

The Oregonian

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Portland, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1906. MYGIE.

Under the regimen of soothing syrup, pins, infected acid and peevish milk, the baby was ailing, and the father, seeing that it was his first-born, faintly muttered up courage to remonstrate with his mother-in-law, who had usurped complete dominion over the infant. He ventured to suggest that certain changes in the treatment of the baby might be advisable. The mother-in-law drew herself up proudly and annihilated the presumptuous father with the historic reply: "After burying eleven children of my own, it seems to me that I ought to know enough to take care of one, even if you do say so."

During the twelve months to come, as in every year of the past in due proportion, 4,200,000 persons will be counting the number of their working years of each producer in the country at twenty, this imposes a tax of \$15 per year on each of his working years. Could the average number of working years of each individual be increased from twenty to thirty, the burden of the death tax would be reduced from \$15 to \$10 per working year. Would not this be worth while?

To effect this very desirable economic reform is one among the many purposes which those sociologists have in mind who advocate the establishment of a National Council of Health with a cabinet officer at its head. The proposal took definite form at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Ithaca last June. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, presided over the association, to see that the business of the meeting was not leading to promote the establishment of such a board. The names of the committee have not yet been published, but doubtless it will include most of the eminent physicians and publicists of the country. Many of the men who are members of the National Health Department, few or none of them oppose it. Professor J. Pease Norton, of Yale, whose pamphlet upon the subject forms the text for these remarks, advances five economic reasons for such a department. He argues first that a department of health with an adequate budget would diminish the number of deaths from preventable causes, like impure food, ignorance of the nature of children, unhygienic school customs, contagion and filth. Thus the total population of the country would be increased, its average of health and productivity would be raised and the proportional number of exceptional men would be enlarged. Professor Norton makes a great deal of this last point. He believes that the progress of nations in civilization and wealth is to be attributed to their exceptional men and the reasons, therefore, that any cause which increases their proportional number is of incalculable benefit. He states that in a population of 100,000,000 there will be more exceptional men to the million than in a population of 50,000,000. Hence the larger the population of the country the faster it will advance. His reasoning is based upon statistics, and could be refuted only by an expert in that science, if at all. In itself it looks sensible. Inventions, new ideas in business, new legislation, and so on, arise not from the average mind, but from the minds of men who stand above the average in some particular. Again, the National Health Department would, by its work, raise the average limit of productive life. The first twenty years of the life of a human being

may be looked upon as an investment. They are an expense. The next twenty years bring in returns from the investment; and then, as a rule, the individual perishes. If the average limit of life could be raised from forty years to fifty, the returns from the investment sunk in the first twenty years of life would be doubled. To the entire country this would amount to a saving of some \$2,000,000,000 per annum, which certainly seems worth while. Who is there that would not double the productive period of his investments if he could? This is what the Nation is requested to do for itself by Professor Norton and his co-laborers.

His third argument is that an increase of the productive period of life would decrease the annual burden of the death tax. By death tax we mean the annual expense of funerals and burials. This has been referred to above. Fourthly, he believes that the National Health Department would decrease the sum total of sickness in the country, as it undoubtedly would if its powers and budget were ample. Finally, he estimates that it would be worth the cost of criminality and the cost of its regulation. Sociologists all admit that disease and poverty are the prime incentives to crime. The saving to society under this head might foot up a round hundred million, while the total annual gain from the activity of the health department might not be less than \$4,000,000,000.

The only objection which is likely to be made to a National Health Department by those who take pains to investigate the question is that it would be an invasion of the rights of the states. This objection has been made to so many movements for the national welfare that it has become a little tiresome. If the states were willing and able to undertake these duties, the matter would have different aspects; but they are not and never will be. Theoretical rights of the states are of small account in comparison with the good of the entire Nation. They play too much the part of the dog in the manger to receive the respect or approval of rational minds.

STRANDING OF THE GALENA. The stranding of Clatsop Beach of the British bark Galea, following so closely the wreck of the British bark Peter Iredale and the disappearance of the Iverna, is a matter very much to be regretted. The port is now subjected to an unfair and unwarranted favoritism in sailing-ships freight. It is a different matter when a vessel is approved by the more intelligent class of shipowners, and is largely based on conditions which existed twenty years ago. And yet disasters of any kind to vessels headed for the Columbia River are at this time eagerly pointed out by Galena, following so closely the wreck of the British bark Peter Iredale and the disappearance of the Iverna, is a matter very much to be regretted.

The stranding of the Iredale and the Galea, and the only losses suffered by the Portland Association levied a differential against the port, although three association ships have been lost during that period in endeavoring to get in or out of Puget Sound. Viewed from an impartial standpoint, there is no blame to be attached to the port, through such wrecks as the Galea and the Iredale. The same gale that swept the Peter Iredale on the beach near the mouth of the Columbia also drove the barkentine Skagit to her master and crew, and the Iverna was lost, whereas not a life was lost on the Iredale or on the Galea.

The relative safety of the ports of entrance to Puget Sound and the Columbia can be understood by a consideration of the wrecks of the Peter Iredale and the Skagit. The latter was a coaster in command of a skillful navigator who had for twenty-five years been sailing in and out of Puget Sound. Yet thick weather, a heavy gale and that tremendous northerly current which sweeps past the entrance of the Straits of Fuca, carried the Skagit to destruction more readily than the vessel which overwhelmed the Peter Iredale. Suppose that the Peter Iredale had been en route for Puget Sound instead of the Columbia and the Skagit had been headed for the Columbia River. When the skill of a navigator with twenty-five years' experience and his own life, what show would the Peter Iredale and her officers, unfamiliar with local conditions, have had if their vessel had been en route to Puget Sound instead of the Columbia and the Skagit had been headed for the Columbia River?

They would simply have laid their bones along the west coast of Vancouver Island, where the those of the King David, Pass of Melfort and Lamorna, a trio of association ships which carried down more than sixty men with them, to blame whatever might be attributed to the conditions at the mouth of the Columbia. In the case of neither the Galea nor the Peter Iredale has any evidence appeared that the alleged dangers of the Columbia bar contributed in the slightest degree to the disasters. Both vessels apparently made the fast passage up the coast and held too close to the land in thick weather. What happened is an old story. It has happened in all parts of the world wherever ships sail, and will continue to happen so long as men remain mortal, and through occasional lapses or errors of judgment are vanquished by the forces of Nature. These disasters are regrettable, but are something for which the port is in no manner blameable, and no fair-minded shipowner will attempt to make capital out of them.

GERMAN TARIFF CONFERENCE. The members of the American Tariff Commission, appointed by the Department of State, will reach Berlin this week, and the result of their mission will be awaited with much interest, both at home and abroad.

According to market reports, the price of prunes is advancing. There is no cause for rejoicing in this, for the prunes have passed out of the hands of the consumer and every advance in price will limit consumption. Neither the grower nor the consumer can profit by an advance now.

Since they are unable to procure cars to ship their lumber, why wouldn't it be a good plan for the mills to cut the price of Oregon patrons and thus increase the demand at home? Any man who is building will testify that there is room for reduction.

Grand Master Buxton, of the Oregon State Grange, and Mrs. Buxton are graduates of the Cornell College who are practical as well as scientific farmers. So it can be said that an agricultural school does turn out other than professional men.

It is to be supposed that Tom Lawson's idea of copying the stock market his own prediction that Hearst would be elected. The fund of things that are not so that Lawson knows and tells seems never to grow less.

The enthusiastic approval by Mr. Jim Hill of a fifteen-foot canal from St. Louis to the Gulf, of course, have no inspiration in the fact that it would parallel one of Mr. Harriman's railroads.

These are the days when Vice-President Fairbanks is thinking that but for a volcanic eruption he would have something to say about running things at Washington.

Mr. Rockefeller, Jr.'s declaration that God doesn't regard the drinking of a glass of beer as a sin makes it perfectly clear which side of the hop market he is on.

Hearst may have been beaten, but Tammany still lives. It was the Tammany Tiger the sage had in mind when he observed that some cats have nine lives.

Last fiscal year we sold to Germany goods valued at \$23,742,182. Germany sold to us, same year, goods worth \$18,742,956.

the Germans, and we shall not get them unless Congress comes to the rescue with some reciprocal legislation which will change the present juggling condition of trade between the two countries.

It is, of course, expecting too much from the standstiller to look for any assistance from them. But their frequently expressed belief that Germany must abandon her threatened tariff war is certain to receive a rude shock. The commission probably will make the tariff proposition that if we will admit German products to the United States free or at a moderate rate of duty, similar treatment will be extended to American shippers. This being a fair proposition, of course the standstiller will unanimously direct their legislative committee to press Congress for the restoration of the canteen.

Since it has become manifest through a long line of unimpeachable testimony that there is more drunkenness in the American army than in the days of the most careless days of the Civil War, it is hardly probable that the commission now en route will have any arguments that will cause a change of heart. The commission, however, will have accomplished some good if it returns with the news that American trade in Germany will have made the custom of drinking and eating the foolish and unfair policy of the standstiller.

General Shafter was handicapped during the later years of his life, and especially during his campaign in Cuba, by the enormous bulk of adipose tissue which he carried about with him. He was then and has since been the opinion of many humane and public-spirited men that to impose this suffering upon a loyal and tried soldier of the Republic was a very unprofitable doctrine. He had superior rank who could have conducted the campaign as successfully and with inconceivably less discomfort than did General Shafter, was a type of political cruelty that was reprehensible and might easily have proved disastrous to the nation. General Shafter's indomitable will and rugged courage that he got through the campaign with honor and returned alive to the United States.

There is quite a tinge of the past in yesterday's San Francisco dispatch announcing the return of the whaler Bowhead after a cruise of three years and eight months in the Arctic. In the old days of the New Bedford fleet three and four-year whaling voyages were not unusual, but the world was moving slower then and the returning whalers found no such rapid history. Whaling now takes place in much less time than it occupied in a whaling cruise. The Bowhead brought back a \$100,000 cargo, and her success will make it much easier to suggest another crew at the customary \$1 per month and a share in the profits. There is an opportunity for some fore-castle voyager to get out a later and more up-to-date whaling yarn than that most interesting "Cruise of the Cachalot."

The Great Northern is obliged to borrow coal from factories in order to get its trains running in winter. It is a wonder that Mr. Hill is an earnest advocate of free trade with Canada. A few thousand tons of Canadian coal distributed along the Hill rail lines at the time would be an advantage too potent to escape mention. Incidentally it might be stated that Mr. Hill is not the only coal consumer who would like to have an opportunity to secure high-grade coal at a low price.

The inability to secure a sufficient number of men to work on the road is said to be the reason why the Southern Pacific from reaching Klamath Falls within the time limit in which the bonus of \$100,000 was to be paid. The loss of the bonus, however, will not stay the speedy completion of the line, and the traffic which will flow out of the excellent marine interests under the volume that even a \$100,000 bonus will seem small and inconsequential.

Oregon has secured her allotment of ground space at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition to be held at Seattle three years hence. This is the first allotment of ground space that the state has had the advantage of first choice for a site and a wealth of interesting features to be the mother of the North Pacific States will be in a position to attract plenty of attention at the big show.

Ninety men have been chosen to represent the people of this state at the Legislature this winter. How many of them are spending most of their time studying how they can best promote their own present and future political interests by means of trades and deals in which the people have no possible interest?

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THE BIBLE. One Who is Convinced That It is "The Word of God."

PORTLAND, Nov. 11.—(To the Editor.)—The authenticity of the Bible having been assailed by Bishop Williams, in an address before the Y. M. C. A., Detroit, Mich., and published in The Oregonian, with editorial indorsement and enlarging the statement of the Bishop, "that the Bible is not the Word of God," and "that it does not claim to be the Word of God," there are many of the readers of The Oregonian who are willing to accept those statements without due investigation, and are willing to accept the truth for all time.

Having made a careful study of the Bible for many years, I am convinced that it is the Word of God, and that it is in its own right the most perfect and complete revelation of the Father's love to man. The following passages which confirm the internal evidence of the authenticity of the Bible: "And God spake unto Moses and said unto him, I have called thee by name, and thou art mine. I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac and unto Jacob by the name of God Almighty" (Ex. vi. 2-3). This seems to be a very common name for God, and other Old Testament writers have been presenting the author and the message to be delivered.

The "Word of the Lord are pure words as silver tried in a furnace of earth purified seven times." "Thou shalt keep them, O Lord, thou shalt preserve them from this generation forever" (Ps. xlii. 5). Since the word has gone through the refining process seven times would have no dross or impurities left.

So it is with the word of God. "And I will be a voice from heaven saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased" (Mat. iii. 17). "The seed is the Word of God" (Luke viii. 11). "If he called them gods unto whom the Word of God came, and the scriptures cannot be broken, shall we not say that the Father which sent me" (John xiv. 29). "And the word which ye hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me" (John xiv. 24). "All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness; that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished unto all good works" (2 Tim. iii. 16-17).

"According as his divine power hath given unto us all things that pertain to doctrine and to knowledge, even as it hath called us to glory and virtue" (2 Pet. i. 3). "God who at sundry times and in divers manners spake in olden days unto our fathers by the prophets, hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son" (Heb. i. 1-2). "The Word of God was authorized to be written by men, and is the Word of God. What is written in the Bible is authorized and indorsed by him. It is composed of history, law and prophecy, and is a complete account of the world in so small a volume as it is written.

"And there are also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written" (John xxi. 25). "What is anything in the Bible that is objectionable, it is on account of the sinfulness of man, and the record would not be complete without it. The answer is, 'For I testify unto every man that heareth the words of the prophecy of this book, if any shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book. And if any man shall take away from the words of the prophecy of this book, God shall take away his part out of the book of life' (Rev. xiii. 18-19). "The bishop must believe that there is a Word of God, for he is the Word of God, and the Word of God, if the Bible is not the Word of God, what is it? Where is it? Will those who criticize the Bible answer the question? If they have anything better, let them bring it to the light. The best is none too good." M. T. WHITNEY.

Great Things Expected in Japan. Yokohama Letter in Chicago Record-Herald.

American officials in the principal Japanese ports do not hesitate to make the prediction that within the next ten years the world is destined to startle the world with her industrial achievements and her progress in marine proprietorship a good deal more than she did with her military and naval successes against China and Russia.

The government already has appropriated to itself the salt, camphor and tobacco interests of the country. It is a monopoly of these things. The government owns and controls the most important railroads and within a few years will have the same control over the possession of the government. This programme is clearly defined and there is popular acquiescence in it. The growth of Yankoo's marine interests under the fostering aid of the government is too well known to need elaboration.

It is on account of what the Japanese government is doing and what it intends further to do on account of the progress of the nation toward trade supremacy in the Orient, on account of the importance of Yankoo's marine interests, and the opportunity at this crucial time, to maintain its commercial rank in the far East, that strong representations are to be made to the Government at Washington.

Instruction at Fruit Pests. GASTON, Or., Nov. 13.—(To the Editor.)—I have just read with great interest the editorial in yesterday's Oregonian, entitled "School Teachers and Fruit Pests." The suggestions given are entirely practical, and should be carried out without delay. In order to help the work among the members of the State Board of Horticulture will be glad to co-operate with Superintendent Ackerman. In arranging for the instruction, if Mr. Ackerman will notify me, I will undertake to see that some suitable person is in attendance to give instructions in regard to fruit pests and the proper way of combating them. The amount of ignorance regarding fruit pests is astonishing. The proper knowledge of the pests and remedies can be communicated in this way better than any other.

WILBUR K. NEWELL, President State Board of Horticulture.

Some Folks Hard to Please. Atlanta Constitution.

"Day tells me folks wuz lookin' fer da world ter come ter an end 'er day, in Tennessee," said Brother Dickey, "but I ain't mighty high scared er dey senses."

"Yes; that was the report," he said. "What a fool people we is!" he said. "What'er ter heaves fer fire in col' weather, an den ben' willin' ter freeze des w'en dar's a prospect er fire by de whole-sale! But some folks," he concluded, "wuz ter heaves fer wuz ter hang 'er wild a rope made all our er silk an' satin!"

Seasonable Seasoning. Washington Star.

All extravagant in stock, Patriotic, too. Striving to efface the tear, To each offering moral here— Giving toll its due. Fearless, frank and generous— Deceitless, undimmed— That's us!

Now hold the other side. Secret, dark and vile, Stepped in avarice and pride, Shattered Freedom's priceless gem, Shattering Freedom's priceless gem, Shattering as we strive to stem. Pierce corruption's tide— That's them!

RIGHT TO TROLLEY CAR SEAT. Give Patrons Not Accommodated a Rebate Check for Three Cents.

PORTLAND, Nov. 13.—(To the Editor.)—What do our legislators propose in regard to compelling our streetcar monopoly to run sufficient cars reasonably to provide for the accommodation of the public? The writer has looked in vain for some intimation of a bill to be introduced reminding the corporation that the public has some rights which it proposes shall not go by default. I do not refer to the lack of facilities on holidays, circus days or even the Sundays, but to the wanton, cold-blooded disregard of the every-day wants of the people as revealed especially by an evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, and frequently both earlier and later.

Notwithstanding we are in a time of the very greatest prosperity to the Portland Railway Company, with a city spreading out rapidly in all directions and compelling the use of streetcars, yet the monopoly puts into a sufficient number of vehicles in service to insure that the cars shall run during several hours of each day "chock-a-block" with passengers at 5 cents a head, at least half of the patrons standing and swaying dizzily and vomiting, and in some cases, at the risk of life and limb, and to the inconvenience of all.

It is less than half a truth to say that no one is compelled to take a crowded car. For, after waiting ten minutes for a car to arrive, there is little wisdom in jeopardizing another ten minutes for one to arrive that more crowded. The Portland Railway Company were newly running at a loss, etc., we would have more sense. But with earning power sufficient to pay dividends on millions of dollars, they execute a merger so as largely to reduce salaries and other expenses, and at the same time they see to it that the crowding passengers are made to feel the foot of air space, in and outside their cars, contribute to their swollen gains. Reduced to the old-fashioned rule of three, the logic of the case is irresistible. For, if a car seating 50 and carrying no more will produce a handsome profit, how much more will one produce seating 100? The logic of the case is irresistible. Every public utility corporation absolutely requires the regulating hand of the law in order to prevent selfish disregard of the rights of the people.

Now as to the remedy. Some suggest that laws be enacted prohibiting, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, the carrying of any more passengers than the car will seat. This, however, frequently works a hardship, as the writer has himself experienced in London, when some times three or four "buses" may pass before one can be found with a vacant seat. Our people would chafe under any such restraint, and not having the Englishman's relish and determination for law enforcement, the statute would be winked at. Others propose "no seat, no pay," but this would probably result in the crowding of the cars with the impudic and penurious, to the discomfort of seated passengers.

The writer would propose that all passengers not accommodated with seats shall receive a rebate check for 3 cents, which can be cashed at any one of several ticket offices handily situated for the convenience of the public. In this way the traveling public could get a seat for 5 cents, or in default, a "stand-up" ride for 2 cents, and both the grasping and the penurious would be equally public could consider the scales of justice evenly balanced. Should anyone insist on standing when there is seating capacity, the same amount should be demanded or given.

Here is a chance for a legislator to right a crying outrage of long standing against the citizens of the city of Portland. The entire community.— NOB HILL.

Income and Inheritance Taxes. The Chicago Journal under this heading contains an editorial to the effect: "A society which numbers a few men whose wealth amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars apiece, and millions of men whose fortunes can be counted at only a few months' wages, and who, against starvation, cannot long continue unless the majority resigns itself to labor unceasingly for the minority. That cannot and will not happen in this country, and therefore it is evident that steps will have to be taken sooner or later to prevent any such social disparities from perpetuating themselves. The inheritance tax is one of these and the income tax is another. It is not possible that the rich will be able to prevent either of them from being adopted, but if it were, the wisdom of such a course is manifest. If mild remedies are not adopted severer ones will be."

Her Faith. Chicago Record-Herald.

"While you have faith in me," he said, "I will have faith in you." "The bushes on her cheek were red. The joy was deep within her breast. She pledged him all her faith, and pride Was in her heart as day by day He pushed the bushes and she saw his eyes. Another day and seemed to bar his way. With many a longing, tender smile She read of triumph which he had; She gave him to the world a while, And heard men praise him, and was glad. The goal that in his youth had seemed As far away as was won, and then Another goal beyond him gleamed. Wherefore he pressed ahead again. Through dismal hours she sat alone, Through dismal days she vainly wept And longed to know what he had done. Him that the world had won—and kept."

And Also in the "Last Day Rites." Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Graft in San Francisco" exclaimed the Californian. "Say, you effete Easterners don't know anything about our graft, do you? It permeates commercial as well as political life. Why, I bet that if the citizens undertake to hang the booblers they'd get stuck on the price of rope."

Education Neglected. Toledo Blade.

When one reads of the actions of Count Boni de Castellane it seems a pity that Mrs. Jay Gould need not laugh her daughters how to use a rolling pin.

SOMEWHAT PUZZLED.

President State Board of Horticulture.

Some Folks Hard to Please. Atlanta Constitution.

Seasonable Seasoning. Washington Star.

BUY McLOUGHLIN'S OLD HOME. Another Pioneering Appreciation of Oregon's Great Chiefdom.

PORTLAND, Nov. 13.—(To the Editor.)—The writer heartily agrees with The Oregonian of last Saturday that Oregon City ought to own the house in which Dr. McLoughlin lived in that city, which he named and where he planted capital which did good service for the earliest American settlers of Oregon as well as for the Hudson Bay Company. The latter had headquarters in London, and was a trust pure and simple, as far as British men could make one for gathering wealth from wild countries over which the British government did not have legal dominion. The condition which placed this great and good man between British power at sea and the American people on land in a contest for dominion, few, if any, of the actors on either side could fully estimate.

Dr. McLoughlin filed this very trying position for over 30 years and left the service of the monopolistic Hudson Bay Company when he could no longer obey its heaviest and turn from ways worn people passing his gate in pursuit of the privilege of making homes in Oregon. The understood that he had a better right to do this than the Hudson Bay Company had to exercise virtual dominion over Oregon in virtue of the special monopoly which it gained at "buying country" which the British Parliament had given it.

The writer had the good fortune to see and to know the house at the hands of Dr. McLoughlin without asking, both when he was chief of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort Vancouver and after he resigned from his high service at the sacrifice of \$12,000 per annum to come to Oregon City in the position of a plain American. He added to his investments there as though rounding out the plan of his own life, as he had done in the position of a plain American. He added to his investments there as though rounding out the plan of his own life, as he had done in the position of a plain American. He added to his investments there as though rounding out the plan of his own life, as he had done in the position of a plain American.

Let Oregon City own the McLoughlin house—it is one that will bring tourists to Oregon City long after its present rulers have retired from the scene. Were I a resident of Oregon City, I should vote for the purchase of the McLoughlin house. And as a citizen of Oregon, I am sure that the people of Oregon would do so. Dr. McLoughlin's grave more presentable to visitors. JOHN MINTO.

WHAT CALIFORNIA WILL DO. Will Obey Laws, but Will Not Turn Schools Over to Pagans.

We assure President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and Secretary McPherson that it is immaterial to the people of California what construction may be put on treaties and laws in so far as they affect the right to enter the public schools of this state. The people of California will never permit children of Asiatic descent to sit at the same desks and occupy the same rooms with their white children. The Government of the United States is powerful, but it is not powerful enough for that. If it should attempt to force us to make the children of the children of alien, semi-servile, and pagan races, it may perhaps do so under the Federal law, for the citizens of this state would not obey it. But the attempt will only result in the school houses of this state being turned over to the Chinese, Japanese, German, Filipino, and Lascar children of the Federal Government. And the white men and white women of California will educate their children in schools of their own.

New York's Rival 50 Years Hence. Berlin Dispatch.

Berlin, Germany, will be the greatest city on earth 50 years hence, according to the calculations of Herr Otmke, a noted statistician. Its population will be in the neighborhood of 14,000,000 and its only serious rival will be New York. In a pamphlet he has written to set forth this prophetic theory, Herr Otmke says that the population of Berlin is increasing more rapidly than that of any European city except Budapest, Hungary. Today Greater Berlin contains over 2,000,000 inhabitants.

This rapid growth, he says, with Berlin's political and commercial importance, will place the Prussian capital ahead of London, Paris and New York. He estimates that London in 1956 will only have 7,000,000 inhabitants.

And Also in the "Last Day Rites." Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Graft in San Francisco" exclaimed the Californian. "Say, you effete Easterners don't know anything about our graft, do you? It permeates commercial as well as political life. Why, I bet that if the citizens undertake to hang the booblers they'd get stuck on the price of rope."

Education Neglected. Toledo Blade.

When one reads of the actions of Count Boni de Castellane it seems a pity that Mrs. Jay Gould need not laugh her daughters how to use a rolling pin.

SOMEWHAT PUZZLED.

President State Board of Horticulture.

Some Folks Hard to Please. Atlanta Constitution.

Seasonable Seasoning. Washington Star.

Under the regimen of soothing syrup, pins, infected acid and peevish milk, the baby was ailing, and the father, seeing that it was his first-born, faintly muttered up courage to remonstrate with his mother-in-law, who had usurped complete dominion over the infant. He ventured to suggest that certain changes in the treatment of the baby might be advisable. The mother-in-law drew herself up proudly and annihilated the presumptuous father with the historic reply: "After burying eleven children of my own, it seems to me that I ought to know enough to take care of one, even if you do say so."

During the twelve months to come, as in every year of the past in due proportion, 4,200,000 persons will be counting the number of their working years of each producer in the country at twenty, this imposes a tax of \$15 per year on each of his working years. Could the average number of working years of each individual be increased from twenty to thirty, the burden of the death tax would be reduced from \$15 to \$10 per working year. Would not this be worth while?

To effect this very desirable economic reform is one among the many purposes which those sociologists have in mind who advocate the establishment of a National Council of Health with a cabinet officer at its head. The proposal took definite form at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Ithaca last June. Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, presided over the association, to see that the business of the meeting was not leading to promote the establishment of such a board. The names of the committee have not yet been published, but doubtless it will include most of the eminent physicians and publicists of the country. Many of the men who are members of the National Health Department, few or none of them oppose it. Professor J. Pease Norton, of Yale, whose pamphlet upon the subject forms the text for these remarks, advances five economic reasons for such a department. He argues first that a department of health with an adequate budget would diminish the number of deaths from preventable causes, like impure food, ignorance of the nature of children, unhygienic school customs, contagion and filth. Thus the total population of the country would be increased, its average of health and productivity would be raised and the proportional number of exceptional men would be enlarged. Professor Norton makes a great deal of this last point. He believes that the progress of nations in civilization and wealth is to be attributed to their exceptional men