# The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.) Sunday; one year. Sunday; one year. Sunday and weekly, one year..... (By Carrier.)

ally. Sunday included, one year..... 8.00 ally. Sunday included, one month.... 75 Mow to Remit—Send postoffice money der, express order or personal check on ar local bank. Stamps, coin or currency e at the sender's risk. Give postoffice adess in full. Including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 18 25 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 44 pages, 3 cents; to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage uble rates

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-th Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 bune building.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, MAY 9, 1969.

#### UNDER ONE'S OWN EYES.

It is astonishing, and it is pitiful, too. One may see, here and there about the streets of Portland, ablebodied men, with their hook and bag, picking up bits of cast-away thingshere a nail or spike or bit of wire, there any chance thing that may have been dropped, as a paper bag containing a few peanuts, or nothing-men able to work, in this country, where work in productive industry is wanted doing this sort of thing!

Are these people oppressed by wealth? Not at all. They prefer this kind of parasitic life about the cities to better and purer and successful life in the country, and about the suburbs, where work is wanted and will be readily paid for; where food is abundant and good, and lodging perfectly comfortable, but where steadiness of industry and fidelity to engagement are required. No. These people prefer to pick up rags and cigar stubs and bits of wire on the streets. Then comes the politician to tell them they are victims of oppression.

This country wants and needs work-ers in every line and department of industry. It is a new country. The opportunities are wide as the country itself. Men and women, who will do faithful and intelligent work are everywhere in demand. They can get fair wages and good living., But most of them wish to herd in the towns, under the blaze of the electric lights and the bray of the brass bands. Seldom can you get a man and wife to go into the country to work in your orchard or to tend your sheep. Or a woman, who advertises for "a place in a small family" to go out of the center of the city as far as Woodlawn or Mount Tabor.

But the politician, seeking his own interest, plays on this class of people and their sentimental sympathizers. You might suppose from the pitiful appeals for them that this class or description were the whole people, cheated out of their heritage by those who have some property which they have accumulated by industry and

What this country needs, more than anything else, is return to the lessons of industry, of fidelity, and of economteal living. The parasitic class flocks to the cities, or is developed in the cities, where the politicians and the low and vile newspapers call them "the people," and tell them they are deprived of their rights in the govern-ment. But when the Yamhili orchardist wants men to cultivate his trees and handle his apples, or the Clackamas landowner wants wood cut in the forest or his potatoes lifted from the ground, he never will hear from these people. Or, if he should be so unfortunate as to get a brace or a bunch of them, he will wish he never had seen

varying degrees of worthles those, mainly, to whom the existing social order is said to be unjust and oppressive; and the scurvy politician and the yellow press steadily propagate the idea.

# OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR.

Rapid progress of settlement and of that within a few years British North America will have a population of ten millions, and ere long of twenty miling permanently a large population mainly on "a wheat basis" will after a while begin to appear. For wheat, after a time, will exhaust any soil, and it is a question whether the immense area of wheat lands in the climate of Canada will support the nixed agriculture necessary for small

farms and large population.

The area of the Dominion of Canada is about 3,750,000 square miles-exceeding that of the United States, including Alaska. But much of the country is frigid and practically uninhabitable, so that no population com mensurate with such an area can ever be expected to occupy it. However, it be no exaggerated estimate to suppose that within the present century there will be a population of twenty millions in British North At the beginning of the nineteenth century the whole popula-tion was but 201,000. It now is estimated at more than six millions nearly one-half of which has been gained within the last twenty years The country about Hudson's Bay has been occupied by the English during more than two centuries, and now is receiving considerable accessions to its population; for wheat is grown in country down to the borders of Hudson's Bay, where there will large wheat-shipping ports at no dis-

Canada formerly sent large numbers of people to the United States but the reverse movement has been in progress for some years, and great The wheat lands of the country are very attractive, in spite of the climate and other drawbacks, Not few families have gone even from Oregon and our other Northwest states; for wheat is money, and there is no surer way of making money with reasonable rapidity than on good wheat lands. The railroads and the Dominion Government alike do everything in their power to attract settlers and to establish them in the ountry. But we have plenty of territory ourselves, and good wheat land and dairy land, so of course-though people of the moving habit will do as -It is not at all necessary for any to leave our states for Canada

whose harsher climate and other

acknowledged.

We spoke of "Americans" going to Canada. The Canadians themselves Canada. The Canadians themselves dispute the appropriation of this title by the people of the United States, for the Canadians are Americans also. Yet the designation is one that stands in literature and history for the people of the United States, and is com-monly used still by English writers. Nobody, however, is going to deny that the people of British America are Americans. So are the Mexicans, for that matter; and they are North Americans, too.

But what we set out to say is that British America has a great future and is a coming empire; and British Columbia is destined to be one of the most important parts of it. though mountainous, it has much agricultural land, great forests, much coal and abundant ores, and the mildest climate of any part of the Domin-ion. Its territory, moreover, is larger than the combined areas of Oregon and Washington. Its present population is perhaps 300,000.

THE PRIMARY. From the voting, one may judge there is some disposition to try to rehabilitate the Republican party and to redeem it from its impotence and nothingness.

But this is not the real motive of the primary vote. The purpose was and is to get an efficient municipal

#### TO AVERT WAR.

Admiral Evans has an energy of expression that one may approveeven if the piety of the expression now and then is doubtful. The Admiral, in a statement at Colorado Springs on Friday, declared that the sure way to preservation of peace was through maintenance of armament; and, speaking profanely, he added for em-"I shall oppose disarmament until hell freezes over and the devil goes skating on the ice."

use of such an expression is merely to fix the attention. "The proposition," added Evans, "is precisely the same as if a town should dispose of its Marshal and Constables; a city of its police force; a county of its Sheriff, and a state of its militia. How long do you believe peace would be preserved under such conditions? Now, the Navy and Army constitute the police force of the Nation, and we will have our hands filled with trou ble unless they are maintained in full strength and to a high degree of efficiency. The United States must not be a laggard in naval and military preparations if she is to maintain her supremacy.'

Armament is not so much for war as to avert war, yet for readiness should war occur. We shall be much less likely to have war if we are pre-pared for defense than if the world

knows we have no preparation.

There is always possibility of war. It exists in or arises from the very nature of things. Differing interests of competing nations are liable at any time to produce it. The liability will be greater if the nation whose interests are menaced has no armament. A nation must have an armament as a bank has a reserve. The bank known to have no reserve, or but a weak one, will not stand long.

To insist on maintenance of arma-ments, therefore, is not to show fondness for war, but desire to avert it. Men of judgment and foresight don't like namby-pamby people who are merely sentimentalists, prepared for no emergency, but willing to leave their country dependent on the good will of others. "Good heavens! Mr. Indian," exclaimed the ploneer settler who thought he might appeal to the innate goodness of the noble native who showed signs of hostility, "you wouldn't kill a man of a family, would you?" It is not recorded that the na-tive, for all his magnanimity, recognized the force of the appeal.

# WHEAT'S STRONG POSITION.

The Government crop report, which appeared Friday, placed the condition of the growing wheat on May 1 at 83.5, which was something better than the bulls in the trade were expecting, and worse than was predicted by the bears. As the report tallied closely with the previous forecasts building in Canada indicates hin a few years British North ceived with more confidence than is usually shown a Government report. and the new-crop options showed a lions; but the difficulty of maintain- gain of nearly 4 cents per bushel. The most bullish feature of the report was that which placed the decrease in may have rendered them indifferent to acreage, due to Winter killing and their townsman's fame, no matter how other unfavorable influences, at 2,-000,000 acres. Deducting this acreage Mark Two from the amount seeded, and estimating on a condition basis of \$3.5, experts placed the figures indicated for the 1909 crop of Winter wheat at 393,000,000 bushels, compared with the plays had such a profound and in-the Government reported out-turn of timate knowledge of the law in its

420,000,000 bushels for 1908. This decrease of nearly 30,000,000 bushels would be less formidable were It not for the fact that stocks on hand gained from books or from associating are so seriously depleted that it is a with lawyers. Great authorities like certainty that this country will go into Richard Grant White, Lord Campbell the new season with the smallest stocks on record for a carry-over. Now that depleted stocks from the old | ed, in fact, that the biographers have crop and poor prospects for the new have put the world's buyers face to face with a supply and demand prob-lem which cannot be affected by manipulation or speculation, we shall hear less nonsense about an alleged "corner" being responsible present prices of the cereal. It is lawyers themselves, and may be, in February, when Patten's alleged corner had begun to attain prominence, to note that, after all, it is the European markets, and not the American markets, that have displayed the

greatest strength.
When May wheat touched \$1.15 per bushel late in February, the best quo-tation on Walla Walla cargoes was 38s 6d per quarter of eight bushels. Yesterday they were quoted in Liverpool at 45 shillings, an advance of 1912 cents per bushel, while May wheat during the same period scored an advance of less than 15 cents per bushel. High prices and short stocks in the United States have prevented Europe from drawing supplies from this country, and that country has been obliged to depend almost wholly upon Argentina, Russia, Australia and India for supplies. It is ridiculous to assume that Mr. Patten or any other man could have any control over these Shakespeare's marketing countries, which have set lacked it, too. the pace for prices for the past three

The plain truth regarding the situa tion is that three years of short crops throughout the world have caused

drawbacks cannot but be known and duction, and high prices will prevail until restricted consumption and in-creased production regulate matters. Meanwhile Secretary Wilson's March report on stocks in farmers' hands, which was termed by Patten as the "joke of the century," has become a very serious matter, not only for the short sellers, who hammered the market, but to the actual consumers of wheat, It would be no surprise to the trade that is familiar with actual conditions if Mr. Patten's claim to being a public benefactor by purchasing the wheat and keeping it here, where it is most needed, should come true.

#### IS SHAKESPEARE DEAD?

The most exhibiting contribution to the perennial Bacon-Shakespeare controversy which has blessed the world for a long time is Mark Twain's little book entitled "Is Shakespeare Dead?" Mr. Clement Charles Dead?" Mr. Clemens thinks he was never alive, at least never alive in any sense which would have made it possible for him to write the Plays and Poems. If Mark Twain had been a lawyer, he would have been a good one. No corporation counsel ever marshalled the arguments for a bad cause more skillfully than he does those which seem to wrest the palm of and bestow it upon the "greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind." Just how much real force there is in those arguments it is not easy to decide now conclusively. They must be sifted by time and weighed by the long, deliber-ate judgment of mankind before a final conclusion can be reached. Mark Twain himself says that it will take 300 years to release the human race from the enchantment of the Shakespeare superstition, as he calls it. Probably it will take a good deal longer, even if it actually is true that Bacon, and not Shakespeare, wrote the Plays and Poems.

The strongest reason, intrinsically, which the Baconites advance against Shakespeare is the one which has least weight with the mass of men. They ask how it was possible for a person who had no opportunities of educa-tion, no familiarity with high life, no books, no travel, no home culture, and during his youth no environment except that of a stupid village community, to have produced this divine poetry, which treats all knowledge as its domain and is at home with all ranks of mankind? The only reply is that it was a miracle, and since the majority of mankind dearly love miracles, the reply has always proved sufficient, and perhaps always will, for un-doubtedly it is the true explanation. The opponents of Bacon have tried to lessen the magnitude of the miracle a little by inventing a life which they say Shakespeare might have lived, and their faith has added substance to the fiction little by little until it seems to them to be solid fact; but in reality it remains nothing better than the conecture it was in the beginning. Mark Twain is certainly right in laying it down that we know of Shakespeare's life only a very few facts, and those of but insignificant importance. He might have attended the Stratford Latin school, he might have served as a lawyer's clerk, he might have traveled on the Continent, he might have been caught in the deer-stealing scrape, and he might have been a butcher boy; but there is scarcely a scrap of evidence for a single one these things. Looked squarely in the eyes, they are mere conjectures. It strikes Mark Twain as a wonder

ful circumstance that within a few years after Shakespeare's death nobody in Stratford seems to have re-membered anything about him. How ould this have been so if he had been a man of great reputation? Mark Twain's own experience convinces him that it was impossible. He has now been away from Hannibal, the Missouri town where he passed his boyhood, more years than Shakespeare lived altogether, and yet the people there have not forgotten him. They tell stories and invent myths about in Stratford about Shakespeare. The people cared nothing for his memory. They invented no myths, told no stories. Even the dubious butcher boy tale comes through a person moved to Stratford after Shakespeare's death. His fellow-citizens saw nothing remarkable in him. Could this have happened if he had been the famous man his biographers suppose? Mark Twain thinks not, but his conclusion is not necessarily correct. The very stupidity of the Stratford people of which he makes so much in decry ing Shakespeare's early environmen

Mark Twain says he is willing to rest the whole controversy on the an swer to the single question, Shakespeare ever a practicing law-yer?" In his opinion whoever wrote niceties and technicalities that he must have acquired it by practicing the profession. It could not have been and Lord Penzance have been of the same opinion. It is so widely acceptfelt obliged to invent ways of making the intimacy he did with its nooks and depths. However, it is to be remarked that this opinion originates among the only necessary to turn back as far as part at least, attributed to their professional pride. They are reluctant to admit that a mere peasant boy with out much learning could have mastered their difficult art and language but frankly it may be doubted whether the law is quite so profound a scien as some lawyers would have us be Most of its vaunted "princi-are little better than tricks of dialectics, and as for its language, it is not half so difficult as that of the calculus, for example. Mark Twain says it would be impossible for anybody but a practicing lawyer to dis of legal phraseology. On the contrary there is good reason to believe that Kipling could make himself so profi cient in it within a week that he could deceive the elect. Kipling has the trick of tongues which Mark Twain evidently lacks. Probably the great lawyers who make such a marvel Shakespeare's legal word-handling

Of course, the purpose of all this alk about the miracle of Shakespeare's law knowledge is to create a presumption against him and in favor of Bacon. Bacon was the greatest consumption to overtake and pass pro- lawyer of his age. Shakespeare could that, the Auditor passed the vouchers

have learned no law except by hook and crook, at odd moments and through incidental conversations through incidental conversations. Hence the more you magnify the legal lore of the plays the more likely you make it that Bacon wrote them. In our opinion it has been too much mag-nified. The man who declares that Shakespeare could not have written the Plays and Poems because he was a poor boy, born in ignorance and nurtured in poverty, impeaches the possibilities of his kind. The argument against Shakespeare is an insidious attack upon democracy. It is the old, aristocratic idea that all excellence dwells in wealth and high birth. reappearing in a new and not very seductive form. Mark Twain might have been in better business when wrote his book.

MONEY CHEAP, STOCKS DEAR. A further advance of ten points from the high mark reached last week will carry Union Pacific stocks to an even \$200 per share, double the par value. Many other prominent rail-road stocks have moved up pretty close to \$150 per share, and some of them are not far behind Union Pacific. At these figures there was an enormous amount of buying durpoetry from the hand of Shakespeare ing the week, and predictions are frequent that the upward movement will not be checked until the price of Union Pacific is carried over \$200. other stocks proportionately Perhaps the most remarkable with high. feature in connection with these se-curities lies in the fact that the net earnings and general financial conditions of the roads are not as good as they were a few years ago, when every available piece of rolling stock on the road was kept in service all the time moving the traffic.

This phenomenon to due almost exclusively to the abundance of cheap money apparently at the disposal of the Wall-street speculators, who are the most liberal purchasers of railroad stocks. Union Pacific is a 6 or 7 per cent stock, although prior to the panic the cutting of an occasional "melon" increased its value as an investment With the price hovering so close to 200, it is quite plain that this 7 per cent must be cut in half, if the purchaser has paid nearly 100 per cent above par for it. The present figures thus transform the 7 per cent stock into a 3½ per cent investment. At first glance there is nothing very attractive about this, and one is prone to onder why there is such a mad rush to buy Union Pacific at \$185 to \$190 per share, when the figures quoted will make possible no greater net re-

turns than 31/2 per cent. But for nearly a year Wall street has been very much congested with idle funds. Call money has gone begging at rates as low as 1 per cent, seldom in that period rising above 2 per cent, the quoted rates yesterday being 1% per cent. It is easy to understand that even a 3 per cent investment will prove quite remunerative if the money for making it can be secured at from 1 to 2 per cent. This was the situation two years ago, when there was a rampant stock market for months. Everything was lovely so long as there was no interruption of the endless chain of speculation by which cheap call money was borrowed to be used in buying high-priced stocks, and the latter in turn were hypothecated as security for more cheap money with which to buy more high-priced stocks.

So long as the borrower and the lender have perfect confidence in the situation and the railroads secure sufficient business to enable them to bring home the dividends, no trouble will ensue; but if there is a pronounced falling off in the net earnings and the leeway between the cost of call money and the net returns from the high-priced stock becomes too close, there will come another decline in the price of stocks and a readjustment of the relation between stock

prices and call money. Union Pacific is especially men-tioned because it is one of the most trust. him. He is the hero of the commu-nity. Nothing of the sort happened at present prices there is a safe margin of profit. Last week the most active stock on the list was Reading, which is only a 4 per cent proposition. Since the Supreme Court decision Monday this stock has shot up above \$150 per share. At that figure the regular 4 per cent dividend thus dwin-dles to less than 3 per cent. Viewed from almost any standpoint, it would seem that the price of stocks had advanced enough for the present.

# ADJUTANT-GENERAL HAMILTON

The story is an old one. Only the age to age: the facts remain substantially the same. Whether she is called Delilah or Cleopatra, or Lady Hamilton or Poppaea, the woman ever has her lure out for victims and the victims are ever eager to be caught. Ortis Hamilton is no more lonely in his folly than his Hazel is in her wily arts. Samson, Mark Antony, Lord Nelson, Alexander Ham ilton, and heaven knows how many other men, famous and infamous, will answer with him to the title of fool when the roll is called on the day of Everybody who knows judgment. anything about human nature ac knowledges that no man is wise enough or cool-headed enough to be sure of escape when the enchanting widow sets her trap for him. chances are that he will be caught, and the better, the more innocent he has been theretofore, the sadder will be his downfall. Emperors, judges, preachers, bank cashiers and saints all go the same road when the temptress lures. They always have done it, and is greatly to be feared that they always will.

advances will be scored in what is known as "inside" property, residence and suburban property will also ad-Let us not waste any time, therevance in keeping. fore in expressing futile and insincere There is one feature of the situation astonishment over the downfall of however, against which the buying Hamilton. His fate is perfectly natpublic should be on guard. ural. It might have happened to many another man in the circumreal estate has afforded an opportunity for foisting off on the public much property which during a normal movestances. Those who feel most certain that they would not have yielded to Hazel's seductive charms would probment would not receive serious con-sideration. The purveyors of this class ably have been her first and most willing victims. The surprising thing in of real estate are strictly within connection with this new expose of the morals and methods of Washington lines of truth when they inform the intending purchaser that the property offered will surely advance in price, officialdom is that Hamilton could carry on his forgeries and embezzleand also when they promise that streetcar service, sewers, city water ments so long and so openly without and all other city improvements will pass under the eyes of the Governor and the State Auditor. If these gen-tlemen paid the slightest attention to naturally we can hardly expect property located three or four miles from the heart of the city to sell at the same the amounts and the goods called for, it is nowhere apparent in the reports. prices quoted on other property two miles nearer town, and as a rule the They must have known that the bills for ammunition were running up to distant property will be much longer an unheard-of sum. While in former years the cost had been but a few hundred dollars, Hamilton thrust it into the thousands very soon after he in securing the promised improve If this distant real estate were sold had heard the siren's song. For all

at figures in keeping with its location and with cost of prospective improve ments, no complaint could be made

rubber stamp was duly affixed to them as if it were the most natural thing in while waiting longer for the inevitable advance, would not be risking much the world. Perhaps the dashing young Where acreage several miles from the general of militia fascinated these city is hurriedly platted and thrown grave officials with his charm of man-ner. Perhaps they did not care whether the state money was stolen or there is some risk of coming trouble, not alone for the buyer, who will be-Even the notorious facts of his concome aweary of waiting for the promnection with the scarlet woman and ised advance in price and of paying for improvements, but also for the the way she was sowing money broad-cast did not seem to rouse the officials

holders of much better real estate much closer the center of the city. from their lethargy. Ex-Governor Mead says he knew Hamilton was going the pace, but he "could not take cognizance of it." No, but he could permit his rubber stamp to be affixed to the vouchers which he must have suspected were keeping up the automobiles and wine sunters of the mobiles and wine sunters of the collection. sands of distant suburban lots were property, aided in circulating the remobiles and wine suppers of the gal-lant pair. The officials of Washington and that "real estate" would not sell for what it cost the buyers. This can an enchantment for the past few ars. Think of Schively and his donever again be truthfully said of Port. land real estate bought at its actual This person has been Insurance value today, but it may be said of some of the "wildcat" property that has been attached to the skirts of the that time he has been crooked and strong movement in legitimate prop everybody around Olympia knew he was crooked. Every insurance man

appear to have been under some sort

Commissioner, either by election or as

in the state must have known it, yet they all paid tribute to his graft and

kept silent. Secretary Nichols must have known all about it, and yet he

connived at Schively's pickings, if he did not share them. It is incredible that the Governor and his official fam-ily at Olympia did not suspect what

was going on in Hamilton's case. Still

they complacently passed his vouchers

and thus made themselves moral par-ticipants in his guilt. Sensible men of

the world could not from the be-ginning of the liaison have had any

doubt of its true character. The signs of these psychic cyclones are unmis-

known. It is notorious that a man

under the spell of any Hazel who hap-

pens to enshare him will forget every principle of honor, that he will lie,

steal and murder to gratify her whims.

And, though they knew all this per-

fectly well, the Governor and Auditor

vouchers with the forgeries staring

them in the face as complacently as if

ing his liaison with his Hazel? Per-haps he was. Still, we must not for-

get that from the moment he met her his character suffered a marked de-

generation. Before that time he had been honest, manly, trustworthy in his

private and public conduct. So far as anybody seems to know, he had

been loyal to his wife. He had cer-

tainly been a good man of business.

After the fatal meeting he lost control of himself completely. The things he

would previously have abhorred he

now did rashly, eagerly, blindly. There

was a total change in his way of liv-

transformation he lost his self-control.

His reason was utterly perverted. If

a psychic cataclysm like this does not constitute insanity, what does? In these days of ingenious defenses for

criminals, it would be at least a pleas-

ant diversion to see the plea of insan-

ity set up in Hamilton's defense and

argued to a finish by some able lawyer.

The jury might convict him, but if

they did they would break a custom

which has pretty nearly acquired the

force of law in our criminal procedure.

THE MOTHER.

upon true womanhood the world over.

when an erring daughter turns her

footsteps again toward the home to which she has brought sorrow and

to this type of maternal devotion,

since it is not always, indeed not often,

met by the returned wanderer in a

filial and repentant spirit. The refuge

that it offers is made use of too often for a selfish purpose alone; the moth-

er's anxlety is relieved but temporarily

by the return of the wayward one, yet,

daughter presents herself at the door

the cup of sorrow, anxiety and dis-

grace that the wayward daughter

holds to the lips of the mother whose

love is her sure and abiding heritage

And the very essence of heroism is in

the welcome that a disgraced and suf-

upon her name and discredit upon her

WILD-CATTER LOT-SELLERS

permits point quite clearly to unprece-

dented activity in Portland. The situ-

ation is pleasing in the extreme, and is

warranted by the natural conditions

which were responsible for Portland's

original existence and for the steady

growth since the city was founded.

Based on population, trade territory

great tributary resources, Portland real estate is today much cheaper than

that of any other city of a similar size

on the Pacific Coast. Naturally there

will be heavy advances in the value of this real estate, and while the heaviest

that is tributary to the city

Real estate transfers and building

bringing up, comes back to

tected, if possible, from herself.

who, having brought dishonor

fering mother extends to the daugh-

The distilled bitterness of life is in

nothing daunted, her hand is

of her home.

because she is my daughter."

the response of motherhood,

"I will do everything I can for her,

This is

ing and in his moral nature.

Was not Hamilton sane, then, dur-

he had been perfectly sane.

Washington passed Hamilton's

The symptoms are well

deputy, for eight or ten years.

years.

takable.

ings.

erty. There are plenty of first-class inside and suburban lots and blocks which can be bought at prices which cannot fail to show a substantial advance, and intending buyers should exercise caution before investing in any other class of real estate.

It has not been thought worth while in recent years to consider the feasibility of holding the annual reunic oregon pioneers anywhere outside of Portland. In the first place, Portland is accessible by rail and river from any section of the state. The annual banquet, to which all ploneers are invited and of which many hundreds partake every year, would overtax the resources or the generosity of any small face, while a visit to the me-tropolis is one of the features of the gathering which many aged pioneers, who must perforce remain at home all the year round, regard as a special The reunion will be held in June in this city, according to the cus-tom observed for many years, and, though many faces will be missed-more, perhaps, than usual, since death has been busy in the pioneer ranks during the past year-there will be a grizzled, smiling multitude their turn at table, and at final rollcall cheerful, reminiscent, willing to stay, ready to go, but determined to make the most of the time that is left to them before departing to the country that they know not of.

The most conspicuous fact that has een brought out in the Hains murder trial is that Peter C. Hains was a boy whom his parents did not know what to do with—unreliable, irresponsible and erratic. Not being competent, because of inherited disabilities tending to mental disorders, for a professional life, he was yet, through the influence that his father was able to exert, put in the Army. Idleness, late hours, fast living and an assured salary did the Had he been born to useful toil and dedicated to a quiet, regular life, he would, in all probability, have been a self-supporting, useful citizen; his parents would have been saved the humiliation of exposing his early shortcomings and idlosyncracies, and expert criminal lawyers would have been relieved of the necessity of venting a new name for pseudo-in-

The killing of Herve and Sullivan by each other at the little town of Gates Friday was an excellent way of ridding the community of two undesirables disgrace. This was the response of whom Herve expected to arrive on a the mother of Hazel Moore, the young train and failed to meet. Sullivan, woman whose name appears in con-junction with that of ex-Adjutant-Gen- offense, took off the girl, and the eral Hamilton, of Washington, and shooting began on sight. The moral who encouraged him, if she did not of the affair—if there are any morals lead him, in the way that leads to dis-honor through the betrayal of official all the commandments when one begins.

Another chapter in a story or incident that has been industriously worked up into a naval scandal was recited Friday before the board of inquiry in the case of Lieutenant Frank-Hn Wayne Osburn, U. S. N., accused of isconduct in kissing the wife of a brother officer under the mistletoe at Christmas festival in the latter's stretched in welcome as often as the home last year. But the mistletoe excuse didn't seem to make good with the husband.

Railroaders estimate that more than 2,000,000 people will visit the Coast this Summer. Reduced to a compre hensive unit, that means over eleven thousand a day for six monthsthing more than the capacity of pres ent train service. Of the great num ber that will pass this way, all will see something good in Portland.

An automobile and a child collided in Portland yesterday, and the child was badly hurt, while the auto es-caped unhurt. But your speed maniac will tell you what a narrow escape it was for the machine, which, of course, was going along at considerably les than eight miles per hour.

Those- two Gates lovers who were determined to shut each other from the affections of a sprightly wid-One is dead, the other dying, as a result of a duel between them. But was the widow worth it? Or any widow?

Following a scarcity and consequent high prices, there is likely to be large planting of potatoes. The surplus will not go to waste, for potatoes make ex-cellent feed for pigs, and the Oregon oork product is woefully short, year in and year out.

why the Republican party of Oregon should not be cleared of the Bourne-Chamberlain combination, recovered from its paralysis, given efficiency, and made to stand for something

sets of \$774 and liabilities of \$126,456. which is interesting in so far as shows how far some people can capi

Mr. Patten, on his way back to Chicago, hopes the reporters will not know him. He won't know his own wheat corner when he sees it; so it's a stand-off

Where was the building inspector at Seattle when that balcony was constructed, or was the job sublet to a deputy?

This lilac weather is a good prelude

### SILHOUETTES

BY ARTHUR A. GREENE In this cold gray dawn of the m ing after it would be a graceful act numerous defeated candidates to sit down to their typewriters and write: "Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the party.'

He who thinks he can do without others is mistaken. He who thinks others can do without him is still more mistaken.

One way of retaining a woman's affections is not to return them.

Give anyone a handle and he'll pump 4. Car 4. The susceptible see the loveliest

faces in the moonlight-half with the eve and half with the fancy Almost all married women like to oast that they married to reform their husbands-and failed.

If the truth were told not only a woman's beauty is only skin deep, but her convictions and emotions as well.

Nothing is so fragile as thought in its infancy-an interruption breaks it. Nothing is so powerful when it reaches maturity.

. . . One's memory should be a treasure

chest; not a lumber room.

The leiter P is like a selfish man in that it is first in pity and last in help.

When you look at a picture you give it the benefit of the proper light. as fair with your fellow creatures.

When you are in an argument with a fool you may be sure he is engaged in the same employment.

Is It Not Sor Who discovered America and made it

the land of the free? Who wrote the Constitution and gave us libertee? Who translated the scriptures and

framed the moral law? put the Standard on the blink and brought John D. to taw? Who licked the haughty Spaniards and tamed the savage Jap?

Who is the bravest man on earth who doesn't give a rap the octopus-devil and the deep

blue sea, But who modestly plugs for poster-1-tee? Rosenfelt.

Who was it set out all alone,

Far from kindred and home, sweet home conquer Afric's burning sands And throttle elephants with his hands? Who'll annex Uganda to Oyster Bay And make Mad Mulla join the Y. M.

C. A.? Who may take a notion Big William to shelve And run after something in 1912?

· · · You say. The most artful thing about a girl is her artlessness. There is no such thing as an easy chair

for a discontented man. It is a glorious thing to resist temptation, but a safer to to avoid it.

Love's sweetest meanings are spoken. The full heart knows no rhetoric

of words. When men are confronted with past errors, they always complain against their memory-never against their judg-

. . . Eyes sometimes see better for being ashed with tears.

Words are poor fig-leaves to cover the nakedness of deeds. Notwithstanding all our talk about free

institutions, this country is an absolute monarchy of petticoats. Don't hoald your charity for some

great act of philanthropy. Death will come down the road some day and check you out. The better system is to sov kindness, here a little, there a little, from day to day. It will make less trouble for your executor after you are gone.

# The Direct Primary

The Spectator, Portland.
What is the use of the direct primary if some of the men who seek mary if some of the men who seek nomination under it refuse to abide by the decision the people render through it? Mr. Rushight, who wakens the schoes around the rugged canyons of Mt. Hood by his speeches in favor of the people's rights, and who sees a menace to the public in aught that touches the integrity of the direct primary, declines to pledge himself to support the man the people nominate. support the man the people nominate for Mayor under the direct primary. If the direct primary is to continue in force, the people should demand that those who avail themselves of its advantages shall pledge themselves to abide by its results. Otherwise it will become a mere joke, not worth laugh-

The Extent of His Knowledge.

He doesn't know that Homer ever sang a thrilling song. He doesn't know who won at Water-He doesn't know that Caesar ever

swayed a cheering throng.

Or what it was that Guy Fawkes tried to do;

But he can tell you quickly, if you have the wish to know.

Who have led the leagues in batting for a dozen years or so.

He doesn't know an adverb from a pro-

noun or a noun, He mixes up his tenses when he speaks; oesn't know who Byron was or that he won renown,

that he won renown,
Or what range has the highest mountain peaks;
But he can give you quickly and without a moment's thought
All the details of the battles that old John L. ever fought.

He couldn't name a dozen of this coun-try's Presidents. He doesn't know who lost at Bunker H:11:

H:!!:
Once he saw displayed a copy of "Poor Richard" for ten cents,
And he bought it, but regret is with him still,
"For," he says, "I looked all through it and dere's nuttin' dere at all
Like dere is in dis here guide book wit' its records of baseball."
—Chicago Record-Heraid.