# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1908.

## IT IS ALL ONE SYSTEM.

Mr. Taft wants free exchange, free trade, between the Philippines and the United States. Why not? The Philippines are within the territorial sovereignty of the United States. Mr. Taft has repeatedly declared for free admission of the products of the Philippine Islands into our American states—into our United States of America. But the platform adopted by the convention that nominated Mr. Taft demands such limitations upon free exchange as will "offer effectual protection" against the sugar and tobacco of the islands.

Nothing could more completely illustrate the narrowness and selfishness of "protection." It is an abominable idea, or doctrine, at its best; because it implies the use of the authority and power of government to give certain of our people advantages over others. Applied to the distant possessions of the United States, it becomes an unspeakable oppression, because its victims are voiceless, and have no means to help themselves. We must give up the Philippine Islands, or allow them free trade with the United States; abandon them or permit free entry of their products into the country that compels their allegiance and enforces their submission.

The San Francisco Chronicle, ardently yet mistakenly devoted to "the protective principle," nevertheless demands justice for these unrepresented dependencies of the United States. It commends the liberality of Mr. Taft, who has insisted steadily on free admission of their products into the United States, and has condemned the robbery that has the sanction of the Republican platform. It says, rightly, that when we forced these people to submit to our authority "we obligated ourselves in the name of all that is decent and just to govern them with an eye single to their interest." Further: "If we did not want the islands on those terms we committed a national crime against justice, our own honor and civilization itself to take them. And their interests imperatively demand that we shall give to them free access to our markets in compensation for the special markets of which we deprived them. And we have never done it. We admit their hemp free, as we always did, because we want their hemp and cannot produce it; but against sugar and tobacco, the other great products of the country, we continue to maintain a prohibitive tariff, and we do it at the behest of two of the most corrupt trusts which infest and disgrace this Nation."

All this is mighty right. Yet the Chronicle declares itself in this same article as "the most stalwart of protectionist papers." It is a position that will never hold. For if it is wrong for two of our trusts to rob the people of the Philippines, it is equally wrong for these and other trusts, under cover of protection, to rob the consumers of the United States. What is the object of protection against the Philippines? To hold up the prices of special products in the United States, for the benefit of the trusts that control those products. What is the object of protection in general? The very, very same;—to secure higher prices; that is, to compel consumers to pay more for the goods they must have, goods whose production is controlled by various trusts and combinations, which, having the power, fix the prices. Whether the trusts are enabled by law to rob the producers in the Philippines, or the consumers in the United States, is all one to the trusts. The whole scheme is iniquitous, from top to bottom, and then back again, from bottom to top.

The Philippine Islands belong to the United States. We compel their allegiance; we should admit all their products free. This is the first part of the lesson. The second part of it is, that when we levy taxes, not with a view to revenue, but to "protect" persons engaged in particular industries, by forcing consumers to pay higher prices, we commit monstrous injustice at home, as we commit the same by the other process against our distant possessions. All the parts of the scheme form one stupendous whole system of trust robbery. Mother of trusts is tariff for protection.

## WATER GRADE TO PORTLAND.

"A water-grade line of steel over which both Hill and Harriman will operate trains between Lewiston, Idaho, and tidewater at Tacoma, is one of the probabilities of the near future," says the Tacoma Ledger in discussing a communication from the Lewiston Commercial Club asking the assistance of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce in bringing about a better connection between the two cities. The only "water-grade route" out of Lewiston is that which follows the natural water courses of the country down to tidewater at Portland. Between the metropolis of the Idaho panhandle and Tacoma lies that lofty range of mountains over which freight must always pay heavy toll for the enormous cost of lifting it. By increasing the mileage from Lewiston to Tacoma nearly 50 per cent over that from Lewiston to Portland, it would be possible to get a better grade than is obtainable over the Cascade Mountains, but the stiff grades that must be climbed between Portland and Tacoma are far from being water grades.

Any traffic that comes down over the water-level grade from Lewiston to Portland will find in this city all of the advantages for water shipment that can be found in Tacoma, 145 miles farther away and with the completion of the big warehouses now under way on both sides of the river this port will be much better equipped for handling the business than any other port in the Pacific Northwest. There is absolutely nothing to be gained by hauling the freight any farther than the nearest point at which it can be reached by the ocean carrier, and that point is Portland. According to the Ledger article, "few Western cities have been more hampered in their growth by unfavorable rail connections than Lewiston and Clarkston." This is perhaps true, for until the opening of the Lewiston-Riparia cut-off, the cities mentioned are dependent solely on the over-the-mountains route to Puget Sound.

Portland always has been and always will be the natural outlet for that rich Idaho country, but when the Northern Pacific, in plain disregard of the forces of Nature, built a railroad down Potlatch Canyon instead of down the water grade of Snake River, some of the business was diverted, for even a railroad that is forced to climb two lofty mountain ranges before it can reach tidewater has some advantages over no railroad, and Portland until now has been without railroad communication with Lewiston. The Lewiston-Clarkston country is wonderfully rich in natural resources, and it already supplies an immense traffic for the railroads and steamboats. This traffic, however, will double and treble now that better facilities are available. Fruit, stock and lumber supply a heavy traffic for the railroads, but for the present and for a number of years in the future grain will supply the greater part of the traffic for the roads. Nearly all of this grain finds a market beyond the seas, and if it is to follow a water-level grade to market it must come down the Snake and Columbia River route.

So long as ocean freight rates remain the same out of Portland and Puget Sound there will be no reason or excuse for hauling the freight past this city to the distant markets on Puget Sound. That they will always remain the same is an assured fact, for the enlarged powers granted the Port of Portland at the June election will enable it to equalize any possible difference which might arise between the two ports. Lewiston and Clarkston have been "hampered in their growth" in the past, because Puget Sound was the only port they could reach by rail. In the future this handicap will be missing and the commerce of the Lewiston country will flow to Portland as naturally and easily as the waters of the Snake and Columbia flow to the sea.

## SHIPS GO TO THE CARGO.

The British steamship Wimbledon sailed from Aberdeen Thursday with 3,000,000 feet of lumber, the largest cargo that has ever left Grays Harbor. This is a remarkable showing for a harbor which a dozen years ago was supposed to be unsafe for any craft except small coasting steamers and schooners. The change has been largely due to the effective work of the Government jetty, and it is confidently expected that with its completion there will be a thirty-foot channel to the sea. With facilities that will admit the dispatch of steamers of 3,000,000 feet lumber capacity, Grays Harbor will have but slight occasion for worrying over its future as a seaport. The most economical and best-adapted steamers for all trades today are the freighters of the Wimbledon type, and they can carry lumber and other products into a great many ports throughout the world that cannot be reached by larger carriers.

The theories of the greater economies of the big ships as compared with the medium type of freighters have been rudely jarred out here on the Pacific Coast, and while the leviathan Minnesota is sailing back and forth across the Pacific with hardly enough cargo to keep her in good navigating trim, smaller craft in great numbers are going out fully loaded from other Coast ports. Grays Harbor, less than 100 miles from Puget Sound, is not obliged to pay tribute to the "big-ship" ports of Puget Sound, but can secure all of the tonnage needed for its business at rates as low as those which are in effect on Puget Sound. Eureka, Cal., formerly a schooner port, is now loading 3000-ton steamers, and Coos Bay is also in the deep-water class. The average carrying capacity of vessels from Portland has doubled in the past fifteen years, and more than 90 per cent of the tonnage afloat today can load to the capacity of the vessels and experience no delay in entering or leaving the river.

The country tributary to Grays Harbor, Coos Bay, Willapa Harbor or Eureka is susceptible of immense development, and the harbors will be kept in condition to handle the traffic to better advantage than it can be handled through any other port, no matter how large the ships may be. On the Oregon coast, Tillamook, Nehalem, Yaquina and Siuslaw will always handle a certain amount of coastwise business, but their greatest growth and development will come from railroad connection, which will give them a foreign outlet through the ports north and south. Grays Harbor has a number of large mills located at different ports, and all of them can be reached by almost any craft that can cross the bar.

The same is true of the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, there being at the present time no less than fifteen ports between Portland and the sea at which ocean-going vessels have loaded lumber within the past two years. This great increase in the number of seaports along the Oregon and Washington coast proves beyond question the truth of that old commercial rule that the ships will go wherever the cargo can be reached instead of the cargo being sent to the ship.

## HOW WE GET THE BEST.

The motorman, who was exchanging glances with a girl, as some say, or, as he says, was looking at the movements of a fractious horse, was simply a light-minded person whom any little incident would divert from duty. He had no power of concentration, but could be called from his work by any trifling occurrence. It was easy, even natural, for him to forget that life and limb of two or three hundred people depended on his vigilance. The strain upon him was too great. Any little thing diverts such a mind.

So often with the barber who shaves you. Some trifling occurrence on the street will arrest his attention. He will look out on the street, stare at the phenomenon, forget his work and keep you waiting. A little dog trots by, covered with a fantastic rug. It is of highest interest to a crowd that collects on the street, and you have much difficulty to get on by it, or past it. The threshing machine must shut down while the crew goes to the circus.

It is idle, indeed, to pass censure on this disposition of average human nature. The redeeming fact is that all these people are supremely wise about public affairs; and when they bend their thought on matters of state, through direct legislation and in other ways, there is the general satisfaction of knowing that human wisdom has done its best and utmost.

## CHILDREN'S DAY NURSERY.

A thoughtful charity, kind and unostentatious, is conducted in this city under the name of the Children's Day Nursery. The name tells of care and love bestowed upon little children whose mothers must go out day after day, either as the entire support of a family or as assistant to the father, whose earning capacity is not equal to the family's needs. It implies, at a glance, the welcome fact that the little children of mothers thus called away from home, day after day, as wage earners, need not be locked up at home and left to fret and wail out their misery without the attention that is the birthright of infancy and helpless childhood. It is a simple, helpful charity that has root in the maternal instinct of protection and care for the young that is a characteristic of true womanhood.

The arrangements for the care of children in the Day Nursery are simple and sufficient. From 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M. a motherly woman is in charge as matron. The children are not coddled and spoiled. They are managed with tenderness and firmness, fed with wholesome, suitable food at noon and again at 5 o'clock, and have a nap between meals. A kindergarten is maintained for the older ones, toys are provided and they are encouraged to amuse or entertain themselves and each other in childish fashion.

A nominal charge is made for this service, which, in the aggregate, pays the rent of the pretty home-like building in which the nursery is now lodged at Ninth and Burnside streets.

This is not a clamorous charity that begs its way from door to door or constantly vexes the ears of men in the business districts. Once a year it asks public patronage for an entertainment—or a game which bright and active members of the Fruit and Flower Mission, under the auspices of which the Day Nursery was established, work up industriously and energetically.

It will readily be seen that this is not a charity that pauperizes its recipients. Each earner who brings a child to the nursery in the morning and returns for it at the close of the day's work is required to pay a small sum for the care and food given to the charge. Cleanliness, too often neglected in the poor homes from which the babies come, is absolute here, and with pure air, wholesome and suitable food and regular habits of eating and sleeping, the children are kept well and happy. It is, in brief, a helpful charity, approved by common sense and humanity; a practical charity that does not release parents from the obligation of earning for their children, but enables them and especially mothers to earn without neglecting their young children.

## ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL EDUCATION.

What will they do with it? We mean with their education. We are thinking of the hundreds of college graduates who will be pouring forth in a bright and beauteous stream almost every day during this blessed month of June. What will they do with the things they have learned? Have they learned anything in college that will help them earn their living? Some of these smiling graduates do not need to make their living. Providence has been kind enough to provide the wherewithal for their material needs without the exercise of either mind or muscle on their part. Perhaps they are the enviable class among the graduates; perhaps not.

At any rate, whether less enviable or more, many who now leave college for the world must do something to earn their bread. Will their literature and grammar, their Latin and algebra, help them in the struggle? A little, we hope, but certainly not much. The person who earns a living in the modern world must do it by the exercise of some kind of useful skill, skill which produces something that will sell in the market. Literature and grammar, Latin and algebra, ornament the individual who learns them. They impart to him certain graces of spirit which are delightful to behold and delectable to possess, but they will not sell. They bring no price. A man might have them in their perfection and still find it impossible to get a job. This would be a sad state of things, for it is a job of some kind which keeps us all out of the poorhouse or the jail.

Unless an individual is forever removed from the necessity of earning a living, his education ought to give him first and foremost the ability to get a job and keep it. If it does not effect that primal purpose, it is a failure fundamentally. If it does effect it, then the education is a success, no matter how much it may lack of the ornamental, or the cultural, to speak in the accepted lingo. It is the great misfortune of our smaller colleges that a useful education is expensive, while an ornamental one is comparatively cheap. It takes but little money to furnish an outfit for teaching Latin, Greek, mathematics and literature; but to teach the sciences upon which modern life rests, and will more and more rest as time passes, requires large endowments. Hence it is to be feared that the education which a student can obtain in the smaller colleges will become almost useless to him in the struggle for bread. The result will be that those who have to make their way in the world will resort increasingly to the larger and wealthier schools, while the small colleges, if they do not sink to the position of preparatory academies, will educate only the sons and daughters of millionaires, who do not need to work. This would be a calamity, because the small college does something in the way of character-forming which the populous university cannot do. Still, bread comes first, and unless the small colleges can discover some way to teach the useful arts and crafts, the law of survival will seal their fate.

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Reports on the coming wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest are somewhat conflicting, but prospects are good for something better than an average crop. Lack of rain early in the season had the effect of cutting down the yield in some of the "dry" districts, and in a few places there are complaints of rust. The Jim Hill mustard and tarweed are also making their presence felt in a great many localities. Under the most favorable circumstances from now till harvest it might be possible to secure a crop of 50,000,000 bushels in the three states, compared with about 58,000,000 bushels last year. The crop of 1907 was the largest ever grown in the Pacific Northwest, and a repetition this year could hardly be expected. With 50,000,000 bushels at prevailing prices, however, coming right on the heels of last year's record crop and good prices, there is bound to be wholesale prosperity in the country as soon as it begins coming on the market.

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The block system is a wonderful device for preventing collisions on the rail, but it cannot prevent them if its warnings are disobeyed. Nothing has yet been invented that can absolutely insure the traveling public against those frequent lapses of vigilance on the part of train and trolley-car operatives. The block signals on the Mount Scott line were working perfectly Sunday afternoon, but the failure of a careless motorman to take notice of them caused an accident which might easily have been attended with a heavy loss of life. Perhaps one reason why loss of life is smaller on foreign railroads than on American lines, is that employes are more vigilant, employment of any kind in Europe being sufficiently scarce to cause trainmen to exercise care in retaining their positions.

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A considerable force is working on the railroad grade along Snake River, between the mouth of Burnt River and of Grand Ronde River, on the Oregon side. This is an extension of the Oregon Short Line. Ox Bow tunnel, which will cut off a bend of Snake River, is being pushed from both ends. We may now expect to see the work pushed on steadily till the road is completed to Lewiston. This, so far as we know, is now the only railroad extension work going on in Oregon, except electric lines about Portland and the North Bank extension from Vancouver.

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Since Benson and Dimond, on trial at Washington for land frauds, could not be convicted, none, probably, can be convicted any more, in cases of this kind. Juries get befuddled over the mass of testimony in such cases, can't follow it or comprehend its meaninig, and "not guilty" is their shortest way out. It is evident that the judge who tried the cases had expected a different result from the testimony produced. Hyde, however, partner of Benson, was found guilty. Even omniscience, so the old saw goes, can't fathom the minds and ways of juries.

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A 17 per cent increase in the number of pupils attending the Portland public schools is noted at the close of the term last week. This is one of the evidences of increased population on which there can be no dispute. The number of school children enrolled at the end of the term last week was 22,213, and it was not very many years ago that Portland did not contain that many people of all ages.

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Is Governor Chamberlain likely to make it galling to Republican members of the Legislature, entangled in the meshes of "Statement One," by making speeches for and urging the election of Bryan? Or will the exigencies of the situation muzzle him? We should be sorry to witness in "Our George" anything short of "independence" in politics.

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The School Board did a graceful act when it promoted Miss Fannie G. Porter to be principal of the Failing School. For a number of years she has been "next to the head" in that and other schools, the only block in her upward progress being apparently her sex. Now this limitation is wisely removed.

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Wait until the ticket has been ratified at the November election before you ask any one to pass the pie.

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Dr. Brougher must hustle to get ahead of Dr. Lapham.

## SOME CAMPAIGN ECHOES.

### Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway Discusses Woman Suffrage Defeat.

PORTLAND, June 22.—(To the Editor.)—I have finished reading the editorial wailing of my good brethren of The Dalles Optimist, the North Bend Harbor, and many other newspapers, to whose journalistic courtesy I am indebted for complimentary subscriptions to their enterprising publications during the late electoral campaign, which landed them and the women together on the banks of Salt River, where we all lie gasping for breath, the men of the G. O. P. having been stranded by "Statement No. 1," and the women of all parties having been caught in the twisting tail of the Prohibition cyclone.

But there is no great harm done without some good occurring; and it does somewhat comfort the women in this combination of disasters to note the fact that not one of these defeated wailers, The Oregonian included, can say, as did Adam of old, "the women did it."

My lamented and honored friend, Frances E. Willard, the most brilliant but most grievously mistaken woman of her day, was not there to lead the G. O. P. into ambush. The Equal Suffrage Association conducted its quiet campaign along strictly non-partisan lines, and the W. C. T. U. contented itself with a prayer-meeting and water-wagon campaign, leaving Clarence True Wilson and Mrs. Ralph W. Wilbur to vote together in the company of thugs, wife-beaters, home-deserters, saloon and anti-saloon allies, "eminently conservative men" and men who spawn their progeny upon charity, all of whom will vote as a unit every chance they get against the rights and duties of the honorable mothers of honorable men who, as yet, are in the minority column.

Wail on, men and brethren! It will do you good to get a taste of "how it is, yourselves." Meanwhile, the stranded women of Oregon watch with quiet amusement the handiwork of our ambidextrous Governor as he detaches you from his hook of "Statement No. 1," and lands you wriggling in the maw of his capacious creel.

ABIGAIL SCOTT DUNIWAY.

## CELEBRATION AT ALBANY.

### July Fourth Will Be Big Event in Up-Valley City.

ALBANY, Or., June 22.—(To the Editor.) From what I can gather at this distance, like "a man up a tree," it appears to be settled that Portland will not enjoy any formal celebration of the Nation's birthday. Some time ago an article in The Oregonian stated that because of the great influx of visitors from all parts of the state during the Rose Festival, it would be fitting for Portland to return the courtesy of these calls by visiting various sections of the state during the holidays incidental to the celebration of the Fourth of July.

I desire to inform you that Albany is preparing to celebrate Uncle Sam's natal day in a manner entirely befitting the Hub of the Willamette Valley. We have planned to begin the celebration on Thursday, July 2, and to continue it until midnight of Saturday, July 4, this giving three full days to the patriotic observance. There will be two days of horse racing at the Bailey Race Track, which is famed as one of the fastest tracks in the Pacific Northwest. And it is expected that the racing fixtures will include speedy entries from all sections of the Willamette Valley, from Washington and from California, and that two days of rare sport to the many lovers of the horse will be the happy result. Patriotism, fun, rare spectacles and entertainment will reign supreme from early morn till late at night during the three days of the celebration. There will be attractions of all kinds and to suit all tastes. There will be a grand show of prize stock, and a baby show, in which will be enrolled Linn County's fairest and most valued product. There will be parades by patriotic and benevolent organizations, the children of the public schools, athletic clubs; a Venetian water carnival on the Willamette River, boat races and aquatic sports.

Albany will be decorated during the days of the celebration with flags and bunting and at night by streamers of electric lights forming brilliant arches over the principal thoroughfares. Bands of music will give open-air concerts at various points throughout the city during the days of the celebration, and on the Fourth of July there will be a patriotic programme, the feature of which will be a good, old-fashioned Fourth of July oration by W. C. Hawley, who has just returned from a season of Congressional duty at Washington. At night there will be magnificent displays of fireworks.

This patriotic celebration will be the occasion for a reunion of the citizens of Linn County, when they will show their patriotism by rallying 'round Old Glory. Every preparation is being made to adequately care for our visitors and to give them a rare good time.

The purpose of this letter is to invite the good citizens of Portland, who afforded us such magnificent spectacles of charm and brilliancy during the weeks of the Rose Festival, to visit us and give us an opportunity to make some return for their boundless hospitalities. They will find once more the atmosphere of the old-fashioned, wholesome, patriotic Fourth of July observance, inspired by that fine spirit which bred the pioneers who blazed the path of progress into a wilderness—and who have wrought that romance of industry and commerce known today as Oregon—the Empire state of the great West. We form today the last remaining West—it is the best West, and it is eminently proper that that patriotism which spread the civilization, which is our proud boast, to the western edge of the last West, should here find its greatest stronghold.

We are 90 per cent Americans in Oregon. It is the Native State. We may therefore be pardoned for indulging in a good, old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration—the kind which has passed from the dwellers in our great metropolitan centers, and of which the newest generation has no knowledge.

Again, we invite you of Portland, our metropolis, to come to Albany and hear the eagle scream in the good old way.

B. I. DASENT,
Albany Commercial Club.

### Cat and Chickens.

ARLETA, Or., June 22.—(To the Editor.)—Being much interested in your editorial on dogs and cows, in this morning's paper, I write for advice: I keep chickens; my neighbor keeps a pet cat. My chickens are confined within a six-foot wire fence; the cat can climb the fence. I like chickens; so does the cat, especially young chickens. As a result, the cat is inside the yard much of the time, and my small chickens are rapidly passing inside the cat.

Question:—Shall I kill the cat at the price of my neighbor's enmity, or quit raising chickens? I must do one or the other. My chickens have for four months paid a net profit of 25 cents a day. The cat is worth about 10 cents. This is a small question, but it demands settlement, and the case is a genuine one. Please help.

CHICKEN-FANCIER.

### How We're Capturing Canada.

Washington (D. C.) Post.

The imaginary boundary between the United States and Canada is rapidly disappearing in the Northwest. "You pass through a broken wire fence," says Mr. Corbally, "and you are told that you have left British and stand on American soil; at the next house you find that the farmer is a brother of him with whom you stopped overnight in Canada; as you ride through his herd you notice many brands familiar across the boundary. The land is one; the people are one, and the herds are mingled; the absurd fence is broken down in many places. You wonder how long that frontier—the barbed wire and the tariff—will endure."

The Americanization of Canada is shown in the press, which takes its style from the American newspapers; in the American books and periodicals found everywhere; in the hotels, the barber-shops, the bars, and even the clothes worn and the language spoken. All are American. The influence of Eastern Canada seems to have departed entirely. The Canadians look southward rather than eastward; and as for England, it is very far away.

### Dogs Wreck Dummy Rats.

Baltimore News.

Docks locked in a drugstore in Darby, Pa., thinking dummy rats used in the show windows to display an exterminating powder were the real thing, attacked the collection, and everything in the window was wrecked.

### Ancients and Honorables Will Work.

Topeka Journal.

How are the mighty fallen. The renowned, the famous Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, Mass., the oldest military organization in the United States, is about to quit being a private military company and become a part of the state militia.

## HAMMOND'S UNDERTAKING.

### His Recent Big Deal for Properties About Astoria.

Daily Astorian, Sunday.

Once again in the history of Astoria the name of A. B. Hammond lies very close to the popular interest, and means much in a commercial and industrial sense. Mr. Hammond has returned to Astoria and closed a big deal for local properties, which, without definite figures for authoritative use, must have ranged up in the hundreds of thousands of dollars. This is very significant, for this successful man is not making wild investments over the country, and, despite the claim of many, that he never invests anywhere until things are at "zero," indicates his confidence in the site and aptitude of the place and port for big business, and is also indicative of certain reaction from the dubious level of "zero" since he comes at all.

At all events, he is here, with, perhaps the biggest plant in all this country on his hands, and an infinite and valuable assortment of specific knowledge of the business and how to run it. Taking the great plant of his company at Eureka, with its 1000 or 1200 people on the pay rolls; its vast property, its company homes, boarding-houses, chapel, school, library, baths, docks, yards, warehouses, fleets of sailing and steam craft, and one has a faint idea of what Mr. Hammond and his associates intend to make of this fine system at Tongue Point, provided, that Astoria and her people do their share in meeting the situation, and sparing him, and it, the onus of contravening and impeding policies, public and private; not that he is asking anything in particular, but his renewed interests in the city and section, calls for the expression of purposes and plans that shall dovetail with the developments he shall want to make.

The fact that he represents thousands of acres of the finest timber lands in this country; that it must be gotten out, hauled here, and made marketable, and then dispatched to all corners of the country and the globe, is part and parcel of that scheme of development; and the logic of it talks much more of this particular point, than he himself will talk. In fact, he is not ready to talk for publication, and says so frankly. He and his people have every conceivable resource and facility at their command to make Astoria one of the leading lumber ports of the world, and such an end is worth playing up to. They must be met half-way, at least, and no barriers set up that are needless or senseless.

Astoria must play her hand in the game of up-lift as well as those who come in here to do things on the scale Mr. Hammond generally does them; it is poor wisdom to disparage and obstruct, and the quint-essence of sound business judgment to aid, contribute, meet and smooth things out, for all concerned. And if this big company has come in here at the zero hour, then the cue for the new progress is aptly at hand and it were folly to overlook it. So, Astoria can be square and friendly and helpful in this venture, without sacrificing a scintilla of her right and prestige in any direction.

In this same relation, it should not be forgotten that Astoria owes a debt of no small proportions to the Hume interests that are now closed here; for years they have maintained these great mills through all sorts of discouraging conditions, as well as under more equitable circumstances; and at all times have stood for the port and done as much (and often more) as any of the home concerns, for the advancement of Astoria. They have dealt fairly and honorably at all times, and there are none hereabout to gainsay the character and credit of the house of Hume.

## BISHOP NEELY AND DR. RADER.

### A Word About Recent Statements Made Through The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, June 22.—(To the Editor.)—Bishop Neely's letter in The Oregonian of June 10, which has just come under my eye, demands a few sentences of explanation from myself.

As a correspondent of your paper, I deemed it my duty to give an outline of every important movement connected with the conference at Baltimore. In what I had to say about Bishop Neely I was acting as a reporter, and the things contained in my letters were such as I discovered without using unduly the influence of my position or the intimacy of my acquaintance with the members of the General Conference. What came to me that reached the columns of The Oregonian were such matters as were current about the conference-room in reference to important individuals. I did not then profess to personally know of the things of which I wrote, but Hon. F. A. Hazeltine's communication in your paper of June 13 fully establishes the reliability of my information. Only one matter connected with Bishop Neely's case, therefore, seems to justify an explanation, and that is in reference to his nationality. I have known the bishop for about a score of years. By some process which I cannot now recall, I have had the impression that he was an Englishman. It was probably unnecessary that I should have said this, but it had not occurred to me that it was any reproach to him to be of British birth, especially as Methodism originated in England and owes to John Wesley, the great Methodist, more than to any other individual. Then Bishop Neely is so much like that great churchman that we had always thought of him as having grown up under like conditions to those which obtained in the life of Mr. Wesley. It surely can be no reproach to Bishop Neely or any other American to be thought an Englishman.

As I wrote so many letters and dealt with such a variety of subjects, in an unofficial way, it is a source of gratification that so little criticism has reached my ears.

Thanking you for the very generous way in which the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been treated by you, editorially and otherwise, I am most truly yours,

DANIEL L. RADER.

### The Power of 13 States.

From the Nashville American, Dem.

In 1904 the electoral vote of thirteen states elected Mr. Roosevelt President. The total strength of the electoral college was 476, necessary for a choice, 239. The vote cast for Mr. Roosevelt by thirteen states was as follows:

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| New York | 39 | Wisconsin | 13 |
| Pennsylvania | 34 | Iowa | 13 |
| Illinois | 27 | New Jersey | 12 |
| Ohio | 23 | California | 10 |
| Missouri | 18 | Kansas | 10 |
| Massachusetts | 16 | | |
| Indiana | 15 | Total | 244 |
| Michigan | 14 | | |

Had Mr. Roosevelt carried each of these states by the possible majority of one vote he would have had a majority of thirteen votes. Had Mr. Parker received the entire vote in all of the other 32 states he would have received a popular majority of over 6,000,000 votes. These 6,000,000 voters would have had their hands tied by 13 states. As it was the voters in these 13 states tied the hands of 5,149,947 good citizens in the other 32 states. Was President Roosevelt elected unfairly?

### Blessings of the Tariff.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Not many years ago Texas found very little market for her snakes, but the tariff has changed all that. This Spring's rattlesnake crop in Texas is being sold off in four-ton lots, f. o. b. cars at Austin, for $10,000. The price per snake is so low that every family may have its snake charmer. Monopoly, as Mr. Bryan points out, is indeed a blessing to the consumer.

## DONS ARMOR OF O. A. C.

### Writer Denounces Attacks on that Institution.

PENDLETON, Or., June 22.—(To the Editor.)—Three different communications attacking the Oregon Agricultural College have appeared in The Oregonian within the past week or 10 days. From the manner in which the letters are written it is evident that the authors are in a prearranged plot to discredit the O. A. C. If they are, they are in the most damnable scheme that has yet grown out of Oregon's unfortunate collegiate jealousies.

Who are these fellows that are taking such pains to misrepresent the Agricultural College, in order to arouse a wholly undeserved sentiment against that school? Why do they not show their colors, so that the people of the state may see the motives that prompt their envious yelps at Oregon's largest educational institution? If they are University of Oregon men, they are showing rank ingratitude, for had it not been for O. A. C. votes I doubt if the university appropriation could have carried in the late election. Though a graduate of O. A. C., I worked and voted to sustain the university appropriation and know many other O. A. C. men who did likewise. Members of the faculty and regents of the Agricultural College did so, President Kerr and Dr. Withycombe both upholding the appropriation, in public addresses. So, if the correspondents who write from The Dalles, La Grande and Ashland are U. of O. men, it is time for the responsible people of that school to squelch them until they will be heard from no more.

In the last communication from M. C. Billings, the insinuation is made that O. A. C.'s big attendance comes largely from Corvallis and that Corvallis is profiting at the expense of the state. This is incorrect, for any one informed on the subject may easily know that the little Benton County town cannot furnish a very large proportion of O. A. C.'s 1100 students. It is also asserted that O. A. C. is usurping the high school field, but the Ashland writer, if he has ever seen the Agricultural College, knows that the best part of the work given there may not be had in high schools. Furthermore, if informed, he knows that a student may not enter O. A. C. until he has had two years of high school work and that the standard for admission will be raised when conditions within the state justify. At present, thousands of young people within this state are so situated that high school attendance is not practicable, and while that condition exists they are entitled to admission at the higher state schools.

The course of study at O. A. C. is a matter for the regents of that school to handle and the same is true of the university. I believe that the intelligent people of Oregon know this and that they will not be deceived by such communications as those written by Messrs. Wilber, Turner and Billings. If there is any school in the state that is a bona fide blessing to Oregon, that school is the O. A. C. It is a school that reaches the common people of the state and it gives a course of study that directly benefits them in the everyday walks of life. The entire cost of maintaining the school, if I am correctly informed, comes from the Federal Government, and all the state has to do is to provide suitable buildings. Surely Oregon can do this much.

The writer from Ashland, whoever he may be, threatened to start a referendum petition should the Legislature appropriate further money for O. A. C. buildings. But the legislators will learn how much his arguments are worth, and if Mr. Billings or any others ever become active with such a petition, they will find that some thousands of loyal-hearted O. A. C. alumni will also be in the game. And I prophesy that if ever an O. A. C. appropriation is left to the people of the state, the majority in favor of the school will be so great that the 3000 surplus votes for the university will not be noticeable.

E. B. ALDRICH.

## THE BUNCO GAME.

### The Way It Has Been Worked Out in the Politics of Oregon.

Western Oregon (Cottage Grove).

About three years ago the Democrats commenced calling Theodore Roosevelt a Democrat, and joshed Republicans for having voted for him. It was never made quite plain to us why the Democrats, noted for "ways that are dark and for tricks that are vain," adopted Mr. Roosevelt into their family, until the Statement No. 1—I am greater than thou—G. E. C.—Popular Choice—circus was pulled off. Now we understand. The Democrats took another reef in their pants, and hit upon the happy plan of "power of suggestion." They suggested to us fool Republicans that Theodore Roosevelt is as much a Democrat as a Republican. At first we smiled knowingly. When the "suggestion" was next shot at us—the "power" having taken small root—we looked silly; they sure had us going. Then the doctrine was handed out to us in large allopathic doses throughout the state. Then other suggestions followed fast and followed faster; and we being under the hypnotic influence of these Democratic hypnologists, all they had to do was to point a finger at us and we had a "spell." So we were lined up on about this line: Roosevelt a Democrat. No difference between the Republican and Democratic parties. George E. Chamberlain non-partisan. The direct primary law and Statement No. 1 the great panacea for all our political aches and pains. So we floundered around in our hypnotic condition, until we got in the breach, and the foxy George, aided by his mediums, throughout the state, took first and second place in the political arena of Oregon. This shows, as The Oregonian has often pointed out, that there is no Republican party in Oregon. There may be a few scattering Republicans. Of course, there may be a few in Oregon that do not believe the assertion that there is no Republican party in the state. George hasn't said so in so many words. However, one of these days he will wave his magic wand and start down some road in Oregon, and all the Republicans, so-called, will fall in, with head slightly inclined forward, eyes wide open in vacant stare, and follow. When he shall have bunched the gang, he will give them his hypnotic sleep-producing stare, figuratively blow the G. O. P. in the air, and then we shall lie down like a foundered bull pup, and worship at the feet of "Our George."

### The Need of Saner Living.

Boston Herald.

Dr. Darlington's statistics concerning the increasing prevalence of cardiac troubles among the American people are a warning appeal for a reform in methods of life. Attention has been called to the increasing number of deaths among adults from heart trouble, but it is more startling to know that out of 275,000 school children in New York, 1.25 per cent had heart disease in some form. Over 70 per cent were suffering from some physical abnormality. During the past two years 1234 children in New York schools have died from heart troubles. It is a sufficiently serious fact that the present generation are wearing out and wasting their life energy in the unreasonable speed with which the race is run. But that is only a part of the consequences. It is more serious to endow the coming generation with organic weaknesses and to foredoom it to the loss of life and opportunity.

### Relegated.

Chicago Record-Herald.

The Senator from Oregon is relegated to that Bourne from which stampedes never return.