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Portland, Tuesday, April 25, 1916.

HOW TO GET NEW INDUSTRIES.

Every thoughtful citizen of Portland who is alive to the city's interests cannot fail to agree with Mr. Knapp that the one great requisite to its permanent prosperity is more manufacturing industries. He has been saying that for years and the truth has been driven home by the last few years of depression. Merely saying that we need manufactures will not bring them. That requires study of our opportunities, that we may learn which industries can be successfully established. Then we must ascertain what means are required to establish those industries and must provide at least a part of the means ourselves.

We have a location for economical production and distribution which is not excelled by any other on the Pacific Coast. For several branches of industry we have an abundant, home supply of raw material. That is true of lumber and all its by-products, wool, grain, fruit, livestock, fish and all the metals except iron. From the Orient, Central and South America, and the island possessions we can import the raw material for other industries and for the extension of those we already have. We have a decided advantage over the Atlantic Coast in distance, which will enable us to import some raw materials from across the Pacific, manufacture them here and distribute the finished article in the Middle West in competition with the Atlantic Coast.

That we may decide wisely which lines of manufacture to take up, we must keep clearly before us our disadvantages as well as our advantages. As to any industry or branch of industry which provides its raw material or imports material from near-by countries we are under the disadvantage of having a restricted home market in the Pacific Northwest and of having to cross a long stretch of water to reach the more densely populated Middle West.

That condition imposes upon us a heavy freight charge which is prohibitive of many products. It is, however, yielding small profit and being the subject of keen competition. For such products we are thrown back upon our immediate territory and certain foreign markets. The Canal will not enable us to compete on the Atlantic Coast of the United States in selling these products, but it puts us on equal terms with that coast in reaching the Caribbean Sea and the west coast of Europe. We have the advantage, however, in reaching the Pacific islands, the Orient and Australia. We lack coal, but abundant water power and fuel oil are available. It involves upon Portland to concentrate upon those industries which can be conducted with assurance of successful competition in the general American and foreign market and upon those which, along with other Pacific Coast cities, have the advantage in our immediate home and foreign field. We can extend the lumber industry in many directions until the city becomes the center of a material wood-working industry. The sawing of logs through the furniture down to the woodenware and even the toy lines. We have scarcely made a beginning with paving blocks. We can make many byproducts out of what we now discard, which carry our lumber to foreign ports can bring back hardwood as part of their return cargo for the extension of our furniture industry. An open wool market would bring to Portland much wool from the interior which now goes to Boston and would attract imports from Australia and Siberia. This would strengthen and diversify our woolen industry, for which we have an unobstructed advantage in water, climate and power.

There are numerous raw products of trans-Pacific countries which now go to Europe and Germany, and a finished product then being shipped to this country and even to the country of origin. We could import some of these raw materials, manufacture them here and ship the finished product to both far into the interior and to foreign ports. The city is also well located for smelting, being a good assembling point for various ores from Alaska and the interior, mixture of which lowers cost of production. Being already established as a livestock and packing center, Portland should attract all the industries which are subsidiary to packing. Our water power should make Oregon a center for manufacture of cereal foods whenever the Federal grip upon it is relaxed. Our great production and variety of fruits and vegetables provide scope for canning on a large scale.

Development of these industries is closely related to settlement of the interior and to provision of steamship lines. They will enlarge the market for products of both interior and coast, and will thus stimulate settlement of the back country. That in turn will broaden the home market for our manufactures. Import of raw materials broad, of ore and other commodities from Alaska, will provide return cargoes for ships which will carry lumber and other products abroad. The more we import, the more we shall be able to export, and we shall realize in our own experience that commerce is exchange of commodities and that imports are as essential to prosperity as exports, provided they are of a kind which we can profitably use. We have an opportunity to establish shipbuilding permanently as a Columbia basin industry. The present abnormal ocean freights and demand for ships have prompted the building of both wooden and steel vessels in these waters. We can thus demonstrate the

fitness of this section as a shipbuilding center. By success, we shall provide a market for lumber and at the same time employment for steel works, machine shops, foundries, engine builders, sail and cordage makers, cabinet-makers and finishing carpenters, painters and all the many trades employed in building and equipping a ship.

For the establishment of the great variety of industries which are possible, we need more of the necessary capital and skill, but we shall secure them more readily if we are willing to back our faith with our money. Although it is impossible for Portland to provide all the necessary capital, we should subscribe a large enough percentage in each new factory to prove our confidence and to give us a direct interest in its success. It is impracticable to conduct a separate canvass for capital for each proposed factory, so much time would be consumed in preliminary inquiry and in explanation to each person approached. Our best plan would be to match the industry away from us before the slow process was completed. We need organization for prompt and thorough investigation of each project and of its sponsors and, when this shows promise, to make a separate canvass for the agreed percentage of local capital. This work can best be done by an industrial development company in co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber could receive proposals and make a preliminary investigation into their feasibility and the qualifications of their makers. When this showed merit on the face of things, the Chamber could recommend the scheme to the development company, which would make a thorough inquiry into all its phases. If the result were favorable, the development company would subscribe a proportion of the stock and set the Chamber of Commerce as trustee, established as to be a proved success, the company could sell its stock and apply the proceeds to starting other industries.

The Chamber could be applied not only to establish new factories but to providing additional capital for those already existing which are pinched for money or need means for expanding their business. It would avoid the double burden of a separate canvass for subscribers for each scheme—a delay which has enabled rival cities to take away several good projects. It would distribute the investor's risk among a number of schemes. If one failed, the whole would be compensated by profit on others. It would provide a revolving fund, which would always be available to seize an opportunity. It would give all subscribers to the development company a stake in the success of many of the city's industries.

HELPING TO RE-ELECT WILSON.

The big question to be decided in the Fall is the question of re-election of Woodrow Wilson. The reference is to President Wilson. It is only a mild specimen of the frequent offensive and contemptuous American opinion of the President of the United States by a local organ of un-American opinion. The hypenated press of America is afflicted with a curious obliquity of vision and expression. It has a bitter hostility to President Wilson for what it chooses to describe as his un-American policies, and it desires above all things to accomplish his defeat for re-election. But we deem it proper to say that the propaganda carried on by the newspapers, the magazines, the Fatherlands and Abend Posts and the like in Portland and everywhere in America has contributed more to the present great political strength of President Wilson than any other factors of the moment, probably, than all other factors.

It is of no concern at all to The Oregonian that certain citizens have sought through a newspaper printed in a foreign language to make the American public believe that the part of the American public which they are mainly striving to reach. But it is of concern that legitimate grounds for criticism of the President are completely ignored by them and that they are taking an exact course which will make impossible of accomplishment the election of a Republican successor to President Wilson.

It is purely domestic reasons, The Oregonian would prefer to see a Republican President to a Democratic President. But when any voice is raised in America, or anywhere, with the charge that the President, whatever may have been his course, is moved by undue sympathy for one belligerent or the other, and is not an American President, The Oregonian does not hesitate to brand it as a lie.

CALMNESS AND CRISIS.

Supporting America and faced a diplomatic crisis with Germany only a few days ago. At what a high pitch of tension and excitement public sentiment would have been! Even the present crisis has held the undivided interest of all America. Yet with what composure is the present trend of events accepted! All Americans are intensely interested, to be sure. But not so they are interested in local affairs or baseball scores. It is doubtful if an actual break with Germany would create the furore in America today that a diplomatic squabble would have created here and there. A serious clash with Carranza would not arouse the interest that the occupation of Vera Cruz was given.

Another world power enters the war, a mission soldiers engage in the greatest battle of modern history, transports bearing thousands of men are torpedoed, and the concern can be described as little more than passive. There are those who read the news with a tremor, even without their eyes, but they are not interested. With diplomatic squabbles surrounding us, with preparedness as the great National issue, one may read the platform of a local candidate for Congress for legislative preference without finding more than a single reference to these problems.

The world has been surfeited with war and all these conditions to cause sharp reactions. Tales of battles of threatened war no longer stimulate the mind. The psychology of the hour among observers may be compared to that of soldiers who face the deadliest of scenes without a tremor, even without interest. There comes a time when the brain refuses to respond to such stimuli, when it becomes adjusted to these calamities. Even as the nations at war have come to look with complacency on the tragedies

they are parties to, so we become inured to the eternal specter of precipitation into the conflict. In some respects the present week bids fair to become one of the most important in American history. It may determine our future relations with Germany as well as with Mexico. But while there is concern and interest, what has noted symptoms of excitement?

STRAINING FOR A PARALLEL.

The interesting and more or less profitable practice continues of delving into history for the purpose of showing that President Wilson in his foreign policies has followed the paths of peace marked out by his illustrious predecessors. The halo sought to be placed on Abraham Lincoln, peace-at-any-price President, is a somewhat surprising fabrication, but hardly more astonishing than the parallel now sought to be drawn between President Grant and President Wilson on account of the Virginius affair in 1873.

At that time there was a formidable Cuban insurrection against Spain. The vessel Virginius, outfitted at New York and flying without warrant the American flag, was captured near Havana by a Spanish cruiser, and destroyed. The ship surrendered to the American authorities, an indemnity paid, the survivors released, and a salute awarded to the American flag. The salute was dispensed with, however, in view of the fact that according to American official admission, the Virginius was not entitled to fly the American flag.

Why is the essential and determining fact about the Virginius and the subsequent settlement without warrant omitted from present-day ex parte versions of the incident? Why, indeed, is it omitted from the history wholly the forced comparison between the Mexico of 1916 and the Cuba of 1873.

The Virginius expedition was a filibuster outfit, recruited on American soil, contrary to our laws and in plain violation of our neutrality. It was aimed at the sovereignty of Spain over Cuba. It was frankly and notoriously hostile, and it paid a heavy penalty for its failure. Doubtless Spain was hasty in taking action so summary and terrible; but the judgment of history justified President Grant for refusing to visit Spain with chastisement against a company of pirates, while those from other countries have only slightly decreased. Exports to the United States have multiplied 12 1/2 times and those to other countries have been increased. Like benefits were being derived from American rule in the Philippines until the blight of Bryanism fell upon the islands.

American rule in Porto Rico has been abundantly justified. The island has practical self-government and has peace, contentment and wonderful prosperity. Imports from the United States are being quadrupled, while those from other countries have only slightly decreased. Exports to the United States have multiplied 12 1/2 times and those to other countries have been increased. Like benefits were being derived from American rule in the Philippines until the blight of Bryanism fell upon the islands.

DISMISSING ART TREASURES.

Great art treasures are the pawns of fate and seldom find a permanent resting place. In the castle of a King today, they may ornament the mansion of a pauper's great-grandchildren tomorrow. The royal progeny is compelled to sell through operation of the same whims of fortune that permit the pauper's descendants to buy. When the elder J. Pierpont Morgan, descendant of paupers in the broader sense, died, he left a collection of his most priceless art treasures, he had in mind the establishment of great, permanent family collections—the greatest the world had ever known. After spending \$75,000 on the hobby, he left so many millions of heirs, that the necessity of disturbing that kingly collection could hardly have been foreseen.

But even as the descendants of King Ferdinand sold through to the younger Morgan is now selling out the world-famous Morgan collection. During the few years since his father's death the younger Morgan has parted with \$10,000,000 worth of art treasures and left so many millions of heirs, that the necessity of disturbing that kingly collection could hardly have been foreseen. The French do not trouble to guard German soldiers. On capturing a man they take away his belt or cut his suspenders, then cut his trousers part way down one side and cut his shoe laces. The prisoner must then use his hands to hold up his trousers and must shuffle to keep his shoes on. He has no chance to escape and one or two Frenchmen suffice to guard hundreds. That is French efficiency.

Mexico City has got its mind off the revolution and is indulging in an oil boom. Wildcat companies are launched by the hundred, and stock gambling is the rage. That is a pleasant relief from war, but it will surely bring a reaction.

The man Senator Dan Kellaher had in mind when he fought the elongated bedsheet bill through the Legislature yesterday. He was 8 feet 4 inches tall and fought with a proportion, for he weighed 526 pounds.

Yesterday was payday in East Pittsburg and 13,000 employees of a Westinghouse concern were on strike. About \$10,000 worth of distributives less than \$50 apiece, a bit of money to go quickly with a striker.

The Germans take great delight in saying the Czar was much frightened by the escape from an Austrian aviator's bomb. The Russian hero of the event will doubtless picture him as a dauntless hero.

No doubt the Czar used bad language when the Austrian bomb fell near him, but it was exceedingly impolite. The ability to swear should have shown him he was not killed.

The joy is not given to every clergyman as it was to Dr. Dyott Sunday to christen at one time so many children of young people he had united in the few years before.

The naval programme for 1917 as outlined by the House sub-committee is merely fair, but a good start for the next Administration and Congress to continue.

The grand jury is right. An automobile in the hands of a drunken man is a dangerous weapon; but let us see what a sympathetic jury may do.

Premier Skouloudis is a true Grecian patriot, though he may have been bluffing the King in dropping a million into the empty treasury.

Villa is dead or alive and the result of the extradition campaign will be indexed with Wilson's other exploits in statesmanship.

The one pre-eminent habit of the Portland rose-grower is to furnish the first class rooms for decorating the apparatus.

tries, rich in historical value, were secured by the elder Morgan at fabulous prices from various fallen Princes. The final disposition of the collection is yet a matter of doubt. A private firm of art speculators bought them in and will sell them to the best advantage. No doubt some of them will go to members of the new crop of war-munition millionaires, remaining in new mansions until eventual adversity brings about another shift.

Morgan's celebrated collection of porcelains has already passed on to a multitude of private owners. Black hawthorn worth hundreds of thousands have gone to the highest bidder along with the million-dollar collection of Fragonard paintings, acquired by Henry C. Frick, who intends to preserve them intact in his own celebrated collection. The great collection of eighteenth-century furniture has likewise been disposed of. However, Morgan Junior did appear a great work of art, Raphael's Colonna Madonna, the most important painting ever brought to America. He gave this historic masterpiece to the Metropolitan Museum, whereas he might have realized a princely sum for it.

The man who unintentionally did more than any other man to bring about land reform in Ireland is dead in New York. He was the Marquis of Clanricarde and owned 57,000 acres in Galway which yielded \$100,000 a year in rents. He was ruthless in evicting those who did not pay their rent, his agent was an armed camp, his agents were fought between tenants and eviction officers. He was the most hated man in Ireland and, as a horrible example of an absentee landlord, he was awarded the title of the American flag.

The demand for labor in Eastern factories is so great that a shortage of farmhands is predicted. Around New York market labor, who was formerly paid \$1.75 a day, now gets \$2.50 and is scarce at that rate. One munition manufacturer is paying skilled workmen \$8 to \$9 a day merely to keep them around awaiting the arrival of machines, fearing to let them go lest he break up his organization. Many foreign laborers having gone abroad to flight and immigration having almost stopped, the workmaning is having things his own way.

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Withdrawal of American forces closer to the Mexican boundary suggests that preparations are under way for another retreat like that from Vera Cruz without even exacting punishment for the treacherous attack by Carranza's troops at Parral. Concentration of the troops must give a precaution against the cutting off of small detachments, although Major Tompkins' force must have inspired a wholesome respect for American marksmanship.

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Lots of people have "trench foot" and do not know it, if inability to get around quickly is a symptom.

Registration of 225,000 voters indicates a population of a million in Oregon.

Is good baseball weather really here?

On to Yakima!

Gleams Through the Mist

By Dean Collins.

BALLADE OF THE BACONIANS. (Circlet Judge R. S. Tutthill, of Chicago, has handed down a decision finding that William Shakespeare was not the author of the alleged writings of Shakespeare, but that they were written by Francis Bacon.—News Item.) A Daniel come to judgment, yea, indeed! He finds the Swan of Avon but a goose. Hiding the awkward ear—marks of his breed In borrowed feathers that were shaken loose From quite another swan. Ah, saddy goose!

The tides of Styx, where the shorn shade must roam, Baconians upon the earth cry trace; For, lo, Judge Tutthill's brought the Bacon home. Oh, all the world's a stage, on which all men May strut as players and like heroes look Before the gaping audience, and then— Someone is sure to holler for the hook. Sweet Bard of Avon, from their hidden nook They swiffl the spotlight from thine august dome; Baconian cheers the gallery hath shook— For lo, Judge Tutthill's brought the Bacon home.

"Good friends, for Jesus' sake forbear," Forbear the heartstrings of the outlaid shade! Justice hath crossed the sluggish Styx to tear Away the chaplet on his brow displayed. Our court procedure, in a whiff, hath made Shakespeare a mythos, puffed away like foam, And lo, Baconians lay aside the snide— For lo, Judge Tutthill's brought the Bacon home.

L'ENVOI. Shakespeare, sweet outlaid bard, you must depart From the high Hall of Fame which was your home, And seek asylum in the people's heart— For lo, Judge Tutthill's brought the Bacon home.

"Sir," said the Courteous Office Boy, emerging from the labyrinth of a bilateral cryptogram. "What is it, my son?" I queried, pausing in my task of straining my signature through a Chinese gisaw puzzle into the works of Edgar Allan Poe. "Since Judge Tutthill has handed down decision which forever settles the authorship of Shakespeare's works upon Francis Bacon," said the C. O. B. earnestly, "I wish to suggest that we take steps to get another important decision from him."

"Yes, yes! And what would you like to have him decide?" I asked feverishly. "Don't you suppose we could arrange to have him hand down an opinion on the reliability of the George-Washington-reliability-tree story, or on the Biblical account of the loaves and fishes?" And he turned again to his desk and bent his task of proving that Brutus was the author of Caesar's Commentaries.

Another correspondent wishes to add the mole to the collection of beasts symbolical of the Pacifists. "A mole," he asserts, "is blind, and if it is put face to face with a scrap in the open it can neither fight nor run away, and its only chance is to hunt a hole as quick as possible."

THE SHORTEST POME. We are almost inclined to hand the palm to C. E. Cochran as the contributor of the shortest pome in the English language. "It's author is Stricklin Gillian, author of 'Finnegun,'" he says, "and the title of 'The Antiquity of Microbes,' he offers the following pleasing pome: Adam 'F. S.—Don't sent the prize to Gillian—'It's keep it up. This is getting mighty close. But there are still shorter pomes in the English language, as we shall see, if we but possess ourselves in patience for a little longer."

NAMES IS NAMES. Leslie Moore, he stood his ground And let the hungry lion roar; But when his friends arrived they found That he was neither Lee nor Moore. Hartridge sang a serenade Unto his love, with all his art; And all in vain, she threw and beating Hart, To check her father's beating Hart.

THE SNOWS OF YESTERDAY. What has become of the youngsters who used to hang May baskets on your door the night of April 30, and then ring your bell and run like the dickens? An irrepressible student in Cornell (if our memory serves us rightly) produced recently the germs of an important question in the following heart-throb: Tobacco is a filthy weed; I like it; It fills no normal human need; I like it; It makes you thin; it makes you lean; It takes the hair off of your bean; It's the vilest weed I've ever seen; I like it.

Which opens the avenue for expression for countless souls that struggle with apologies for their pet vices. For instance: Procrastination is a crime; I like it; 'Tis said to be the thief of time; I like it; It puts ambition on the blink; It checks the thoughts you think you'll think; It wrecks your chances worse'n drink; I like it.

Judge Gatens remarked, at the Civic League some time back, that it would be a good thing if the films of one of our most popular "vampire" actresses were all barred out of the screens. This suggests to us that the judge might easily paraphrase the judgment of the F. P. Adams once made on a well-known class, thus:— I like little Theda; Those films are so warm; And if I don't see them, They'll do me no harm.

MRS. LAROWE TAKES BACON VIEW

Shakespearean Teacher Thinks Bard's Learning Acquired Too Quickly.

PORTLAND, April 24.—(To the Editor.)—In this Shakespeare-Bacon controversy I want to stand in the class with Richard S. Tutthill, of Chicago, and I want to "buckle on the whole armor" in aid of Dr. W. H. Galvani in his championship of the big Bacon "consummation." I quote Mr. F. W. Holman, although I abhor the form and its lack of refinement. I am willing to be called a "ghoul," for I in my dumb way have had hands (at times) upon the plumage of the Bard of Avon. I do not think Miss Josephine Hammond, with all her college learning and general knowledge and accomplishments, can dismiss the question "with a magnificent finality."

I have been a lover of Shakespearean literature and a teacher of Shakespearean classes four years, and also acted in Shakespearean plays. I have had occasion to go deeply into the subject and have long been convinced that Bacon wrote the plays and, not daring (being of so high degree) to attach his name to them, turned them over to the manager of the lower theater (at that time the actor's vocation was by no means a far stage adjustment. When asked by my classes as to Bacon or Shakespearean authorship, I have always said I incline to Bacon, but the name makes very little difference. We worship the great genius, the powerful intellect, the noble brain which shone in human history has found no counterpart.

I remember in that day travel was difficult, knowledge which is acquired from travel and books, was not readily gained. Libraries for reference were few and far between, only the pure of the nobility could afford to travel, and books. Under these primitive conditions let us transport a youth from a school of ten to a school of one hundred almost without education, who had behaved so badly and been so wild as to be compelled to leave town to avoid a whipping, and who had had the neighborhood of the theater—with his duties and his nightly carousals had little time for studying.

Suddenly this ignorant youth becomes possessed of a wonderful, most wonderful knowledge of music, poetry, metaphysics, medicine, natural sciences, history (see his historical plays, the Henrys and Richards), painting, sculpture, etc. All this he learned? While he had to study at the same time the theater and then an indifferent actor, Adam in "As You Like It" was his best part. In order to have all this literature culture here spoken of was necessary to have been born well (people could not then rise from the lowly rank of life to such a position. To acquire great genius, education, knowledge of German, French, Italian, law, the sciences and music, all of which took ten years of study, besides all the advantages of travel which could then be procured.

Our country boy lives in a narrow district (in the time of the country, the city), waters horses, associates with the most ignorant, spends his evenings in courting, attends to a topographical history, reads the classics. Then, after comparatively few years, goes back to his native place, drops all his literature, and grows up to be the only daughter to grow up without knowing how to read and write, and then ends by writing that fearful motto:— "I have a little Latin, and I have a little Greek."

Oh, how great a drop from the majesty of Hamlet, the dignity of Othello, the grandeur of Coriolanus, the sublime of Ophelia, the majestic Katherine of Aragon, the sublime King Lear! Could the language of these great plays be so simple? I have seen the same mind at once I try to not!

MRS. NINA LAROWE. DEMOCRATS ARE ASKING TOO MUCH. Mr. Olcott Already Well Paid for Campaign Efforts. PORTLAND, April 23.—(To the Editor.)—Your attention has been called to an editorial in the Oregonian of the 17th inst. in the last issue of The Oregonian commending the candidacy of Mr. Olcott for Secretary of State. He kindly mentions Mr. Moore as an opponent with his candor in stating his reasons for supporting his opponent. He says that the Democrats are asking too much. That argument might be submitted to the general electorate, but it is not fair to the Republicans to have approval of Republicans voting in a Republican primary. He practically tells us that he regards Mr. Olcott as a superior man.

I would not withhold any credit from Mr. Olcott, but his friends should not forget that the man who has done remarkably efficient chief assistant, Mr. Koser, who has been connected with the state department nearly 20 years, and who was not even appointed by a Democratic Governor six years ago because he was a Republican.

Mr. Olcott fairly earned his appointment for the zeal and the splendid political talent he displayed in managing the Democratic campaign of six years ago, but no one supposed at that time that it meant a ten years' lease of office and an aggregate salary of \$45,000. The Republicans ought to be twice called upon to ratify the appointment and to insure him a ten years' lease of office, when no other Secretary had ever before been permitted under the law to hold for more than eight years.

Our Democratic friends are asking too much. They ought to be satisfied with two Senators and a Governor every other term, in a state that has a Republican majority of about 50,000.

If this is to continue, we may as well have a Republican primary and organization, Party organization and party loyalty is all that has made possible the success of the economic doctrine of Republicanism, which has made this the greatest of nations. "Clean politics, efficient service and party loyalty" has been our battle cry. It is not fair that those who hold party loyalty in contempt should cease to use the party name merely as a convenience and political asset and go out openly before the people on an independent basis.

It is only the truth to say that the direct primary is violated when men who are not Republicans in spirit and in truth invade the Republican name and the Republican platform to secure the honors and emoluments of Republican preferment. A. S. B. Bryan Loses Friend. SILVERTON, Or., April 24.—(To the Editor.)—I notice W. J. Bryan has come out flat-footed for prohibition. He has always been a great admirer of Mr. Bryan and have voted for and supported him in all of his campaigns. Should he ever again be a Republican, I do not conscientiously cast my vote for a prohibitionist.

I respect a drunkard more than I respect a hypocrite that makes hypocrites of men. EDWIN A. LINSOTT. Population Estimate. RICHLAND, Or., April 23.—(To the Editor.)—Please state whether Portland has taken Oregon City into its incorporation or not. What is the population of Portland at the present time? A SUBSCRIBER. Portland has never attempted to annex Oregon City. It is in another county. Portland's estimated population is 375,000.

In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian of April 25, 1891. Walla Walla, April 24.—This was an exciting night for Walla Walla. A mob of soldiers looted the town and lynched a prisoner in the county jail. Gamber A. J. Hunt was the victim, whose death avenged the recent shooting by him of Private E. Miller, of Troop D.

Mayor DeLashmuth, as chairman of the Presidential reception committee, and Secretary Paxton have published a general invitation, in the name of the citizens of Portland, to the people of the Northwest to visit this city on May 5 and participate in the reception to President Harrison.

The Cable, Railway Company has leased a tract on the heights near the city of 16 acres, and will at once proceed to lay it out and beautify it for a park.

Governor Penney is having heaps of trouble. At his sawmill yesterday the circular saw tried to cut through a large spike that had been driven into a log by accident. The saw broke a few teeth. A little later a shaft broke, stopping the mill.

Berlin, April 24.—General Von Moltke, the eminent commander, is dead. His death was very sudden and is said to have been caused by heart failure.

Half a Century Ago. From The Oregonian of April 25, 1866. The country has ceased to hope for dignity, moderation or sobriety of conduct in President Johnson; therefore, the "Columbian" has a new name, but very little attention and certainly are no longer the occasion of any deep feeling or considerable excitement among the people.

Cincinnati, April 24.—There have been three deaths by the Adios cholera, thus far, in this city. Responsible physicians have declared these cases to be of this fearful epidemic.

New York, April 23.—The Paris correspondent of the London Post says that the French government has communicated to the United States, Mexico to Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Seward has addressed the imperial government a long dispatch setting forth the views of the Washington cabinet toward the Mexican Empire.

The submarine cable has been successfully laid from Victoria to the mainland and messages of congratulation have been exchanged between the Governor of Victoria and the Mayor of Portland.

The reward for the capture of Jefferson Davis has been raised to \$100,000. The Fourth Michigan Cavalry on the same basis as the naval prizes.

Washington, April 19.—The Treasury Department has seized the steamer Coquette, lying at Baltimore, upon information that she was built at Glasgow for blockade running.

Evolution Reversed. WASHINGTON, Wash., April 24.—(To the Editor.)—Our chief evolution opponent seems to die hard on the subject; he drops into rhyme to every occasion, contempt for the theory. He pictures polyglots taking to themselves legs, springs for their arms and puts on a suit, and all becoming veritable human beings. One of his suit should be faint-minded. He would have an understanding of the evolution of these lowest of creature kind, which is as far from the truth as light from darkness.

Now, without resorting to ridicule in return, let it be asked, what would this "evolution" be? Reason for an evolution environment as should preclude the possibility of his ever acquiring language; he drops into rhyme to every occasion, contempt for the theory. He pictures polyglots taking to themselves legs, springs for their arms and puts on a suit, and all becoming veritable human beings. One of his suit should be faint-minded. He would have an understanding of the evolution of these lowest of creature kind, which is as far from the truth as light from darkness.

Change of Name. PORTLAND, April 24.—(To the Editor.)—The mother of a 7-year-old boy marries a second time and without legal procedure the boy takes the name of the stepfather. Is it necessary now at the age of 23 to take the name legally, and if he marries would the marriage be illegal on that account? To whom is application for such a change made? A DAILY READER. The marriage would be legal if he gave either his original name, his adopted name or an assumed name.

Change of name is made a matter of legal record upon application to the Circuit Court. It is not necessary in this case for any purpose. E. PLACKETT. Navy Recruiting Station. PORTLAND, April 24.—(To the Editor.)—Where and how can I enlist in the United States Navy? There is a recruiting station in Portland? What are the necessary qualifications