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Portland, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1906.

A GENERAL TOPIC LOCALIZED.

It has been our boast that there were no "classes" in the United States.

There is, indeed, in our country, no such distinction as that which has long existed in the Old World.

For there never has been a time, in any country, when wealth did not create class distinctions.

There were, indeed, slight indications of class distinction in our country before the accumulation of the vast modern fortunes began.

There was no marked division of the population into a state of society where the aggregate wealth was small, and no one could have much.

There was no power of wealth in their hands to make others feel, with any severity, an inequality of conditions.

Class distinctions could not be far advanced in a country where there was abundance of free land, and where the prodigality of nature offered resources to all enterprising persons who chose to appropriate them.

But, and the present condition is one of segregation of classes.

The close social touch of former times is being rapidly lost.

It is the rightful business of those who observe the tendency to put forth every effort to check it.

Wealth, in a country like ours, can maintain its claim only by checking itself, in practical and sympathetic ways, to the service of humanity.

That is to say, not only a high morality, but an enlightened selfishness, calls upon all men to realize that they live for themselves, but also to help the social organism, in its higher aims.

For the social question in our day has become an ethical question, arising out of a deepening ethical sense of the community and marking a step, a succession of steps, in social progress.

It comes home to every man through a sense that the welfare of the masses is bound up in the welfare of the units.

Men owe much to each other, and are responsible to and for each other.

Helpful work, then, from all who are able to work, either with mind or with hands, for the improvement of social conditions, is the chiefest of duties.

It is a work that takes many forms. Just now in our City of Portland the call comes loudly for help for those two institutions of the modern time—the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.—whose work is becoming a large feature of benevolent and altruistic effort in all the principal cities of our land.

Its purpose is to lend encouragement and assistance to young people whom right influences help forward to conditions of useful citizenship and worthy lives.

The modern time offers increasing numbers to whom such assistance is a boon.

It is not charity, but sympathy, and help rightly directed, at the time most needed.

It is a school of instruction, that does the right work, in the right way, at the right time.

The work is one of the expressions of the obligation of each to all,—of those who can help to those who need it.

money for the purpose outlined in the call to the people ought to be raised. It is a great undertaking, difficult certainly, but within possibility.

There are, but few perhaps who can give largely, but many small sums will make a great one.

The work is directly in the line needed for promotion of self-help and the good of society at large.

For society has no other interest comparable with that of opening opportunity to the young.

It is to be young men who are quarrelers against mistakes that wreck so many lives.

The young who need counsel, sympathy and other assistance have this help and guidance at the proper time, and they will learn that society does indeed care for them.

It is their friend, not their enemy, and the work will go far to arrest the tendency toward class distinctions and hostility to the present order, in which a materialistic and selfish view of life will unmistakably land us.

The work of this country, the humble people, will surely rule it. Every work like this will help them to rule it.

Here is the proposal that at this particular time deserves special attention.

This is the day for it. How many powerful peoples in the course of history and the tide of times, have been ruined by failure to understand and deal on right principles with the pressing social question that never will down!

It never will down because society is infinitely complex, and in new phases and conditions that must be dealt with as successive occasions require.

These problems now are more pressing than ever before, because of the multifarious aspects and requirements of our modern civilization.

BAR JETTY AND OTHER PROJECTS.

"Resolved," said the Portland Chamber of Commerce yesterday, "that, while appreciating the great importance of the speedy completion of the work at the mouth of the Columbia River, we also recognize the importance of the speedy completion of the locks and canal at Celilo, the freeing of the Upper Columbia River from obstructions, the acquiring by the United States of the locks and canal at Oregon City, the improvement at Coos Bay and all other harbors and waterways in this state and the Northwest; that in our judgment it would be neither wise nor proper for the people of this city or any other portion of the state to attempt to carry out any project for the purpose of the concentration of all appropriations made by the General Government for this section on the improvement at the mouth of the river, and to permit all other projects to remain in abeyance pending its completion; that the improvements of the Columbia River should go hand in hand."

Work on the bar jetty will not be resumed until the full sum needed for its completion, \$2,500,000, shall be available.

This is Lieutenant-Colonel Roessler's recommendation, and it will undoubtedly prevail.

It should be plainly understood that this sum cannot now, nor probably soon, be obtained from Congress, and large sums also for other improvements.

Do people of the Columbia region want other projects pushed to the delay of the jetty? What do residents of Portland and the lower river, in Oregon and Washington, think about it? Are they willing that the jetty project be suspended for a term of years?

People should not mislead themselves with the hope of a \$50,000,000 annual appropriation by Congress for rivers and harbors. It is a remote quest. There may be no rivers and harbors appropriation at all this coming year.

This is admitted by Representatives Hays and Rogers, members of the committee on rivers and harbors, who visited Portland two weeks ago. In the last \$30,000,000 bill the Columbia received more than its "share." A \$75,000,000 bill, they said, would be necessary to obtain the \$2,500,000 for the jetty, and this they confessed is beyond the probability in the present Congress.

Especially when other improvements were to be provided for. The money ought to be appropriated, but the practical limitations of the matter should be kept uppermost in mind.

Will the Chamber of Commerce really succeed in inducing the lower river district to bond itself for a sum between \$5,000,000 and \$10,000,000 to improve the stream from this city to the sea. It would be a big debt for property to bear, and would make heavy taxes. Besides, Portland has spent \$1,000,000 on the jetty.

The Oregonian believes, with all confidence, that appropriations for "all other projects" will retard the jetty. The jetty is the most valuable of all the proposed improvements of the river, highly important as the Celilo dam is. The mouth of the Columbia opened up a deepening of the river, because their greater need would follow their construction.

There is wide difference of opinion as to whether the new rule will lessen accidents and "dirty" work and reduce the advantage possessed over the light, agile player by the "beefy" man.

The new rules promise a more "open" style of playing and fewer mass formations. It is said that the game will benefit from more spectacular features. In which punting, individual agility and fleetness will have better opportunity; also that there will be less mauling of heads and breaking of bones and less the "slugs" without detection by the referee.

Effort to reform the game has been a righteous campaign. But that too much reform may be expected seems likely. Brawn will be required as much as before. The five center men must be stronger, in order to defend the work of the backs in offensive and to break up the opposing line and tear through its formations in defensive. These five men will be held to the line because it will not be of advantage to use them in advancing the ball as heretofore.

By the way, the downs were abolished in the progress required, instead of ten now. Do not these functions call for more strength in the line, more weight and more "beefiness"?

On the part of the backs, however, more "beefiness" of foot will be needed to advance the ball. It is said that they will be thrown on the backs and this may require substitution of fresh players. It has been said that under the new rules two sets of back field men no longer will be regarded as an athletic luxury, but as an athletic necessity.

That this was indicated even last year by the way in which Yale won from Harvard.

That the new method will lessen accidents is not yet clear. Captain Shevlin, of last year's Yale team, an adherent of the old method of heavy attack, says that the new rule will revolutionize the game, but that accidents in the open field may become more numerous. If such shall be the outcome,

Portland gets its water supply from the Willamette River.

"If it is not true, just simply say so and we will admit it," remarks the Journal. We say so.

HATCHERY METHODS AT FAULT.

Theoretically, salmon hatchery methods of the Columbia River are very fine, but practically very poor.

The same thing is true of the lesser coast streams. For, though a large amount of fish have been hatched every year, the supply of salmon does not increase and there are authorities who say it is diminishing.

The fact is self-evident that predicted return of the expected millions of adult fish from the many times that number of fry does not take place.

No doubt overfishing has reduced the supply of seed fish for hatcheries and many small streams, especially in the last two seasons.

The matter of overfishing is a subject by itself, and can be added as one of the great reasons for decline or standstill of the salmon industry. But on the other side, the coming to the fore of fry, for they are fatal in this respect, is a principal reason: The young fish are not retained until large enough to escape their enemies; they are devoured in large quantities by other larger members of the fishy species; they are lost in the quantity of water in irrigation ditches, there to perish.

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