The Oregonian

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BY CARRIER.

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 9.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month.... 75

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10 to 14 Pages. 2 cents

50 to 54 Pages. 3 cents

55 to 50 Pages. 4 cents lass Matter.

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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, AUG. 24, 1907.

THE PRESIDENT'S GREAT SPEECH. The speech of President Roosevelt at Provincetown, Mass., will bear reading again and again. It is the ablest pre-sentation yet made of the case of the country against the criminals who it-thereby increasing the wealth they absorb beyond any limits of avaricious acquisition hitherto known to man. They are criminals, without the technical judgment of a jury; for even though juries, finding corporations guilty, refuse the punishment due to their directors, yet the latter are guilty before the bar of slowpursuing justice, which even yet, if it do not overtake them in person, must right the wrongs of the system under which such plunder has been possible. It is the one subject before the coun-All others by comparison are

small and trifling. Nor are the great criminalshalf dozen, with the Standard Oil robbers at the head-the only ones. Imitators exist everywhere, taking every advantage that cunning and greed can suggest to increase by old and new forms of rapine wealth already uncon-sciously great. They prey alike on the reserves of the public and on the property of private individuals, very commonly under forms of law, but by perversion of their spirit, and claim legality as their justification. Little trusts formed on the plan or system of great ones; owners of property on which covetous eyes are set are drawn into the entanglements of debt and finally wound up; plans are laid stealthfly, and cunningly carried out, for absorption of public utilities and deprivation of the people of the use of their own property, except on payment for the privilege to those who have craftily possession of it; franchises thus obtained, by "fixing" charters and "playing the game" with legislation, are sold for millions and the money converted to private account. To get possession of the property of others through various devices of sharp practice, with or without forms of law; to convert the use of public property to private enrichment, whenever it can be done; to get possession of the production and distribution of commodities in universal use and to make arbitrary prices for them; to corrupt the channels and vehicles of commerce for suppression methods of this vast system of plunthese evils, through which enormous fortunes are accumulating in the hands of the few at the expense of the many. The group in Portland, for years past, has made the city its servant and its

President Roosevelt rightly puts our predatory capitalists and anarchistic leaders and agitators in the same category of "undesirable citizens," dangerous to the country, to be curbed, strained and suppressed. The Pr The Provincetown speech is a model and marvel of comprehensive and energetic statement. It is clear, it is forcible, it is ly \$600,000 for the farmers of the Patimely; it covers all the main parts and points of this greatest of present themes, with a fearlessness and energy equally admirable. It lays bare the evil; it shows what must be done for grain, but by every one in any way inremedy, and how to do it. It is the document that leads the way to next Summarized, the situation at present political action throughout the United States. It makes the policy for the States is about 100,000,000 bushels next Presidential election. No utter-smaller than that of last year, while ance since Lincoln's time has been so important. Control of predatory wealth bushels smaller, and, as it is unusually

business of the country.

our local predatory plutocot print this powerful speech.

THEIR OPPORTUNITY.

President Moore appears disposed to ome to the rescue of the Oregon Sav-ings & Trust Bank, only "if need be," had in him was not misplaced, and a duty to right a wrong done them by his reckless and extravagant operations with their money. It is clear that nothing less than an unconditional offer on his part to turn his private fortune over to the bank's receiver, or to a trustee, for the benefit of the depositors, will satisfy the public's conception of what is his clear duty. It means a sacrifice on his part, to be

sure; and it may be that he will get little or nothing back, though we hope for more satisfactory results. Yet if Mr. Moore's statements that the bank's resources are sufficient to pay dollar for dollar, if properly safeguarded, are true, he will have risked little and he will have done a noble thing. Will Mr. Moore prove that he is, after all, entirely worthy of the trust many thousand depositors in his bank have reposed in him? Director Lytle appears to think that

here is nothing due from him, and that he, too, has been "used" by the designing Mr. Morris, the bank's cash-In an interview he bestows some sympathy on himself for his loss of \$35,000 in his bank stock. Yet Mr. Lyle, who is a shrewd man, made this investment himself, for his own benefit, and with his eyes wide open. The difference between his case and the depositors' is that the bank's officers, of whom Mr. Lytle was one, invested the depositors' savings without their knowledge or sanction in a \$1,300,000 speculation. The profits on this great financial coup were not, it may be as-sumed, to be divided up among the depositors; but the losses are to be, evidently. It would be a fine thing if Director Lytle, and Director Friede, too, would take this astounding telephone Salt Lake Moon Book & Stationery Co.; Investment off the bank's hands and into their own hands, where it belongs. We shall hope that President Moore will be equal to a great opportunity. that Director Lytle will cease to plead the baby act, and that Director Friede will hurry up with that promised announcement that "something good" is in store for the injured depositors. The day and the hour are here.

THE PARCELS POST.

For the first time in years the United States has a Postmaster-General who seems to appreciate the opportunities of his office. The Postoffice Department might, under intelligent management such as prevails in other countries, become one of the principal means of enlightenment and comfort to the Nation, but almost the sole concern of those who have conducted it in recent years has been to avoid infringement upon the privileges of private greed. Mr. Meyer wishes to establish a genu-

ine parcels post. He would raise the

mailing limit to eight or ten pounds. At present it is four pounds. The proed reform is very moderate, but it is in the right direction, and, if it overcomes the opposition of the parasitic express companies, it will give the American people relief from numerous vexations. Our primitive postal facilities are a scandal in a country which boasts of its wealth and progressiveness. Even in Great Britain, where railroad influence is strong, the mailing limit is eleven pounds. In France It is twenty-two, and in Germany 110 pounds. The United States charges 16 cents a pound for postage on parcels. In Great Britain it is 11/2 cents for a pound parcel and 25 cents for eleven pounds anywhere within the islands. The rate to Hongkong by way of Suez, which is much farther than from New York to the Philippines, is 12 cents a pound. Everywhere on the Continent of Europe small parcels are sent by ail at cheap rates, where we must submit to the extortion of the express ompanies. Families are served with groceries by mail. The laundry comes and goes through the postoffice. The tourist mails his small baggage. France, Germany, Switzerland, it is thought better to serve the welfare of the people than to heap up big dividends for trust magnates.

Of course the express companies will continue to oppose the parcels post. Their graft is too lucrative to be given up without a struggle. Mr. Meyer says the parcels post will not compete with these overgrown parasites, but competition cannot be avoided. His reform would save enormous sums to the people, but it would cut off the same amount from the revenues of Senator Platt's trust. Hitherto the trust has been strong and wily enough to block every move to establish a parcels post; but there is reason to hope that it not be able to control the next Con-Mr. Meyer, speaking for the American people, will perhaps receive more attention than Mr. Platt speaking for his monopoly.

May wheat in Chicago on Thursday climbed above the dollar mark for a of competition-these are among the few fleeting moments, and then retreated, but yesterday it again crossed the der. No part of our country but is fa-magical line and closed strong at millar, arough experience, with some \$1.00%. This is several cents below the of them, many parts of it with most price reached about a month ago, but or all of them. Portland and Oregon the advances in the foreign markets are price reached about a month ago, but have had and still have their share of coming so strong that there is a fair ospect of the price being maintained. with much higher figures possible. There has been strength enough in the American markets for the past two days to infuse more courage into the mbers of the American Society of Equity, and if the European situation would hold its bullish features for more than two days at a time, it might be possible to work the price up to the society's established minimum of \$1.25 per bushel.

As every additional cent that can be dded to the price means approximateific Northwest, the course of the market is being followed with unusual in terest, not only by the men actually engaged in buying and selling the terested in business in this territory. seems to be that the crop in the United the Canadian crop is about 30,000,000 the next business, may, the present late, may be subject to a still greater shrinkage. California has an insuffi-

States have a crop fully 10,000,000 bush-

Broomhall estimates the requirement when these figures are taken in connecmuch smaller crop than that of last the quality is unsurpassed. year, but it is also true that the American visible has reached the highest fig-Despite the fact that this should be the three times as much every week as was of the Portland bank that being shipped a year ago in August. evidence of the gravity of the situation at this time. But, so long as the weekvested will be softened somewhat. Harvesting will begin in the Argentine available for European millers before very much of the generous surplus from the Pacific Coast reaches there. It is should prove as large as the last one is quite appropriate that the telegit might become a prominent factor in raphers should engage in this occupatravagant heights.

quired for consumption. The situation, ceiving messages. If some of the however, in spite of its uncertainties as picking stories are true, it may to extravagant prices, is sufficiently strong to make good remunerative advise quitting the key forever and prices for the American crop a certainty.

TARIFF REVISION A CERTAINTY.

"It is the duty of the Republican party," says Secretary Taft, "to see to it that the tariff on imported articles does not exceed substantially the reasonable permanent differential between the cost of production in the foreign countries and that in the United States." Continuing in his Columbus speech, the Secretary asserts that whenever the tariff imposed exceeds that differential "there is formed at once a great temptation to monopolize the business of producing the particular product and to take advantage of profit in the excessive tariff." While there has been considerable skirmish firing against standpatism in the Republican camp for a long time, the speech by Secretary Taft is the first open attack against the pernicious system under which the giant trusts of the country have grown up. The improvements in methods and the great

reduction in the cost of production. This has not escaped the attention of nence nor have they overlooked the fact that in supplies of raw material, which are used in the manufacture of many of the United States has a decided advantage over any other country with struck a popular chord, and if the pecwill be carried out, the likelihood that a Democrat will float into the Presidential chair on a wave of dissatisfaction engendered by the special privileges enjoyed by the beneficiaries of the tariff will be greatly lessened. As has frequently been pointed out, the enormous fortunes of the steel trust, the sugar trust and other similar monopolies have all been accumulated through speciai privileges afforded by the tariff. Contemplation of these colossal for-

and laws which admitted of their accumulation bring on a demand for protection in other lines. The strongest and perhaps the most reasonable plea that was advanced for a ship subsidy was that we had protected every industry in the country except that of building and owning ships. Whenever an attempt is made to encourage tariff by the protective tariff system that the prosperity of the country is at stake and the jails engulf. and that everything will go to smash if the sacred tariff is interfered with. Foreign competiton is the bogie man that for years has been used to frighten the people into submission to the ex-

isting order of things. And yet with our natural resources and the opportunities of our country, never be nullified by foreign competition. It will be a good thing for this country if reduction of the tariff will lessen the margin of profit now enjoyed by the trusts to a point where the miltition. Our steel kings might not be able to sow libraries broadcast, or buy chorus ladies, but they could put out a | is a directorate that will direct. better grade of steel rails at lower cosand there would be similar advantages all along the line. The existing tariff law obstructs the free movement of traffic between the buyer and the seller former to buy the best goods in the best markets.

The prosperity of the country is not in New Zealand and elsewhere. dependent on protection from foreign competition, and the encouragement of such competition would not only provide our consumers with much-needed goods, but would also stimulate our manufacturers to produce better goods and meet that competition in a healthy. legitimate manner. The delusions of the tariff are beginning to be understood, and, with men of the caliber of Secretary Taft hammering at them, the policy will in due season seek the seclusion in which that other political vagary and delusion, free silver, is now

It is well that the State Board of Ag-One, however, cannot wonder that clent amount of wheat for home con-

sumption, but the three North Pacific, Fair and has increased the appropria tion for fruit premiums from \$50 to \$250 els greater than any ever before harvested. In Europe the crop is much premiums, it is amazing that no more smaller than a year ago, the shortage than \$50 has been devoted to the enbeing placed by some authorities at couragement of fruitgrowers. No de-over 200,000,000 bushels. more attractive appearance than that of the world's importing countries at devoted to fruit, and as a means of 574,000,000 bushels. As the imports last making the fair pleasant to visitors it year from the countries which supply is wise to offer inducements for a large these requirements were but 540,000,000 exhibit in this class of products. Be bushels, it would seem at first glance cause of the expense of transporting that there was some occasion for alarm and caring for livestock, the heaviest premiums must go to that department, where throughout the world. But while not be neglected. Though the fruit figures may not lie, neither do they al- premiums this year are not large, they ways tell all of the truth about the should draw much better exhibits than subjects for which they are used. It is have ever been seen before. In some true that the United States will have a respects the fruit crop is not large, but

Those members of the last Legislaure who opposed putting the new state date, and the invisible supply in farm- bank inspection law into effect at once ers' hands is also of big proportions. must either be possessors of hardened consciences or they will feel some per end of the season for Argentina, that sonal responsibility for the loss, that country is still shipping from two to will fall upon many of the depositors Wednesday. Of course bank inspec The alacrity with which the European | tion could not have prevented the failmarket has responded to every advance | ure, but it would have hastened it and on this side of the water is, of course, by that means would have saved the osses of those depositors who put their money in the bank in recent months. ly world's shipments hold up to their If a bank is doing an illegitimate bankpresent dimensions, and there is no fur- ing business, the sooner its doors are ther decline in visible and invisible closed the better for all concerned. stocks throughout the world, the in- The Oregon banking law was not over fluence of the light crop now being har- strict in its requirements. On the contrary, it is open to criticism for being too lenient. A bank that cannot stand within about ninety days, and as the compliance with such regulations as crop from the Southern Hemisphere that law imposes is a menace to the that law imposes is a menace to the forward by steamer, it will be business interests of a community.

will pick hops as a means of making a still too early to get an accurate line living while out of regular employment on the crop of the Argentine, but if it will be pleasing to hopgrowers. And it preventing prices from soaring to ex- tion. The hop industry has furnished an immense amount of business for The general use of steam transporta- telegraph companies, and the opportution has brought the wheat fields of the nity is offered for telegraphers to assist world so close to the mills of Europe those who have helped make employthat a shortage in one locality can be ment for telegraphers. But it is a safe offset by a surplus in another without guess that some of the key-pounders the necessity of maintaining large will find hop-picking a little warmer stocks at the point where they are re- and more tiresome than sending and receiving messages. If some of the hop more profitable, but one could hardly

Lives of many persons wounded while way from civilization might have been saved if some one at hand knew and applied a few things classified under 'first ald to the injured" until a surgeon could be summoned. The hunting season will soon be on in the Pacific Northwest, with its customary casualties. In this connection The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow will publish a timely article by an expert on immediate relief to the injured, with special reference to accidents likely to our in the woods. It is well worth reading, heeding and preserving.

Pictures of the proposed new Palace of Peace at The Hague are not imposing from an architectural standpoint The elevation of the structure is not unlike that of a railway terminal station. The great public, or that portion thereof that has an eye for architectural beauty and symmetry, as well as provements in methods and the great progress that has been made in manu-join the New York Commercial in the facturing plants are mentioned as rea- hope that the architectural censor will sons for believing that there has been get in his good work before the structure is realized in materials of perma-

So far as they are able, the postal authorities are lending aid to complete numbering of Portland houses. To resour heavily protected manufactures, idents who are compelled to attach numbers to their doorposts or deprive themselves of free delivery, one word which we do business. In his demand of suggestion; Let the numbers be of for tariff revision Secretary Taft has a different color from the house, and put them on straight, not uphill or ple are assured that his suggestions down. The present "fancy" system seems to have been devised simply to defeat the purpose for which house numbers are employed.

Ex-Mayor Schmitz, of San Francisco has resigned from the order of Native Sons of California. Pretty slow about it, however. Up here in Oregon if a native son had been convicted of as erious a crime as that proven upon Schmitz he would have resigned at once, not only from the order of Natunes and knowledge of the conditions tive Sons, but from every other position of honor he might occupy. Of course.

The "conspiracy" of the Government against Haywood having failed, it is now engaged in a new one against Standard Oil, unless the directors of that saintly monopoly prevaricate. If we must agree to call every prosecurevision sentiment, a prolonged howl tion of a prominent criminal a "congoes up from the monopolies built up spiracy," so be it. The name matters little so long as the fines accumulate

Mrs. Alma A. Rogers, of Portland, who is abroad with Francis Richter, contributes to The Sunday Oregonian tomorrow an unconventional and very nteresting letter comparing the plain people of Germany with like folk in our own land. Her comment, while severe the people have advantages which can in some places, is well flavored and well voiced.

It is with poor grace that a bank director censures a cashler for making a \$1,399,000 investment. Proper methods lions of consumers of the country can of directing would have prevented such enjoy some of the benefits of compeupon the directors. The great need of corporations, banks as well as others,

The ungallant New Zealand Legislature has rejected the bill of the lower house providing for the eligibility of women to a seat in the upper house. So by restricting the opportunity of the long as the galleries and the lobby are accessible, however, the noble cause of woman suffrage will go marching on

Butter 75 cents a roll! Pleasant music that in the ears of the dairyman who has plenty of green feed for his cows this dry weather, a separator with which to extract the cream, and hogs or calves to which to feed the skim milk.

to be remembered that the eleven cornbelt states fairly represent Republican sentiment west of the Alleghanies. President Roosevelt tells the people that his policies shall be continued

The first straw vote on Presidential

candidates looks well for Taft, for it is

HOW BIG WILL BATTLESHIPS BET! Problems to Be Met in Building the Drendbaught's Successor.

New York Tribune. We have not observed that the wires that the British Admiralty contemplates building a battleship 50 per cent larger than the Dreadnought, and that naval officers in Washington are planning one which will have an even greater displacement. Still, such stories tend revive discussion of a question that has frequently been propounded in the last two years: How much further can the ent for an increase in size be permitted to go without a sacrifice of effi-

Until within a year or two the guns on a war vessel have been so distributed that they could not all be fired in the same direction at once. A radical change of policy seems to have been initiated since it has been proposed to use only guins of one size, and it is also coming to be believed that broadside fire is more important than fore and aft fire. It has een pointed out that the Dreadnought can use only eight of her ten guns for a broadside, whereas the 20,000-ton battle-ships for which the American Government has recently closed contracts have been designed so that all ten of their guns can be employed for that purpose simultaneously. British designers have not hitherto fully accepted this principle, but if they were to do so and then should attempt to mount 18 guns on a single ship, a difficult, though not insoluble, problem would be presented.

In the latest American battleship design

oncentration of fire is secured by putting the five turrets on the central line of the vessel. Were that general plan followed by the British Admiralty it could either provide a procession of nine turrets, each containing a pair of guns, or, by putting more guns in a turret reduce the number of turrets. Rumor credits England with the intention of trying to mount three guns in a turret. Should that scheme prove feasible the number of turrets needed would be six, or only one more than the Delaware is to have. The second arrangement would obviously be preferable as it would avoid the necessity for giving an abnormal length to the ship. Should the story turn out to be true, there would be much curiosity as to the method to be pursued in distributing the guns in a turret. Would they be mounted side by side, or would small turrets be superposed on bigger ones?

ONE BUSY DAY AT JAMESTOWN. some Things We Had in Portland; Others We Didn't. New York Sun. The gates are open as early as

M. Every hour there is an exhibition of Weather Bureau earthquake recorder. At 11 o'clock, on most days, some state has its exercises in the auditorium, and there is a parade of notables at the head of tramping troops flying state and National flags and accompanied by resplendent bands blowing through brass and pounding drums. From 11 to 12 the exposition band gives a concert. At 1 o'clock the Interior Department flashes Indian life on a screen and a professor lectures. Between 2 and 3 the exposition band plays again-ragtime and National airs. It is a crowded hour, for scenes in Yosemite Valley may be viewed in Government building A: Phinney's United States band is heard in the auditorium; and the United States Life Saving Service drail may be seen at the states.

ice drill may be seen at the station.
At 3 the Interior Department has another inning with an illustrated lecture.
"Reclaiming the Desert." Mille Bogart double somersaults in an automobile on the Warpath at 4:30. Half an hour later there is a plane recital by a well-known virtuese. About the same time the Fisa virtuoso. About the same time the Fisa jubilee singers give plantation melodies at the negro building and there is an organ recital. Dress parade of the Twenty-third Infantry, Colonel Philip Reade commanding, occurs at 5. It is followed immediately by the Mexican nationalband concert at the reviewing stand. At 6 comes a drill by Battery D, Third Regiment Field Artillery. A chorus of 300 children renders "Fireside to Battlefield" at 7:30. Later in the evening there are works, dancing from 8 to 11 in the conduring the day, when wind and weather permit, Lincoln Beachy, the boy aero-naut, goes up in his airship. Such a programme drew a crowd of 40,000 on North Carolina day, when Governor Glenn gave the railroads fits in a patriotic speech.

What Is the Soil?

H. S. Smith in Appleton's Magazine, "If you were asked to name the most important of mineral substances you would doubtless hesitate for a moment and weigh the respective merits of coal, iron, and the precious metals. Only after some consideration, probably, would it occur to you that these highly useful substances have insignificant value as compared with that familiar mixture of ground up minerals which we call the the

Man could make shift to live and even in a measure to progress without glass or cement or metals; but his life depends upon the little film of triturated rock that is spread over the surface of the globe in the form of earth. The constituents of this are me amorphosed into the substance of plants, and ultimately into the tissues of man himsen 'Properly to understand the matter, however, it must be comprehended that the soll is no important par, of the

earth's structure, except from a strictly human standpoint. At best it is only a little film of material frayed off from the jacket called the earth's crust. To a giant of such size that the earth were to him what an apple is to us, the soil would be no more than the bloom on the peach. With his handkerchief he could wipe off the films of water that we call oceans, like so much dew, and polish off, the soil as we rub the bloom from an apple, clear down to the rock foundations, without changing appreci-ably the size or the weight of his toy. To scrape away the entire crust of the earth (so far as known to us) would be but to remove an infinitesimal shell, and the total bulk of air and oceans aggre-gate only 7 per cent of that shell. Yet the occans cover three-fifths of the earth's surface, and, as measured in hu-man terms, are some miles in depth. How, then, shall we estimate the insignificance of that little powdering of soil, only a few feet in thickness, that is dusted over the remaining two-fifths of the earth's crust?

A Husband Very Much Alive. Newark (N. J.) Dispatch. The wife of Russell Hulick of High town, N. J., identified a body in the morgue as that of her husband. When Russell, who is much alive, heard of it, went to the morgue to see how he looked.

Dog Days.
Somerville (Mass.) Journal.
You're feeling rather limp today.
It's hot!
You haven't any gimp today.
It's hot! The mercury's at ninety-two, A thin hase dims the heaven's blue. The atmosphere is sultry—whew! It's hot!

There's not a breath of air today,
It's hot!
Nor comfort anywhere today.
It's hot!
The leaves hang limp upon the trees,
Unstirred by any cheering breeze,
'Most everybody's ill at case.
It's hot!

The streets are white with dust today,
It's hot!
If it were only just today!
It's not!
For dog days have arrived again,
That torment to the some of men,
That melancholy season when
At's hot!

THIS THE RELIGION NEEDED.

Modern Conception of God's Justice In Line With Highest Intelligence PORTLAND, Aug. 22 .- (To the Editor.) The position taken by The Oregonian in are hot with confirmations of the rumor the article on "ghosts and immortality" seems to me exceptionally well chosen It is so from a practical point of view. The idea that because God is just man

must live again is wholesome. It is as

beneficial as it is sound.

That God is just is a fair presumption. The sense of justice is too deeply imbedded in man. It is especially so in the higher races, and that shows that the most advanced scholars in the school of life must learn this lesson, that it is the intention of the teacher that they should learn it. If we admit that God is it is also fair to conclude that entity, the I, who acts, thinks and conbody must continue to live when that body is dropped. If we look at a single day of our life and exclude the rest of day of our life and exclude the rest of the days the actions of that day become irrational and often bitterly unjust. It is so when we sum up the events of a life and disconnect them from past and from future. I should say that the sup-position that God is just leads to the conclusion that most of us at least have had a past. Scores are being settled here and now. This is as fair as the conclusion that life continues after the body

The fact is that if we admit that God is intelligent, reasonable and just life is a chaotic mass of nonsense if we can not look to a past and a future for explana-tions. Is justice unjust? Is intelligence irrational? But if we must live again to enable the balance of justice to swing even there is nothing we should naturally fear so much as to do wrong. That is why the position of The Oregonian is wholesome, is conduct compelling religion. wholesome, is conduct. compening religion, it means that we can not beat or cheat or fool the Almighty. It means that he who obtains anything unjustly has incurred a debt which must be settled and can not be evaded. All talk about "schemes" of evasion (salvation) become mere perversion of sacred truths which it is not in-tended to discuss here. It means that every dollar we gain unjustly must be repaid, and repaid to the soul we rob Otherwise put a tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye. When we see people enter life poor or rich it raises presump-tions as to the past. When we see the bodies grow from infancy and note how the indwelling entities gradually unfold powers in infinite degrees of variety it speaks eloquently of a previous schooling It shows perhaps what is meant by "treasures in heaven." It is soul capaci-

ties. It is just that they should follow him who acquires them. The dollar drops behind, but high qualities follow. Would we esteem the man of illgotten wealth if we could see into his future! If we knew that he was among the poorest of the poor?
No. The Oregonian's position is teach-

ing of a high order. Furthermore it has been taught to all races in all ages, even ages before Adam. If we concede to God intelligence or justice, only one of the two, it would be apparent that to hedge on Sunday against the doings of the week is not sufficient. It would make it clear

puted to him and in place hold up in practical way the unswerving justice (not cruelty) and the loftiest possible intelligence it would help greatly to change actual life during week days. Is it not that sort of religious teachineeds? A. S.

Tennessee's Home Coming.

SALEM, Aug. 20 -- (To the Editor.)-Tennesses will give a grand home-coming celebration at Nashville during the week September 23-28. The committee in charge has sent out most cordial and pressing home" at least for that week.

children renders "Fireside to Battlefield" at 7:30. Later in the evening there are more concerts, an organ recital, fireworks denotes from 8 to 11 in the conworks, dancing from 8 to 11 in the convention hall, and Mile. Bogert somerall who will attend. Distinguished South-saults again on the Warpath. Twice em orators, among whom will be Henry during the day, when wind and weather permit, Lincoln Beachy, the boy aeronumerous others of the South, will please people by their talks.

There will be many amusements offered,

and all will receive a joyous welcome.

Tickets will be on sale from Portland to St. Louis for September 11 and 12. costing only \$71.50 for the round trip, and reduced rates from St. Louis will be sold. These tickets will be good for 60 days, affording the Westerner good opportunity

for visiting other places.

These home-comings are being generally celebrated in many of the states, and afford a splendid opportunity to renew the delights of going back to the old home. No state of the Union is richer in romance, in interesting history, or grander pioneers than Tennessee. And of her children, as they read of this cele-Can you wonder my thoughts in the dis

tance must roam.

When I hears the old Cumberland calling, "Come home?"

. Some literature concerning the celebra-tion has been sent me which I will be glad them to help build up our own metropolis.

A Pertinent Word.

Pendelton East Oregonian, The retail merchants of Eastern and Central Oregon should confine their wholesale purchases to Portland houses as much as possible, where Portland houses are in competition with Seattle. houses are in competition with Seattle.

Seattle is only "milking" Oregon towns while at the same time she is striving to tear down Oregon's metropolis by unfair tear down Oregon's metropolis by unfair Till find them waiting there for metratements, unjust representations and seatements. State pride

I had a birth Before it had quite learned.

They tell me, in the blue beyond Till find them waiting there for metratements, unjust representations and seatements. State pride

IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

TOMORROW



TWO DAINTY PEBBLES ON THE BEACH

Full-page illustration in colors of a familiar scene on the Oregon coast.

BACKWOODS TREATMENT OF ACCIDENTS

A page of information that every hunter and fisherman should read and heed and put away for future use.

GERMAN PLAIN FOLK

UNDER CRITICISM Mrs. Alma A. Rogers of Portland measures them by the American standard and finds they fall very short.

DEADLY GERMS ON STREETCAR STRAPS

Dexter Marshall tells of recent discoveries by American scientists concerning diseasebreeding bacteria.

SERMON TO DRUNKARDS BY A DRUNKARD

No conventional preachment, but the confession of a former Portlander with a possible cure.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE SUBJECT OF WORK

A characteristic essay by Finlev Peter Dunne on the ethics of strikes written in a purely nonpartisan spirit.

A PAGE OF GIFFORD'S PICTURES

River and mountain views in Eastern Oregon from Benjamin A. Gifford's copyrighted photographs. DAVENPORT PREACHES

AGAINST CRUELTY

A powerful picture that ought to work a reform among inconsiderate human beings who main horses.

POPULAR FALLACIES CONCERNING INDIANS

John Elfreth Watkins writes from Washington giving facts and pertinent comment on the American Red Man.

TO MARK THE GRAVE

OF SACAJAWEA Monument to be placed over the remains of the heroine of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

AMERICANS AT

THE PYRAMIDS Frank G. Carpenter writes how our ghoulish archaeologists are unearthing graves of four thousand years ago,

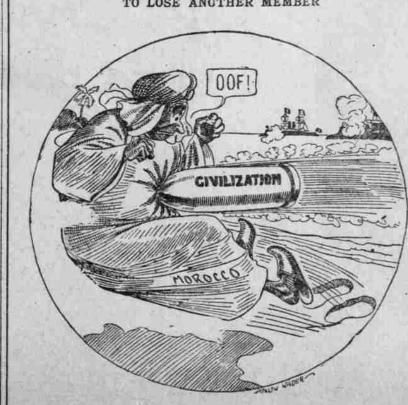
ORDER FROM YOUR NEWS-DEALER TODAY

Seattle wholesale houses have representatives in Eastern Oregon constantly, all of whom are seeking to tear down Portland and Oregon.

The Blue Beyond.

Archibald Sullivan in the Smart Set, I had a rose-bush, and it died Just at the opening of the Spring; I had a bird-it flew away Before it had quite learned to sing.

IT LOOKS AS IF THE STAND PAT CLUB WAS GOING TO LOSE ANOTHER MEMBER



-From the Chicago Record-Herald.