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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1916

THE PINCHOT HUE AND CRY.

Because the Senate, in passing the Shields bill for development of water power on navigable streams, has shown due respect for the rights of the states and has made due provision for the attraction of capital to this class of investment, Gifford Pinchot and his entire pack of conservation fanatics have started in full cry after the Senate. Professing an ardent desire for development of water power, but determined that it shall be developed only on terms which they dictate, the Pinchotites falsely charge that by the terms of this bill the interests of the people are sacrificed and that the power sites are delivered to the water-power trust, which has no existence except in their diseased imaginations. They falsely declare that the Shields bill obliges the people to pay rates upon, and the Government in case of recapture to pay for, unearned increment in the value of power plants arising from the privileges granted by the Government. The fact is that the bill specifically provides that no such value shall be paid for in recapture. Rates for power are to be regulated by the states, none of which make allowance for that which has cost the power companies nothing.

The Shields bill was passed as a substitute for the Adamson bill, passed by the house at the last session. The Adamson bill required the consent of Congress to each individual dam site lease, which would be a serious obstruction to any development. It contained no requirement that grantees must first comply with state water and other laws. The recapture provision allowed only actual cost of land, depreciated value of structures and nothing for expenditure on making the business a going concern.

The Shields bill authorizes the Secretary of War to grant permits without going to Congress for confirmation in each case. Grants can be made only where operation will be subject to public regulation. The Secretary may require, as conditions of the permit, the construction of locks, booms, sluices, etc., and free power for operation of the same, or may later require free grant of land and right of way and free power for such structures to be erected by the Government. The grantee is to pay the cost of investigation and of Government supervision over construction, also reasonable charges for benefits accruing from headwater improvements by the Government.

There is to be no gift of public land, for which the Government might afterwards be required to pay full value, including unearned increment, as the Pinchotites allege. The grantee may use public land which is to be withdrawn from entry for the purpose, but for its use he must pay "such reasonable charges based upon its value as may be fixed by the Secretary of War," who is to be guided by the state laws governing condemnation of land.

A provision which arouses the ire of those who wish to inaugurate complete Federal control in disregard of the rights of the states is that which requires the Secretary of War to give preference to the one among contending applicants who has first acquired water rights and who has otherwise complied with state laws. The grantee must first obtain the state's consent to the power development. This regard for state jurisdiction is evidently prompted by knowledge that Federal jurisdiction over water is limited to its use for navigation and can only be applied to power so far as the latter is incidental to improvements for navigation. One of the earliest decisions of the United States Supreme Court declared that, even if a state had entered into an express stipulation surrendering its jurisdiction over other uses of water to the Government, "such stipulation would have been void and inoperative, because the United States have no constitutional capacity to exercise" such jurisdiction. A long and unbroken line of decisions has maintained the same principle.

The most savage attacks of the Pinchotites are directed at the recapture provision. Permits may extend beyond the fifty-year term until revoked for cause, but the plant may be recaptured either before or after the expiration of that period on two years' notice. In case of recapture, the Government is to take over "all the property of the grantee and dependent in whole or in part upon it for its usefulness . . . upon paying the fair value," together with the cost of locks or other aids to navigation and other capital expenditures and upon assuming all contracts approved by him. The fair value is to be agreed between the Secretary and the grantee or, if they fail to agree, by the United States Court. In determining value, the bill says "no value shall be claimed by or allowed to the grantee for the rights hereunder granted."

In face of this plain provision that the Government shall not pay for anything it has given and shall pay only the fair value of what the power company has constructed, a Portland newspaper says the bill "provides that in buying back the free gifts it has made to the water barons the country must pay not only the full value of the original largess, but the unearned increment in addition." It provides nothing of the kind. It expressly forbids payment for "the original largess," and it thereby excludes any payment for "the unearned increment" in public land.

The Pinchotites really aim at the provision that fair value must be paid for other property, including that land which power companies may purchase outright from private parties. They wish the Government to pay only the original cost instead of the value at the time of recapture. Inevitably the value of such land will increase in fifty years, mainly as the result of the power company's operations. The surrounding country will develop and all other property in the vicinity will rise in value. It is proposed to deny power companies the benefit of this enhanced value, while not withholding it from others who will owe their greater wealth to the power plant. Such discrimination is repugnant to every principle of justice.

The Shields bill is a good bill because it provides terms which are just to the Nation, the states and the power companies and because it carefully respects the rights and sovereignty of the states. Under that bill power would be developed, rates and service would be regulated and extortion would be prevented. Were such terms proposed by a corporation for development of water power in the vicinity of the property of any of its critics, they would be gladly accepted. Those terms are opposed only as applied to power in which others than the critics are directly interested and in which the objections have only an academic interest. These theorists shout for power development, but insist upon terms which no wise investor will accept. They play dog in the manger.

SOME STUNT.

Everybody has heard of the man who once lost a bass drum, but no one has yet given a satisfactory explanation of how he did it. Some years ago an entire passenger train was lost for three weeks somewhere in Eastern Oregon; and the summit of achievement in the disappearance of non-disappearing things was thought to have been reached. For years the train record remained unbroken; but now at last the trick has been done. The city administration of Portland has lost a thousand cords of wood.

A thousand cords of wood, standard measurement, would, if piled according to Hoyle, extend over eight thousand lineal feet. If the same vast quantity of wood were to be stacked cord upon cord, say upon the union passenger station, it would climb four thousand feet in the air. If some mischievous vandals were then to come along and push it over, and it were to fall due south, the topmost cords would just about smash down through the roof of the City Hall. The intervening streets would be so encumbered with four-foot sticks that they would be impassable.

Just imagine the litter. Yet all that mighty lot of wood, making one hundred and twenty-eight thousand cubic feet, has been lost, strayed or stolen.

Stolen! The idea is shocking. It is not accepted at the City Hall. The favorite theory there is that the wood was never cut. What a mighty sigh of relief must have been emitted from the sorrowing breasts of the Commissioners when it was concluded that, while the wood was actually missing, there really were never such a thousand cords as the city's books show were bought and paid for. Ah, yes! Bought and paid for. But never cut nor delivered.

Efficiency is still the slogan at the City Hall. Never mind the cost, so long as efficiency is achieved. The taxpayer does not mind; or, if he does, what of it? Let us turn the efficiency experts loose on the problem of what has become of that wood. They will no doubt uncover the mystery. What more could a complaining taxpayer ask? He certainly will not ask to have the money paid out for wood he never got paid back to him. Efficiency does some strange things, but not that.

A HARROWING POSSIBILITY.

The bony hand of want and privation is clutching at America's throat at last. We are not to escape the harrowing hardships of war. At a late hour there was a little something to eat in the National cupboard. The Cabinet has not found it necessary to restrict use of meat and milk or the importation and manufacture of luxuries. But if this thing runs on much longer we are going to run short of diamonds. The harrowing possibility has been foreseen by the National Jewelers' Board of Trade and a timely warning issued to imperiled Americans.

Think of it! Milady may be compelled to go about in last year's diamond necklace. Our champion pugilists, vaudeville stars and gentlemen gamblers may be unable to indulge their passion for glittering gems. The frightful possibilities of a diamond shortage are too agonizing for contemplation. Think of the effect on the matrimonial market. What girl would become engaged were not she assured of a sparkling diamond in addition to a colorless man? What woman would confess to another birthday unless it meant an addition to the scintillating litter on her tapering digits?

The country has been reading of the horrors and privations of a distant war. Tales of people shivering and starving have seemed strangely unreal in a country where there is so much of everything. But now the black demon reaches out towards us and threatens thousands of our gilded citizens with the racking pangs of want. Unless peace comes soon and the diamond fields are reopened it may become necessary to restrict each person to a dozen diamonds. Isn't it awful?

PRESERVING AMERICAN BALLADS.

English and Bulgarian ballads are recorded in many volumes in permanent libraries and occupy a conspicuous place in the world's literature. The thought that America might have a ballad literature worth recording and preserving is of recent origin and the result of belated research along this line more than justifies the effort. A writer in the current Musical Quarterly, Professor C. A. Smith, sums up the work that has been done by volunteer ballad societies in locating and preserving these quaint folk song. A total of 142 has been reduced to record for preservation since 1914, when the Federal Bureau of Education first suggested this activity.

Most of these hitherto unrecorded ballads were found by ballad societies of the Southern states. In the mountains of Tennessee ten were located, Georgia contributed nine, Texas ten, South Carolina thirteen, North Carolina nineteen, Missouri twenty, Kentucky twenty-four and Virginia thirty-seven. The preservation of these simple songs has a historical as well as a literary value. The ballad springs from the hearts of the people and expresses their thoughts and environments in treating of incidents in their lives. Simple, often crude and sometimes not subject to reproduction without judicious eliminations, they are a vital index to the character of the people among whom they originated.

The saving of those 142 ballads and folk songs of the South should be followed by similar efforts in every section of the country. New England ballads already are recorded for the most part, while individual collectors have endeavored to get hold of Western songs, songs of the plains, which tell the story of the West with greater fidelity than short stories do. For the ballads are the work of principals, while the stories and novels are largely from the minds of observers. The Bureau of Education's labors in this field should not be looked upon as complete until the folk songs of the West, the Northwest and the Pacific Slope have been added to the permanent record.

WHY MACHINE GUNS JAM AT NIGHT.

The true story is out of how the machine guns at Columbus failed to work the night of the Villa raid. Full light is shed on the subject by the War Department, which caused a detailed inquiry to be made with a view to determining whether or not anyone was guilty of carelessness. Evidently the War Department is fully satisfied, for this is the official explanation, a copy of which is reproduced by the New York Sun:

> The reason for the jamming of the machine guns was not the failure of the mechanism to function properly, but was due to the fact that the night was dark and it was difficult to load the guns.
>
> In loading, the feed strip has to be inserted in a narrow slot or guide.
>
> If the strip is not inserted properly in this guide, the gun will fire about five shots and will then jam.
>
> This happened to two of the guns, as it was so dark that it was almost impossible to get the strips in the slots.

And there you are. These guns are made for daylight operation and no decent enemy should attempt to force them into action when the night is dark. The incompletely developed mind of the impracticable layman might cause him to wonder why the strip could not be inserted in the narrow slot the night before, so that the weapon would be ready to discharge at least one fusillade. But possibly that is contrary to military etiquette or something of the sort.

HARVESTING THE TOURIST CROP.

In the interest of National harmony, tranquillity and felicity it is fortunate, perhaps, that California and Florida are separated by hundreds of weary miles of alternating green pastures and arid wastes. One shudders to speculate upon what might happen were they not kept apart by this wise dispensation of providence, for there has developed between the two a rivalry that propinquity might render ominous. This rivalry centers about control of the tourist industry of the Nation, for it now develops that Florida has made cruel inroads during the past tourist season upon sunny California's boasted monopoly.

"Sunny Florida" is the latest slogan of the tourist chasers and the response of the tourists the past Winter must have brought dismay and bitterness to the multitudinous tourist-miners of the Pacific southland. Not only has "sunny Florida" been casting its bait in Eastern pools, but it has been encroaching upon the Middle Western preserve. In consequence, cargoes of Florida-bound tourists have broken all previous records, while sunny California has had a dull season except for the usual influx of Western and Pacific Coast hoboes.

Florida is so pleased with the golden visitation that extensive preparations are being made for cornering and garnering the whole golden crop next season. All hotel accommodations having proved inadequate, new hotels are going up, while a campaign of publicity and exploitation is being planned to attract even roving Californians to the Florida beach resorts.

Just what Southern California will do to meet this terrible new menace to its principal industry remains to be seen. One would be tempted to compare the land and naval forces of the two states but for their judicious separation by so many miles.

HUGHES' VIEWS ON PRESENT ISSUES.

Justice Hughes is still regarded as the most available man for President by the majority of Republicans, and his repeated declarations that he is not a candidate are dismissed with the remark that he has not said he would not accept a nomination which came unsought by the unanimous voice of the convention. The only serious objection to his nomination which has been so far heard has been that his opinions on the questions now uppermost in the public mind—preparedness for war and preparedness for peace—are unknown.

Yet long before this present war began Mr. Hughes had expressed his opinions on both questions. In an address before the Republican Club of New York in 1908 he said:

> We are devoted to the interests of peace, and we cherish no policy of aggression. The maintenance of our ideals is our surest protection. It is our constant aim to live in friendship with all nations and to realize the aims of a free government, secure from the interruptions of strife and the waste of war. It is entirely consistent with these aims and it is our duty to make adequate provision for defense and to maintain the efficiency of our Army and Navy. And this I favor.

Preparedness for peace is closely connected with the tariff. In a published edition of his speeches he is quoted as having said on that subject in 1908:

> I believe in a proctective tariff. It is an established policy. Our opponents would not undertake to present to the voters of the country the issue of free trade. A protective tariff is essential to the interests of our wage earners, in that it makes possible the payment of wages on the scale to which we are accustomed in this country, and thus maintain our American standards of living. Hence the difference in the cost of production here and abroad is the fundamental consideration.

There is no reasonable doubt that, having declared in favor of an efficient Army and Navy adequate for defense in 1908, he would favor means of defense adequate for the greatly changed conditions of 1916. His statement that "the maintenance of our ideals is our surest protection" proves that he is no jingo or militarist, while his opinion that adequate defense is consistent with our aim to live in friendship with all nations is sufficient proof that he believes force may be necessary to maintain our ideals. A man who saw so clearly in time of peace what would be necessary to our National safety in time of war is a safe man to head the Nation in the present crisis.

"The difference in the cost of production here and abroad" has long been "the fundamental consideration" in Republican tariff legislation and will be so more than ever when the Republican party comes to meet the economic conditions which the war will have produced. Establishment of a tariff commission to ascertain that difference is now the central point of Republican tariff policy. The war has taught us that a tariff based on that difference is the first essential to preparedness for peace and war alike, for one of its most important lessons is that to be safe a Nation must be economically and industrially independent.

There need be no anxiety as to what would be Mr. Hughes' policy if he were President. He would favor fully equipping the Nation for defense against aggression and for maintenance of our National rights on land and sea against any assailant. He would also favor such measure of protection as would foster both our domestic industry and our foreign commerce. But he would not heedlessly plunge the Nation into a war which we could honorably avoid, nor would he approve a tariff which yielded excessive profits, fostered monopoly and facilitated extortion from the consumer.

With only two aeroplanes fit for service, the American Army is in no better position than was the Russian army, which was surprised and overwhelmed in East Prussia early in the war. Americans invented the aeroplane for other nations to use, just as an American invented the armored ship to be used first on a large scale by European nations. Our Government is always about two years behind our citizens in applying new inventions to public use. The reasons are red tape, bureaucracy and pork.

What is needed at Kelly Butte is a sanitary building, with baths, breakfast-rooms and sleeping porches. Then the occupants, reveling in thoughts of what they will do with the 15 cents' pay per day, will have little desire to elope unless the walking delegate of the stonebreakers' union gets busy.

The man who has ground that will grow beans will get good money for his crop next Fall. Armies cannot exist without beans—even an army in Mexico. Frijoles are good for the Colorado madures, but the white man wants the little old navy bean.

Great Britain is waking up at last and arresting the leaders who foment strikes in munition plants. In that respect Germany is ahead, for you never hear of such strikes there. "Free speech" has its disadvantages in war times.

If the House stands by its action on the literacy test for immigrants, it will pass the bill over the President's expected veto and put up the bars against the hordes which may come from Southern Europe after the war.

As soon as the Mexican situation grows acute the Administration begins heckling Germany again. But if poor old Carranza is able to bluff us down, what would happen if Germany actually talked back right strong?

How a gang in the Walla Walla Penitentiary or any similar abode can make counterfeit currency is one of the problems to puzzle a man on the outside, where the same job must be more or less complex.

The former higher-ups in the Manitoba government have been indicted for grafting, which will make them sorry they did not operate this side of the border, where such acts are seldom punished.

Admiral Fiske says the German navy is twice as powerful as the American Navy. One of the advantages of the German navy is that the Admirals do not spend half their time telling how poor it is.

The Washington correspondents can now make a hit by publishing the vituperative words of "Cyclone" Davis which were expunged from that highly respectable daily, the Congressional Record.

There may, however, be a subterranean arrangement whereby the Administration may indulge in a certain amount of election-time verbal pyrotechnics without really offending Germany.

Why not make the Tualatin a navigable stream? Then the Government will dyke it and in the years to come there will be thrillers about levees broken and wide-spreading inundations.

Secretary of War Baker is now on the job, but he already has muzzles for Army officers who might expose the weak points of the Army reorganization scheme.

Colonel House is to advise on the submarine situation. Once upon a time one John Lind advised on Mexico, and look at it today!

Men who want offices are promising great things to the taxpayers this Spring, and they really believe they can fulfill them.

The Kaiser has presented the Sultan with a field marshal's baton. The Sultan might reciprocate with a pass to the harem.

Suffrage faces defeat in Congressional committee. Suffrage is having a rough time of it these virulent masculine times.

A girl was sent to jail for boisterous joyriding. If all such offenders were jailed the prisons would not be large enough.

These are the days when the commuter is known by the packages of eggs he carries as he rushes from the train.

When a de facto government of Mexico begins to seize church property, that is the beginning of the end.

"Villa in flight and Americans in pursuit," says a news bulletin. How extraordinarily comprehensive.

The Mexican railroad is sorely needed for supplying our troops in Mexico. Then why not take it!

"Socialists lose voice," says a headline. Then they are totally disabled for political activity.

Hey, boys! A newspaperman is going into the hotel business at Dallas! Enough said!

Oregon City struck a wrong balance Monday with one license and two divorces.

To see something unique, visit the land office and gaze at the lineup.

The "agony" has begun and the coupons are being printed daily.

"Pork," it might be explained, is what the other fellow is after.

The suggestion to use safety first never came from a barber.

Every day is ladies' day now at the registration office.

Is that ground spaded for the wife's garden?

How to Keep Well

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letter will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnosis or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

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Complexion.

LYING deep in the skin beyond the reach of chemicals applied to the surface are the cells and vessels which determine whether the skin is dark, light pink or pale. If the color is due to pigment then it is a matter of cells. The pigment bearing cells are placed in the innermost layers. Certain parts of the light ray can pass by the outer layers of skin and reach these cells, but few other agencies can.

Aside from pigment in the cells the color is affected by the amount and quality of blood in the vessels. The outer layers of skin have no blood vessels, but the deeper layers are well supplied. The blood vessels of the skin have very thin walls. The color of the blood shows through the walls of the capillaries and at times gives to the skin a pinkish color.

Blushing.

In blushing there is a dilation of the capillaries of the skin. The skin is flushed with blood. The nerves which cause this dilation of the blood vessels belong to the sympathetic system. The nerves of the sympathetic system communicate with the nerves from the brain, but they are not directly or completely under their control. A violent emotion such as fright sends an impulse from the brain through the sympathetic nerves to the blood vessels, causing the latter to contract—the face becomes pale, a sign of violent fear. Or another violent emotion such as shame sends an impulse from the brain through the sympathetic nerves to the blood vessels causing the latter to dilate—the face becomes pink, blushing.

The ordinary blushing is a mental process in that it is due to such mental processes as self-consciousness and such emotions as shame, but the reason, judgment, will—mental processes—also cannot control it.

Many people write asking for a remedy for blushing. The blushing of which they complain is the result of self-consciousness, not to analyze it further. The remedy is mental and social training. There is no other. Many can train themselves out of the embarrassing habit. Others will require help, some of the psychotherapists, some of Freudian psychotherapists.

House Pallor.

People who live indoors develop house pallor. The color of the convict is due to house pallor. A convict turned loose in a farming community is a marked man. As soon as he can get among the factory and orifce workers of a city he is able to lose himself. His gray color is one with the color of the men around him. The woman loosed from Sing Sing can easily hide her pallor by mingling with housewives, office girls and shop workers.

One factor in house pallor is change in the pigment of the skin. The object of the skin pigment is to curtain the underlying tissues from the effects of certain parts of the light rays. People whose skins are subject to bright light develop a tan. There is a heavy pigment layer in their skin. People who work in dark places—in mines, prisons, some factories, some offices and some homes lose some part of the skin pigment.

Another factor in house pallor is loss of quality of the blood. The blood is composed of a fluid part and at least two varieties of cells, white and red. The white cells, few in number, do work of several kinds. The red cells, many in number, have only one kind of work to do. They carry gases from the place of manufacture to places of use and places of elimination. The red corpuscles are the freight cars of the body, but they carry only gases. They carry oxygen from the lungs to the tissues in need of it, and carbonic acid from the tissues that make it to the lungs that excrete it. They carry gases made in the intestines to the lungs that get rid of them.

The element in the red corpuscles which picks up gases and holds them while they are being transported is hemoglobin. Hemoglobin well supplied with oxygen is red in color. To it is due the red color of the blood in the arteries and capillaries. Hemoglobin charged with carbonic acid is red in color. The dark red, apparently blue, color of blood in the veins is due to hemoglobin saturated with carbonic acid. The blood in the capillaries, speaking generally, is red.

If the blood is rich in hemoglobin the skin has a rosy hue. If there is little the skin is pale. This is the second factor in house pallor. The hemoglobin in some of its characteristics is akin to the pigment of the skin. As in the case of skin pigment, sunlight increases the amount of blood pigment—hemoglobin—and the lack of sunshine decreases it.

The third factor in house pallor is the lack of the stimulus of cold and moisture on the capillaries of the skin. When the skin of the face is subjected to cold the capillaries dilate. The cells of the skin must not be allowed to freeze if it can be avoided. In consequence an excessive amount of blood is sent to the skin. The people who are out of doors much of the time in a cold climate come to have large capillaries in their skin. We say they have rosy complexions. On the other hand, people who live in countries where there is no Winter have pale complexions. The best that they can possibly get out of it (without paint) is the pale white of the upper class Italian or Spaniard.

The effect of rain, fog or snow on the skin may bring about the same chronic rosiness. The California, Washington and Oregon women who get out in the fog and rain sometimes have complexions as rosy as the woman of Canada who tramps out on a cold day.

The amount of blood in the skin is the third factor in house pallor. The person who spends all of his time in air of an evenly regulated temperature is apt to develop house pallor.

The remedy for house pallor is plain in the light of the above facts. It is to get out of doors for a while each day regardless of the weather. A walk is all the better if the air is crisp. To have the snow or rain beat in the face is almost a panacea.

Books on Home Games.

PORTLAND, March 27.—(To the Editor.)—Will you print in The Oregonian the title of some book on games for the home, including forfeits and similar diversions? ENTERTAINER.

"Games for All Occasions," by Mary E. Blain, has a complete description of various games of forfeits as well as other games. It retails at 50 cents. "Games for Everybody," by Hofmann, is also a good book on games, although it has nothing on "forfeits."

Applicant for a Job.

Detroit Free Press.

"I shall have to ask you for a recommendation from your last mistress." "If my last mistress thought enough of me to write a recommendation I wouldn't be here asking for a job."

Defined.

From Judge.

"Aren't the fashions this season less extreme?"

"Oh, extremely less."

GREELEY STREET CONTROVERSY.

Peninsula Advisory Club Analyzes Issue Over Extension Project.

PORTLAND, March 27.—(To the Editor.)—In your issue of March 22 your North Portland Commercial Club correspondent claims to shed light on the Greeley-street (Willamette boulevard) extension. We beg to borrow his candle, trim it up and see if it will not shed a little more light.

The sum of his figures, from the city engineer's office, for right of way, excavation, embankments and paving (of the bitulithic kind) which would probably be the kind used, is $333,141, an average of about $18.60 a lot. Now his light apparently went out before he had time to estimate the probable cost of the easements, which, according to the views of the City Attorney, cannot be secured with the right of way. It seems very strange indeed that Portland by its charter is prevented from buying at one time land enough for a right of way and including sufficient width to provide for cuts and fills, the same as any private party or corporation would do. Possibly it is necessary to have a joker in municipal bargains.

Now this extension will cross about the roughest land in the city, calling for immense cuts and fills in many places, so that the 70-foot street (the width of the right of way at first secured) will in many places need for the full width of cuts and fills, which will be very deep and high, from 150 to 250 feet, so that all in excess of 70 feet the city must bargain for and pay the price asked or bring condemnation suits to settle at some future time. And there are 41 separate owners of the land and lots to be crossed to dicker with, who will ask "all the traffic will bear" when they have such an advantage.

Some people think the easements will cost as much as the right of way, which is estimated by the city engineer to be $113,766. But we will put it down $40,000, which added to the sum of other items mentioned, viz., $333,141, equals $373,141, or about $21 a lot for the whole district, and a sufficient amount to macadamize at 75 cents per square yard a strip 15 feet wide in the center of more than 55 miles of very muddy streets on the peninsula. This would enhance our real estate values and general benefits ten thousand times more than that criminal folly of extending Greeley street over the side hills and gulches of Albina, on which no carline is contemplated, and if built would not save three minutes of time in reaching the east end of the bridges.

The petition asking for this extension was signed by only 661 people, who were grossly deceived by the hired circulators, and now the people to defend themselves are forced to go to the trouble and expense of getting 60 per cent of the property owners to remonstrate to defeat it, and 60 per cent is about 5000 people scattered over a big country. The Mayor and Commissioners have been reasoned and pleaded with to no purpose, as the few schemers who are pushing this ruinous folly are the ones they appear to obey.

THE PENINSULA ADVISORY CLUB.

LIMIT CANOEISTS TO SWIMMERS

One Way to Decrease Number of River Fatalities Is Suggested.

OSWEGO, Or., March 27.—(To the Editor.)—Reckless and inexperienced canoeists are causing members of the Portland Motorboat Club great worry, according to recent newspaper accounts. The club now intends to have laws passed whereby there will be certain rules for the canoeist to adhere to before he ventures forth upon the river. Every canoe should be equipped with proper and reliable lights. But there will be some difficulty regarding life preservers. The standard type of life preserver specified by the Government, the belt form, is too bulky and occupies too much space to be carried by canoes. With four adults in a canoe and a life preserver provided for each, that craft would be overcrowded.

Instead of requiring life preservers, why not make it a law that no person be allowed to operate a canoe who cannot swim? This would be the only way to stop the numerous fatal accidents that happen each year to canoeists. The motorboat Club need not throw all the blame on the canoeist in regard to towing canoes astern from motorboats. It is as often the fault of the operator of the motorboat as it is of the canoeist. It is a simple trick to follow in tow of a motorboat. The man at the wheel of the motorboat, however, doesn't always know his business and forgets the canoe he is towing. He starts to cut sharp angles, swerve this way and that, when the next thing he knows the canoe has capsized. If the occupants of the latter craft cannot swim or haven't presence of mind enough to hold on to the canoe (not crawl on top of it) until help arrives, then there are three or four deaths, as many bereaved families and more work for Hugh Brady. So let the Motorboat Club's worthy campaign for "Safety First" have for its slogan "Learn to Swim."

GEORGE D. PHILP.

USING A SHIP'S LOG AS A RAFT

William Alden Smith's Qualifications Recall Titanic Investigation.

VANCOUVER, Wash., March 27.—(To the Editor.)—Through the Detroit News we learn that among the aspirants for the Presidency is "William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, who has rendered the Grand River navigable for light draft canoes over part of its course for part of the year."

At this writing we are not in position to determine whether Mr. Smith is particularly qualified to fill the office of President, but we are confident that at the present time his services as Secretary of the Navy would be particularly acceptable and highly appreciated. The knowledge of "things aboard" which he displayed during the investigation of the Titanic disaster by a Senatorial committee, of which he was chairman, is surprising. Some of his questions to witnesses during the investigation follow:

Why was not the ship's log used as a life raft? Was the dog watch of the open face or hunting case pattern? Do not the banks of Newfoundland close at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon? Do ocean currents grow on seaweed?

EUREKA.

Postage Stamp Flirtation.

LA GRANDE, Or., March 26.—(To the Editor.)—Someone recently asked for details of the so-called postage stamp flirtation. Here it is:

E. JUNE.

Right-hand upper corner, inverted—Write no more.

Left-hand upper corner, inverted—I love you.

Right-hand upper corner, right side up—I want to see you.

Left-hand upper corner, right side up—I am your friend.

In center, at top, young man's letter—Will you marry me?

In center, at top, young lady's letter—Yes.

Same at bottom—No.

Right-hand upper corner, diagonally—Do you love me?

Left-hand upper corner—I hate you.

On line with name of young man—Will you have me?

On line with name of young lady—Yes.

On line with name of lady, inverted—No.

A Deduction.

From Judge.

The continued devotion of Congress to Pork, and its indifference to Preparedness, would seem to indicate that the Pig Pen too is mightier than the sword.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago.

From The Oregonian of March 29, 1891.

Yesterday was an important day with the new East Side Water Company, as connections were made with two completed wells and a small pump was set to work.

Berlin, March 28.—The semi-official organs are advised to ignore renewed war alarms and not to notice the reports coming from various sources which indicate early aggressive action on the part of France and Russia.

San Francisco, March 28.—Captain Gifford, of the steamer Hounslow, which arrived from Honolulu this afternoon, states that the Queen was having considerable difficulty with her Cabinet when he left.

San Francisco, March 28.—One of the largest sales of opium ever made in this city took place this morning by United States Marshal Long, when 2300 boxes of opium were sold.

Washington, March 28.—A sensation has been caused at the Treasury Department by the discovery of a counterfeit $2 silver certificate so nearly perfect as to be almost impossible of detection.

Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers of the World's Fair, has announced its executive committee.

Half a Century Ago.

From The Oregonian of March 29, 1866.

The bark Jane A. Falkinburg, Captain A. D. Wass, cleared yesterday for Youngs River, where she will take on a cargo of lumber for San Francisco.

There is an old adage that advises everyone to go slow and sure. Uncle Sam's mailcarriers seem to have adopted the first half of it and to have totally discarded the other half.

The property owners on Second street are opposed to the proposition of the Council in imposing upon them the macadamizing process of improvement. The appearance of Washington street should be enough to sicken anyone on that point.

The clipper bark Ethan Allen is advertised by the agents, Messrs. McCraken, Merrill & Company, to leave for Honolulu, after loading at this port.

The political cauldron in Oregon is seething and boiling at a terrible rate. The election of a Governor, a Representative in Congress, a United States Senator, besides other state and county officers, is pending.

There are at present about 60 settlers on the Coquille River, the most of them with families. The settlements are about 60 miles distant from Roseburg.

The weather yesterday upset everything. The clouds themselves were upset, at least we should think so from the amount of water spilled in Portland.

A DOCTOR COOK COME TO LIGHT

Larch Mountain Ascent Honors Are Several Times Claimed.

PORTLAND, March 27.—(To the Editor.)—In The Sunday Oregonian March 26 Conrad Sieberts makes the unqualified statement that two members of his party climbed Larch Mountain on February 19-20, making the first 1916 ascent. This statement was evidently made to counteract the effects of an article that recently appeared in an evening publication.

As one who stood on the summit of Larch Mountain on January 2 last, I can hardly concede this honor to members of Mr. Sieberts' party. I spent an entire week around Larch and met all the parties that made the ascent on January 1-2. To Mr. Pfaender, Miss Pfaender, Mr. Farmer and a young lady falls the credit of having made the first ascent. This party spent eight hours on the Multnomah trail and reached the summit without the aid of snowshoes. And thus far they have been the last party to ascend the trail this year. About an hour later D. J. Conway arrived up alone from the upper camp. Before noon a party of Mazamas—Miss Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Conley, Mr. Van Bibber, Mr. Hitch, Mr. Wilson and a young lady and a party of four, led by Jack Brown, arrived on the summit. Shortly afterward Mr. Leach, Mr. Simola and Mr. Ritchie came up from Bridal Veil.

This makes 19 people who climbed on January 2. Since that time C. E. Blackney took a party of three to the summit and down Multnomah.

No doubt members of Mr. Sieberts' party are capable of making a Winter ascent of Larch, but they were about 50 days late to be in on the big trip.

MAZAMA.

Dogs and Ruined Garden.

PORTLAND, March 27.—(To the Editor.)—As Mayor Albee has a problem before him regarding the pheasants digging up gardens, I wish to put another one to him, namely, that of people permitting their dogs to roam abroad in flower and vegetable gardens, digging and scratching up everything. It is very discouraging after the work of planting, etc., to have it simply demoralized. In the district of Sixtieth and East Glisan streets there is a large bird dog and a bulldog that should be gotten rid of. There are people who wait until after dark and then let the dogs out for exercise. To be sure, the dogs do not know any better. It is their nature, but they should not be allowed out and if people can or will have pets, they must not be allowed to trespass. Dogs are a luxury, not a necessity. So it behooves the Mayor to don his thinking cap.

DISCOURAGED GARDENER.

More on Oregon Grape.

PORTLAND, March 28.—(To the Editor.)—A recent inquiry appeared in The Oregonian asking for the botanical name of the Oregon grape, which you gave as "Berberis aquifolium." I understand the correct name is "Mahonia ripens." It is easily distinguished from the Berberis by the pinnate leaves and the unarmed branches, also by the large inflorescence springing from the axils of bud-scales and by the nine sepals. It was often united with "Berberis" genera, but the distinction is sufficient to be classed alone and separate from Berberis.

MARK T. KADY.

True Thrift

True thrift is buying what you need when you need it, and paying the lowest market price for satisfactory quality.

It means using your brains to think with—to acquire knowledge.

The advertising in this newspaper assists you to this knowledge—it plays an important part in your well being.

It is the news of the market place; and by reading and weighing it you are equipped to buy to the best advantage.

Women long ago learned the value of advertising, because they have the large part of the family income to spend and must make the dollars go as far as possible.

They realize that it pays to know—and to buy—when and where the opportunity is best for them. And they realize, too, that they can gain this knowledge from the advertising columns of good newspapers like The Oregonian.