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WHEN "THE NATIONS SHALL LEARN WAR NO MORE."

The prophet of Israel talked about the time to come when men should beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks. This is ideal. It is expressed in old literature other than that of Israel, It is found in the delicate and clairvoyant Vergil. It is a theme in Ovid and later poets. Nevertheless, the time has not yet come "when nation shall net lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any

more.

On the contrary, men now are devoting more energy to the effort and purpose to "learn war" than at any preceding time in the history of the human race. The reason is that national competitions are stronger. These competitions spring from the new forces of the present time. They constitute the fundamental condition of man's life and progress upon the earth. Every nation must be prepared to defend itself, and to hold its own. Some nations, indeed, are protected by their own weakness and insignificance. But there is one nation in the Western Hemisphere, and five or six in the Eastern, that do not claim this exemption, and have no wish to claim it. Therefore, they feel and know they must be ready to fight. Sea power, or power at sea, since development of steam and electricity and gunnery ander control of the agencies of modern invention, is more than ever recognized as the means of attack and Therefore, every nation that has the resources builds Dreadnoughts.

Before us is a pamphlet containing the address of Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, at the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. It is a pleafor international peace, and incidentally an argument to prove that wars are unnecessary. The appeal for peace sentimentally good; the argument is fallacious-since international justice, President Butler tells us, should be invoked to decide all international differences. It is an idle dream. It presupposes fixed and permanent conditions in the life of nations and in their relations with each other. It cuts off possibility of change and progress, that can come about only through the rivalries and competitions of nations. The ultimate would be one China for all the world. But even shaking-up through war. It is the one

President Butler argues that England, though an island nation, should world and admit that she doesn't preparation for defense at sea. defense. For Italy, says President Portugal and Mexico. It is their weakness, however, that makes them safe, and England is not willing to accept the position of a state that exists by sufferance of stronger nations. Besides, Italy and Holland and Mexico, all within a century have been under foreign domination and all are protected now only by the jealousies may subject any of them to invasion. as heretofore. Today, but for the power of England and France, Germy would dominate Holland and Belgium; but for the rivalry of Austria, France and Prussia, Italy never would have become a consolidated and independent nation, but for fear of rupture swallow Denmark and Russia would shark up Sweden and Norway. It is armament and dread of war that preserve the peace. England can no more afford to be unprepared at sea than Germany can on land. International justice, so-called, will always be interpreted by each nation in the terms of its own interest and power. Nor can it possibly be otherwise. National and inernational boundaries cannot be thrown down or removed, and no nation unless it is weak will permit othor another, to interpret its right. To be weak," as the Miltonic phrase has it, "is to be miserable," or at least to be weak is to be humble. Moral force is much indeed, but in emergency weapons of war must be at hand. These are the reasons why the nations that have the resources to maintain armaments, and interests which they must protect, will keep their armaments in readiness for possible or probable dangers. It is a contest of resources, therefore, for creation and maintenance of armaments. The richer its resources, the larger its interests and the more widely they extend, the larger must be the nation's preparations for defense. For ourselves, have no other reason for increase of our navy, and there is no party in our country, no considerable body of citizens, that would tolerate the idea that the nation should be without means of defense, to be hectored and humiliated perhaps even by Chili or Brazil.

Neither shall the nations learn war any more"-but only when there are no nations, and consequently no competitions, no clash of interests, no oride of national spirit and no rivalries. But the modern and only way to prepared for it.

The success that followed the endeavor of the late Solomon Lipman is a fair presentment of the opportunities ffered by the great Western world to men of energy, sagacity and honable dealing in the mercantile probeen especially noted for the ability mail. to meet these opportunities, successfully, and of this type of business men Lipman was a conspicuous ex-

years. He lived to the advanced age or two. Then perhaps the whole mass Sound during the coming season, the of four score years and amassed a could be repealed and sensible legis-amount involved is in the aggregater or two. Then perhaps the whole mass Sound during the coming season, the substantial fortune as the fruits of his lation enacted in its place. One trouble quite large.

Plea Made for Hellenic Spirit, and Goe-by Republicans. missed from the business and social circles that have known him so long.

leves, that Mayor Simon has no intention of appointing or allowing any "restricted district" in the city, for "fallen women" or for "fallen men." The laws will be enforced as fully as pos-No part of the vicious or semicriminal classes will "get a tip" that they can ply their vocation in any locality. The laws will be enforced. No one has occasion to tell the

NO "RESTRICTED DISTRICT."

The Oregonian is told, and it be-

Mayor how necessary this is. Now will some one or any of our good people tell what is to be done with "women of the town," and with the vile male wretches who hang on around them? Of course they are to be suppressed, as far as possible. They are to be forced into the background and out of sight. Every nest of gamblers is to be dispersed. how is the city to get rid of these

Are the women to be sewn up in acks and drowned, and the vile men who consort with them to be stood up against brick walls to be shot? And has the Mayor authority of law to do things in this thorough manner?

To deal with vice, that doesn't run But The Oregonian is told and neither designate, appoint nor allow any "restricted district" where vice may flourish with impunity.

THE CRITICISM IS GENERAL.

Criticism of the corporation tax is iniversal because of its inequality and nfairness. Not that the corporations of the country and their stockholders are unwilling to pay the tax, but because this system makes unequal conditions by having untaxed individuals, firms, partnerships and persons of large wealth, who ought also to pay, but are not to pay.

This law violates the plain equities of the case. Senator Root says an income tax would be unwise, unjust and unconstitutional, while the corporation tax is open to no valid objec-Such opinion depends on the point of view. But it will not be toierated that other incomes than those to be reached by this partial measure shall escape. All incomes are to be treated alike. As the Chicago Inter-Ocean puts it: "The spirit of American institutions will not permanently olerate inequality of citizens or of groups of citizens and their wealth before the law. A lawyer may be de-ceived by a label. A statesman would not be so deceived and the American cople will not be so deceived."

It is regrettable, from every point of view, that President Taft has not thrown his influence in favor of such fair adjustments of the tariff as would have provided revenue, at least till an income tax could have been put in force, and averted thereby this specially unjust corporation tax.

PREPARING FOR THE FALL ELECTION. New York is in some excitement over the dismissal of Police Commissioner Bingham. Mayor McClellan discharged him peremptorily the other day and appointed William F. Baker in his place. Rumor tusists that the change is political and Mr. Bingham agrees with rumor. In his opinion he China latterly has been getting her has been forced out to make way for a Tammany man to forward Mayor McClellan's ambition, first to go to Congress and then to become Governor of the state. It is said that Pat Methrow herself on the generosity of the Carren, the Tammany magnate, is be-Baker avers that he doesn't even know McCarren, but, as moral position would be her sufficient | the Tribune pertinently remarks, what difference does that make? McCarren Butler, is safe; so are Holland and knows him and that is enough for Tammany purposes. The boss says the new Police Commissioner is "a grand, high-minded gent." Tammany's standpoint, nothing could be more satisfactory. A high-minded gent is one who will not interfere with ballot-stuffing and repeating on election day and who will not be inconsiderate about enforcing the laws. of powerful rivals, which at any time, against vice. Baker seems to be a sort of nonentity who has been shoved into Bingham's place to serve

as a figurehead while the Tammany bosses will control the office in their own interest. After all of Mayor McClellan's high professions it is depressing to see him thus openly bargain with Tammany, other powers, Germany would though that is what every Democratic politician in New York comes sooner or later. There is no doubt that the Mayor would like to be decent if he dared, but between his ambitions and his moral sense there is a deep gulf fixed which he cannot cross. Unless he placates Tammany he cannot hold another office. He became Mayor through the good offices of Tammany's repeaters, and the same power which raised him can cast him down. Of course he knows this, and, being wise in his generation, he makes his peace with the tiger by throwing Bingham over. The retiring Police Commis sioner is an erratic man in some particulars. Of his singularities the most noticeable is his pugnacity; Ever ince he went into office he has said what he liked and done as he pleased. When the politicians offended him he berated them. When the public misliked his conduct he told it to go to the dogs. The immediate occasion for his discharge was his flat refusal to dismiss a subordinate whom the Mayor had resolved to sacrifice. It is astonishing that such a man should have secome popular, but he did, at least angularities he was known to be thoroughly incorruptible. Gambling

It intrudes everywhere and poisons everything. The better class of newspapers openly express their fear that the new Police Commissioner will be nothavoid war is to "learn war" and be ing better than a tool of Tammany and that the city will revert to wide this could hardly be regretted. The laws against vice in New York do not fulfill their purpose by any means. They are alternately enforced with a sort of grotesque strictness and neglected altogether with intervals when fersion. Men of the Hebrew race have the police use them openly for blackfrom laws which are thus scouted it is amounts to about \$300 on the average would be just as well to let Tammany

sent. He did all he could to enforce

he failed, it was because in New York

Tammany politics is above the law.

local self-government. Nothing can be done by the people of the city without the consent of the Legislature directly or indirectly, and this consent is never given except for political rea-The largest city in the country is thus always at the mercy of the politicians who make merchandise of its welfare. The subjection of cities to State Legislatures is a relic of feu-dalism which were better abolished everywhere, but in New York its effects are particularly bad. Between the country districts and the metropolis there is little mutual understand-ing. The farmers could legislate for themselves a great deal better if questions concerning the city were not forced upon them to decide, while the city could manage its affairs more prosperously if the rural legislators would let it entirely alone.

WHEAT IS STILL KING.

Preliminary estimates of the 1909 wheat crop in the Pacific Northwest, as compiled from the most reliable sources obtainable, indicate a yield of 55,000,000 bushels for the three states. This figure has been excelled but once, the bumper crop of 1907 reaching 60, 000,000 bushels. The crop, which is now about ready for harvest, however, means more to the growers and No Mayor of Portland hitherto has to the Pacific Northwest, and especially to Portland, than any of its predeces-On account of the prevailing into crime, always is a difficult prob- high prices it will place in circulation a larger amount of money than was it believes that the present Mayor will paid out for the record crop two years ago. Its exceptional interest to Portland lies in the fact that this is the first year since the great Inland Empire wheat territory was developed when practically all of the wheat of that great region has been tributary to Portland. The North Bank road was not completed in time last season o enable it to take any part in movng the wheat crop, but this year a arge amount of wheat from territory that is new to Portland will follow the water-level grade to tidewater. There has been great development

in many different lines since wheat was the one great factor in our commercial life, and it no longer monoplizes the field. At the same time it s difficult to overestimate its importance, when we consider that a crop such as is now in sight will place in circulation nearly \$50,000,000 within few months and among a comparatively small number of people. There are other aspirants for the throne, out wheat will remain king in the Pacific Northwest, so long as the yield goes over 50,000,000 bushels and the price hovers so closely around \$1 per bushel.

WHERE IS THE EVIDENCE?

Although the scattering charges against the Supreme Court of Washngton are made with vigor, the evidence behind them does not look very substantial. Still, something may come out after a while. The men who push the accusations must be foolhardy indeed if they have nothing to stand on, Perhaps they are keeping back their strong points for strategic reasons, but there is danger that they will be too strategic and convince everybody that they are accusing an innocent tribunal out of spite. The charge that a court is controlled by the corporations is easy to make and not very difficult to prove, if it is well founded. All that s necessary is to produce the record of cases decided and show how they run. A weekly paper did this last week for the Supreme Court of Callfornia. No fuss and feathers were necessary. One short item did the work. In so many years so many cases had been decided, with a huge preponderance in favor of the Southern Pacific Railroad was required. The figures told the tale.

Why cannot the Washington critics of their Supreme Court do the same thing? The record is accessible. Let them tabulate it. When they have done so, their case will be proved or disproved without further argument. One case will not be enough, nor will wo or half a dozen; but if they can show that for a series of years the decisions of the court have been notably favorable to the corporations, they will win the verdict of the public, unless explanations are forthcoming. As long as the accusers of the Supreme Court neglect to do this simple and easy bit of work, people will be inclined to believe that their talk is mere ound and fury, signifying nothing but ill-feeling. Usually the presumption is in favor of the integrity of any court which happens to be assailed. But in Washington circumstances have somewhat impaired the prestige of the supreme tribunal. One or two judges have smirched the ermine. What others may have done remains to be seen. found it, yet wasn't content. Matters of this importance should not be permitted to hang in the air. If Teats, De Wolf and the rest of them have evidence that amounts to anything, the sooner they produce it the better for them and for the state.

PORT PRESTIGE IN JEOPARDY. The Port of Portland has formally aken over the tug and pllotage service between this city and the sea and will endeavor to conduct the work for the best interests of the port. It is extremely doubtful if the work can be made to show a profit. The business will necessarily be conducted by the Portland taxpayers for the same reason that they are spending large sums of money in deepening the channel and making the port attractive for ships. There is probably no branch of the public service for which the taxpayers more cheerfully contribute than for the Port of Portland work. Every among thinking people. With all his householder and every business man in the city knows that Portland's prestige as a seaport is our greatest asset, was fostered by the New York police and each and all are willing to do their

and worse wickedness connived at during his term, but not with his con-Unfortunately for Portland this city is now threatened with a blow agains the law and make the city clean. If the shipping that may be attended with more serious results than any that followed the temporary handicaps we have suffered in the past and may nullify all of the good that has been as complished by the Port of Portland. There is a labor differential of about 10 cents per ton against this port as compared with the Puget Sound ports and this year for the first time, it is in open conditions. In some respects the power of the exporters who in the past have been obliged to bear this differential to avoid paying it. Records of two of the largest grain exporting houses in the Northwest show that on last season's business the difference in cost and efficiency of Puget Sound labor and Portland labor, was 10 cents What the community gains per ton in favor of Puget Sound. This to understand. Apparently it shipload of grain, and, as there will be upwards of 200 shiploads of grain on the Pacific Coast for many do what it wishes with them for a year | cleared from Portland and Puget

between the Hill and the Harriman lines, the exporters who will handle the big crop of wheat that will begin coming to tidewater within thirty days, can have the wheat delivered at Puget Sound at exactly the same rate as at Portland. Naturally the exporters will just as good, or even better. prefer Puget Sound. This is not matter in which sentiment, friendliness or unfriendliness for waterfront labor plays any part. It is a simple business proposition and its solution rests solely with the people of Portland.

It might be well for the Chamber of Commerce to pay some attention to a matter of such vital importance. That oody might also inquire into the causes which induced the Farmers' Co-operative Union to establish their Coast selling agency at Tacoma instead of Portland. These are matters of more importance than any attempt to disturb the present satisfactory sailor boarding-house matter, and should be given immediate attention. In the past the Chamber of Commerce has taken an active part in matters of such vital importance and the present is a most inopportune time for any indifference.

There is an argument against the parks-especially those down town. They are loafing places, and the resorts of loafers, who flock there, habitually, to the exclusion of quiet, modest and decent people. But all Portland is a park. The amphitheater of hills on the West Side is matchless; on the East Side is a vast open country, and there are innumerable resting spots, on either side. Perhaps indeed too many; for people should work, not rest. But reasonable space devoted to parks is necessary for residents and their children. If the loafers who occupy the down-town parks were out in the woods that surround the town, clearing land or cutting cordwood, they would have all the woods and parks they need, and be the better for the change.

The wife of President Madison, the 'Dolly Madison" of history, was famous for her beauty and her feminine tact, which in the mind masculine is called diplomacy, and for her social attainments. The world has heard much of this charming first lady of the land during the fourth presidency of the republic, folk-lore as well as history having dealt graciously with her name and achievements in the realm of which she was the social and o a certain extent the diplomatic center. It was not until recently, however, that the heralds of far-away years have proclaimed the fact that this gracious gentlewoman was the inventor of ice cream, the first to serve this National delicacy. It is indeed high time that this fact was made known to a grateful world.

An interesting relic of the battle of Lake Champlain, fought October 13, 1776, against General Guy Carleton, is the hulk of the "Revenge," one of Benedict Arnold's schooners. She was ourned to the water's edge and the hulk had been at the bottom of the lake off Ticonderoga for a century, A clumsy, unsightly thing, dark with ooze, its gaunt frame exposed by deay, the old hulk is not a thing of beauty but the memory of its achievement of a century and a third ago as part of a flotilla that mounted only seventy guns, directed by the impetuus Arnold, it helped to defeat the British 12,000 strong at Valcone Island, making it an object of patriotic that was worth going far by rail and automobile to see.

Charles Dickens failed to provide and strength of his intellect and these elderly women have been granted each a pension of \$2.50 a week by the British government as provision for their daily necessities. The charity is a gracious one and its recipients are no doubt deserving gentlewomen. Their poverty is a sad commentary upon the domestic life of the great novelist, who was unable or utterly neglected to order it in accordance with the simple rules of equity.

President Taft has been passing the grand jolly" out to the English and the French at the same place and at the same time. Once all hands would not have been pleased. But Emperor William and his Germany have cast a large shadow both to the West and the Southwest.

A Chicago divinity school professo denounces woman as the root of all evil. He perhaps means that without woman the world would be too good live in. That's the way Adam

Curious crowds in Chicago attend he Gingles trial to hear the unprintable details of the young woman's The musical comedies are story. greatly suffering from the competi-

Summer floods are causing wreck, ruin and death in portions of the Mississippi Valley. The great valley of the Columbia, more fortunate, escaped with only the prophecy of disaster.

Senator Aldrich will spend a few days in vacation after his arduous tariff labors. Then he will return to Washington and let the remainder of the Senate go.

Senator Bourne has big income from his father's estate, and, like other rich members of Congress, urges corporation tax as substitute for income tax. Seattle is looking for a water-level

line from Eastern Washington to tidewater. It cannot do better than accept the Columbia River. Farmers whose new-mown hay lies drenched in the fields will testify that it is risky in Oregon to implore divine

Providence for rain. By the time we are fairly beginning o recover from one safe and sane Fourth, another rolls around. We are never out of trouble.

Mr. Heney talks of going to Alaska after big game. Is he weary of hunting bigger game in the wilds of San

Heney will go after big game in Alaska. In this case the sympathy of juries will not help his victims.

If suffragists in Washington should get the ballot, then they would have something to fight about.

PORTLAND, July 8 .- (To the Editor.) -Anent the storm of criticism raging around Dr. Ellot's "five feet of books," it might seem presumptuous for me to suggest that four feet of the

Dr. Eliot's array of books shows all too plainly the tendency of the mind to revert to the things of youth when old age comes on and when the intellect, or rather mind, becomes more or less unable to take on new impressions. All the books recommended by Dr. Eliot are good, but belong to past generations of scholars and bookworms, and very few of the present generation will read them

This congelation of the human mind is a strange thing. Old men and women live in the past. Music, literature and art of years long gone by have attrac-tions for them that modern thought supply. I think that were limited to a few books, I should suggest the Bible and the works of Goethe and Shakespeare. Here four languages are represented. Hebrew, Greek, modern German and English. Any man or woman who has great gems of literature and reads them. understandingly will be educated in a high degree. I do not include the Bible, for religious reasons, for, I mentally belong to joyous and sunny Hellas, but solely for its history and noble style of expression, which is of

has ever covered as much who has ever covered as much ground in such enchanting manner as the deer-stealer Shakespeare? Every list of books, I believe, includes immortal William Shakespeare. Where Every has Goethe's "Faust" ever been ex-celled? Almost everything of the present day has been fresh adowed in this great epic. The first part intensely romantic and appealing, and the second part nuptial, werld and noble. genia in Tauris," a translation from Euripides, like a great, solid, beauti-fully-built castle, contains thoughts for a lifetime, and "Wilhelm Meister," and the "Sorrows of Young Werther," the latter being the most romantic andsaddest of all books, are both diamonds of

the purest ray.

Difficult as it is for me to read a book the second time, I plead guilty of reading "Faust" 10 times in Geran and five or six times in translation, and I never get tired of it. The Bible, in its original Hebrew and Greek, is doubtless very much superior to any translation so far made. Of "Faust." Carl Shurtz says that Byard Taylor's translation is a masterpiece. I place Anna Swanwick's metrical English second. Now, I claim that with the two authors and the Bible, and the Hellenic spirit to go with them, just four feet could be sawed off Dr. Ellot's bookshelf with profit to every reader. I do not think the number books to be read, or studied, to make an educated man, can be defined by anyone, but I do claim that my one foot of books will make the celebrated five feet of Dr. Eliot's list leok sick. F. W. VAN DYKE, M. D.

SMALL TAXPAYER FOR ECONOMY Patronize Parks We Now Have and Plant Home Gardens, Is Advice.

PORTLAND, July 8 .- (To the Editor.) I see by The Oregonian that espondent is complaining because Mayor Simon is trying to economize and save money for the taxpayer. In regard to the purchase of parks, I hink that Mayor Simon is right. is entirely too much money spent on parks and everything else in this beautiful city of ours. I am a small taxpayer. Last year I paid \$5.75 taxes, and this year the same little home cost me \$18

taxes. We cannot all live in the center of some park, but we can make our homes beautiful at little expense. A few seeds and nergy will make every little nook around our homes beautiful. If we mothers haven't time, the children can do the garden work, and be happy to do so.

I have two children, a boy 8 years old and baby 4 months. I give my boy a few feet of our garden to plant strawberries and cabbages and then I teach blm to care for them. He is just as happy as though he were running away to park or learning to love any place better than his home.

children to be more satisfied with their homes and surroundings, we make better men and women of them than if we begged the poor taxpayer to buy us each a park of our own. Pray, how many children can reach our parks at present without using streetcars? why not use the parks we now have and take good care of them? grounds downtown are all right, and am glad to pay taxes for such parks. But the suburbs of Portland are all a regular park in themselves.

If the woman correspondent who lives

n Albina will hang the clothesline a lit tle higher and give those five little children, say a 10-by-10-foot garden, and teach them to grow things in it, she and her children would be just as happy as if they had all luxuries of the ric MRS. H. T.

OREGON AND SINGLE TAX. The Sort of Reputation We Are Getting Abroad. Eugene Register.

The single taxers are boosting what they call the Joseph Fels Fund of America for promotion of the single tax theory. Joseph Fels Is giving \$20,-000 a year for five years toward the propoganda and using this as a stimulus the advisory committee of the or ganization is sending out circular let ters and pledge cards trying to swell the fund. In the circular letter sent out Oregon is held up as a splendid field for operation. Just why this is so, we fail to understand. It is re-membered that at the last general election, land tax initiated by advocates, was snowed under out of sight. It is apparent, however, that the single taxers base their hopes of ultimate success upon the initiative and referendent dum, judging from the following, which is found in the circular. It says:

Oregon has the initiative and referendum. There the people have shown amazing capacity and courage in favoring progressive legislation. It is the best place in the world for a nonpartisan, business-like and thorough campaign in behalf of henest taxes. Success in one such state would be worth millions spent in diffusive propaganda.

If we stated shows "the respite have

If, as stated above, "the people have amazing capacity and in favoring progressive legislation, they have shown like courage an conviction in wisely turning down the land tax proposition and are liable to continue exercisig the same degree of wisdom in this respect for years to

When Oregon first adopted the initiative and referendum, it was disposed to make very foolish and indiscrete use of it, but now, as the people become more familiar with the use and abuse to which it can be put, they are dis-posed to use it with a greater degree of caution and judgment. The time has already passed for enactment of fool legislation under the people's law.

'Chucking" Girl's Chin, Crime in Iowa. Des Moines, Ia., Dispatch. You can't chuck an Iowa girl under the

chin without being gullty of an assault if she takes offense at your chucking, according to a decision of the Supreme Court of the state. The Court says the body is one's very own person and may not be touched without permission. So, because Louise Kellor didn't like George not be touched without permission. So, because Louise Kellor didn't like George A. Rooney to tickle her under the chin he must pay damages for assault.

Down where he labors, wet and dry, They keep pa in a little cage; I wonder why he wishes I would be like he was at my age?

Watch the Stock Exchange Ticker.

New York Times. The Statist, one of the most judicious American securities, is not one of those same could be cut off, and the list be stripped the improvement in intrinsic con- people are in this matter of tariff reditions on this side of the ocean. Reviewing the bank clearings, it remarks:

that in spite of the panic of a year and a half ago the business of the United States has expanded so vastly that it is 13.3 per cent larger than three years ago, and 8.7 promises and satisfy the expectation. per cent larger than four months before the great panic. Is it wonderful that those who are well acquainted with what le taking place around them are impressed by the potentialities of every kind in the The Statist is well within the facts,

which are reinforced by occurrences since its publication. The panic threw 24 rallways into receiverships, involving \$596,000,_ 000 of capital. It is the fewness of the receiverships which is impressive, and the essential soundness which enables the general railway fabric to withstand such a shock is further attested by the news of . the last few days regarding the termination of several of them. The fewness of is a still more striking proof of the solidity of their organization. There were hardly a half-dozen prominent industrials embarrassed, and even they made money their way toward taking charge of their able a week from tomorrow, are \$87,858,694, against \$80,314,829 last year, These things, so obtrusive to observers

at a distance from the Stock Exchange, escape the attention of the observers of the fluctuations in quotations. It takes noney to "move the crops" and pay \$200. 000,000 of dividends, and when Wall street wants money the time-honored way of getting it is to shake it out of the Stock been the most bitter of all the public Exchange. The better the crops and the larger the dividends the sharper the the party lash. To show himself spasm. One of the questions now said to fierce, he has called men like Senator be occupying the attention of the Admin-istration is how to provide the currency now trains "radicals." He has defined necessary to accommodate the prosperity a Democrat as "a man who votes the which is seen approaching. But this is ticket." No man has abused bolters, which is seen approaching. But this is one of the least of Wall street's worries. It is puzzled why prices have reacted to a level above the anticipations of a few months, or even weeks, ago. Meanwhile the country goes about its business, indifferent alike to the politicians who make the laws what they please instead of what the voters decree, and to the margin dealers who make prices what they please so long as the market is left to them. The combination of a moist soil with Summer heat is a hard one to beat, and the millions of people who know that their baeter is set fair have as good a right to their opinion of the financial weather as they whose sole knowledge is derived from contemplation of the price barometer.

WHEN WILL OREGON COME TO THIS New England Taking Up Practically the Creation of New Forests.

Lewiston (Me.) Journal. Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Under state direction, the time is at hand when we must replant forests carelessly destroyed. The state can produce pine and spruce trees for a very small sum per thousand. A state water supply commission naturally would co-operate with the Forest and Game Commission to establish nurseries of forest trees.—Governor Fernald's inaugural, 1909

Governor Fernald was up to, if not head of, the times in this, as in other features of his inaugural address. This week Collier's Weekly presents an interesting plan to afforest over 800,000 acres of abandoned forestless land in New Hampshire. It has been estimated were to take this cheap land and plant it with trees, meeting the expense by a long-term bond issue, the investment would prove a profitable one financially 30 or 40 years hence. The state's timber resources would be greatly increased and the waste land would be put to excellent

This proposal relative to New Hampshire is much akin to that of Governor Fernald-"to replant forests carelessly lestroyed." Great Britain's new budget appropriates \$1,000,000 to reforest great ortions of waste land in Scotland, England and Ireland. This beats suilding Dreadnoughts all hollow. England has ruthlessly neglected forests.
Only 4 per cent of the United Kingdom is now wooded. Germany has long had a forestry policy, sane This gives Germany 25 per cent

of forests.

Maine is better off than New Hamp. shire. New Hampshire has been largely cleared of forests. Her work of re-forestation would help swell the volume of Maine lakes and streams, for we are her neighbor and her rivers are in some degree also ours.

Governor Fernald was prophetic in his suggestion. New Hampshire will be prophetic in her's. The balance between forest and cleared land may forever sustained. Trees are a crop. If we sow-so also shall we reap

If Mr. Taft Fails to Keep Faith. Chicago News.

Those persons who are pinning their faith to the President naturally will insist that Mr. Taft kept faith with the country. If the corporation tax is his price for letting a bad tariff measure become a law, there will be a lot of political excitement in certain states of the Central West. If he vetoes a bad bill the public still will have th old Dingley tariff bill to tax them in the old familiar way and campaign promises will be quoted cheap in the market. Since Mr. Taft has chosen to take a prominent part in the work Congress, he cannot be held blameless if there is a failure to enact a distinctly better tariff law than that now in ex-

"When I Was Your Age." S. E. Kiser in Chicago Record-Herald. When pa was my age there were few Grown men who could do what he could do; He didn't waste his time at play. But did a man's work every day; He'd muscles that were hard and strong; He sought the right and shunned the wrong; His parents never had to scold Or fret when pa was twelve years old.

"When I was your age—" Jimmunnee! How often pa says that to me! At every meal I have to hear. The same old thing, or pretty near; When he was my age he would eat Just wholesome things and pass the sweet; He wouldn't even taste of cake, And shunned pie for his stummick's sake.

When pa was my age he would save Up every cent he got—and—brave? If he'd of met a llon, it Could not of frightened him a bit! The thing he liked to do the best Was good hard work, with little rest; In school he stood above them all, And he was nearly six feet tall.

"When I was your age—" Every da Fa hands that out the same old way; His head is baid, his stummick's bad; He's lost the muscle that he had; Ma can't afford to keep a maid; Pa's not a great man. Pm afraid—At least no banners seem to fly, And no bands play when he goes by.

by Republicans. New York Journal of Commerce. But what will be the President's poas well as one of the warmest friends of sition? He has shown from time to time a recognition of what the promises of who think that the quotations have out- his party and the expectation of the vision. He displayed a full appreciation of it during the Presidential cam-"From these figures it is very evident paign, and it strengthened him with the people. He exhibited it again in his inaugural address and in calling a special session of Congress to fulfill the In his New Haven speech he showed that he had not lost his sense of what the party ought to do; but what is he doing about it, or going to do about it? He has made his wishes known in indirect and tentative ways, but no heed has been paid to them. His direct and positive recommendations have related, not to tariff rates, but to special taxes for revenue to supply there has been seized upon as an aid to tariff deficiencies; and the latest of carrying through the Aldrich bill, which is worse than a travesty of tariff re-

vision. It is a revision in direct and contemptuous conflict with party promises the industrials embarrassed by the panic | benefit of interests already overproand popular expectation, and for the tected. Its adoption will almost surely result in the defeat of the party responsible for it, for it is at least as important to have the party in power during their receiverships, and are well on able, patriotic and efficient as the one in opposition, and it is essential that own affairs. Increases of wages, resump- it should be tolerably honest in keeption of activity, longer hours, are an- ing its word. The party needs a leader nounced every day. The dividends, pay- whom the people can trust and to whose support they will rally when self-imposed leaders betray them, Where is he?

Bailey Exceriated at Home.

Galveston (Tex.) News. Senator Bailey has been claiming to e a consistent party democrat all his For more than 20 years he has life. men of Texas in his manipulation of No man has abused bolters, renegades, independents and traitors to the party more mercilessly than he has abused them. Considering what he has said in past years in his speeches to his people, he is the very last man whom these people would expect to find lodged in royal state at the Waldorf-Astoria, or at Stoneleigh Court, ridiculing and abusing the Democratic party in his dally speeches in the Sen-ate, or holding "seances" with radicals like Senator Aldrich. But there he stands today, opposing his fellow-Senator from Texas and other loyal Demo crats; opposing the party platform, ridiculing and condemning the party's record, voting with the enemy in favor of the trusts.

Pittsburg Cor. New York World. Built on property valued at \$1,000,000, three tennis courts, in the very heart of Greater Pittsburg's business center, have been opened. The ground is owned by Henry Phipps and fronts on Duquesne Mr. Phipps, who once had plans drawn for tennis courts on top of his office buildings here, took a great interest in the tennis idea here and leased to the Ft. Pitt Athletic Club the in question at a merely nominal cost. It is said to be the most expensive tennis court in the country. It was necessary to tear down three buildings in order to get enough ground for the three courts, though the buildings demolished paid about \$50,000 a year in rent

Some years since Mr. Phipps declared there should be a place in downtown Pittsburg where the business man could go readily from his office and find some recreation in the afterno

John G. Carlisle's Historic White Hat.

Washington, D. C., Dispatch. John G. Carlisle still wears that old white stovepipe hat. He had it on when he went to the White House to make an argument before the President on the subject of what is whisky. It may not be the same hat that Mr. Carliels used to wear in the days when he was a member of the Cleveland Cabinet and when he was a familiar figure along Pennsylvania avenue. But it is either the same one or an exact duplicate. Mr. Carlisle has worn a white tile for so long he would feel lost without it. His appearance at the White House, sitting in the lobby of the executive offices alongside of Joseph G. Choats, the two being at the very top of the American bar attracted much notice from the crowd of callers, members of Congress and others

Miss Ethel Roosevelt's Generosity.

Boston Transcrip Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ethel show plenty of common sense. The former de-clines to be interviewed, and the latter when asked recently to pose for her picture replied: "We have been in the public eye for seven years and have had enough of it. Give somebody else a

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTIONS OF The SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

FOURTH OF JULY

IN CENTRAL OREGON Unusual celebration at Bend, where one feature was a barbecue of 700 pounds of fresh mountain trout.

EUGENE'S ROMANTIC MILL-RACE

Particular phase of University life that lingers most foudly in the memory of graduates of either Sex.

MATRONS AND MAIDS A page of striking photographs

NOTED AMERICAN

of women prominent in social circles on two continents.

JOURNAL OF A

NEGLECTED WIFE Second chapter of one of the most intense stories of American life.

FROM THE JAPANESE

SCHOOLBOY Hashimura Togo lets loose a collection of sunstruck thoughts in his naive way.

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