THE MORNING OREGONIAN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1907.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1907.

TARIFF PHILOSOPHY.

The Los Angeles Times speaks with wit and wisdom upon many topics, but concerning the tariff it would beguile the Republican party into ways of darkness and paths of error were its counsels to be followed. "It is particularly satisfactory to the vast majority of the Republican party," says the Times of September 6, "that the President will not at this time touch upon the tariff" meaning that he will say nothing about it in his

government to collect a surplus of seventeen years-1890 to 1906-cov-The Oregonian taxation; and that the first duty of a ered by the investigation. government which has one is to reduce taxes until the surplus disappears. But the Times entertains no such heresy. It believes the good old 9.8 per cent; evaporated apples, 9.1 dogma of the jubilant grafters that a per cent; fresh pork, 8.8 per cent; dry nation can get rich by taxing its sub-jects and wasting the proceeds. One 8.4 per cent; ham, 7.3 per cent; while rapidly away from churchly influence, rather fancies that the American peo- the advance in fresh fish and mutton with the sheep astray and the harvest ple have read and thought too much of late years to be befuddled by this alone showed a decrease. kind of political philosophy in the coming Presidential campaign. The sooner the Republican party puts the the same month of the previous wear talk about collars and pantaloons. tariff permanently out of politics by were: Butter, 15 per cent; lard, 13.9 our religion becoming a mere ma placing it in the hands of a commit-

its chances of continued power.

BAR AND JURY.

When a clear case of criminal imnorality has been made out against a man, it would seem as though a deent jury ought to convict him. Nevertheless, both the Kalkofen and the conrad trials were abortive. Neither malefactor was convicted. What shall we conclude from these extraordinary miscarriages of justice? Was the evidence deficient, or were the juries not entitled to be called decent? Did they sympathize so strongly with the crim-

inals as to disregard their oaths? The evidence against Kalkofen ems to have convinced Judge Frazer, who is a fair-minded man. He told the jury that they had "made a great mistake" in acquitting the accused Probably their action was worse than a mistake. It was deliberate disreard of their oath. They swore to try Kalkofen on the law and evidence:

they actually tried him on a matter which had nothing to do with either. He was accused of assaulting a girl and his guilt was proved. The jury acquitted him because he had had trouble with Captain Hansen.

Their conduct was inexcusable. But what shall we say of the attorney for the defense, who introduced this irelevant matter, intending to mislead the jury? Does a lawyer owe no duty to society? Are there no restrictions upon his liberty to befog the courts and pervert justice? The jurymen who acquitted Kalkofen are either perverted or else they are morally very easily misled. The lawyer who effected the escape of the miscreant

of course received a fee for his work. As between lawyer and jury, we prefer the moral state of the latter. Bad as their work was, they were not paid to make it bad. Certainly they were paid, but their fee left them free to be decent if they chose. The lawyer, however, had no alternative. He took his fee knowing what he was expected to do for it, and apparently he lived up to the expectation. It is incidents like the Conrad and Kalkofen cases which cause many Americans to despair of the jury system. What they ought to lespair of is legal ethics. Juries work

well enough with a conscientious bar to set them a good example. When the bar is not conscientious they work as we see them doing every day.

THE STATE FAIR.

Loyal Oregonians have always held it a civic duty akin to serving on the jury to attend the State Fair. In bygone days it was the common meeting point after the bulk of the year's work had been laid by. Then the exhibits were ilmited to specimens from near-by counties and the rivalry was intense. Railroads have changed all that and the farthermost end of the state stands a chance to win the blue ribbon. Fares are reasonable and really there is no valid excuse that can keep the able-bodied Oregonian away. There is something restful in a day off

It because they have conquered the world or because the world has con-The articles of domestic consumption that showed the greatest advance quered them? We do not mean to argue that minin prices in 1906 over 1905 were lard,

isters should not wear good clothes, if they can buy or beg them. But with exceeded 5 per cent. Flour and sugar unreaped, it seems strange" that a bishop addressing his flock of minis-

The articles that showed the sharp- ters could have forgotten human souls est advance in December, 1996, over and their salvation long enough to were: Butter, 15 per cent; lard, 13.9 our religion becoming a mere matter tee of impartial experts the better for bacon, 11.1 per cent, and ham, 9.8 per polite speech? Are we to see the cent. Potatoes and flour showed a clergy purchase worldly comfort and slight decline in that month.

Summarizing, the price of the prin- lons of the sinners whom they ought cipal articles of food of ordinary fam- to scourge? "Dear Pastor, tell me consumption was 15.7 per cent the story of the cross," cries a parhigher in 1906 than the average price ishioner under conviction of sin. for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. a moment, madame," replies the ele-Compared with the average for the gant divine, pirouetting before his same ten-year period, the purchasing mirror. "Let me first oil my hair and oower of an hour's wages in 1906 was 13 greater and of a full week's wages my coat fit in the back?" Is this what

per cent greater. we are coming to? It would seem from these official figires and comparisons that the housewife's plaint that "everything is so days ago that the Government "loan" high" is well based, and that the la- of \$1,000,000 for the promotion of the borer's repeated demand for a higher Jamestown Fair would resolve itself

wage to meet the higher demand for into a Government "gift," and that no food was on the whole well based.

IS RADICALISM PERMANENT?

Some of the Anti-Roosevelt papers published in the East are gravely dis- the Secretary of the Treasury received ussing the question whether "Radicalsm is permanent or not." By "Radialism" they mean Mr. Roosevelt's to appropriate on the sum advanced. work of punishing rich criminals and and that other substantial payments ompelling stiff-necked corporations to obey the law. The Eastern plutocrats now confidently expected that the expected the heavens to fall the day the President began this work and they have not yet ceased to wonder that the firmament stands and the continues in its orbit. arth "How

long, O Lord, how long?" is their perpetual cry. Their perturbation is natirally increased by the uncertainty which of them may be called upon next to go to jall or fork over a sumpluous fine. We can answer their question easily Hood River Spitzenbergs sell for \$3.50

enough, if that will be any consolation per to them: Part of the "Radicalism" will be permanent and part will not. The \$3 per three-bushel barrel." corporation pirate is a stupid fowl at placed credit to uniformity and packeverything but gathering in other peo- ing. Hood River gets glory ple's money; still it is reasonable to money, too. "Oregon's Yamhill Spitztope that even he, in course of time, can learn the lesson that he must obey the law. Hence this aspect of the Pres- ripe for a Fall awakening.

ident's radicalism is probably temporary. But will there ever come a time when ich syndicates ought to be permitted to break the law at their pleasure? If Northwest he said: "The possibilities tot, then that form of radicalism which of development are so great that I onsists in punishing their crimes is likely to be permanent. We are very sorry not to be able to promise the greedy plutocrats a millennial period when they can steal with impunity to

vears."

of Wyoming.

We venture, the mother-in-law's?

copyrighted, that may be made

vorite American cuisine at the exclu-

After observations in California and

visit to Rogue River, President W.

A Circuit Judge has been waiting six

days for a train to carry him to Hepp-

ner. Wonder if the Railroad Com-

a railroad for inadequate service?

advised his ministers to dress well. His

counsel is coincident with the opening

of Fall styles at the clothing empori-

Net earnings of \$18,800,000 by the

Poultrymen are to organize at the

this for the purpose of increasing the

size of eggs, raising the price or di-

If Secretary Taft had made his pre-

diction of the Pacific Northwest's fu-

ture to a Seattle reporter, real estate

would instantly have been marked up

Hei, rietta Crosman has been wound-

ed in the rehearsal of a duel scene.

And yet you hear pessimists declare

that press agents never offer anything

The American education of the

German Royal Princess' cook will not

be complete until he has learned Port-

Packers at Astoria are bidding up

Salem wants its gas rate cut from

Elisor Biggy is now Chief of Police

of San Francisco. At last we know

does look a little high, for a fact,

land crawfish and how to cook them.

Milwaukee road and 7 per cent divi-

dend on common as well as preferred

stock go a long way toward neutral-

izing Wall-street croaks.

minishing the age?

10 per cent.

new

their due.

\$2 to \$1 per thousand.

the hops she uses in yeast

what an elisor is for.

land and Pocatello to Astoria.

their hearts' content; but the stern fact is as it is. The best hope we can hold out is that the radicalism which restrains them may perhaps be intermittent. They may elect a President of their own sort some day, and then there will be an interlude of joyous plunder. The anticipation of that happy, though uncertain, time ought to mitigate somewhat their present mis-

eries. They are welcome to all the comfort they can get from it.

enty.

Hence the advantage of modern-

nor spin, but, for all that, they are

"Christian ministers," he declared,

should always appear in neat and

So the bishop taught.

holy fervor of John Wesley, "neat and

proper raiment" would have been no

recommendation to a minister. When

They must not wear

"Many

This is

Who

THE TAILOR'S TRIUMPH The remarks of Bishop Moore to the Methodist ministers at Spokane about their clothes contrast vividly with the counsels of another eminent J. religious Personage to another group at a State Fair. The sleek and glossy of preachers upon the same subject. horses and cattle, the lowly hog and Bishop Moore's advice was delivered grapegrowing. Then let us boom the meek sheep, the lordly rooster and only the other day. The opposing Rogue River as a grape producer. his flock, aristocrats all, give one a

olor spoke some

seldom obeyed.

ers in these days never mobbed? Is CZAR'S YACHT STILL ON ROCKS

Imperial Family Escapes and Keeps Disaster Secret.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12 -- No offi-

cial announcement had been made here up to 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in regard to the grounding of the imperial yacht Standart off Horson, near Hango, Fin-land, yesterday afternoon. The news has been withheld even from the embassies. Not a hint of the accident has been allowed to reach the public, and the news-papers have been forbidden to publish a word on the subject under pain of heavy were: Butter, 15 per cent; lard, 13.9 our religion becoming a mere matter per cent; fresh pork, 12.2 per cent; of fine clothes, of good manners and bacon, 11.1 per cent, and ham, 9.8 per polite speech? Are we to see the publication of unofficial news regarding He rec

the imperial family. Associated Press, however, learns that the grounding of the yacht on board of which were Emperor Nicohlas and Empress Alexandra and their family, produced a depressing effect upon Cap-tain Stagin, the commander of the ves-"In sel. The Standart lles in a most unfavorsel. The Standart lies in a most unfavor-able position upon some rocks which are submerged at high tide, but exemplary order was maintained on board and, news of the disaster being telegraphed to scent my handkerchief. How does

he naval authorities, several warships and salvage steamers were hurried to Horsoe. At 10 o'clock last night the im-perial party left the Standart and was taken on board the dispatch boat Asia. The statement published several while urgent orders were telegraphed to St. Petersburg to have imperial yacht Alexandra sent to Horsoe, where she is expected in the course of the day part of the large sum advanced by

vote of Congress to aid this enterprise STANDART IS BADLY DAMAGED was likely to be returned, proved to be premature. It is now stated that

Bow Under Water and Large Rents Torn in Bottom.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Sept. 12 .-The imperial party which recently was n the Gulf of Viborg on the Standart, are assured in the near future. It is evidently intended to make a trip to the beautiful archipelago in Rilax Bay Government debt will be materially a short distance southwest of Hel reduced during September and Octosingfors. The chief pilot of the district was piloting the Standart when she ran on the uncharted rocks. ber, which it is predicted will be the best-paying months of the Exposition.

The Standart has not been refloated. he went on the rocks amidships, her There is something in the name and everything in the method, In an adbow afterwards sank considerably, and her after part rose ten feet above the rocks. The yacht is sheltered from dress before the Horticultural Society at Grand Rapids, Professor S. W the wind, but has two large rents in Fletcher, of the Michigan Agricultural her bottom, one of them 42 feet long The coast is now crowded with war-College, grieved that "when Oregon's ships and other vessels.

The Emperor, who with the Imperial bushel box, Michigan Spitzfamily was transferred to a dispatch enbergs sell in the same market for watches with interest the efforts boat. He to refloat the Standart.

and REFUSES JAPAN CONCESSIONS enbergs" would be just as distinctive under like conditions. The time is

China Successfully Resists Demands

for Land in Manchuria.

MUKDEN, Sept. 12 .- For two months As prince of boosters, let us comthe persistent demands of the Japanese for concessions of forests, mines, land, salthouses and other things desired have mend Secretary Taft. In a Tacoma interview referring to the Pacific been stubbornly refused by the Chinese viceroy and governor. In consequence of his ill-success, the Japanese consul-genreally am unable to comprehend the magnitude it may reach in twenty eral has been transferred to another point, the struggle in the meantime be-ing abandoned, though reprisals are Here is an utterance, not threatened. service for every Board of Trade,

The Chinese conducted the difficult ne-Chamber of Commerce and Commergotiations with great ability, indicating a restoration of self-confidence and an cial Club from Bellingham to Ashintelligent perception of political condi-tions, national rights being recognized and defended without fear. It is time wasted by Crown Princes

Great progress has been made in all departments of the government con-cerned in Manchuria and a strong army Cecille's cook attempting to learn fasive St. Regis in New York. To win the of 40,000 men is safeguarding toe future peace of the country. The viceroy will secret of Yankee ples he has got to go to the farmhouse of a native. As for oon leave on an inspection tour of the provinces. The harvest is buckwheat cakes and flapjacks, the Northern abundant genuine article in its highest and most perfect form is not to be found east

The Japanese population and commerce are increasing steadily and other trade prospects are good.

Berlin Ripper Breaks Jail.

BERLIN, Gept. 12—An insane man named Lolski, arrested on suspicion that he was the "ripper" who murdered sev-eral school giris recently, has escaped from the observation ward of the prison beential. It is found to the prison Kerr, of the Oregon Agricultural College, says that the latter locality has the best climate and soil for hospital. It is feared he will perpetrate

Pasteurize Milk to Save Infant Life

Nathan Strans Tells of Reduction in Death Rate Already Caused. Raw Milk Chief Cause of Tuberculosis.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 12 .- Immense reduction in infant mortality in New York has resulted from pasteurizing milk under the direction of Nathan Straus, who told what he had accom plished in a paper on "American Solu-tion of the Milk Problem," read at today's session of the Congres de Gouttes

He recalled that at the last congress he had been a solitary voice in favor of pasteurizing milk as a protection to He quoted from an article te contributed to the Forum in 1894. advocating this measure, but statements were received with incredulity, only last May a medical commis-sion having declared the danger of

sion having declared the danger of tuberculosis infection through milk to be slight. Mr. Straus said that since he had provided pasteurized milk for the ba-bles of New York City, the infantile

death rate had decreased from 96.2 per 1000 in the year 1892, to 55 per 1000 in 1906. This had brought conviction that the virtue of his milk was pasteurization. Epidemics of infectious diseases in other places, especially Boston and Chicago, were directly traced to the use of raw and infected milk. Scientific men decided that public safety demanded pasteurization. Dr. Ernst J. Lederle, ex-Health Commis-sioner of New York, declared that it

should be insisted on where proof was incking that dairy herds were free from tuberculosis. Government experts proved that the peril of tubercu-losis in milk was far greater and more pregnant than generally understood. Professor M. J. Roseman, of the Public Health Service, proved that advantages of pasteurization far exceeded disad-vantages. Finally this Summer President Roosevelt ordered an offic dent Roosevel ordered an official in vestigation with a view to Federal legislation. These steps were the re-sult of the revelation of millions of pables left daily at the mercy of dis-case germs hidden in the ordinary

In five American cities infant milk sta-tions are now maintained and are achieving remarkable results in reducing infant mor-tality. market milk. Mr. Straus continued;

tallity. In New York Cliy, my own work has ex-tended from one central station to 17 de-pois and the output of pasteurized milk has increased from 34,000 bottles in 1803 to 3,140,252 bottles and 1,978,405 glasses in 1996. A total of at least 3,500,000 bottles and 1,500,000 glasses is already indicated for this year. In addition, more or less efficient pasteurization is being done by dealers to the extent of about 300,000 quarts a day.

dealers to the extent of about A00,000 quarks a day. Early this Summer the municipal govern-ment of New York adopted a forward pol-licy in setting apart public funds for the building of model milk stations in the pub-lic parks in the congested transmitted dis-ricts, but the city will depend upon private philanthropy to provide the supplies of milk to be dispensed at these stations. Several years ago I gave the first impetus to the work in Chicago by the donation of a pasteurizing plant, and now the Milk Com-mission of the Children's Hospial Society. a private charity, maintains ten infant milk depots from which 400,000 bottles of pasteurized milk were dispensed in 1966. But the good effect of this work, so far as could be shown in the vital statistics of the city, was obscured by the ravages of epi-

could be shown in the ravages of epi-demics of scarlet fever and diphtheria, caused by the infection of a large part of the city's daily supply of raw milk in two big dairy centers, and by the neglect of the health authorities either to exclude this milk or to require that it be pasteur-bred

this milk or to require that it be pasteur-ized. In Philadelphia I was able to supply the means to make a practical demonstration of the value of pasteurization in preserving infant lives, and have had the satisfaction of seeing that nine infant milk depots, maintained by the Modified Milk Society, in 1906, distributed 991,166 bottles of pasteur-ized milk, and that the percentage of mor-tality of children under 5 years has been reduced from 62 per cent in 1901 to 47 pe-cent in 1906. In like manner, as a direct result of my donation of a pasteurising plant to St. Louis the Pure Milk Commis-sion of that city now maintains 15 depots and distributed 600,000 bottles of pasteur-ized milk in 1906.

inspection signed for the exclusive use of the Pres-ident and his party, which will be made up of Assistant Secretary L:tta. Secret

vironment of tuberculous cattle, may con-tain tubercle bacilli, Mr. Straus further said:

Dr. Schroeder joined with Schloszmann and von Behring in the beller that all tu-berculoris, at whatever age it makes its appearance, is due to tubercle bacilli intro-duced into the body through the intestines during the milk-drinking period of life.

He said that Washington, D. C., had an outbreak of typhoid fever which was traced to the milk supply and that the West Point Academy had eradicated ty-phaid by pasteurizing milk As a result As a resul a joint committee from the Public Health Service and the Department of Agricul-ture strongly advocated "clarification and pasteurization of all milk," recommended the establishment of pasteurization plants and that meantime milk be pasteurized at

home by being brought to the boiling point. For the purpose of putting this policy in effect, the District of Columbia had classified milk as follows:

Class I. Certified milk, produced under deal conditions from herds proved free from uberculosis by the tuberculin test, handled y persons free from infection, put into terilized bottles, delivered within 12 hours rom the time of milking and not to contain nore than 5000 bacteria to the cubic centimeter. Class IJ. Inspected milk, produced from cows proved free from tuberculosis, but under less perfect conditions than class I, and not to contain more than 100,000 bac-teria to the cubic centimeter. Class III. Pasteurized milk, All milk of inknown origin or which does not come up to the requirements of classes I or II to be pasteurized by heating to 150 degrees Pahrenheit (65 degrees Centigrade) for 20 minutes, or 140 degrees Fahrenheit (70 de-grees Centigrade) for 10 minutes. He said that the work of extending this

He said that the work of extending this

policy was being pushed and he believed

that pasteurization of mlik would soon

Inued

be required by Federal statute. He con-

tinued: That this will mean a steady reduction in the infantile death rate, I can assert from experience; that it will mean a con-siderable decrease in the number of new cases of tuberculesis annually reported. I can assert on the authority of such names as von Behring, Schloszmann and Schroeder, and I think that none will venture to con-tradict me, when they consider that pasteur-ization means the eviction of the tubercle bacili from the milk bottles. In America, though the Federal Govern-ment has indorsed our campaign for pasteur-ized milk supplies in an authoritative uter-ance, we have still to make this policy ef-fective by securing mandatory legislation

ective by securing mandatory legislation ad by bringing health officers to the point f requiring the pasteurization of all doubt-

by pasteurizing plants, up to the number if 75, for service in any place or places where the need of one is pressing and the neans are lacking to provide it.

ALL READY FOR THE RIVER

Presidential Arrangements Complet-

ed for Mississippi Trip.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- General Mac-

kenzle, Chief of Engineers, has practical-

ly completed arrangements for the trip

iown the Mississippi River of President

Roosevelt and the Inland Waterways

Comimssion next month. It is probable

that the President will travel on a special

oat, and that the Commission will be

accommodated on another craft. It has

been decided to house the Commission on

the Government boat Mississippi, which

is the boat employed by the Mississippi

River Commission on its regular tours of

The lighthouse tender Lily has been as-

from America to this congress for

a work As an

He purpose of helping along a work ich I am deeply interested. As an ce of that fact, I stand ready to sup

next message. We venture to believe that the one fault which the vast majority of the Republican party finds with Mr. Roosevelt is his silence touching the tariff and its abominable injustice. He has had something to say about it in recent years, to be sure, but his words were not very inspiring. They were in the nature of an apology for Dinglevism and an assertion that it is not among the principal causes of trust extortion; while we all know, in fact, that the prohibitariff admits of no apology and that it is only less helpful than railroad rebates to the monopolists. A man may be a good Republican without shutting his eyes to the plain facts of current history.

The Republican masses tolerate the wilence of the President upon the wrongs of the tariff because they believe that he would take the matter were it not that he fears to excite opposition against other great reforms Were his next which he has at heart. message to denounce the iniquities of It will treat the lawbreaking corporawould include only those interests money into their own pockets.

force." Certainly. It is admirably sell their goods at home for much in diverting the proceeds of our Na-"interests." of effectiveness which does not particularly endear the tariff to the peo-The more they see of it the less "just to all the industries of the country." It extorts a bertain sum from each one to endow the others; thus carrying on a pleasing game of grab which may deceive the foolish. 1905. It is "just" also in the sense that it hour was greater than the advance in enables the trust magnates who controi our principal industries to plunder the consumer at their own sweet greater in 1906 than in the preceding will. But this sort of justice adds no more to the popularity of the

With all its admiration for Dinglevism, the Times discerns that the day for reduction of duties is near hand, and it admits, what would have turned gray the locks of Mr. Mc-Cleary, that inadequate reduction will increase the revenue from the tariff. because the volume of imports will be This will, of course, mag- grew steadily greater throughout the multiplied. nify the already swollen Treasury sur-What shall we do with the ing 5.1 per cent above that of the prepius. shouts the ceding December. The price in Demoney? "Spend Times with all the insouciance of Colonel Sellers disposing of his imag- than the average for the entire year inary millions.

sense of pride in his citizenship of a ago. state that owns such blood. Then there ity is all with the bishop. Still, the is this year the Corral, where the perother Personage enjoys a certain presson so minded can waste time and money. The races-what a dreary of his antiquity, and his words are desert a fairground would be without often heard with respect even if they races-this year will be greater and are better than ever, and, while those therefore, to compare his sartorial who have the habit will miss the precepts with the bishop's "Take no stentorian voice of Hon. Frank Davey thought," said he, "wherewithal ye shall be clothed." Your Heavenly as starter, there will no doubt be some one to make a noise just as good, or Father knoweth what you need and mission could guess where there is a bad, from the several points of view he will attend to it. Reserve your good place to bring a test case against Thursday is Portland day, and the mental energy for more important metropolls owes it to the Capital City natters, saving souls, for example. to put a bit of life in the old town on Consider the lilles. They neither sew that date.

WAGES AND FOOD PRICES.

the lilles so well, will he not see that The Bureau of Labor has made a you have coats and trousers accord- flock that does not pay, wearing careful and exhaustive investigation of ing to your need? Thus the Ancient celluloid collar, provided it fits? wages and the retail prices of food, Sage. But Bishop Moore thinks othand has published a report upon its erwis In hand and deal with it vigorously findings that is of more than usual interest as bearing upon the producing proper raiment." power as applied to the purchasing a sixteen-inch collar on a fourteenpower of labor. It is shown in this report that in the principal manufacinch neck, and their linen must be as the Dingley tariff as unreservedly as turing and mechanical industries of immaculate as their souls. the country average wages per hour in minister in this church has lost his tions, the whole country would re- 1906 were 4.5 per cent higher than in chances for an excellent appointment it with delight. The exceptions 1905, the regular hours of labor were by wearing ill-fitting or solled cloth-0.5 per cent lower and the number of ing. which find the tariff a convenient employes in the establishments invessomething of a remove from the early means of conveying other people's tigated were 7 per cent greater. The doctrine of the Methodists that it was little less than a sin to adorn the body. average full-time weekly earnings per While the sect still glowed with the

Times adds that "there never employe in 1906 were 3.9 per cent was a tariff law so generally effective greater than in 1905. During 1906 and so generally just to all the indus- wages were increased generally in tries of the country as the one now in nearly all industries. The greatest increase was in the manufacture of coteffective in compelling the American ton goods, where the average wages consumer to pay two prices for much per hour were 11.2 per cent higher that he cats, drinks or wears. It is than in the previous year; in the also effective in enabling the trusts to manufacture of electrical apparatus more than they can get abroad; and cent; in street and sewer work dom tional industry into the treasuries of cent. In other industries the increase But this is a species ranged from 5 to 6.9 per cent. In the they like it. In one sense the tariff figures do not apply to salaries. according to consumption in representative workingmen's families, were

year. Succinctly stated, an hour's wages in 1906 in the manufacturing tariff than its effectiveness does. and mechanical industries of United States would purchase 1.4 per

man stood preaching the wrath of God against sin, making the beams of heaven bend with his thunderous eloquence and gathering the lost into the kingdom by the hundred, who cared and supplies the increase was 10.1 per whether his collar fitted or not? by contract the increase was 8.7 per industries as a whole, measured according to importance, the increase in hourly wages was 4.5 per cent. These The retail prices of food, measured

per cent more food than in the last.

The price of food was higher every

sponding month of 1905. The increase

year, the price in December, 1905, be-

cember, 1906, was 4.8 per cent higher

month of 1906 than in the corre-

n ticed the grease spots on his coat? When Billy Sunday grows warm with exhortation he pulls off his coal tears away his collar. Nor is his harrest of souls diminished because he strips to reap it. What the Methodists once deounced as ungodly is now recom mended ex-cathedra by a bishop. The

executive head of the denomination enjoins what the Lord of the church forbade. We have had occasion be-2.9 per cent higher in 1906 than in As the advance in wages per fore this to lament the mere semblance of loyalty which Jesus receives the retail prices of food, the purchasin some of the churches, his coming power of an hour's wages was mands being praised but not obeyed. This incident, perhaps, illustrates the

same theme. Does the new emphasis upon coats, collars and pantaloons indicate a growing worldliness in the church? Is she relaxing her belief in the cent more food than an hour's wages the vanity of earthly things and be in 1905, and a full week's wages in ginning to prefer them to the joys of the year first named would purchase 1 heaven?

We gather from Bishop Moore's remarks that he sets a vastly greater value upon bodily adornment and gaudy apparel than his predecessors did a quarter of a century ago. The circuit rider of a time still earlier never lost "an excellent appointment" because his clothes did not fit. John Wesley must frequently have appeared

before his congregations in garments The best economists of 1906, which showed a higher aver- anything but neat. He was mobbed we have declare that it is wrong for a are than any other year during the altogether too often. Why are preach- the hopgrowers ordered.

Says the London Times anent the

Vancouver riots: "The rights of all STICKS KNIFE INTO HERRIN persons who visit British soil must be tige in the Methodist Church, in spite unflinchingly upheld." Visit? May not Roosevelt Rejects Boss' Candidate emotions aroused by the "visit" of unwelcome foreigners be likened unto

for Postmaster of Berkeley.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12 .- President Roosevelt has thrown down the gage of battle to the California Congressional delegation by naming for the postmastership of Berkeley Clarence C. Merrill, who is opposed by the Congressman of the district, Joseph R. Knowland, and is recom-mended by President Benjamin Ida Wheeler, of the university. By this ac Ide

tion Roosevelt has forced into the open Bishop Moore advises ministers to' the enemies of the administration who have secretly planned to send to the next National Republican Convention ear collars that fit, and to have the very prettly clad. If he looks out for linen clean. Has he any objections to a delegation from California opposed to him and his policies. Further, he has put a bachelor minister, who serves a the knife into E. H. Harriman and his resentative in this state, W. F. Her-the Republican boss, by turning down Bishop Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, this week publicly their choice, Charles Thomas, and naming Merrill.

osevelt wired to Congressman Knowland yesterday afternoon that he had appointed Merrill and the Congressman has accepted the defeat as philosophically as possible by explaining that it is merely a recess appointment and that there is still some chance for Thomas. The ap-pointment of Thomas was opposed by a large number of the citizens of the col-lege town on account of the influences be-hind him. President Wheeler made a personal fight against him, although he is an alumnus of the university, because lieved the postoffice should not volved in a low political fight. ild not be in-Washington State Fair at Yakima. Is

Reserve Meat Supply on Canal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12 .- In preptration for any emergency, Colonel Goethals, engineer-in-charge of the Panama canal, has an anged for stor-ing in the refrigerator plant at Colon, a large quantity of meat supplies. The Isthmian Canal Commission has approved his suggestion to send to the sthmus 1400 quarters of beef. A large supply of coal also is to be sent. The commission denies that there has been any shortage either of meat supplies or coal on the isthmus.

DEAD OF THE NORTHWEST

Edwin Gray.

LA CENTER, Wash., Sept. 12 .- (Spe cial.)--Edwin Gray, more recently of Caschail)-Edwin Gray, more recently of Cas-tle Rock, died here suddenly September 10 of heart disease, aged 64 years. Gray had been in poor halth for a year of more. He located at La Center in 1882, he and his wife coming from Canada. on prices in order to get the fish. The honest fishermen are about to get where he was engaged in the business o raising blooded stock. He was interested in the Royalty shingle mill. After reach-Two dollars ing La Center, he lived for a time Judge Denny's farm on the Lewis River His wife died 12 years ago. He had made At 7 1-2 cents's pound, it won't cost several trips to London with blooded stock, prior to coming to Washington. He became widely known in La Center and vicinity. He was highly (regarded The body will be shipped to Hamilton, Canada for build the thrifty housewife very much for Canada, for burial.

Taft's Mother Will Recover.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 12.-Mrs. Louisa Taft, mother of the Secretary of War, was 80 years old yesterday and for Let's see, there used to be a man named Fairbanks. What's become of the first time since she became ill on July 25, she sat up and received callers. Her physician asserts that she will soon This weather is just exactly what recover completely.

city to protect the lives of the plant and has established a pasteurisation plant and has copused four infant milk depots, all main-tained at the public expense. ted a statement made by him at the Paris Congress in 1905, that raw milk,

ilseased milk, caused the largest percent tage of sickness; that disease and death lurk in milk without arousing suspicion by taste, smell or appearance; that the only safe rule is municipal pasteurization.

He declared that American scientific men especially had proved that raw milk was the common cause of tuberculosis and oted Professor von Behring as having said in 1903;

"The milk fed to infants is the chief ause of consumption.

He quoted Dr. E. C. Shroeder of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who with Dr. W. E. Cotton had made practical experiments and exhaustive tests, as saying:

The presence of a single tuberculosis cow in a dairy stable may be responsible for in-troduction of infectious material into the milk of healthy cattle. Observations definitely show that the fre-quency with which milk contains tubercle bacilli is greatly underestimated, especially when it is milked in the customary way from tuberculous cows with healthy udders, or from entirely healthy cows in a tubercu-lous environment.

ous environment Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry indorses the conclu of Drs. Schroeder and Cotton in these words:

The work as a whole shows that the gen-eral condition or appearance of a tuber-culous animal gives no indication as to the time when it will begin to distribute tubercle bacilli and become dangerous; that the milk from all tuberculous cattle. Irrespective of the condition of their udders, should be re-marded as dangerous way they uses will garded as dangerous, and that even milk of healthy cows, if it is drawn in the enmilk

NEED MANY TONS OF COAL

Immense Amount to Get Fleet From

Atlantic to Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12-Two hundred and fifty-three thousand tons of coal, exclusive of that to be shipped in Government colliers, will be required to get the Atlantic battleship feet to the Pacific Coast and properly coal it at Mare Is-land, according to the estimates made by the equipment bureau of the Navy De-partment, which has called for proposals

for supplying the necessary fuel. Of this aggregate, 123,000 tone are semi-bituminous and the remainder Welsh coal. The former is to be shipped from Atlantic ports in vessels either in American or foreign register, according to terms.

Tigers Charter Steamer Kellogg.

KELSO, Wash., Cept 12.-The Kelso Figers chartered the steamer Joseph Kelogg today for an excursion to the ball game at St. John, next Sunday. This is the last excursion of the season, and will doubtless be well patronized. The steamer will leave Kelso at 7:30 A. M., and will stop at Rainler on the trip.

French Army Maneuvers Begin.

ANGOULEME, France, Sept. 12.-The

regular Autumn army maneuvers began today, in the presence of Minister Picquart.



