The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON. Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter. Subscription Rates-invariably in advance: (By Mail.) Sunday included, one year....\$8.00 Sunday included, six months... 4.25 Sunday included, three months... 2.23 Sunday included, one month... 75 without Sunday, one year... 6.00 without Sunday, six months... 5.25 without Sunday, three months... 1.15 without Sunday, one months... 1.60 y. one year... 1.50 y. one year... 1.50 Sunday, one year
Sunday and Weekly, one year
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Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 32 pages, 5 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 5 cents; 1 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 76 pages, 5 cets; 78 to 22 pages, 6 cents. Foreign post-te, double rates. Eastern Business Offices -Verree & Conk-n, Brunswick building, New York; Verree

Francisco representative, R. J. Bidwell, 742 Market street. PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1915.

LEAVE IT ALL TO A COMMISSION. In publishing the letter from H. E. committee of the Portland Chamber along that "So-and-so is tight." of Commerce, regarding revision of shipping laws, The Oregonian is grati- laws? majority of other Chambers of Commerce in its advocacy of a commission to undertake this work. All the developments of the last few years show know the shipping business the task of revising the entire shipping code.

We need go no further back than three years to prove that practically piecemeal legislation has been a under. The Panama Canal act of 1912 admitted to American register foreign-built ships owned by Americans, engaged in foreign trade and less than five years old, but not a single ship was added to the American merchant marine under that law,

The Underwood tariff granted discount of 5 per cent on duties on all goods imported on American ships. but the proviso added by the Senate that this section should not be held to abrogate treaties with foreign nations has been construed to grant a like discount to every favored nation. which means every shipping nation. This provision has not benefited our shipowners, but has cut \$15,000,000 the thorny road to happiness. revenue.

The law of August, 1914, admitting American-owned ship to American register and suspending some burther legislation will be necessary to direction. keep them there.

The La Follette Seamen's law, derine, is driving American ships from to cinch them still tighter. the sea or to foreign flags and is giving American seamen's jobs to Japan- parcel ese, Chinese and Lascars. But it tried the railroads allowed any to pass the ship-purchase bill at the tional ens to try again at the next session.

mittee's plan of "siding our merchant raised; with the effect that railroads in this country at \$6,000,000,000 and likely to be very important, are compelled to foster at lower rates assuming that the war will continue and is open to the further objection a business which competes with their for two more years and that our that it is a new form of subsidy. It is express and freight business. Railway favorable trade balance will continue Mount Hood and back to Portland on also inconsistent with the Chamber's mail pay is based on weighing of mail be hampered or influenced by any parcels a year are now carried. It is \$120,000,000 a year which is now paid specific plans, but should be set free estimated that to July 1, 1915, half of to foreign bondholders. In striking to approach its work with an open the parcel post had been carried by If a non-partisan, expert com- the railroads without payment. mission should recommend some form of financial aid from the Government, which permits the Postmaster-General liquidating debts. it would be time enough then to re- to fix the rates he will pay the railopen public discussion of subsidies.

La Follette law out of the way, the would be possible to require the rail- poor. Germany did so long ago, there American merchant marine might roads "to carry all your parcel post having been over 2,000,000 subscribers thrive as well as is possible under war probably without any additional com- to her second bond issue. France be conditions, regardless of defects in pensation and save many millions an-our other navigation laws. It is im-nually." In fact, it is a proposal to the war. Britain now has made pospossible to do more than speculate on save money to the Government by rob- sible the purchase of a \$25 bond by the conditions which will prevail after bing the railroads. the war, but there is reason to believe that cost of production and operation in Europe will be much higher than the Postoffice Department on the same will tempt almost the last American before the war. When the two years footing as any shipper and to let the bond out of hiding. allowed for the commission to report Interstate Commerce Commission fix had expired, the war would probably the rates it shall pay. Then the raillegal obstacles to American investment in ships, as then recommended, be could be followed by the commission with a watch over the effects and with recommendation of such legislation as newly established peace conditions prove necessary.

occasion calls for concentration of effort on the part of all persons who are interested in the merchant If various groups are pushing forward some pet nostrum. this concentration will be impossible. If all unite their forces in support of such a commission as can safely be trusted to prescribe the best remedy, and against the adoption of any particular remedy until the commission reports, they will have good prospect of success and will be sure not to make a bad muddle worse.

of investigative science. "Childs" 5-cent counters he finds that partment upon the whole the "desserts" are the most nutritious. The "Napoleon," for pensation were what led to the ad- ceded the right of American citizens example, which is a sort of custard verse criticisms of the administration with frosting and a crust, contains 452 of the New York law. An extrava- lies or her enemies. Not until the food units, while a roast beef sand- gant, top-heavy organization was propaganda against the sale of arms wich contains only 357. Most regret- built up which in spite of enormous to Germany's enemies was begun by fully Mr. Genhart must have set down the fact that strawberry shortcake af- claims without grievous delays. fords no more than ninety-one food

what they eat. The same is true of broad classes. One rests on the the-families. Human beings need a "bal- ory that compensation is a tax laid on national law grants them and which

cellaneously without regard to con- pays the loss.

Our working power is derived from the premises that compensation is a what we cat. If the ration contains hazard of industry and that the state's manufacturer of guns and shells to sequences. but a meager proportion of energy- duty ceases when it has required that decide this moral question for himself,

THE RIGHT TO TIPS. The right to receive tips is now upheld as a constitutional right. Illi-

nois, having passed an anti-tipping law, the act is attacked in court by the interests which control the check invested and they call tips "voluntary donations" and "lawful property." We all know how voluntary are the

donations exacted for hanging up hats in enormous cost and long delays. and coats. If a person fails to denate, the owner of "lawful property" makes him suffer in endless ways, for there Pennell, chairman of the navigation hotel employes and the word is passed as we have in Oregon or authorize

But what's the use of anti-tipping They never have stopped tip-

THE SUMMER VACATION.

We learn from various sources that the movement to-shorten the Summer that in tinkering with our shipping vacation of the public schools has aclaws we have only made matters quired momentum. Even the teachhave often expressed that the only might have been expected. The pay ers seem to favor it, contrary to what PROGRESS TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE way to reach a right conclusion is to offered them for hearing classes in which have been held in Europe for the Summer months has something to do with their zeal for the reform, though we must suppose that they care more for the children's welfare of prices has resulted. This is the than for money.

To a practical mind something apthat leaves our great educational of the war. It is an important stage plant idle for three or four months in the revolution of American com no convincing reason appears why which was available. temptations to delinquency will be di- may be reinvested in war bonds.

A SHIPPER WHO FIXES HIS RATES.

The records of the recent dealings of Congress with the subject of railsensome provisions of the shipping way mail pay are as discreditable in Jaws, has driven more than 140 ships one direction as were its earlier deal-to take refuge under our flag, but fur-ings with the railroads in the other Congress formerly was ac cused, with some justification, of beng overgenerous to the railroads. It signed to protect American seamen, to has now gone to the other extreme guard the lives of passengers and of cirching the railroads and of giv-crew and to foster the merchant ma-

Not until six months after the only 3 to 4 per cent increase. Then purpose. The Chamber of Commerce com- the weight limit of parcels was twice

This situation arises from the law The comparative cost of building and operating ships has been so near-large this power, and its author has already going beyond the capitalists roads. The Moon bill, which is to be nalized by the war that, were the boasted that under its provisions it to reach after the small savings of the

the railway mail question is to put tions will surely offer terms which Removal of the existing roads and the Government will both get justice, and the railroads will not starved into stopping development of the country they serve.

PAYING FOR ACCIDENTS.

New York's workman's dompensa tion law, the administration of which degenerated into something approach- more thought of instigating the asman, has come out of its troubles may believe so competent an author- Czolgosz to murder ity as William H. Hotchkiss, former tirades of both prompted men of ill-Superintendent of Insurance of New balanced mind to translate words Reviews. The amendments proposed of governments and parties into vioin the Legislature were vehemently lent individual action. In both cases

have to buy with little money the food were consolidated at a great reduction of sell arms and munitanecessary to sustain them for their tion of administration cost and tions to a belligerent, but it asserts investigation conducted by F. C. Gep- The only other important amendment country to sell war material to hart, of the Sage Institute of Pathol-ory, into the food values of the diet of absolute bureaucratic control. obtainable at 5-cent restaurants. Mr. Tentative settlements between em-

Direct settlement of claims gives behalf of Germany, and it has never units in a 5-cent portion. Dairy strong promise of economy of admin- been denied officially. dishes and "breakfast foods" do not istration. Indeed the policy has been dishes and "breakfast foods" do not istration. Indeed the policy has been The propaganda which pretends to make a very good showing. They run adopted by some twenty states and is defend American neutrality is therefrom 174 down to sixty-three units.

The point of all this is that cheap however, that is consistent only with restaurant habitues waste a large part of the money they spend for food by that of Oregon. Mr. Hotchkiss dinot knowing the nutritive value of vides compensation laws into two should aid Germany by depriving her again has "ginger."

anced ration" quite as sorely as dairy industry to be collected and paid out we, as neutrals, are forbidden to withto get it. Dairymen as a rule under- of Oregon, Washington, Ohio, Nevada, stand what to feed their stock in order | West Virginia and Wyoming. They are to obtain a good flow of milk, while a form of monopolistic state insurance. that these exports are to be used in the human diner stuffs himself misThe state collects the premium and wholesale slaughter of human beings

New York until the adoption of the amendments by the last Legislature had a combination of both kinds of ompensation law. It treated compensation as a hazard of industry and permitted the competition of commer cial insurance, yet it attempted to ad-minister the law as if it provided state rooms in the Morrison and Sherman insurance exclusively. It is not sur-They say they have money prising that an attempt by the state and they call tips "voluntary to undertake the detail of making payments in several kinds of comper sation insurance should have resulted To make the law consistent

York faced two alternatives. It could commercial insurance and exclude is a community of interest among thereby erect a state monopoly such New York voluntary settlements. clung to and strengthened its commer insurance compensation fied to find itself in accord with the ping and they never can. It will stop When a bill providing that system as Portland Chamber and with the great when human nature is reconstructed, a cure for the difficulties which then beset the Oregon compensation law was presented to our own Legislature it received the scantiest consideration Yet New York and twenty-four other states seem to like the plan,

> many years are now appearing on the American market. Decided depression actual beginning on a large scale of the sale of American securities which pears manifestly wrong with a system has been predicted since the outbreak every year while the human beings mercial relations with other nations who might profit by it run wild upon which is being worked out by the war

> the streets. Now that the schools Unloading of American securities is have been so improved that children a sure sign that, in raising war loans, can attend them without losing their he belligerents have already absorbed eyesight and deforming their spines the great bulk of uninvested capital The libera they should not keep open for at least terms offered by the British govern-part of the ordinary Summer vacation. ment for sale of \$1,250,000,000 of war If anything worth while is taught the bonds are a direct hid for sale of other pupils will be benefited mentally, securities in order that the proceeds Indicate that the scheme succeeded. Sale of our bonds in our own mar-

ket by European holders is welcome to us. It is, in general effect, an into us. trade balance which we have accumu lated during the past year, perhaps conversion into fixed capital of the profits on the war material which we have sold. It prevents us from importing gold which we do not need but which Europe does need. It car ries us far on the road toward beoming a creditor Nation. On current account we are already a creditor na tion, as our trade balance proves. On

place this amount to our credit and it will assist in the continued process of

That the unloading of American securities will continue may be inferred paying installments of \$1.20. The only satisfactory settlement of they resort to such expedients, the na-

CAUSE OF HOLT'S CRIMES.

The crimes of Frank Holt are as diabandon its neutrality as the assassination of President McKinley was traceable to unmeasured abuse of him by yellow newspapers. The pro-German propagandists doubtless had no and of ocean steamers than had the whole and greatly improved, if one traducers of McKinley of instigating denounced by a portion of the press and numerous organizations but nevertheless were adopted.

One of the accepted changes has a There never was a more illogical striking similarity to an amendment and unjust agitation than that against The New York Evening Post has proposed to the Oregon law which the sale of war material by individual published an article which should in- failed to carry at the last session. The Americans to belligerents. Internaterest all those millions of people who labor and compensation departments tional law forbids a neutral governand tions to a belligerent, but it asserts work. It is an account of an elimination of overlapping functions, the right of a citizen of a neutral nation which will buy. Germany herthis practice in the Spanish war, the Pephart is a chemist whose word may ployer and injured employe may be Russo-Japanese war and the Balkan be relied upon as the last utterance agreed upon, but must coincide with wars, and it was a German shipment investigative science.

Among the articles offered at the law or be approved by the state de-Vera Cruz. Early in the present war The bureaucratic payments of com- the German government formally consell arms to either herself, her al overhead cost seemed unable to settle Representative Bartholdt and Herr Dernburg was this right questioned on

Those who demand an embargo or

sports of arms on the moral ground wholesale slaughter of human beings corfound the duty of the United States but a meager proportion of energyforming units how can one expect to
do a good day's work? It would be
sees that settlements are property and
promptly made. Twenty-four states
interesting, and perhaps profitable, to
calculate the earning power that is
sacrificed in the United States every
day by devouring innutritious but expensive food.

duty ceases when it has required that
the employer may or must insure and
sees that settlements are property and
promptly made. Twenty-four states
either permit or compel insurance of
this traffic to be morally right.
The Government has no obliso many pleasant anticipations on the
widely scattered sources, and few str
compensation allowing competition between from two to four methods of
insurance.

Sees that settlements are property and
promptly made. Twenty-four states
promptly made to
decide this moral question for himself,
sac it behooves every citizen to decide
art and history, and of lovers of romance and beauty. Few cities in the
day by devouring innutritious but extween from two to four methods of
insurance.

The Government has no obliso many pleasant anticipations on the
solutions of right and wrong which
arise in his daily life. Some believe world receive veneration from
mance and beauty. Few cities in the
compensation allowing competition between from two to four methods of
insurance.

The Government has no obliso many pleasant anticipations on the
solutions of right and wrong which
arise in his daily life. Some believe world receive veneration from
mance and beauty. Few cities in the
complete in his daily life. Some believe world receive veneration for
mance and beauty. Few cities in the
complete in his daily life. Some believe to
be morally right.
Some the complete in the complete in the promptly made.

The Government has no oblisom mance and history.

The Government has no oblisom mance and beauty. Few cities in the
complete in his daily life. Some believe to
this traffic to be morally right.

The Government has no oblisom mance and beauty. which is legally right. More, it is the Government's duty to protect them in the exercise of this legal right, which they believe they have a moral right also to exercise. most noted friends, Karl Stieler:

At this point appears the pernicious nfluence on men like Holt of those who, when defeated in argument on the legal question, shift their ground to the moral aspects of the case. They ause excitable, ill-balanced men like Holt to imagine that, in committing a onstrous crime, they are correcting a moral wrong and are therefore doing a virtuous act. Holt's letters betray an insane belief that he was an in-strument of God for this purpose, a belief which was plainly engendered by reading and brooding over writings against traffic in arms.

Had the men who conducted the ropaganda against this traffic regardthe war only from the standpoint of American rights and duties, they would never have begun it. If all disussion of the war from any other standpoint were to cease, there could be no further question of the rectitude of our Government's policy and there would be no further incitement to men like Holt to murder citizens and to destroy ships and buildings. Every Bonds of American corporations American citizen, native-born or for-which have been held in Europe for eign-born, should cease to be, in his public utterances, either pro-German or pro-ally and should be simply pro-

There must be something in merry making and amusing the people that enables the entertainer to retain his For example, there is George outh. Primrose, now at a local playhouse shom men who are now grandfathers remember as the star in the combi-nation of Barlow, Wilson, Primrose They did the classics in burnt cork in the days when the world seemed young. There were many othlike talent, but they have ers of passed. Jack Haverly is dead. So is G. Swayne Buckley, Billy Morris whistled his last "Mocking Bird" years Eph Horn no more makes a ago. laugh. Lew Dockstadter lives, but is getting old and lazy. Primrose is about the last, and he has the saving grace of the old-time ginger. When he shall retire, blackface minstrelsy goes into the discard.

Oregon welcomes eighty-three new lawyers to the bar this Summer and hopes they may all find plenty of room at the top. Lower down it is a little The law is better supplied crowded. with practitioners than the public Some say we need a sand new teachers yearly. The Monmouth Normal gives us a couple of hundred.

count we are already a creditor nation, as our trade balance proves. On avestment account we are making progress in that direction by cancellation of our debts. Our trade balance is serving as a sinking fund for that surpose.

Estimating European investments in this country at \$6,000,000,000 and investments in the country at \$6,000,000 and investments in the country at \$6,000,000 and investments in the country at \$6,000,000,000 and investments in the country at \$6,000,0 post was established, were investment account we are making great Austrian victory over the wary ass the ship-purchase bill at the tional payment for the additional session of Congress and threatsession of Congress and threatto try again at the next session.

The railroads allowed any additional progress in that direction by cancellation of our debts. Our trade balance iffed by later reports. Italy is playing to try again at the next session.

also inconsistent with the Chamber's other proposal to leave the whole matter to a commission for inquiry and recommendations. If a commission should be appointed, it should not should be appointed, it should not be hampered or influenced by any

Superintendent Alderman's "twogroup" plan for administering the public schools has many of the merits of the Gary system, from which it is derived. It will increase efficiency and save money. With a fair trial it is pretty sure to win its way.

A cow in Polk County kicked over a hive and was stung to death. That's where she missed it. If only she had had rheumatism she would have been cured rather than killed. Any number of cranks can prove the statement. The United States of Serbia sounds

bigger than the nation will be, if organized. The whole works could be dumped into the State of Texas and big Democratic majorities. Spain may be arming with a view

to having a hand in the division of the rectly traceable to the attempts to induce the United States Government to abandon its neutrality as the assassinmay be so small that Spain's army will look big by comparison, The sellers of illicit whisky in Ari-

zona made the mistake of using the ing scandal and called forth an emergency message from Governor Whitman, has come out of its troubles the ranges.

Huerta seems to think he is such an elephant on the Government's York, who writes in the Review of aimed to influence the peaceful action own terms. He is a wily old Indian. hands that he will be set free on his The wreck of the Emden will be a

prized trophy in Australia, but the Antipodean will need to guard it

later reap in Europe. Possibly yesterday's early rain was the sleeping quarters. Please decided sent to provoke the women folk on the even-numbered sides who are per

sistent aprinklers. That Russo-Japanese alliance may give the Kaiser an opportunity to look the yellow peril in the eye.

There are no rules to govern the conduct of tornadoes and there is no use in dodging them. Will city officialdom need more au-

mobiles to cover the Linnton and St. Johns country? The war seems to be a deadlock on Gallipoli Peninsula as well as in

France.

Huerta wants to get out. It might

Holt looked like it.

European War Primer By National Geographical Society.

THERE are numerous things of the threatened frontiers of the warring countries, and among the richest of sea aspirations has become an objective for Austrian air fleets and battleships Something of the charm of this city of world-pilgrimage is told by one of its

"Before the Campanile, we realize for Before the Campanile, we realize for the first time the widespread power of Venice, that fairy city which sprang not from the earth, but the sea: still touched with the glamour of the East, and yet mistress of all Western culture—so rich in arts and arms, in loves and hatreds! Venice is a sphinx whose enigma we never wholly penetrate. In value we strive to find an image that shall express her mysterious easence. The unique brooks no comparisons. The unique brooks no comparisons.

'As in the old times, even so today "As in the old times, even so today, the center of life and movement is the Planza of St. Mark's, although it offers but a pale shadow of the life of former days. Here on sunny mornings all the foreigners assemble; here lounge the ciceroni, and on the neighboring plas-zetta the gondoliers. Itinerant vendors of all kinds push their way among the chairs that are set out in front of the cafes under the open arcade,
"But the most brilliant spectacle is

"But the most brilliant spectacle is at night, when hundreds of gas jets are alight in the huge bronze candelabra, when the gold sparkles in the jewelers' windows and the sound of gay music is borne across the plazza. Then the crowd gathers from all sides. Here come the nobili with their wives. gondolas throng to the plazzetta, and the merceria seems far too narrow for the press of people.

"The noise and the passion which runs through the publicity of Italian life continue deep into the night; then last hasty words are spoken, yet one more stolen glance is shot from beauwhom it is intended understands the farewell. Around the steps of the plazzetta—all of white marble, so that you cannot miss them, even at night—the gondolas gather again and then senarate on their discretion. eparate on their different ways through

the dark and dead-silent canals.
"St. Mark's stands alone among all
the temples of the world. Although age and the moist sea air have spread their veil over these walls, yet the brilliant coloring and the mighty outlines shine through all the gray dimness of the past. The bronne horses above the great door are rearing; the cupolas and arches stretch their great curves in intensity of power; each portion of the great building seems alive and uni-mated; yet in the whole reigns the pro-found and noble peace proper to the

"It is now exactly \$60 years ago "It is now exactly \$90 years ago since the building of \$1. Mark's was completed; its ecclesisation sanctity is bestowed on it by the relics of the great evangellat; its historical sanctity consists in its intimate connection with the fortunes of the city and her rulers. It was the theater of their triumphs and the refuge for their cares; all that she has achieved and suffered Venice has done under the protecting wing of has done under the protecting wing of St. Mark

are said to have been taken from the Temple in Jerusalem. The famous group of four horses, which stands was nearly blind, but a flery life still glowed in his veins.

"What St. Mark's is as the expression of the religious spirit, that the Ducal Palace is for the secular power of Venice; it has scarcely a rival, even in Italy. The Doge's Palace, as it now stands before us, was begun in the 1sth century and completed in the 15th after a long interruption. Here every line is classic. The very position of the palace, its relation to the Church of St. Mark, its two fronts-one commanding the plazzetta and the other the dea—declare the inner significance of the building; it is the foundation, the very cornerstone of all Venetian

"But yet a little shadow rests on those splendors. A slight shudder mars the enchantment, for the hands of Venice are stained with blood-much enough left in which to roll up sions. There is the Bocca of Leone, into which envy threw its secret accusations. Here sat the Council of Ten. of terror to all citizens of Venice. In

"The complete truth about Venice cannot be learned in the lofty Ducal Palace, where the ceilings are full of rold and where art, free and untrammeled, created her masterpieces. We must go down even as far as the Pozzi, into the duracous below the level of into the dungeons below the level of the water, or we must mount into the hot leaden cells (the Plembl); then we begin to conceive what was the secret canker gnawing at the root of all this beauty; then we feel with unspeakable horror what is the shadow on the conscience of the proud Queen of the Adriatic."

Adriatic."

and given power to present the situation to the country from a practical nonpolitical American viewpoint.

H. C. PENNELL.

Chairman Navigation Committee, Portland Chamber of Commerce.

Cabin Rates on California Line. GOBLE. Or., July 7.—(To the Editor.)

—A says the only difference between the first and second-class passengers. against another Holt.

The harvest which Canadian soldiers will reap in Canada will be more profitable than that which they will later reap in Europe.

the first and second-class passengers, traveling on the Beaver and Bear, is that the latter have cabins on a lower deck. According to his understanding they sill have the same deck privileges and eat together at same tables.

By while not disputing the statement. INQUIRER.

> A is correct except that all having cabin accommodations, whether on the upper or main deck, are known as first-class passengers. The higher rate is for rooms on the upper deck, while those on the main deck with portholes are slightly higher than those inside Down in the gorge beneath the fall, which are ventilated through large Midst ancient boulders gray, skylights. All travelers have the same fare and are served in the main asfare and are served in the main sa-There is another class known as steerage, the quarters being forward and the occupants are served separately, incidentally being carried at a much lower rate.

Divorce and Remarriage. PORTLAND, Or., July 8.—(To the Editor.)—(1) If A. while a resident of Idaho, should marry B. a resident of Idaho, in Oregon two months after divorce in Idaho, would the marriage in Oregon be valid? (2) Would A be guilty of bigamy by reason of fact that he had not been divorced six months, as required by Idaho laws? READER. (1) No. (2) Yes,

CHAMBER'S STAND ON SHIPPING

Portland Body Favors Freight Guaran tee and Commission to Revise Laws. PORTLAND, July 8 .- (To the Ed itor.)-Referring to the editorial in The Oregonian June 21 regarding ac-tion taken by the Portland Chamber of Commerce in forwarding referendum rote to the United States Chamber of Commerce relative to proposed legisla-tion in the interest of United States merchant marine, I beg to state that I do not believe you fully understand the action taken by the Portland or-

The chamber's action was the result of consideration of proposed legisla-tion by its navigation committee and poard of managers. The United States Chamber of Com

The United States Chamber of Com-merce referred to different Chambers of Commerce throughout the United States the several principles that will undoubtedly be presented at next ses-sion of Congress in the form of bills asking for an expression of opinion by referendum vote from the different commercial bodies throughout the country on the plans for aiding our mer-chant marine.

All the different propositions had

heen previously referred to a commit-tee appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce and their re-ports and recommendations were sent out, together with blank ballots, which were to be returned as an expression of opinion of the different Chambers of ommerce, and the Portland chambe practically indorsed the recommends tions of the United States Chaml Commerce, but in several instances modified its vote with suggestions which its committee thought proper to make

The Portland Chamber of Commerc is in accord with your ideas of naving the present navigation laws of the United States revised to meet the present-day needs of commerce and entpring. In connection with a commission to revise the navigation laws. the Upited States Chamber of Comm recommends a permanent shipping com-mission, not only for the recision of pavigation laws, but to corduct our merchant marine affairs generally in a manner somewhat similar to the way the British Board of Trade now conducts the merchant marine in' Great

As far as subsidizing oversea freightors is concerned the Portland cham-ber's committee's idea is that, under existing conditions, no subsidy or govexisting conditions, no subsidy of government aid is necessary for the support of oversea freighters, but that it is necessary to assure investors in oversea tomage that in normal times their property will be safe against undue depreciation through unequal and unfair competition. With this in mind ine depreciation. With this in min-anfair competition. With this in min-the committee favored a plan whereby the commission, when appointed the commission, when appointed would establish foreign freight ratewould establish foreign freight rates on United States products from ports in this country to foreign ports. These freights to be on a basis of assuring American shipowners insurance, depreciation and interest on money invested in oversea carriers built and operated in the United States.

To illustrate what the committee had in mind we will say that under normal conditions the fraids and the committee of the fraids are the conditions the conditio

conditions the freight rate on lumb-from the Columbia River to Melbourn Australia, would be 50s per 1000 feet.
B. M. The commission might name this as the normal rate. Under existing abnormal conditions vessels are being chartered for as high as 50s per 1000 feet hence the statement that at present United States tonnage needs no artificial aid as an inducement for capital to be invested in it, but when trade and commerce resume their nor mal condition, owing to Joreign com-petition in ships, the freight rate be-tween the Columbia River and Austra lin on lumber may drop to 35s 6d or 46s per 1800 feet, in which case our own ships could only se operated at a loss, but they would enter the trade, make their freighting contracts according to competitive rates, forward their documents to the commission and be imbursed for the difference between the rate established by the Government and that at which they had been compelled to take the business in compelled to fight for the honor of our Nation?

Every officer graduated from our and Navy schools has cost the

committee believed that if American apital could in some way be assured

There are comparatively few people trial. in the United States who have had any slack. in the United States who have had any real experience in oversea transportation, owing to the fact that so much of our population is inland. I believe, however, that the majority of our people will concede the fact that ships owned and controlled in this country are absolutely necessary for our programs and development and that public for the purpose of aiding any class or

ecifish interest.

I know that The Oregonian has never been favorable to ship subsidy, but, after viewing the situation from many ngles, it seems to me that properly administered subsidy is the only way in which to induce United States capital to enter the industry of shipping in ompetition with the world's oversea

Our merchant marine left to itself in competition with foreign tonnage will comply follow the law of "the survival of the fittest." If it was a more fair competition ours would soon be again what it was formely, "the fittest," but it is no longer a direct competition of ships, but to a great extent a competition of governments as to which counfilled the country of the countr tion of governments as to which country will make its oversea carriers the fittest, therefore I would like to see our country take the lead in this, provided it can do so by fair and practicable means. Freak legislation, however, will not accomplish the purpose, hence the recommendation of the Portland Chamber of Commerce for a competent commission to be appointed and given power to present the altuation to the country from a practical nonpolitical American viewpoint.

H. C. PENNELL.

Chairman Navigation Committee, Port-

EXILED.

The mountains are a-calling me; The deep ferns, and the balsam tree; The pincy ridges, reaching up To meet the clean blue sky. I'm weary of the pavements, Dirt, and dust and trolley car: Heart-sick of hearing newsies shout: "Extra! All about the war!"

I'm wistful for the stream that flows
From off the distant glacial snows:
For quiet peels in flick'ring shade.
Where trout at noontime doze.
The saucy chipmunk's noisy scold.
From upon its lofty perch.
To me is music sweeter far
Than the choirs of city church.

In thought I bathe in rainbow spray, Where fern and vine and sider away, That gently comes a murmuring And whispering through the trees.

I long to scale the rocky height. Where proud the eagle takes his flig Up, on the eyebrows of the world. Up in the blazing light; Leaving behind the petty cares Of man's weary rule and rod; Feasting my soul in the high lands. Where all things are close to God. SARA R. WRENN.

GRESHAM, Or. July 7.—To the Ed-itor.)—Would the marriage of a di-vorced person nine miles at sea with-in the statutory six months be legal in this state?

Twenty-Five Years Ago

(From The Oregonian July 2, 1890.)
Charles Bellegarde, a Frenchman,
known as a sport and gambler, shot
and killed Charles H. Hewitt, a wellknown Portland attorney vesterday. known Portland attorney yesterday, and then locked himself in his room and committed suicide. Bellgarde ived at Ninth and Umatilla streets block. The two men were alone in the house when the shooting occurred. It is learned a woman figured in the quar-

Judge J. F. Sullivan, of San Francisco, president of the grand council of the Young Men's Institute, will be in the city tomorrow and will be ten-dered a reception by the Institutes of Portland, East Portland and Albina. Grand Lecturer L. D. Deane made arrangements for the reception at a speial meeting last night.

It is understood that Assessor Barrold, whose term of office does not expire until January, will tender his resignation to the County Court today. Should he do so, George C. Sears, Assessor-elect, will be appointed to the vacancy.

Elsle Leslie in "The Prince and the Pauper," is now ranked as one of the standard attractions of the country. The production is one of Daniel Frohman's enterprises.

Martin Wilkins, of Eugene, one of Oregon's commissioners to the World's Fair at Chicago, has just returned from a meeting of the commissioners in Chi-cago. Mr. Wilkins urges the Portland Chamber of Commerce to take in hand the matter of an Oregon exhibit there and see that a big display is made

The first party of the season at the beach was given the other night at Sea-view, at the home of Louis Dammasch. Among those present were Miss Essie Tittle, Miss Minnie Tittle, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. French, Mr. and Mrs. Dammasch and Ferdinand Dammasch, and a number of others

Dr. George F. Kochler, who has been onnected with some of the largest European hospitals, has been appointed resident physician and surgeon at SL Vincent's Hospital.

Speaker Reed recently appeared in he House in negligee shirt and with a generous sash tied around his ample

laying of the cornerstone of the Cen-tenary Methodist Episcopal Church in tenary Methodist Episcopal Church in Enat Portland Monday. On the plat-form among others, were Bishop Tay-lor, Revs. M. C. Wire, L. R. Janney, C. R. Kellerman, Rev. Hicks, G. M. Pierce, C. E. Kline, D. O. Ghormley, A. J. Joslyn, C. S. Cramer, C. C. Bate-man and J. W. Bushong, Judge Caples delivered an eloquent address.

MILITARY EXPERTS GOOD PAITH Honor Demands Men Should Remain in

U. S. Service at This Time. PASCO, Wash, July 7 .- (To the Edi or.)-Considerable attention has been alled lately to the apparent fact that officers educated and trained by the United States Government are being nduced to leave the service for better pay by private corporations to superintend the manufacture of imple sents and munitions of war for foreign nations, and it is suggested that our Government cannot refuse to allow ex-pert Army and Navy men to resign. If the above are facts it is time to alter

We are not at war and it is the earnest hope of every true American that everything henorable possible will be done to avoid war, but with the frenzy in Europe and on our southern border.

pelled to fight for the honor of our Nation? Every officer graduated from our Army and Navy schools has cost the Government thousands of dollars each before becoming efficient members of of protection against absolute loss in their profession, which is prized and normal times, there would be no diffi-culty in having local interests aub-scribe sufficient capital to build up the necessary tonnage for at least a portion of our oversea trade. rial, or suspended when business is

They struggled to obtain their post tions with the certainty of the emoluments and advancement their ability would warrant. And it would seem that when there is the faintest possi-bility of trouble with a foreign foe, the officer who would resign even by ress and development and that public implication to assist a possible enemy opinion will thoroughly indorse and of his country should be estracised as support any measure which is for the benefit of the whole and not conceived from those who would attempt to seduce him from his duty and obligation W. P. GRAY.

Sale and Delivery,

PORTLAND, July 8.—(To the Editor,)—A is a merchant who has for sale a cash register. B calls and exsale a cash register. B calls and ex-changes even up a safe for the cash register. B asks A to deliver the cash register in about an hour and get the

A gives B bill of sale for cash register at \$110 on one of his regular statements marked "Paid," and B gives A similar bill of sale for safe for \$110 marked "Paid." B leaves the store, sees C who has a cash register for sale and getting a better deal makes a deal with C, gets the register and delivers the safe to C. He returns to A, saying he (B) has changed his mind and as a bluff says he never owned the safe. (6) has changed his mind and as a binff says he never owned the safe. What recourse has A? B has a bill of sale to A's cash register marked "paid." Is B obtaining money under false pretenses by selling the safe? B claims no delivery was made. A claims delivery of hill of sale for register was sufficient. What do you think of it?

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

A can bring a civil suit to gain possession of the safe. H is not criminally liable unless he really did not own the safe in the first place. The bill of sale clearly gives A title to the safe. Delivery is a minor detail and in not necessary to the consummation of a deal.

Meggendorfer Blatter.
Father-There, now look pleasant, boys; here's a penny for each of you! (After the picture is taken)-Finely done; now give me the pennies back again

Example of the Meck One.

Puck.
The Meek One—My wife says I'm a "worm." The Friend—Why don't you retailate? The Meek One—Why, if I "turned" she'd be sure of it.

Follow the Leaders

Think of the name of the leading breakfast food, baking powder, cor-ets, tes, roofing, safety razor, soap mimost anything you use and you NEWSTAPER ADVER-TISED BRAND.

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