures over receipts in 1905 of \$18,753,000; in 1908, \$29,041,000; in 1909, \$58,725,000. During those years prosperity was at a high ebb, there was almost universal peace and the Republican party was in ab-solute control of the Government Why these deficits?

On November I, 1900, the public debt of the United States was \$2,132,375,000. On October 1, 1912, it was \$2,906,750,-000—an increase during 12 years of unexampled prespecity, beneficent Re-publican rule and world peace amount-ing to \$774.375,000. I presume the construction of the Panama Canal will account for a portion of this increase, but nearly every year during that period showed an exces of receipts over leath was announced in The Oregonian expenditures, so why this stupene

You refer to the necessity of levy-ng a direct tax when this country is at peace. As a matter of fact, don't you think that, with the farreaching consequences of the struggle in Europe, this country has had a greater crisis to face than any since the Civil War? Would the Payne-Aldrich tariff have produced greater revenues than the Underwood tariff under the present chaotic conditions of the world's com-merce, and do you think the Repub-lican party, if in control of the Gov-ernment at this time, could have avoid-

1846, somewhere near 10 years prior to the erection of the McAlister mill.

My birthplace was within two miles of Pratum, and English's mills were in operation long before my notice of earthly things began.

Captain English was an Oregon ptoneer of 1845. He was born near Baltimore, Md., on March 25, 1792, and was to sixty-third Congress? Don't you think it would have made the Democratic taken by his parents to Kentucky Ter-

means to put over a billion dollars in circulation. You said the other day that now is the time to buy and that one dollar expended at this time will perform the work of five. If it is a good time for the individual to spend money, and I think it is, there is no reason why the Government should not set a good example in that direction. I don't mean extravagantly, but legitimately. You truthfully say that money is plentiful and that there is no time like the present for launching legitimate enterprises. If everyone waited until his own resources were available there would be little progress in this country. Credit is the mainspring of business and if the individual and corporation are justified in going out and borrowing money to be the spring of business and if the individual and corporation are justified in going out and berrowing money to keep the wheels of industry going, I do not fear the Government is going to the bow-wows because it happens to work its credit something like \$100,000,000, which you say will be the deflicit by lives 20.

O, yes. How would you go about paying for increased armaments and preparations to forcibly enforce peace and taking care of every American concessionary in Mexico and all those other pugnacious things you have been advocating, without tremendously in-creasing our deficit? L. I. H.

A Dog and His Home. VANCOUVER, Wash., April 29.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly answer the following: A owns a dog. B comes and boards with A for a short time while doing work on his place a short

(2) If none, what legal right, if any has B to recover for care bestowed apon the dog while staying at his place? SUBSCRIBER.

A .- (1) B has no title to the dog. (2) None, unless there was an express contract that B should feed the change them, dog. In some states, Oregon and Washington included, a dog is a subject of larceny and B might be prosecuted for stealing the animal. A dog is not subject to the law of consent, and the fact that he went with B voluntarily would not lessen B's responsibility.

Property Rights. PORTLAND, April 29.—(To the Editor.)—If a widow having children marries, what share of her property can the husband hold? What share would be legally entitled to if a will was

READER. There are ten women applicants for known of the early pioneers of the every job suitable to the sex at the Willamette Valley. He came of a vigthe real property during his lifetime. the road impassable when cleaning the ditch? The road has been in use for 15 years.

A. G. DALGLIEST.

Private Road Width. ROLYAT, Or., April 28-(To the negligence of A, or if A is encrosching Editor.)-What is the narrowest width on B's property without authority. the law allows for a private road? READER.

A .- The law cannot regulate the width of a private road any more than the law could designate what size shoes

KING OF KNOWNOTHING LAND.

Ignorami lived in distant clime. In distant age as well; With awe he viewed the heavens sub-With awe he viewed the heart and lime,
Where mystery, deep, did dwell.
In fear he spent his days on earth
(For here was mystery, too),
While from the day that claimed his

He fancied frightful gnomes and

(Like Anthropold, today). ome claim he was an ape by As to this we would not say.

But sure the fact is very plain, His wits were much like theirs.

Now he had found that he was king O'er fish and fowl and brute; Through wondrous skill a stone could

Or with an arrow shoot your new apartment?

Mrs. Crabshaw—It isn't as nice as the one we left, but the neighborhood will never know that our car is merely will never know that our car is merely He'd conquered earth and air.

E. PLACKETT. And with a book could land his fry: With pitfall trap a bear;

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian April 30, 1896. For several days past there has been great deal, of trouble between the olumbia River fishermen and the cannerymen. The fishermen refuse to fish unless they receive \$1.25 for each fish. There has been a good run and non-unless men have been selling fish which they caught for 2 cents a pound, aver-aging about 75 cents a fish and mak-ing big wages.

Ellensburg, Wash.-Tomorrow will be the opening of the eighth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Washington. About 200 veterans have already as-sembled and General Alger will arrive in a special car temorrow. It is rumored that he will be indorsed for the nomination of President of the United States in the campaign of 1892.

The towns of Whatcom and Schome Wash, have agreed to consolidate under the name of New Whatcom, with a population of 5000, and the towns of Fairhaven and Bellingham will amaigamate with a population of 7000.

During the month of March Coes Bay exported \$200 tons of coal and 5,264,000 feet of lumber.

W. A. Grondahl, Southern Pacific engineer and a very capable man, will superintend the building of the new ridge at Salem.

Levi Scott died in Malheur County April 21 at the age of 95 years. He came to Oregon in 1848 and held a reminent place in the frontier life of the Northwest. "A Gold Mine," with Nat C. Goodwin

as the principal character, will be shown at the Marquam Grand Theat r next week Collis P. Huntington, the railroad nagnate, was greeted at Silverion yesterday by the famous Silverton trom-bone band. When asked if the pres-ent narrow-gauge road would be made standard gauge he intimated that it

d gauge he intimated that it Mr. Huntington also visited Coburg. A number of hotel men arrived at the Portland Hotel yesterday from San the Portland Hotel yesterday from San Francisco. They are: John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago; A. B. Durling, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York; G. Wetherbee, of the Windsor Hotel, New York, and J. E. Kingsley, of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. They will make a trip to Cascade Locks by boat and take the train east from there.

Major Sears, who left here for London to dispose of some Peruvian bonds for land, has written that he will soon leave London for Peru and will stop in Fortland en route.

C. S. Schenck, better known as "Boss" Schenck, United States Appraiser, has returned to Portland after a year's ab-sence in pursuit of health. He visited San Francisco and New York on his tour and returns in fine shape.

John McMahon, the circus man, while at Vancouver, invited the mutes in the school there to attend the circus free of charge. The invitation was accepted by Professor and Mrs. J. Wat. son, who are in charge of the school.

ON PAYING FOR "LUCKY STONES

Near-Bellever Would Buy Them "Time" and Pay if They Worked. PORTLAND, April 28 .- (To the Editor.)-I read an editorial in The Oregonian about Captain Rand's lucky stones. I receive his letters, in shape of advertising circulars, quite often. Once, when I was somewhat needing a change for the better in my affairs,

Now, don't you think it would be a good idea if the department stores would keep them, and we could have them put on our charge accounts? If they did not bring the promised "luck" we could take them back and not have lose the dollar; or could at leasange them, A READER.

Ditch and Creek Problem KEATING, Or., April 29 .- (To the Editor.) - A puts in a reservoir and ditch and has it recorded by a surveyor. Afterwards he changes the ditch by taking the water down a creek part way and making a new ditch, taking with it what little water was in the creek. The ditch crosses a private road which A leaves impassable in cleaning out the ditch. B takes up a 160-acre homestead, two forties of 169-acre homestead, two forties which the lower ditch cuts in two. He proves up and gets a patent to the full 160 acres. Can B compel A to put his

A .- Yes, if B is injured through the on B's property without authority. Your case is somewhat complicated and the facts are not exactly clear. Better consult a good attorney.

> Export Enumeled Ware, New York Times

Urgent inquiries have come recently to several American makers of enameled ware from England, Australia. Cuba, South America, Africa and China, and, as a result, these manufacturers, together with those in Canada, have an opportunity profitably to export their goods for the first time in the history of their business. Heretofore the demands of these countries had been supplied mostly by the German and Swed-ish manufacturers, who have been able to undersell the Americans because of their lower labor costs. The war has changed the situation, and, thoug some German ware is still being ser out through Holland, the volume of both German and Swedish exports of these goods has been so greatly re-duced that a number of commission dealers in the countries named above have furned to North America for their upplies. Negotiations a

CELILO CANAL OPENING IN THE GREGONIAN. Arrangements have been made by The Oregonian to report the cere-monies connected with the formal opening of the Celilo Canal in a manopening of the Celilo Canal in a man-ner commensurate with importance of this event to the Pucific North-west. A staff writer left last night on the steamer Undine and will give The Oregonian readers daily reports of the celebrations along the Colum-bia and Snake Rivers, culminating in the programme at Big Eddy next Wednesday. Cartoonist Reynolds is also on the Undine and will sketch the people and places connected with the Cellio dedication. The Orego-nian is also represented by a pho-tographer. Next Sunday more than two pages of news and illustrations will be de-

of news and Illustrations will be voted to the Cellio Canal, and in the week-day issues adequate space will be set aside for this event of first

importance to the Columbia Basin