

The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, June 15, 1916.

UNDERWOOD LAW BEATS WAR.

Of the many difficult tasks of explanation which will fall upon Democratic orators in the coming campaign, perhaps one of the most difficult will be that concerning the effects of the Underwood tariff and of Democratic extravagance. It will tax the ingenuity of the most expert jugglers to put figures. The Underwood law was heralded as a revenue tariff; it has failed to produce the revenue needed to pay the constantly swelling expenses of Government under Democratic Administration. In 1915 it stimulated imports to such a degree that even the war checked their increase only temporarily. Belligerent nations needed only to reorganize their industries and to evoke their surplus energies in order to export a torrent of goods into American markets in war time which surpassed all records of peace time. Neutral nations are also reorganizing in American trade beyond precedent.

The war no longer broke out than the Democrats began attributing the decrease in customs revenue to a decrease in imports of which the war was the cause, and they imposed new taxes which they styled as war taxes. To all arguments attributing this decrease to the Underwood tariff they replied that the only fair comparison between that and the Payne tariff could be made by taking the ten months immediately preceding the enactment of the Underwood law. In a recent speech Representative Humphrey made this comparison and showed that our imports had increased \$12,424,711 in 1915 and our revenue had decreased \$3,056,348.

But the decrease in revenue since the war began was not due to decrease in imports. Only during the last seven months of the year ending February, 1915, and of September, 1915, were our imports less than in the corresponding month preceding the enactment of the Underwood tariff. Beginning with November, 1915, there has been a steadily and monthly growing increase until in April our total imports surpassed all records in the history of war or peace. They were \$217,759,897, compared with \$169,526,106 in April, 1915, a war increase of \$48,233,791, and with \$173,782,114 in April, 1914, a peace month. The war no longer checks imports. The stimulating influence of the Underwood tariff is in operation. It intensifies foreign competition with our industries and does not proportionately increase our revenue, for two-thirds of our imports are still duty free. Mr. Humphrey showed that, if these commodities were taxed as they were before the war, there would have yielded \$91,656,000 more revenue in the last nine months of 1915 than they yielded under the Underwood law.

Mr. Humphrey proved inconceivable that the tariff which produces "more imports than ever before, less revenue than ever before, more free trade than ever before, more taxation than ever before." His evidence is hard to beat.

STILL AFTER STANDARD OIL.

Not a decade has passed since the Civil War during which there has not been some sort of an inquiry or lawsuit involving the Standard Oil Company, but that company, cut into various fragments, still carries the same names, is still with us. There must be some cause for its longevity and prosperity—for the failure of every St. George who has gone forth to slay this dragon. Perhaps one reason is the superior way in which it employs by comparison with those who serve the Nation and the state. Another is the continuity of service which it obtains from these men by giving them permanent employment as compared with the short terms of public officials. But it is inconceivable that this great business could have survived so many assaults unless it had been directed with superior ability.

Transportation is the crux of the problem relating to oil. The Standard's wealth and power were founded on railroad rebates and were fortified by ownership of pipelines and private franchises. By controlling the pipelines, it controlled the raw material and was able to transport its finished product cheaper than could the independents. When its several parts were severed by the courts, they were still owned by the same men, who had learned the advantage of working in harmony and who therefore continued to compete with themselves, hence how on the Indiana and Ohio Standards be expected to compete? The same men own the pipelines and will play into the hands of their own companies in ways which no public commission can circumvent.

Failure of attempts to enforce the commodities clause of the interstate commerce laws against the anthracite coal roads shows how impracticable is the attempt to sever transportation from production, yet that would be the best means of making equal treatment to all. Possibly the men who own the pipelines could be compelled to sell to men who had no connection with production or refining, but how could the stock be kept in the hands of such men? A solution of the problem seems possible only if undertaken by men who keep at it till it is finished, and who have unlimited power, free from constitutional or legal restrictions. Otherwise it may prove insoluble.

The present revival of shipbuilding in the United States is probably the result of attempts to enforce the conclusion to be drawn from a census report on the industry in 1914 compared with 1909. In that period

the number of iron and steel vessels launched at private yards decreased from 153 to 126, or 20.3 per cent. Their tonnage from 254,986 to 242,559, or 4.8 per cent, though their cost increased from \$20,038,672 to \$25,295,758, or 20.3 per cent. The number of wooden vessels decreased from 1426 to 987, or 30.8 per cent, their tonnage from 1,153 to 1,521,01, or 32.3 per cent, though their cost increased from \$6,249,687, or 18.6 per cent. In addition, there were launched from Government yards 48 craft of 16,853 tons.

WHO WANTS WAR?

If a war party existed in the United States, Governor Glynn's keynote speech at his annual address would have been a historical accomplishment. He has cited with a good deal of heat and grandiloquence the successful efforts of Presidents other than Mr. Wilson to keep us out of war and to protect our rights by means of negotiation. But there is no war party in the United States. President Wilson is not criticized by anybody of consequence for not having made known any European power which has invaded American neutrality. The protests concern the vigor and timeliness of the negotiations.

Those who criticize the President's peace policy maintain that we have been closer scrutiny of American rights and of published threats, lives lost through American rights, lives lost might not have been lost. But there is no war party in the United States. President Wilson is not criticized by anybody of consequence for not having made known any European power which has invaded American neutrality. The protests concern the vigor and timeliness of the negotiations.

LET'S CELEBRATE.

Several years have passed since Portland had a rousing Fourth of July celebration. It perhaps does not harm a city to take a vacation of that kind for awhile, for the unfortunate tenor of Fourth of July celebrations is toward the commercial enterprise. Patriotism is one of the last things that ought to be invoked to induce outsiders to come to a community to spend their money.

But there has been a revival of interest in the birth of the Nation and in the flag and all they have meant in respect to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for the people. It will be good once more to get out and show our appreciation of the inestimable benefits by making a loud noise. Portland can have an old-fashioned Fourth of July without resort to the dangerous practices that once marked the day. The giant crackers, the dynamite cap, the toy pistol and other devices which produced noise but maimed limbs and caused deaths and fires have, we trust, been permanently abolished. There are new fields and new opportunities for the highway engineer, the expert in commercial sciences and the other holders of new-fangled degrees.

DRUG SLAVES AND THE LAW.

Under the Harrison drug act drastic action has been taken in dealing with slaves of forbidden narcotics. Regulation of all the sources of supply, seizure of supplies found in the possession of individuals and the seizure of all connected with the sale and use of narcotics are provisions calculated to discourage the growth of this insidious evil. But now comes the United States Supreme Court with a decision that strips the law of much of its power. The court holds that the law applies only to dealers in drugs and not to those who use narcotics.

NEITHER ONE THING NOR THE OTHER.

The perplexity in which President Wilson has involved himself in Mexico is his immediate outcome of his recognition of Carranza as the de facto ruler of that country. He took that step in excessive regard for Mexican sovereignty. The claim of Carranza to recognition as the de facto ruler can properly rest only on his performance in fact of the obligations of a sovereign state. He is unable to do this. As the New Republic says of his government:

It is impossible to afford new security to the lives and property of aliens resident in Mexico. It is unable to prevent marauding bands from making their way into American territory. If it were not for the European war, its egregious failures would have already provoked the Mexican government, injurious to its national interests, to demand that Carranza should be removed from power. Carranza's proved inability to prevent or punish border raids, to protect foreign residents or to establish order in Mexico, and by announcing that the American army would remain in that country until order was restored and a strong government established. There can be little doubt that such a declaration would lead to an open clash between American and Mexican forces, an open war, finally to American pacification and occupation of Mexico until that end was gained. From these consequences Mr. Wilson shrinks. He also shrinks from the alternative course of withdrawing our forces across the border and of holding Carranza responsible for any wrongs done by Americans to Mexicans hereafter, for he knows that Carranza's power is shaky and would be weakened probably destroyed, by any drastic action in behalf of Americans.

PASSING OF THE OLD-TIME HOGGER.

Realization of the completeness of the change wrought by a few years in maritime conditions is heightened by its discovery in shipbuilding centers of the country that competent riggers are not to be had in anything like the numbers which the industry of building and equipping sailing vessels and auxiliary craft that depend in part on the winds for motive power. The supply of ship carpenters, ironworkers and of other craftsmen is measurably sufficient for present requirements; while riggers, it seems, are not to be had at all in some localities and in others are being trained in such a way that work is being seriously delayed. Reasons for this condition are at least twofold. The passing of the old-time sailor has been coincident with the development of steam-driven craft, requiring the services of engineers and firemen but depending in the deck department on mere "deckhands" who, when they have learned to box the compass and stand a trick at the wheel and scrub paint work, have mastered pretty much all they need to know of sailing. They are seldom called on to go aloft, and when they do so it is to overhaul hoisting gear in front, and not to shorten sail under the perilous conditions of a storm at sea. The number of those who know the difference between a

deadeye and marlinpike, or between the maintopail downhaul and the jib halyards, or who could overhaul a stunsail gear or cross a royal yard is decreasing rapidly, and it seems distressingly smaller day by day. Complaint is made seriously by shipbuilders that they almost never encounter a seafaring man who can make an eye-splice that does not resemble a sheep's tail, or who can accomplish the same in less than a week. Such are the depths into which have fallen the working mariners of the present day.

Destruction of costly ships as an incident of the European war and other economic reasons have contributed to a revival of the construction and rigging of craft with sails. The ranks of riggers, formerly recruited from among real seadogs, are depleted and there is apparently no source of potential supply. It would seem to be the part of wisdom, if the industry faces the permanent awakening that a new predicament for it, to conserve a few old-style sailmakers or to recruit as instructors of a new set of apprentices in the rigging craft.

THE COLLEGE CROP.

There are so many cheerful symptoms in American civilization that one wonders where the critics find material for their pessimistic harangues which poison their system and minds and cause them to see the world through films of bile. Graduation season, now in the midst of its semi-annual recurrence, is revealing a pessimistic sidelight on increased attendance at higher institutions of learning just at a time when the critics had convinced themselves that the cause of education was all awry. Columbia University, with its issuance of some 2000 degrees the other day at the close of the school year, offers a fine opportunity for comparison with the college output of, say, fifty years ago. When the instant university graduates are not having mustered such a student body even by multiplying the total enrollment by two.

Interest and profit, too, will be found in studying the degrees. In addition to the time-honored A. B. and M. D. degrees and the familiar bachelor of laws and bachelor of sciences, one notes such degrees as bachelor of literature in journalism, highway engineer, bachelor of architecture, bachelor of science in education, electrical engineer, master and doctor of pedagogy, bachelor of science in practical arts and bachelor of commerce. Strange titles these to the students of a generation who are well as by just provocation. The strongest indictment against Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy is that it has been neither intervention nor non-intervention, but has been each in turn, and has made his interference effective and would therefore have justified it. He has thereby given Mexico good cause of complaint, for interference in another state can be defended only by effectiveness as well as by just provocation.

Since the beginning of the war 8108 British officers have been killed. Figures on the men killed are not given, but a fair estimate will place the number at 250,000. French losses must be heavier, for the Frenchman parades in the streets of his own country in the first year. As to Russian losses, an estimate is impossible this side of Resurrection morn.

Before the war is over many a great soldier and sailor who are buried in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, chief among whom are Wellington and Nelson, but Kitchener, greatest soldier of his generation, will be there, though he may have his monument.

Apparently the Russian drive against Austria is the first step in the grand, co-ordinated offensive of the allies. Whose move is next? What will the outcome be? To be sure, they have always shown a determination to keep the initiative in their own hands.

Coalition Cabinets are the order of the day among the allies. Italy follows the lead set by France and Britain. There is so much to criticize that the only protection against criticism is to take the critics into partnership and thus gag them.

The Canadians keep alive the traditions of those British troops who fought at Fontenoy and of whom the French General said: "They don't know when they're beaten." When they lose a position, they always come back.

If the Fourth of July committee on amusements desires to furnish real joy for the people, let it arrange a race of gasoline woodwads, owners up, for a moderate course, but make the course short and uphill.

At the meeting of the Oregon delegation at St. Louis, A. S. Bennett withdrew from a contest "in the interest of harmony." Seems as though Judge Bennett is always sidestepping that way.

The Democratic platform, it is said, will not include a one-term plank. But a good many Republicans expect to see it that the single-term pledge of 1912 is lived up to, just the same.

Edible frogs have been planted in Grant County streams and in a few years the sheepherder and buckaroo will be discussing a new edible but not at the same table.

Robert Krohn's work may be in the line of "fancy education," but there is not a person who saw his flag of children who will say it is not worth while.

When the conventions are over Congress would do well to provide some sure means of heading off a railroad strike.

It is not remarkable that the submarine L-3 sank 200 feet. The F-4 sank deeper and stayed there for several weeks.

The city might lend the animals in the Zoo to a circus and divide the increase if the cost of their keep is a burden.

Wilson names Marshall as his running mate and Wilson has a way of getting what he wants from the party.

Only dead men will be exempt from voting in Indiana this Fall and some of them may have proxies.

There may be organized traffic in rancid butter, but the bad egg has a cinch of its own.

In Seattle they suspend a policeman for filching a drink from the evidence-room.

Let us not forget, while honoring the flag, that Huerta died without saluting it.

Wise counsel prevails in Butte and the big strike is off, pending arbitration.

First thing Honorable Mitt Miller read was that Bryan was in line.

"Mexico First" would read better on the Democratic button.

You don't call this warm!

Stars and Starmakers

When Nila Devi danced at the Orpheum last season she told me—for an interview—that she was Hungarian and Spanish and rang in all the foreign blood she could. "If I dared tell you my real name," said Nila, clutching at her hair and looking mysterious "only your dear people would have the biggest surprise of a season. By which, Nila meant to impress me into a belief that she was George Gould's wife or a daughter of the King of Italy traveling incog, or something like that. Naturally I asked—when pressed—for the family name.

"No," sighed Nila, who dances in a bead bracelet and bare feet. "No—no—my parents would never forgive me—my name is too well known."

And so it is. There's sausage named for it, and it takes up more space in the telephone book or Polk's directory than for the family name.

Nila Devi's name—her real one, mind you—is Regina Jones.

She lives in Boston. And her Orpheum tour at an end, Miss Jones—or Nila Devi—has created a brand new and highly organized entertainment of week-end house parties at seaside villas and country houses. She announces in a unique circular that in consideration of money and a price, so to speak, she is always at the service of the idle rich in the pursuit of pleasure. She will arrive at your villa or country house at 12 o'clock sharp Saturday, remaining until 12 o'clock noon Monday, and that in the interim she will "ride, drive, motor, bathe, or teach a jolly class in modern, esthetic, character, rhythmic, classic or toe dancing, and myself do anything, anywhere, in your garden, in the woods, on the beach, in your ballroom—in fact, I am qualified to furnish you and your guests with any sort of amusement on land or sea, any hour of day or night."

Regina got her name in an odd way. When she went from Boston to Paris some four years ago to make her fortune, a Parisian philologist, seeing her dance in an all-blue costume at the Moulin Rouge, straightaway christened her with the two dankish names she now bears, and which translated means a blue goddess. From that time on, both in her professional and private life, Nila Devi, whose eyes are of the deepest indigo, has worn nothing but blue—blue hat, blue shoes, blue gown, blue gloves and blue jewelry.

Gene Yarbrough has married again. This time it's an Army officer, and the announcement carefully hides his name and place of office. However, the announcement does say that the pretty former Seattle and Portland actress is now on her way to that vague place, "the East," on a honeymoon trip.

At last the busy playwrights have reached James Whitcomb Riley and will dramatize his best-known poem, "An Old Sweetheart of Mine." The Indian bard's verse will be perpetuated for the stage by Robert McLaughlin, the author of "The Eternal Magdalene," with characters and scenes taken from the poet's birthplace, Greenfield, Ind.

If plans are carried out, all Hoosierland will have an opportunity to witness the premiere of the work in Indianapolis next October, and later Chicago and New York will pay tribute to the homely genius of Indiana.

At a meeting of the finance committee of the Actors' Fund of America, consisting of Marc Klaw, Joseph Brooks, William Harris, Charles Burnham and Daniel Frohman, held Thursday evening at the Shubert Theatre, E. H. Sothen for his generous donation of \$15,261.39 as a result of his two weeks' performances in behalf of the fund recently given at the Shubert Theatre.

The gross receipts of Mr. Sothen's four week performance were \$69,474.22, divided up as follows: To the English Actors' Fund, \$4861.95; British Red Cross, \$5167.52; Actors' Fund of America (including premium), \$15,192.80. Out of the gross, the company's salary for the four weeks was \$11,157.85; the gross already received for the benefit of the fund (Sothen's share), \$15,177.77; stage expenses, \$480.22. Entire production expense, \$483.33.

In addition to this, an extra matinee was given by Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothen in behalf of the French Crippled Soldiers, making an additional contribution of nearly \$2000.

Mr. Sothen, therefore contributed during the month \$28,000 to the various charities named, as his personal share of the result of the engagement.

What's a mere matter of torn tendons and water on the knee to a stalwart chap with fine red American blood in his veins like James K. Hackett?

Nothing at all; and so Mr. Hackett is once more strolling down Broadway, in spite of the dark sentences which are the whole surgical faculty.

Mr. Hackett is at present able to walk without crutches, although to avoid further injury to the lacerated tendons, his leg is encased in heavy steel braces. In a fortnight or so with Mrs. Hackett he will leave for their summer home at the St. Lawrence where they live the simple life with a few luxurious frills during the heated term.

The present Mrs. Hackett was Beatrice Beckley, an English girl of great beauty, whom he married after Mary Manning divorced him. Miss Beckley appeared in her husband's companies for several seasons before their marriage.

Answer to Oia M. K.—Yes, Marie Tempest has a grown son. He is Lieutenant Norman Loring, and is at present assigned to the recruiting camp, Valcartier, Ontario, Canada. His wife is Lilian Cavensh, an actress, who is at present appearing in the same company with her young comedienne mother-in-law. The play is a comedy, "A Lady's Name," current at the Maxine Elliott Theater in New York.

Nat C. Goodwin has entered suit for \$13,750 against the Mirror Films, Inc., for salary alleged to be due. Mr. Goodwin in his complaint says he had been engaged for six months beginning in January. Salary was to be \$1000 per week for several weeks. When there were still eight weeks of the six months to run, Clifford B. Harmon is alleged to have said the concern was in a bad way financially, and could not afford to finish the contract. As he was not able to secure another engagement, Goodwin asks \$10,000 for the eight weeks and \$3750 for the three weeks he acted without payment.

CAMPAIGN STORIES ARE REFUTED.

Line of Religion Not Drawn by Mr. Coffey in His Appointments.

PORTLAND, June 14.—(To the Editor.)—During the recent primary campaign, when I was a candidate for renomination for County Clerk, a number of stories were circulated against me by persons anxious to secure my defeat through religious bigotry.

The first story was that I had refused to keep a woman in my employ who wore an Eastern Star pin and that I took hold of her pin and said: "No one who wears that kind of a pin can ever work for me."

The second story was that I had spoken to a deputy who wore a Masonic pin and told him to take off that pin, it was displeasing to me and did not desire him to wear it in my presence.

The third was that I had discharged all the Protestants in the office and filled their places with Catholics and now have but three Protestants, the other employees being all Catholics.

The fourth was that I had discharged an American citizen and official that the exact truth should be known.

In my office there are 57 employees, 47 of whom are regular and 10 extra in the registration department. Of this number 17 are Catholics, 10 are non-Catholics and 30 are Protestants. I have discharged no one.

W. J. Richmond, assistant cashier, Washington Lodge, No. 46. E. P. Mahaffey, assistant chief deputy, Myrtle Lodge, No. 15, Roseburg, Or.; Portland Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; past patron, Roseburg Chapter, No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star.

D. G. Tomasini, deputy registration department, Myrtle Lodge, No. 15, Roseburg, Or.; Portland Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons; past patron, Roseburg Chapter, No. 5, Order of the Eastern Star.

Lillian Carpenter, deputy, member of Rose City Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star.

E. Kinsport Hurd, deputy, widow of Mason, who worked for my predecessor and whom I retained at the request of the committee of the order.

Every one of the above named persons, except Mr. Bush and Mrs. Hurd, the presence and clerical duties of the parade was over when they passed down the line. It was a thoughtless act by those who more than anyone else, should have directed what was done to keep the line intact.

Why should the last section be spoiled by the presence and clerical duties of the parade was over when they passed down the line. It was a thoughtless act by those who more than anyone else, should have directed what was done to keep the line intact.

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In Other Days.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian June 15, 1891. Washington—Comptroller Lacy has made public a statement exposing conditions in the Keystone Bank scandal of Philadelphia. He tells of the alleged \$5000 defalcation of Isaac and George Van Zandt was prominent during the anarchist riots. She is said to have been attached to a young anarchist who was having a participation in the Haymarket riots.

Today is election day in Portland. The campaign has been warm and bitter. The consolidated ticket includes: W. S. Mason for Mayor; Frank Logan for Police Commissioner; J. H. Steffen, Fire Commissioner, and the following Councilmen: W. W. Crowder, J. Frank Watson, H. B. Nicholas, Peter Hokirik, Eugene Shelby, William Dent, not Mayor H. H. Harrison, J. Merrick, John Parker and Jacob Fittner.

Richmond—The steamer City of Richmond made port, after being several days afloat at sea.

Chicago—Nina Van Zandt is to marry a young man named Mackay. Miss Van Zandt was prominent during the anarchist riots. She is said to have been attached to a young anarchist who was having a participation in the Haymarket riots.

Lyell Baker will address the annual reunion of the Oregon Pioneers next Tuesday.

Half a Century Ago. From The Oregonian June 15, 1866. In consequence of the high water, the office of Harbaugh & Stittell's sawmill has been moved to 43 Front street, opposite G. A. Bradford's.

The Fenian "invasion" of Canada is denounced as a foolish farce and the blame is laid upon the ignorance and blinding of the United States for interference and alleged bad faith.

Miss Margaret Schyff and E. H. Scott, of this city, were married June 14 at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. G. H. Atkinson performed the ceremony.

Dr. Watkins and Mr. Stewart, of the union county committee, have announced the next meeting will be held at the Courthouse.

Thomas Hartness is advertising for a good brick molder, who will obey orders.

The new ruling of the Internal Revenue Commission adds to the burdens of the taxpayers.

W. W. Parker, of the Astoria Gazette, was in town yesterday.

Caleb Cushing, at a recent dinner at the Marquis de Montebello's, addressed the diplomats of the various countries, including France, Spain, Denmark, Holland and Italy. He spoke in English, with elegant fluency in each case.

LESSONS IN ECONOMY WANTED. Too Many Business Men, Not Enough Producers. Conclusion of Contributor. GREENBURG, Or., June 13.—(To the Editor.)—What is wrong with Portland?

So much has been said about our city of beautiful homes and pure fresh air and water, I wish to add a line.

My first statement was my impression of the city when I landed here 13 years ago, two years before the Lewis and Clarke Fair, which advertised the city and must have impressed many as it did me, judging from the rapid increase in population.

Selfish, greedy real estate men saw an opportunity to "get rich quick" and they did so by overdeveloping and building without regard to the future. It is so much easier to make fancy plats of the wonders you can do on one or more acres of land worth from \$500 to \$2000 an acre than it is to shoulder a part of the municipal responsibility and do some of the disagreeable things.

Finally some of our level-headed people conceived the idea of establishing a public market whereby the people living near the city on some of this high-priced land could dispose of their product direct to the consumer without the aid of the middle man who prefer to buy these products for a small sum and then allow them to be sold at a profit. The market was established and who feel that the public market should be closed, these farmers forced to sell their hard-earned product to them at a profit. The market now enjoys a bottle of really pure cream and a dish of fresh berries be compelled to buy stale and inferior.

We have many more business men in the city of Portland than the place can support and altogether too few producers. Besides, some of these people who think the farmer is so well paid for his work and is getting rich so fast that he has no opportunity to invest several thousand dollars and work 16 hours a day, as does the writer, to help him for a few dollars more. The street paving surrounding cheap suburban property, much of which is in advance of present conditions.

We are much in need of a lesson in economics and people who have at heart the good of humanity. Kind words are not enough. The many miles of street paving surrounding cheap suburban property, much of which is in advance of present conditions.

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PARADE INCIDENT CRITICISED.

Why Not Make Last Section as Good as First? Inquires Citizen.

PORTLAND, June 14.—(To the Editor.)—The writer wants to praise first and then criticize.

The parade of the Rose Festival and the civic and fraternal parade is entitled to warm praise. In regard to the latter there is some room for criticism. Nearly one-half of the last section of the parade was cut off and thrown into confusion by Rosarians and soldiers, sailors and citizens, who broke through the line. Evidently the presence and clerical duties of the parade was over when they passed down the line. It was a thoughtless act by those who more than anyone else, should have directed what was done to keep the line intact.

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