The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

During the month of August, 1908, the average paid circulation of The Oregonian was:

Sundays 48,801
Week Days 34,727

Sworn statement of circulation of The Oregonian for every day during the month of August, 1908:

August 1	34,950	August 16	43,820
August 2	43,625	August 17	34,650
August 3	34,650	August 18	34,600
August 4	34,750	August 19	35,100
August 5	35,200	August 20	34,600
August 6	34,650	August 21	34,650
August 7	34,600	August 22	34,850
August 8	34,900	August 23	43,840
August 9	43,710	August 24	34,900
August 10	34,910	August 25	34,700
August 11	34,750	August 26	34,550
August 12	34,800	August 27	34,650
August 13	34,350	August 28	34,550
August 14	34,550	August 29	34,600
August 15	34,750	August 30	44,010
August 31			34,450

Total circulation, 1,121,895.

County of Multnomah, State of Oregon—ss. This is to certify that the actual net circulation of The Oregonian for the month of August was as above set forth.

A. K. SLOCUM, Circulation Manager.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1908.

W. E. HARTMUS, Notary Public for Oregon.

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(By Mail.)

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Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and Weekly, one year	3.50

(By Carrier.)

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

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT 1, 1908.

"ENOUGH TO GO ROUND."

"The wealth and productive power of the country are so great," says a Socialist politician, "that there ought to be enough to go round." This also is hinted at in Bryan's speeches, and may be called the Bryan idea. It is vague, misleading, useless. There never has been, never will be, "wealth enough to go round." Some will always have more than others, or there will be neither wealth nor civilized society nor government. Some will have less and others still less, and finally some none at all. Upon any division or distribution there never would be "enough to go round." For one thing, property would perish under such a scheme; since smaller properties can only be preserved by maintenance of the larger. Only so, indeed, can property be preserved at all. The notion that there is or ought to be "enough to go round" predicates equality of property, through spoliation.

No matter how much prosperity there is in a country or how great its aggregate wealth, some will always be poor,—and there perhaps will be many of them, though poverty will always be merely a relative term. Equality of fortune never is possible; nor even equality of opportunity, for many a man goes through the world without opportunity to develop the very best that is in him. There is no help for this. But active and earnest persons find opportunity where the indolent and shiftless do not.

There is not "enough for all" anywhere in this world, never has been, never will be; but in a country like ours, new and yet full of unappropriated resources, there is opportunity for enterprising talents, if tact goes with them. Persons so endowed, and using their powers to best advantage, will commonly get "enough." Others will get little; some next to nothing. These are the conditions of life in the world; necessary because of the very constitution and order of things; which no utopian theory ever will change, and which would not be changed even in smallest degree by election of the prophet of the Platte bottoms.

NORTHWEST RAILROAD BUILDING.

Prior to completion of the North Bank Railroad, construction of new rail lines in the Big Bend country, in Northern Idaho and in many other interior localities, would have meant but little for Portland. This city has not yet felt any direct benefit from the opening of the Northern Idaho grain districts by the Northern Pacific, nor from the building of the extensive electric line system out of Spokane. The Central Washington, which developed a wonderfully rich wheat country in the western part of the Big Bend, made nothing accessible to Portland. But the North Bank road will make some striking changes on the trade map of the Pacific Northwest. This new road and the O. R. & N., which it parallels, with the Columbia River between, are the main trunks into which a most elaborate system of feeders will pour traffic from all over the Pacific Northwest.

Our country is developing so much more rapidly than ever before that the extent of the railroad projects actually under way, as well as those in a preliminary stage, is far greater than is generally realized. The Lewiston-Riparia line, which is now receiving the finishing touches, is an important connecting link, not only for the O. R. & N., but for the Hill lines, for the North Bank road is rushing construction on a line from Riparia to connect with the Portland road at a point near Kennewick. Completion of this line will give this city direct access to the rich Idaho country, in which Puget Sound has had full sway for nearly ten years. In October this field will be still further enlarged by the completion of the line to Grangeville, Idaho.

A Hill project of almost equal importance is the proposed line north and south through the Big Bend country. Eight crews of engineers are now in the field on this line, and it will tap the best wheat region in the State of Washington, avoiding the expensive haul over the mountains, by delivering the grain to the North Bank line at a point near Snake River. The Oregon Short Line has its Huntington-Lewiston cut-off so far past the prospective stage that more than 600 men are at work, and more are being rushed to the front as fast as they can be secured. The grading and rock work for sixty miles north of Huntington is well along, and it is almost a certainty that the Harriman water-level line will be in operation all the way from Portland to Huntington within the next two years at the latest.

Meanwhile the Spokane & Inland, which is collecting freight in a big territory, has nearly reached Moscow, Idaho, on its way to Lewiston, and all of the traffic in the rich field which it traverses can be turned over to the water-level roads which reach tidewater by way of the Columbia River gorge. In addition to these roads mentioned, for which the North Bank road and the O. R. & N. offer practically the only route to tidewater, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the mysterious North Coast road are still pushing construction, some of it in new territory and some in that already reached by the old lines, but all of it for economic reasons is more directly accessible to and from Portland than any other port.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF IT.

The gambling instinct cannot be eradicated from the human soul. Nor the instinct that produces "the social evil." The latter is far more difficult to deal with than the former. But when we expect to eradicate, or very much to restrain either of them, we come in conflict at once with the controlling instincts of mankind.

It is useless to inquire why man was made such a contemptible creature as he is. God no doubt has his reasons. But he doesn't disclose them.

When Judge Williams was Mayor of Portland these evils existed. He was defeated for re-election because he frankly admitted that they were ineradicable. It is several years since the "reform" was decreed; yet the complaint now is that the evils persist; and the Mayor and the Common Council at this time are laying responsibility for the evils on each other.

If the Mayor of Portland and the Governor of the state were known to be strictly "virtuous" and on all occasions to eschew "cakes and ale," and other delights, there might perhaps be a better tone; but it is doubtful. In politics, in public morals and in religion, society continually acts a farce, because subject to control of human instincts and desires.

When Frederick of Prussia was told that he ought to do certain things for the good of his people, he exclaimed: "What! For that damned worthless race?" Here were cynicism and pessimism, hardened by experience.

In old times we used to say that the good Indian was a dead Indian. The phrase might be amended and enlarged. The good human race will be the dead human race. Meantime the public authorities of Portland will continue to profess desire to do what they can't do, know they can't do, and in fact have no real desire to do; and the farce will go on without end.

Society in France is old. It will be getting old here, after a couple of thousand years. After centuries of experience the French government now directs its attention to supervision of gambling operations, and also makes them contribute to the support of the poor. Figures just published show that the tax of 15 per cent which the state imposes on the gross receipts of casinos and other establishments where gambling is permitted at seaside, mountain and mineral spring resorts has produced in the last nine months between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 francs ($800,000). This sum is divided among national charitable institutions. The government, in fact, realizes that the gambling habit cannot be cured, so "what cannot be cured must be endured," and it endeavors to make the habit of some use to the state.

The Oregonian is not recommending this system for imitation in America. It simply offers an intimation of what may be doing here, after another one hundred or one thousand years.

But for history and its lessons one might be hopeful. But human nature persists, and its vices therefore will persist. Scarcely can you expect the Mayor of Portland to keep clear of intriguing females, or the Governor of Oregon to set an absolute example in sobriety. But don't get discouraged, nor be unhappy. There is a golden age, that the poets sing. However, the age they sing is behind us. If the world is more wicked than it used to be it is only because it is older. But, as a very great writer says, "He censures God who quarrels with the imperfections of man."

FOREST FIRE PROTECTION.

The soaking rain which fell throughout the entire timber belt of the Pacific Northwest last week has apparently eliminated the greater part of the risk of further damage by forest fires this season. Oregon has been exceptionally fortunate this year in escaping with but a nominal loss by forest fires, especially when it is considered that the dry season was quite protracted. For this immunity from loss, no small part of the credit is due the big timber syndicates, which have secured possession of large areas of land in this state. The business sagacity displayed by the representatives of these syndicates in securing these valuable holdings that did not appeal to Oregonians who were here first is equally plain in their efforts to protect their property.

Insurance against fire has long been recognized as one of the absolutely necessary fixed charges against all real property to which there was any risk attached, but as yet no satisfactory system of fire insurance for timber has been devised, and it has accordingly been necessary for the owners to carry their own insurance in the form of extra precaution against fires. So long as the timber remained in possession of the Government, or of small individual owners, little or no precaution was taken against fire, and every year, from early August until late September, the air was filled with the smoke of forest fires, all of which could have been prevented by the exercise of a little care.

The campers were mildly indifferent as to whether they extinguished their fires on breaking camp, or left them to kindle a conflagration which would destroy thousands of acres of good timber. Even the farmer who had a "slashing" to burn was careless as to how far it might run beyond the confines of his clearings, and, as there was no one to check this almost criminal carelessness, the annual loss reached immense figures. Under the new regime, all this has been changed, and during the current season the loss in this region has been much lighter than usual. The big syndicates and lumber companies holding large bodies of timber in Oregon have perfected an admirable system of fire patrol by which wardens specially trained in woodcraft are employed to guard their possessions. All campers, and settlers as well, are under direct surveillance of these wardens, and are compelled to give their names and addresses and to take instructions from the wardens, who have official powers conferred on them by the state law, although their salaries are paid by their employers.

As yet there has been no systematic organization of the timber-owners, and there are accordingly some breaks in the patrol system, but the results attained have been so satisfactory that in the near future we will undoubtedly have a compact, efficient organization working in such a manner that forest fires of serious extent will not occur again. Forest wealth of almost incalculable value has been destroyed in the past, and on account of the rapidly increasing value of the timber, that which is still in need of protection is vastly more valuable, proportionately, than any that has been destroyed in the past.

HOW TO "BEAT THE GAME."

Yesterday Mr. Bryan said at St. Paul: "Taxes on consumption always overburden those of moderate means and underburden the rich." There is truth in this, but only because the rich are very few, compared with persons of moderate means.

Of the taxes on consumption the largest single amounts come from liquors and tobacco. Two hundred million dollars a year are derived from these sources. The revenue taxes on beer make an enormous amount. Most of such taxes of course are paid by persons of moderate means. But suppose those who feel oppressed by the tax should quit the use of spirits, beer and tobacco. Shall we expect Mr. Bryan to urge this policy as method of delivering persons of moderate means from this oppression? It is the one sure and available way.

Mightn't people who use this class of "luxuries" just as well pay the tax? Or will Mr. Bryan, when President, urge removal of these taxes, for relief of persons of moderate means?

UNCLE JOE AND HIS DISTRICT.

Efforts will be made, are making now, by all sorts of people, to beat Speaker Cannon for re-election in his district. Every faction of opposition is especially active. The Socialists for one reason, the Prohibitionists for another; the labor organizations for another; the free-traders for another. If they could all combine on the Democratic candidate, they might give him a close run. But probably they can't. He had over 10,000 plurality two years ago, and 6000 majority over the vote for all the opposition candidates.

Cannon may be supposed to represent his district or it wouldn't stand by him as it does. To say that he is a political fossil, non-progressive, ultra-conservative, devoted to privilege intrenched in "the system," is only to say the same thing of his constituents, who refuse to turn him down, and especially of his Republican constituents, who refuse to nominate a younger man with newer ideas in his stead. Cannon knows his people thoroughly and they know him; he is a man of quaint speech and agreeable personality, is liked for his eccentricities, and his district takes pride in him, because he keeps it before the attention of the country and gives it fame. The district feels that it would be forgotten if it sent an unknown man. As Speaker of the House, Cannon's position is next in power and influence to that of the President of the United States. He has given the office he holds much of the importance that has distinguished it during recent years, and the Danville district stands by him because it feels that he makes it a power in the land.

But though he will certainly beat all his combined opponents in his district, and obtain re-election to the House, it cannot be thought probable that he will be Speaker again. Either Democrats will control the House or Republican insurrectos will defeat him.

PROPER CONDUCT FOR LAWYERS.

Many of the rules of conduct laid down by the American Bar Association forbid acts which are so plainly improper that no organization should find it necessary expressly to forbid them. A number of the rules in the new code of ethics prohibit conduct which should not be permitted by a court, however willing the attorneys themselves may be to engage in it. For example: It ought to be deemed superfluous to declare that attorneys should promptly account for and turn over moneys collected by them, and that they should not engage in personalities, or mistreat witnesses or parties. It would seem unnecessary to declare such an elementary principle as that a lawyer should be faithful to his client and should not accept employment from both sides of a case. These rules apply to acts so clearly improper that it would seem unnecessary even to mention them. Moreover, some of the acts prohibited are of such a nature that no judge who has respect for his position would permit them for a moment. After saying that a lawyer should not mistreat a witness the rule might very appropriately be laid down that he should not beat his wife. The one act is improper like the other, and it should be no more necessary to prohibit one than the other.

A trial judge who will permit attorneys to engage in personalities or to browbeat witnesses or to misstate the evidence to the jury has no conception of his duty and no courage to perform it. A witness is not a criminal and, even if he were, an attorney is not vested with authority to administer punishment. Misstatement of the evidence is an offense so flagrant as to call for a rebuke pointed enough to discourage any lawyer from repeating it. The code of ethics might well have contained an arraignment of judges who permit these things to be done.

In one of the early precepts, the attorneys show their utter misconception of our form of government, by declaring that attorneys should maintain a respectful attitude toward a court, not for the sake of the particular individual who happens to be occupying the bench at the time, but to "maintain its supreme importance." There is no "supreme importance" in our form of government. We have three departments of government, the executive, legislative and judicial, each co-ordinate with the others, and there is no reason why an attitude should be maintained toward one different from that which is maintained toward another. A legislature is just as "supremely important" as a court, and it should be just as great a moral wrong to bribe or deceive a legislature as a court. The people alone are supremely important in this country, and executives, legislatures and courts are their servants. It is the duty of a lawyer and everyone else to maintain an attitude of respect toward every man who conducts himself honorably, and whatever particular respect is entertained for the court should be due to the fact that the court is the agent of the people. Supremacy does not exist even in the Constitution, for that is subject to change by the people. The people have the power to abolish Governors, legislatures and courts.

The Bar Association disclosed its misconception of propriety when it put an unqualified ban upon advertising. There is no more reason why a lawyer should be forbidden to advertise than why any other business or professional man should be forbidden to do so. Of course, a man should exercise good judgment and good taste in a matter of that kind, as in everything else. A man should not boast of his achievements in an advertisement any more than he would in private or public conversation. One act is as unseemly as the other. But if a lawyer is making a specialty of real estate law, or marine law, or collections, or any other branch of legal practice, there is no reason why he should not let the public know that fact. There is no reason why a lawyer should be forbidden to advertise the location of his office, for it is better that he should do so than that persons in need of the services of a lawyer should go hunting blindly for some man who has been admitted to the bar. Elaborate advertising is proper for a merchant because he is telling about his goods, not of himself. So long as a lawyer or a doctor is becomingly modest in his announcements there is no reason why he should not advertise.

The rules of ethics established by the Bar Association will serve as a general standard by which the public will measure the conduct of attorneys. But the public will not be limited to these rules in forming its judgments. It will not think less of a lawyer because he advertises his place of business and his specialty, nor will it have higher respect for the lawyer who does not advertise. It will not hold in high esteem a lawyer who bows submissively before a court which perverts justice, nor will it condemn a man who fights openly, fearlessly and vigorously for what is right, even if he must oppose a court in doing so. Right and wrong, decency and boorishness, honor and dishonor are determined by essentially the same principles in court as out of it.

Mr. Taft need not have denied that he made the assertion that a dollar a day is enough for any laboring man, for no man of sense ever believed that he said so, and there is no use making denials to men without sense. No man in his right mind would make such a statement. A dollar a day is too much for some men who pretend to be laborers, and it is not nearly enough for others. An employe who shirks, not only neglecting his own work, but retarding others who are willing to earn their wages, is worth less than nothing, for he is a detriment to his employer. A man who performs work requiring skill may be worth three, four or five dollars a day, or even more. And everybody knows it. Then who, except some stupid novice in politics, could ever have started the story that Taft said a dollar a day is enough for any laborer.

Originality is one of the valuable features of an advertisement and it is essential in advertising a community as in advertising a private business. Ability to devise new ideas in advertising enables some men to command high salaries as advertising managers. When one or two commercial organizations furnish all the new ideas and all the rest become mere imitators, there is evidence of need of more men of ability at the head of organizations of this kind. An imitator is an exceedingly poor advertiser.

Official publication of the statistics of population of the Chinese Empire, ascertained by the census taken at the close of the year 1907 is announced. The total number of inhabitants is 438,214,000. It exceeds, rather than falls below, former estimates. A single province, that of Sechuan, contains 79,500,000—nearly as many as the whole United States. Such numbers tell in the book of arithmetic, but count for little in the lists of humanity.

It has always been the practice to punish the bribetaker and let the bribegiver go free. A certain class of women engage in unlawful occupation merely because they are paid for doing so. They violate law because a bribe is paid. It has always been the custom to punish them and let the bribegivers go unpunished, but public sentiment is changing and perhaps we shall soon see the law enforced equally against each party to the crime.

A Marion County apple-grower asserts his confidence in the efficiency of Summer spraying and says he will pay a dollar apiece for all the wormy apples that can be found on his trees. He has evidently done a better job of spraying than most orchardists do, for the best claims that have been made in behalf of spraying are that 95 per cent of the apples will be kept free from worms by use of arsenate of lead.

An argument by Debs against Bryan is this: "From free silver in 1896 Bryan's party has turned to gold bricks in 1908, and this is the only change it has undergone." But Bryan is as "sound" for silver as he ever was; only he thinks it convenient just now to "pass" the subject.

Henry Watterson always was doing picturesque things. A true son of the South, he is now rounding up the "niggers" of the North for Bryan. The niggers of the South give no trouble. They can't vote.

Why not invite Mr. Harriman to participate in the North Bank opening?

Now comes the pleasure of paying the last of the Summer vacation bills.

THE RULE OF THE PEOPLE

Some Observations That Elucidate a Recent Flapdoodle Utterance.

New York Evening Sun.

Shall the people rule? Not if Mr. Bryan knows his arithmetic. There are figures to prove this, not sentiment; facts, not flapdoodle.

The second time the Nebraskan ran for President, in 1900 that is, he had a total of 155 votes in the electoral college and a total popular vote of 6,358,133. To these totals 11 states made the following contributions:

	Popular vote.	Electoral vote.
Alabama	97,131	11
Arkansas	81,142	8
Florida	28,007	4
Georgia	81,700	13
Louisiana	53,671	8
Mississippi	51,706	9
North Carolina	157,752	11
South Carolina	47,236	9
Tennessee	144,751	12
Texas	267,337	15
Virginia	146,080	12
Total	1,156,513	112

In the same contest McKinley received a total popular vote of 7,207,923 and a total electoral vote of 292. Compare now the following exhibit of popular and electoral votes for McKinley with the foregoing:

	Popular vote.	Electoral vote.
Connecticut	102,347	6
Massachusetts	238,866	15
New York	821,992	36
Ohio	543,918	23
Pennsylvania	712,665	32
Total	2,420,008	112

The 112 electoral votes which the 11 tabulated states gave Bryan in 1900 constituted more than 72 per cent of his total electoral vote, 155. They amounted also to exactly half of the number of votes needed to give him a majority in the electoral college. Yet the popular vote which gave him this solid contribution of electoral votes was but a little more than 18 per cent of his total popular vote. That is, less than one-fifth of the electors who voted for him were able to give him half of the votes which he needed in the electoral college to be declared President and almost three-fourths of the electoral votes which he actually had. Moreover, the voters in the 11 states which make up the solid South, who thus controlled almost one-third of the votes in the electoral college, were only one-twelfth of the aggregate of 13,566,056 voters who cast their ballots for McKinley or Bryan.

The five tabulated states which gave 112 electoral votes to McKinley cast a popular vote for him which was more than one-sixth of the country's aggregate vote for the two candidates. It was more than 33 per cent of the total popular vote which McKinley received. The 112 electoral votes which went with it constituted only 38 per cent of McKinley's vote in the electoral college, 292.

Mr. Bryan cannot point out any of the elements of popular rule in the conditions which start any Democratic candidate for President with the tremendous advantage indicated by this comparison. In all his hocus-pocus of interrogations about the people ruling he is not for a moment oblivious of the fact that unless something untoward heppens the same 11 states which made such a showing for him in the electoral college in the 1900 election will make a similar demonstration this year on a popular vote just as preposterously disproportionate. He knows, moreover, that this contribution of electoral votes will not represent, as will the electoral votes cast by all the other states, any real opinion on the issues of the campaign, any real choice between the leading candidates, any declaration of the popular will with respect to Governmental policies. He expects a relatively small number of votes in 11 states to give him a relatively large number of votes in the electoral college without any regard whatever to the interests of the Nation. He knows that these states have 120 electoral votes this year, and that he has only to endeavor to carry enough other states where the people do have opinions on National matters to give him 122 votes more to be elected President, and he knows that Mr. Taft has, in order to be elected, to obtain 242 electoral votes from states where public questions are weighed by the voters.

Shall the people rule? Not as Mr. Bryan hopes to be elected. Popular rule implies the expression of popular will guided by popular opinion.

"Always Relative Servitude."

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

As the years pass, reflective people in the North and elsewhere in the world will aknowledge that when Abraham Lincoln and his friends "liberated" the negroes they left a task half finished. By violence and in defiance of law they released the negro slaves from their bondage to enter what is, after all, only another bondage. No semi-civilized race of people, inferior as fighting men, can live in the same territory with another race incomparably superior in masterful qualities, as well as numbers, and be free men. No race can be free that is incapable of maintaining its freedom against all comers. Right or wrong, the white people of these United States intend to hold the American negroes in a state of relative servitude. That is the cold, hard lesson of the atrocities in Springfield, Ill., the home of Lincoln, "the great emancipator." Possibly the problem will take on new phases when centuries have gone, but we speak of the years. The day is not open to the vision of this generation when in truth the negro will have the rights and privileges of an American citizen, however they may be assured to him by the jargon of the law.

Surely, Surely.

Boston Advertiser.

The election of William J. Bryan to be President of the United States would mean the solemn declaration of a majority of the electorate in favor of a very radical and unsafe National programme. That programme could not be carried out at once, but every investor, every bank, would recognize that the Nation had been committed to it.

Bet to Chop Five Cords of Wood.

Boston Dispatch.

A wager has been made of $15,000 that a Vermont man can chop five cords of wood in a day, and the contest will be decided on September 26 at Amsden, Vt.

A FEW PICK-UPS.

"Waiter, one of these oysters is bad." "Well, sir, you'll see I've given you two extra."—The Tatler.

"I hope, driver, you will not run away with me!" "Bless yer, no, mum! I've got a wife and six kids at home already!"—London Opinion.

"Have you ever loved and lost?" sighed the swain. "Nope," responded the maiden, promptly. "I've won every breach of promise suit I ever brought."—Cleveland Leader.

"By the way," queried Miss Blowitz, who had recently entertained a duke, "have you ever had any foreign noblemen as guests?" "No," answered Mrs. Uppsen, "only as servants."—Chicago Daily News.

Convalescing victim of auto accident—"I woke up and found the hot Welsh rabbit. I recognized it as my wife's cooking, but it was better seasoned than the average." Nurse—"Merciful saints! we couldn't imagine what had become of that other mustard plaster."—Judge.

Mr. Cad—"Can I see that burglar who was arrested for breaking into my house last night?" Inspector (hesitatingly)—"Well, I don't know. What do you want to see him for?" Mr. Cad—"Oh, there's nothing secret about it. I just wanted to find out how he managed to get into the house without waking my wife."—Illustrated Bits.

JEFFERSON ON UNITARIANISM.

A Letter in Which Some of His Ideas Were Developed.

Jefferson, who was always called an "infidel" by the "orthodox," seems to have been a Unitarian, or in close sympathy with that form of belief. In Schmucker's Life of Jefferson, pp. 294-297, may be found a long letter written by him of which the following is an extract:

I have to thank you for your pamphlets on the subject of Unitarianism, and to express my gratification with your efforts for the revival of primitive Christianity in your quarter. No historical fact is better established than that the doctrine of one God, pure and uncompounded, was that of the early ages of Christianity; and was among the efficacious doctrines which gave it triumph over Polytheism of the ancients, sickened with the absurdities of their own theology. Nor was the unity of the Supreme Being wrested from the Christian creed by the force of reason but by the sword of civil government, wielded at the will of the fanatic Athanasius. The hocus pocus phantom of a God, like another Cerberus, with the one body and three heads, had its birth and growth in the blood of thousands and thousands of martyrs. And a strong proof of the solidity of the primitive faith, is its restoration, as soon as a nation arises which vindicates to itself the freedom of religious opinion, and its external divorce from the civil authority. The pure and simple unity of the Creator of the universe is now all but ascendant in the Eastern states; it is dawning in the West, and advancing toward the South, and I confidently expect that the present generation will see Unitarianism become the general religion of the United States. The Eastern presses are giving us many excellent pieces on the subject; and Priestley's learned writings on it are, or should be, in every hand. . . . I rejoice that in this blessed country of free inquiry and belief, which has surrendered its creed and conscience to neither Kings nor Priests, the genuine doctrine of one only God is reviving and I trust that there is not a young man now living in the United States who will not die a Unitarian.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE.

General Impression It Will Show Strength This Year.

Boston Globe.

In American politics none of the minor parties has enjoyed so long life as the Prohibition party. For more than 35 years a Prohibition National ticket has been in the field at every Presidential election.

Although in 1872 the Prohibition candidate for President polled only about 5600 votes, the party made its nominations again four years later, and its candidate received in round numbers 9500 votes. In 1880, however, even Neal Dow, celebrated leader in the successful Prohibition movement in his own State of Maine, obtained as the candidate for President only 10,305 votes.

Nothing daunted by this apparent want of progress in a period of four years, the Prohibitionists, in 1884, put forward ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, a Prohibition state, as their standard-bearer, who polled the astonishing vote of 151,809. Four years later the Prohibition candidate received nearly 250,000 votes, but the vote in 1892 showed only the slight increase represented by a total of 264,132.

In 1896 the vote showed a falling off of almost exactly one-half, and it has not since reached the figures of 16 years ago.

There has been an impression that the Prohibition vote in the National election this year will show surprising strength. The leaders of the party appear to be confident that the Prohibition candidate will draw large numbers of votes from both of the major parties because of the unsettled state of partisan lines.

The Prohibition party made its first great gain in 1884, when party lines were considerably broken, and suffered its most notable loss in 1896, when the Presidential contest was the fiercest between the Republican and Democratic candidates.

THE CURSE OF NEEDLESS NOISE

New York's Important Step to Make Air Free From Injurious Sounds.

North American.

A new proof comes that it is always the crank who starts the reforms of the world. A New York woman became the joy of cartoonists and comic paragraphers, two or three years ago, by inaugurating an "anti-noise" crusade. The whole country laughed at her, much as if she was a freak of the Carrie Nation type.

But this woman was possessed of force of character, as well as of wealth and refinement. And, best of all, she had grasped a hygienic and civic truth which had come to no one else so vividly as to her, when one she loved was killed by a city's needless noise.

So she formed in New York, the Society for the Prevention of Unnecessary Noise. The whole country ridiculed her. But the society has lived down the laughter. And general order 47, of Police Commissioner Bingham, has just been issued placing the whole police force of New York at the service of the society.

It is not in many things that we find reason to choose New York for a model. But when that or any other city takes a long step forward toward complete civilization it is a pleasure, as well as a duty, to recognize the advance with praise, and to bespeak emulation for the example shown to us.

Sancho Panza spoke for all humanity when he blessed "the man who first invented sleep." The curse is doubled upon him who, without reason or excuse, destroys the best of healers and most potent of all life-savers.

None can reckon how much of our awful death rate among children, in the Summer, is due to the jarring out of the feeble flame of life by some street noise just when nature was coaxing it by sleep into stronger burning.

And who can count the waste of nervous energy, of health and mental and manual productiveness by the interruption of rest of even the healthiest workers in the sweltering, depressing days that test vitality to the utmost?

New York has set a sensible standard for every other American city by the use of its whole police power to suppress these nuisances:

Unnecessary shouting of street hawkers of all kinds.
Unnecessary shouting and yelling.
Unnecessary blowing of steamboat or factory whistles.
Roller skating in the streets or on the sidewalks, to the interruption of traffic.
Unnecessary blowing of whistles or horns on motorcycles or automobiles.
Letting the exhaust escape from motorcycles and automobiles without being properly muffled.
Blowing horns or bugles or ringing bells by scissors-grinders.
Yelling of the "old-clo' men."
Kicking tin cans on sidewalks.
Flat wheels on streetcars.
Barking dogs.

And for comment on this good, new reform, we need none better than these words of a physician of experience and intelligence: "It is as much the duty of the public authorities to keep the air free from disagreeable and injurious sounds as it is to keep the air free from bad odors. All noise cannot be stopped, neither can all bad odors be prevented, but that is no excuse for not making reasonable effort to stop disagreeable and injurious sounds, as well as to prevent bad odors."

Harding Davis' Cane Aids Thought.

Boston (Mass.) Dispatch.

Richard Harding Davis, the author, playwright and small politician, invariably carries a very thin ferrule cane, which he nervously bends and twists in his hands and which he declares is a great aid to rapidity and accuracy of thought.

AUSTRALIA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

Development Dwarfed Due to Radical Experiments in State Socialism.

From Report to U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.

The arrival of the fleet in Australian waters will call the attention of the American people to a country with whose social and political conditions they are better acquainted than they are with its commercial conditions. Reporting to the Department of Commerce and Labor in August, 1907, Special Agent Burrill states that "with a population but little in excess of that of New York (city) and an area nearly as great in extent as that of the United States, it is inevitable that the industrial and commercial progress of the Commonwealth of Australia should still be in its infancy and that the development of her splendid resources should be somewhat retarded." The "Statesman's Year Book" for 1907 reports Australia as having an area of 3,063,113 square miles and a population (1906) of 4,406,761.

There can be no doubt that whatever the ultimate result may be, the immediate development of the country has been greatly restricted by radical experiments in state socialism. Capital has been frightened away and it is reported that even business profits of Australian business men are sent elsewhere for investment. These experiments have been described in general terms as "an assertion of the right of the state to intervene between employer and employed for the purpose of regulating and defining the duration and general conditions of certain kinds of human labor, as well as in some instances the wages justly payable for the work done." The efforts to improve the social condition of wage-earners and to discover a political panacea for economic evils have been most interesting, but they have not as yet been sufficiently successful to lead to their universal adoption.

In spite of this drawback the commerce of the country shows a considerable expansion. Imports have increased from $167,407,600 in 1890 to $195,633,300 in 1900, and to $245,336,900 in 1907. Increase in exports has been from $117,769,300 in 1890 to $153,294,750 in 1900, and to $301,754,209 in 1907. These figures are for merchandise only. Including gold in the form of ore, bullion and specie, the record stands thus:

	1890.	1900.	1907.
Imp.	$170,814,150	$201,473,100	$252,465,120
Exp.	142,573,450	223,859,000	354,784,591

The exact figures of American commerce with Australia are not available. Merchandise of American origin goes in some quantity by the way of British and Continental tradinghouses. Until a few years ago Australian imports were credited to the port of shipment irrespective of the country of their origin. Until 1905 American statistics of export to Australia were reported in combination with exports to all the rest of British Australasia, including New Zealand. Even now the Tasmanian account is combined with the Australian. The separate account would probably show a variation in the last four years of between $25,000,000 and $28,000,000, or about 10 per cent of Australia's present imports.

Our exports are decidedly miscellaneous, with kerosene, rough lumber and agricultural implements as the leading items. They include many of the articles of common use in civilized communities and a large percentage of the trade consists of manufactured goods. While Australia is a producer of not from from $100,000,000 worth of minerals annually, largely gold and copper, and is an exporter of metals to the extent of about one-half that sum, its principal business is agriculture, and wool is its leading product. Its export sales of that commodity in 1907 amounted to $140,000,000. Wheat, frozen meats, butter and such animal products as leather, hides and tallow are export items of importance. Exports to the United States amounting to about $12,000,000 a year are limited by our domestic production of the same articles.

In such matters as area, population, race type, natural resources, commercial needs, commercial opportunities and assured future, Australia is fairly comparable with Canada, and the imports of the Commonwealth are not far behind those of the Dominion. Yet we sold to Canada last year $167,000,000 and to Australia less than $30,000,000.

WHISKY-DRINKING FALLING OFF

Yet the Average Is 1½ Gallons for Every Person in the Country.

New York Times.

From the preliminary report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it appears that there was a considerable reduction in the amount of spirits distilled in the fiscal year ending June 30. The loss in revenue to the Treasury was $15,767,038, representing a falling off in production of 14,328,672 gallons during the year, and leaving the total for the year at 119,808,402. The per capita consumption last year was 1.63; for the year closing with June it would be about 1.46 gallons.

The falling off is roundly 11 per cent. This is noteworthy, but it is by no means unprecedented. It is still a slightly higher per capita rate than for 1905, and the same as for 1904. Previous to that time there had been a steady advance in the per capita consumption since 1896, when it had sunk to the remarkably low level of 1.01. This again had been the lowest point of a decline for four years, the rate in 1892 being 1.52, to which it had risen uninterruptedly from 1887. So far as these figures admit of a general explanation, it would seem that the consumption of whisky, or distilled spirits—all other kinds are practically negligible—depends more on the prevalence of prosperity in business than upon any other conditions. How far this inference is to be modified by the advance in the Prohibition movement throughout the country remains to be seen. It is estimated by the candidate of the Prohibition party for the Presidency that one-half of all our population is now living in Prohibition territory. This is a tremendous change within the 20 years covered by the figures we have cited, and in all reason ought to have an appreciable influence. The most skeptical as to the benefits of Prohibition will concede that nearly a gallon and a half for every man, woman and child per annum is a somewhat excessive allowance. The millions who do no contribute a gill a year to that average will have their own severe but sober view of the amount that must be drunk by others.

Parable of a Newspaper Steward.

Philadelphia Dispatch.

Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, Philadelphia Public Ledger and Chattanooga Times, started in Chattanooga as a newsboy. He says the secret of his success is the knowledge that "it requires no more effort to do a big thing than it does to do a small thing."

Hen Hatches Young Blacksnakes.

Baltimore News.

John Shields, a farmer near Dallas, Texas, set a hen on snake eggs by way of experiment, and now has a fine hatching of blacksnakes. The hen mother refuses to recognize her strange brood.

Women Must Check Hats in Theater.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

In her new theater in New York, Maxine Elliott, the actress, will require all women patrons, before taking seats, to check their hats in a dressing-room.