them a little more sense it would be The Oregonian better for them than all the sympathy in the universe.

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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1909.

CAN THE AMENDMENT BE BEATEN? Senator Cummins, of Iowa, leader in the Senate of those who oppose the corporation tax and plead for an income tax, puts on record a prediction that the income tax amendment will be defeated; that it is not the intention of those who have forced the proposition for an amendment that it shall be adopted, but that the project is merely an expedient to kill the in-come tax in this way, instead of frankly enacting such tax into law at the present time. Of course, Senator Cummins holds that a statute that would be legal, for taxation of incomes, could be enanted without amendment

of the Constitution, but that this simple method is to be side-tracked by proposal of constitutional amendment which it is the intent to kill in a sufficient number of states to prevent ratification. "I know," said Senator Cummins, "the views of men too well to believe that there are not twelve states in the Union in which an alert and vigilant minority can prevent the idoption of this resolution by the Leg-

islatures of those states. If I am living in the years to come, say five or six years hence, and if I am then a member of this body, while I will not do it with any pleasure, nevertheless, I will myself the satisfaction of pointing out the fate of the proposed nendment to the Constitution TI ny judgment, you will never hear from it, or much of it, after it has passed this Congress. I say that in order that it may be understood that I vote for it

without any expectation that it will ever be effective in sustaining an in-come-tax law." In other words, the In other words, the Senator voted for submission of the amendment that it might not be alleged that he had opposed income tax. It will be pointed out that it probably will not be difficult to prevent the doption of the amendment by one branch or the other of the Legislatures various states. Both branches of each Legislature must adopt the resolution of ratification; and effort is likely to be concentrated in the branch of smallest number of members. In many of the states the Senate is but small body; in all, it is much smaller than the other branch. It may be expected, of course, that concentrated wealth, that produces large incomes lable to taxation, will exert itself against the proposed amendment; and

in many cases it will have the assistance and support of the people of smaller incomes. Nevertheless, it seems improbable



Portland receives from Bull Run 22,060,000 gallons of water a day. It s more than 100 gallons a day for each person within the range or limit

of the service. Suburbs are now coming in, to be served, which will somewhat reduce this per caput supply. Of course, much water is wasted. Few of the great cities of the world receive so much, in proportion to their numbers as Portland. None, perhaps, except in the United States. About forty gallons a day is the

average in London. Berlin has about only one-half as much. Hamburg has

forty-seven gallons and Munich fortysix gallons. In Paris the daily supply s 52.8 gallons; and water, as every traveler knows, is often scarce in Paris, Glasgow, with sixty gallons a day, is the most liberally supplied city in the United Kingdom. Zurich, in Switzerland, is said to have the largest

ninety gallons per caput. Zurich lowever, is exceptionally well situated for abundant and cheap water supply.

Its population is about 150,000

In the United States, as we find from xamination of authorities, 100 gallons.

a day seems to be in general the minimum for the larger cities, but the supply, especially for the smaller cities, in many cases is above this fig ure, and often reaches as high as 200 gallons. In his book on "Municipal Activities," Professor Fairlie, of the University of Michigan, explains truly that this larger consumption of water in the United States is due to conditions here which favor its more general use for beneficial ends. The distribution of water into almost every room promotes a larger use for domestic purposes; a larger amount is utilized in water closets and bathnooms. which are so much general in this country than elsewhere the amount used, for public purposes,

such as the extinction of fires and the flushing of sewers and streets is also greater in the United States than in foreign countries-though there are exceptions. Nor is water used so caulously or sparingly on private lawns and gardens in the United States, Our people do not like to stint the use of water, nor indeed the use of anything

else they can get. In Portland we have about 100 gal ons per caput at present. Universal use of meters undoubtedly would re-Their use seems necessary, to compel those who require large quantitles to pay for what they get; but the uestion remains whether it is wise at this time to introduce them into every private dwelling. Cost to the city of so many maters is a heavy item. And pay of numerous inspectors would be

another heavy item. But we believe the growth of the oity will very soon demand further supply, and, therefore, an additional pipe line. It will hardly be possible to keep the consumption down to a limit that will obviate the necessity of an other tube from Bull Run, without enforcing short supply on those who are above the lower levels. Question is, ought we to take measures now to keep the supply up to about 100 gallons for each dweller in the city, or let it run down lower? Here is a matter

for general discussion.

SHARP BUT FUTILE CRITICISM. Those are pretty effective criticisms as party criticisms go-which are pressed in the Senate and House, from the Democratic side, against their Re. publican opponents. "You denounce Democratic brother ex-Bryan," one going forward, the City of Paris was claims; "yet the man you elevated has furiously agitated. Naturally, the citvirtually repeated the very same words | izens sided with their representatives that for twelve years the Democratic and did everything possible by pubthat the ratification can be prevented. party had uttered." This fine oratory lic meetings, lurid speeches and The proposition has great force of was inspired by the debate on the inessions to intimidate the court and its allies. Meetings were especially fre-Superficially, it is true. But the quent and flery in the Palais Royal, cople of the United States have not which belonged to the Duke of Orleans cared what Bryan said about the in a member of the royal family, who ome tax, or even about protective was fishing in troubled waters at that tariff, or about Supreme Court decistime for whatever he might catch. The ons, or anti-corporation legislation citizens especially depended on Necker. Bryan burst on the world in 1896, as a Minister of Finance, who was opposed prophet, philosopher, priest and king to any attempt to intimidate the asof the silver craze-the effort to upset sembly and advised the King not to the law of values and the meaning of employ force against the turbulent city. Necker, however, made no headmoney. The man who could have se little sanity and sense never has been way against the Queen, Marie Antointrusted since; never will be. Nobody ette, and the King's relations. German minds Bryan's advocacy of anything and Swiss mercenaries were stationed It almost discredits even the at various points to overawe the people sanest thing, when Bryan appears as and on July 11 Louis dismissed Necker an advocate of it. Hence the tri- | and ordered him out of the Kingdom. imphant claim now that Bryan was an The next day, Sunday, a tumultuo advocate of income tax before Taft multitude assembled at the Palais was, loses its triumph. Royal. The people were angry at Judgment of Bryan goes, and always Necker's dismissal and frightened for will go, on his supreme folly of trying to make silver equal to gold, as money, their own safety. Nobody knew what the vacillating King might do next. at sixteen to one, and on the disastrous Camille Desmoulins, a young man of flery temperament and a good orator, onsequences witnessed in the panic of 1893-97. After Bryan's "crown of jumped on a table and called the peo thorns and cross of gold" speech in ple to arms, "Citizens, they have 1896, and his reward of the nominadriven Necker from office. They are tion for it on a platform sulted to the preparing a St. Bartholomew for patspeech, it never has been more possible riots," he shouted. The multitude o elect him to the Presidency of the flew into a frenzy at his words. Green United States than it would have been cockades, "the symbol of hope," were possible to elect Jefferson Davis after procured by hook or crook, some usthe fall of Richmond and down to his ng leaves from the trees in the palac death. These fifty years and more garden, some taking ribbone from the the Democratic party, on great quesstores. A bust of Necker was selzed tions, never has had (as a party) any and the people began to march with rational conception of National it through the streets, breathing out quirements. It won by accident with threats and rebellion. A band of Cleveland, but it falled to understand German mercenaries foolishly fired on him, and immediately repudiated him the mob and afterwards attacked an-Bryan has been its ideal and idol ever. other gathering in the Tuileries gardens, but nothing effectual was done Party divisions in our politics, durto check the growing insurrection. Pering the last fifty years, have turned on naps nothing could have been done. two cardinal matters;-one the asser-In the night the people built barrltion of National authority and maincades out of paving stones. Arms tenance of the Union, including first, were seized wherever they could be restriction, and then abolition of slavfound and all the blacksmiths in the ery; the other, maintenance of the ity were set at work making pikes. National faith and National credit, in-Almost 200,000 citizens were ready to cluding recognition and payment of strike against the court, but comparathe National debt and other debts in tively few of them had weapons, so money of sound value; and to this end maintenance of the gold standard. that even a small force of determined troops might perhaps have restored To these all other matters have been subordinate—even protective tariff and income tax. It will be said, of The trouble was that the King quiet. lacked the character on the one hand while, on the other, he had no troops course, that those leading subjects whom he could trust except the foreign of contention long ago disappeared. mercenaries. At 2 o'clock on the aft-Nevertheless, no man who was reernoon of the thirteenth, 3600' of his garded as a chief on the wrong side of either of them ever has received French guards deserted in a body and went over to the people. or ever will receive any consideration. On the morning of Tuesday, at the hands of the majority of the fourteenth, the citizens obtained a American people. There are political supply of muskets by breaking into sins, as well as other sins, that are the King's arsenal at the Hotel des Invalides. The mob then directed its inexpiable. Men who have been wrong in great matters never will be course toward the Bastille. This antrusted in great matters-though at cient fortress had been used for huntimes they may be trusted, or partially dreds of years to punish persons who trusted, in smaller ones, showed signs of discontent, with the established order. Priests, poets, poli-No matter how many things Bryan might advocate, with which the people ticians, statesmen were immured in its in general might agree now. He has dungeons and many of them, not been beaten steadily heretofore, and knowing of what they were accused. will be beaten forever, on his record lay there all their lives, as much dead on the money question. His was the to the world as if they had been in unpardonable sin of our later time; To Paris, the fortress their graves. just as devotion to slavery and sympawas the symbol of all that it hated thy with those who attempted dissoluand feared. It denoted tyranny, blind

tion of the Union, was the unpardoninjustice and bigoted power. On this able sin of the earlier time. fateful day it was commanded by a Every pro-slavery Democrat was beaten in veteran named De Launay, who had the earlier time for the Presidency eighty-two Invalides and thirty-two very pro-silver Democrat has been Swiss soldiens under him. doomed to defeat in the later. plenty of ammunition, but only one

first.

people.

very busy.

THE MORNING OREGONIAN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1909.

day's provisions. The people began their assault at about 1 o'clock in

the afternoon. De Launay had raised

mpregnable. It happened, however

steadfast man. He had threatened at

valides half sympathized with the

Louis. "It is not revolt, sire,"

The age of free thought had begun.

our courts should be called on to pro-

tect all of the fools from the effects

of their own folly, they would be kept

pleasing to note that it is one of those

most despicable of all rogues, the

a fair chance of being forced to dis

draw any fine line of distinction be

the incentive to save go with them.

usual for midsummer. The Govern-

ment dredge is doing good work in im-

proving the channel, to the great sat-

isfaction of farmers, who are loyal to

the river. Relatively a small part of

the crops of the Valley are moved by

water, but in keeping the waterway

open lies the hope of the farming com-

Nile. The small lakes which the re-

population is loval to the river

At the same time it is

They could only fire ineffectu-

He had

o'clock in

THE COWARD'S RESOURCE. The theory that depressing weather

the drawbridges so that the assailants and the reflection of the bodily discould not even approach the walls at comfort that it casts upon the mind is especially conducive to suicide is not ally from a distance. But finally a borne out by the records of the past brave workman cut with his axe the few days in Portland. Five persons chains which suspended one of the have taken their own lives in this bridges, and then the crowd crossed city and immediate vicinity within a the moat. Still they seemed no neares veek-in fact within three days-justhe capture of the fortress than they tifying the belief that the suicidal mania is not a thermal malady. were before, for the walls were all but

The usual variety of means to this] grewsome end were employed in these ses-the revolver, hanging, acid and falling in the way of a moving train each claiming a subject. The cause, as far as it could be traced of these self-murders was, except in one case, where the suicide was suffering from uberculosis, nothing that might not rate of any city of Europe-about have been overcome by the exercise ordinary fortitude. The vicissitudes of life bore no harder in either of the cases than in thousands which are met by men and women with tranquillity if not with cheerfulness to the end of a long life. Grief, lack of em ployment, ill health, domestic trouble, these are the usual causes that lead up to suicide, and all of these have been and are constantly being met and overcome as the common vicissitudes

of life before which only the coward uails and voluntarily surrenders. If there is any remedy for this lack of courage-for the cowardice that weakly drops a burden without regard to where or upon whom it falls such remedy has been discovered, and it is probably not too much to say that no such discovery will be made while weaklings find it easier and more suited to their inclination to lie down than to stand up when the storms of life assail.

THE FALL OF THE BASTILLE.

The fall of the Bastille, on July 14, 789, was one of those events which divide the history of the world into strongly contrasting periods. Since it happened, nothing in politics or religion has been quite the same as it was before. With the walls of the ancient stronghold of tyranny in Paris the whole fabric of superstition and wrong, which priests and monarchs had been slowly building up for more than a thousand years, tottered to

struction. For seven weeks before the Bastille was attacked there had been flerce contention over the organiation of the National Assembly. This body was composed of three orders, the nobility, the clergy and the representatives of the masses, the famous "tiers etat." It was the wish of the court party that the two upper orders sit in a separate chamber, while Mirabeau and the other chammons of the people held out for a united assembly. Matters were finally brought to a head by Louis XVI, who rdered each estate to sit by itself, tell. ing the deputies that if they did not obey, he would send them home and right the wrongs of the country with

ut their help. This order the third estate ignored. The deputies continued sitting and declared themselves to be the National 200 miles of Lake Victoria Nyanza main reservoir and chief source of the Assembly. The other two orders might join them or not, as they pleased. Their act amounted to open rebellion against let. Lake Nairasha is about five de the royal authority, but Louis lacked the resolution to resent it. The people's delegates held their ground and the nobility and clergy finally united with them. While this contention was

gress south of the equator, a latitude of tropical conditions, modified, of course, by the great elevations. The country is subject to heavy rains. Lord Roberts has introduced a bill in the House of Lords providing for compulsory service in the territorial

CUSHMAN'S EPIGRAMMATIC WIT

Samples of His Humorous Remarks the House of Congress.

New York American. had long been the claim that New fork American. There had long been the claim that Frank Marion Eddy, of Miznesota, was the homilest man in the hall. Walking down the alsie one day, Cushman claimed the Speaker's attention, and

after a spread-eagle speech that might prefaced any subject, he turned -compare this face with that (point-ing to Eddy) and tell me am I not the homelier?"

Having succeeded to the seat' made members were anxious to see what "Jim Ham's" successor was like. They saw six feet of dangling, slim man lood, a sober, gloom, exterior, with lothing hanging limp and ill-fitting. They gazed at him for a moment and bood. that De Launay was not a particularly first to blow up the Bastille rather then, busting into a laugh, some one said: "Great heavens, do they raise anything but freaks in Washington?" To which Cushman replied drawlingly: "Wall we try to the solution of the solution than surrender it, but after four hours' fighting he changed his mind. specially when he found that his In-

"Weil, we try to keep pace with the rest of this great country, sir." When the river and harbor bill was being discussed, and most of the mem-bers had hidden themselves in the cloak At 5 in the afternoon a white flag was put out and the Bastille surrendered. The Duke of Liancourt took the news to the King. "Why, this is a revolt," exclaimed the bewildered rooms, Cushman rose to speak. No one paid much attention for awhile. Suddenly some listener awoke the House Tewith a roar of laughter. Five min-utes later every seat was filled list-ening to one of the wittlest speeches plied the Duke, "It is a revolution." He was right. When the sun ross the pext morning a new era had ever delivered there. dawned on France and the world.

J. Adam Bede, who had a reputation for humor, was once followed in one of his wittlest speeches by Cushman, who said: "After listening to Mr. Bede's speech, I am forced to the conclusion that my folks subscribed to the same simple that his did." The age of authority had passed away. "No rogue should enjoy his ill-gotten plunder for the simple reason that almanac that his did." his victim is by chance a fool," says

the Washington Supreme Court in re-After Secretary Hitchcock resigned from the Interior Department Cushman made a speech in which he said; "When the news of Mr. Hitchcock's retirement versing a case where a wildcat land company had successfully defrauded an "innocent purchaser." There is was sent out there was not a dry throat west of the Mississippi." something in this logic which must appeal to all lovers of fair play, but if

Telling of his going to Congress, e said: "I crept noisclessly into the ie said he said: I crept nonscienary into the hall, oppressed by the vast gabs of statesmanship I knew were to be found on every hand—conscious of my own unworthiness except as to the matter of depulchritude, where I knew I was seller of wildcat real estate, that stands supreme.

Now and then Cushman essayed to gorge his plunder. It is difficult to flay the methods of the House. On one occasion he said: "A man who in-troduces a bill here puts his manhood in his pocket and goes trotting down tween the man who runs a bunco say. ings bank and the purveyor of wildcat property. Both depend for victims on aisle to the Speaker's room the ignorant people who can ill afford bill dies."

to lose their hard-earned savings, and His pet aversion was Speaker Canwhen their savings are lost, hope and non, of whom he said: "All the glories that clustered around the Holy of Ho-lles of King Solomon's Temple look like 30 cents when compared to him The Upper Willamette is at an excellent boating stage-a condition unin his room."

Ohio once got so much in a river and harbor appropriation that Cushman said if he were asked to bound the state he would say "it is bounded on the cast by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by the Pacific, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and on the north by the chairman of the rivers and har-bors committee."

munity against the freight exactions of railroad traffic. While this feeling is less strenuous and not so clearly grams defined as in former years, it still ex-

ever approach our rise may be the swiftness of our fall."

"A great many of our citizens seem to be possessed of the desire to live on the installment plan-too many live Lake Nairasha, in British East Africa, where Roosevelt is shooting, is a small lake lying directly east some

swiftly; too few properly." "There are too many of us Ameri-cans who would rather ride in a mortgaged automobile, run with borrowed rasoline, than walk in the path of morable obscurity.

"The law-making machinery of this Government cannot by any human in-genulty be enlarged or accelerated so that ft can move as quickly or in as gion contains apparently have no outmany directions as unrestrained individual crookedness.

Let All Pay for Water They Use.

FORTLAND, July 13.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I wish to suggest that if Mayor Simon and his new regime intend to yield to the pressure brought to bear by the big water-users and ablish army of all male citizens between the the big water-users and

TALKED WITH DR. HODGSON'S SPIRIT

one of two voice sittings which Professor

James or Mrs. James, as indicat.

Professor J. Hurrah! R. H ! Give us

James had himself. The words in paren-theses are either the remarks by Pro-

ed. Those without parentheses are the so-called utterances of Dr. Hodgson;

Well, well, well, well, Well, well, well, that is here I am. Good morn-ins, good morning, Alice. (By Mrs. J.; Good morning, Mr. Hodgson.) I am right here, Well, well, Well; I am delighted

ur hand!) Hurrah, William? God bless you. How

more truth than error in what I have been studying. (By Professor J.: Good.) I am as delighted to see you today that words fail me.

Following this rather tedious conversa-

James had himself. The words in

New York Times.

has written a long report on the alleged communications of the spirit of the late Dr. Richard Hodgson, who died on December 20, 1905, to many persons, through Mrs. Piper, the medium. The report takes up more than a hundred pages of the number of the "Proceedings of the American Society for Psychical Research,"

(By Professor J.: First rate.) Well, I am delighted to see you Well, we you solved those problems yet? (By Professor J.: Which problems do us refer to?) The second second second second second second to the second second second second second second second to second sec on refer to?) Did you get my messages? (By Professor J.: 1 got some messages hout your going to converture) Did you hear about that argument that I ad? You asked me what I had been doing all those years, and what it amounted to? (By Professor J.: Yes) Well, it has simounted to this-that 1 have learned by experience that there is more truth than error in what I have been studying. of the society, and others, to be the

Professor James is leath to commit imself to a positive belief in this soalled spirit communication. He says But if asked whether the will to communicate be Hodgson's or be some mere spirit counterfeit of Hodgson, I remain uncertain and await more facts, facts which may not point elearly to a conclu-sion for fifty or a hundred years."

drawn from the records, however, he

tion there was a long series of questions and answers in the endeavor to get eviand answers in the endeavor to get evi-dential material as to Dr. Hodgson's identity. Here is another sample: (By Professor J.: Why can't you tell me more about the other life?) That is part of my work. I intend to give you a better idea of this life than has ever been given. (By Professor J.: I hope so.) It is not a vague fantasy, but a reality. (By Professor J.: Hodgson, do you live as we do, as men do?) What does she say? (By Professor J.: Do you live as men do?). "But it is possible to complicate the pothesis. Extraneous 'wills to communicate' may contribute to the results as well as a 'will to personate.' and the two kinds of will may be destined in entity, though capable of helping each other out. The will to communicate in our present instance, would be, on the prima facle view of it, the will of Hodgprima facle view of it, the will of hear son's surviving spirit; and a natural way of representing the process would be to have found that by

of representing the process would be a suppose the spirit to have found that by pressing, so to speak, against 'the light,' it can make fragmentary gleams and flashes of what it wishes to say mix with

"The two wills might thus strike up a sort of partnership and stir a sort of partnership and stir each other up. It might even be that the 'will to personate' would be inert unless it were aroused to activity by the other will. We might imagine the relation to be analogous to that of two physical bodies, from neither of which when along (By Professor J.: You will come back again?) Yes.

When "R. H." did come back, however, he at once began to talk of some-

thing else. Here is an incident which Professor James admits startled him: y Professor J.: Do you recall any in-nts about your playing with the chil-up in the Adirondacks at the Putnam

camp? Do you remember-what is that name-Elizabeth Putnam? She came in and I was sitting in a chair before the fire read-ing, crept up behind me, put her hands over my syste and said. "Who is it?" And do you

abaurd. Professor J.: The clothing or the ent made about it?) walt a moment. I am going to get

By Professor J.: Let me see if you re-member what my answer was? By Professor J.: Let me see if you re-member it as i do. I said: "Well, it feels like Elizabeth Futnam, but it sounds like..." By Professor J.: Laknow who you mean

Professor James then gives this explunation

H. quite startled me here because "R. H. quite startled me here because what he said reminded me of an incident which I well remembered. One day at breakfast Martha Putnam (as I recall tha fact) had climbed on Hodgson's back, sitting on his shoulders, and clasped her hands over his eyes, saying: "Who am I?" To which R. H. laughing, had responded; 'It sounds like Martha, but it feels like Henry Bowditch--the said Henry Bow-ditch weighing nearly 200 pounds. I find that no one but myself of those who probably were present remembers this inthat no one but myself of those who probably were present remembers this incident."

A moment later in the conversation, "R. H." gave the name Bowditch further to identify the incident.

WILL TAFT RISE TO OCCASION?

Tariff Bill Crisis Will Show What

Manner of President He Is. PORTLAND, July 11 .- (To the Editor.) -Permit me to commend your editorial of land beasts a large Automobile Club and also a Driving Club, there seems to be Saturday, appearing under the caption, "Work for the Veto Pen." This is inno effort made to take advantage of the fine opportunity that exists to secure on the Peninsula a tree-lined and olled theroughars that would bring as deed a crucial period in the life of the Administration. The occupant of the executive chair at Washington was elected

Professor James' Report on Conversations With His Departed Friend-He Discusses the "Will to Communicate"-No Clothing Wora in the Spirit World.

Professor William James of Harvard

about to be issued, and contains extensive erbatim records of the communications. One of the longer records is that of a "conversation" carried on between Pro fessor James himself and what is be lieved by Dr. James H. Hyslop, secretary

spirit of Dr. Hodgson.

Earlier in his chapter on conclusions SR,YH:

> (By Mrs. J.: Do you wear clothing and re in houses 7) Ne in houses?) Oh! yes, houses, but not clothing. No, hat is absurd.

the rubbish of the trance-talk on this side.

apace.

sonnect

analogous to that of two physical bodies, from neither of which, when alone, me-chanical, thermal, or electrical effects can proceed; but if the other body be present, and show a difference of 'po-tential,' action starts up and goes on "Conceptions such as these seem to

connect in schematic form the various elements in the case. Its essential fac-tors are doue justice to, and, by changing the relative amounts in which the rubmaking and the truth-telling contribute to the resultant, we can draw up a table in which every type of mani-festation, from silly planchet-writing up to Rector's best uterances, finds its proper place

'Personally I must say that, although "Personally I must say that, although I have to confess that no crucial proof of the presence of the 'will to communi-cate' seems to me yielded by the Hodg-son control taken alone, and in the sit-tings to which I have had access, yet the total effect in the way of dramatic prob-ability of the whole mass of similar phenomena on my mind in so in similar phe-lieve that a 'will to communicate' is in some shape there. I cannot demonstrate it, but practically I am inclined to 'go in' for it, to bet on it, and take the risks."

. . . Here are some selections from the Rich-ard Hodgson control's utterances from

PLEA FOR A BOULEVARD SYSTEM

Writer Suggests New Routes on Both

Sides of Willamette River. PORTLAND, July 13.-(To the Editor.) I have heard much about the Portland

boulevard system but upon investigation find it is so in name only. I am also much surprised to find that though Port-

Here are a few of Cushman's epi-"The only thing on earth that will

ists, and through it the agricultural

public opinion behind it; but there are ome tax amendment.

many states whose people have large investments of various kinds, at home and abroad, in which strong opposition may be made to this tax. The older and righer states-or some of themwill bring strong opposition against it, the newer and less wealthy states will all ratify it, practically without opposition. But we believe it will be adopted and shall not expect to see fulfilment of the Iowa Senator's prediction. Yet we believe the best judgment of the country is in substantial agreement with his opinion that the amendment is not necessary, and that a statute could easily be drawn which would not be open to the objection of unconstitutionality This last year was President Taft's opinion, and prob. ably is his real opinion still.

But, of course, if opponents of in some tax can succeed in their efforts to prevent ratification, they will assert that the subject has finally been disposed of. Yet that, by no means, would be the necessary consequence. In their efforts against ratification of the amendment they will be assisted. however, by the extreme protection lats, who do not desire the adoption of a system of raising necessary revenue without intervention of the plea in their own behalf for "protection" out which they constantly heap up splendid profits for themselves.

EASY MATRIMONY.

The accounts in the papers lately of the gay Lotharlos who have wooed and won anywhere from half a dozen to a score of wives, do not make one think that matrimony is such a diffisince cult thing to accomplish, after all. The young man who complains that no girl will have him, must lack either sourage or some other essential faculty. Perhaps what he really lacks is the wish to take the responsibilities of a family on his shoulders. The facts show that it is about the easiest trick in the world to win a woman's heart and get possession of her money. All the impostor need do is to put on a bold face and tell her some more or less_probable tale of love. In a day or two she is ready to march to the preacher with him.

It is one of the most astonishing things in the world that any woman should entrust her fortune and her happiness to a man of whom she knows nothing. Sensible people will not cash a check for a stranger. They will not do business with a person who has no credentials. But there are women, multitudes of them, who, as soon as they hear a few flattering peeches from a man, they have never seen before; will put everything they have, and hope for, into his hands. They do not stop to ask who he is, where he comes from, what has been his past career. His habits may be good or bad. His character may be that of a saint or a rapscallion. Nothng mkes any difference. On they rush blindly and foolishly and the natural consequence is misery. Of course, poor creatures deserve sympathy, but if the good Lord would only give

ages of 18 and 30. This ought to pro solve the problem of the unemployed in Great Britain, but, unless the physical requirements are easy, it is uncertain what kind of an army England would get by this method.

Good authority on electric lighting tells us that the possibility of electric lighting was demonstrated in Paris in 1877; but the practical use of such lighting dates from 1830, when an electric arc plant was installed at Wabash, lcd. Vienna was among the first of large chiles to make use of it. on an extended scale. By 1882 it was coming thto general use.

The esteemed Tacoma Tribune be lieves the products of the interior never will be hauled down past Portland, on water-level road, to Astoria, for nothing, but thinks they may be hauled past Portland 145 miles over heavy grades to Tacoma for nothing. You see, it's the standpoint, not the logic or the facts.

"Storming of the Bastille" this dayone hundred and twenty years ago. An affair little worthy of note,-only it has been made a symbol of all progress of democracy since,-by those who conveniently disregard democracy's follies and errors.

was in Portland, where he married a woman and with her money made love to nine others. There never was any other man so gay that he could dodge that many women in Portland.

Portland is to have a new garbage burner, and the unusual part of the plan is that the city has a Mayor who not trying to make out of it for himself political advertising.

In Clark County, Washington, a man committed suicide to escape mosquitoes. Other places the victims generally kill the mosquitoes.

The weather may have been fine for potatoes, but it's a good thing for no tato prices that the haygrowers didn't raise potatoes instead.

The strange part of Mr. Harriman's paralysis of the legs is that he hasn't vorn them out living over there in Central Oregon.

With the suffragists who declare they don't wish to marry until they get the ballot, it's probably a case of sour grapes.

be ended. That's hard on the "Generals" who have no other means of livelihood.

Elsie Sigel, the New York police learn, was victim of poison. Her mother sent her to Chinese missions to find it.

If the best talker is to win the Jeffries-Nelson prizefight, it will take the knockout to determine the best man.

meters from households. It will be bet ter for them not to attempt to hide behind a pretense of benefiting the householder by "giving him plenty of water," etc. I emphatically assert that I have never used more water in a given period than I have used in the three months since my meter was inthree months since my meter was in-stalled, both in the house and for ir-rigation, yet the cost to me has been reduced to one-half that of the flatrate system. The same is the exper-ience of all my neighbors and acquain-tances. We are all up in arms at tances. We are all up in arms at the mere suggestion of any policy that will deprive us of our meters, and if Mayor Simon inaugurates such policy, he will have to weather a storm that will leave marks. Let every man pay for the water he uses, but not one cent for the water that another man uses, and let the rate he fixed high enough not only to pay for and maintain a full system of meters, but to support the whole water system of the This sentiment is strong and univer sal among householders. C. B. MORGAN,

381 E. Eighth street, North.

Pastor's 50,000-Mile Drive.

Allentown, Pa., Cor. Philadelphia Press. At the Union Church, at Neffsville, Dr. E. J. Fogel announced his resig-nator as pastor of the Reformed Con-gregation at that place. Dr. Fogel has gregation at that place. Dr. Pogel has served the Jordan charge, which in-cludes three churches besides Union, for 42 years and 6 months, and during this time he calculates that he has driven 50,000 miles in attending to the needs of the Union Church slone. He has baptized over 800 children, confirmed 990, officiated at 642 funerals and preached over 1100 sermons at this one church.

Two "Speeches" in Six Years. Eugene Register.

Bourne has just made his maiden peech (from typewritten copy). Let's see, how long has Bourne been Senator, anyway? At the present ratio, he ought to be able to spring another speech before his present term expires.

THE VILLAIN.

BY T. T. G. What man is this who spoils the crops By sending rain in endless drops Which never, never, never stops? Hofer.

Who rots the hay in rounding cock That's needed for the growing stock, And gives us all a withering shock? Hofer

Who cracks the cherries for the fair By sending up his thoughtless prayer, And does it all without a care? Hofer.

Who makes July so blooming cool-Upsetting Nature's well-known rule-And paints old Pluy a helpless fool?

Who roasts the crops on sage-brush plain And gives the rancher an awful pain By holding back the soaking rain? Hofer.

Who views this waste without a tear, E'en throws a smile from ear to ear And meets our protests with a jeer? The same

Who'll suffer in the by-and-bye When comes the day that he must die, For all this monkeying with the sky-Unable to prove an alibi? Ditto

bring as much fam to Portland as the Rose Festival

grand opportunity does nothing but talk about its down-grade water route to the

sea, which seems to be characteristic of

and streets. Now that Mayor Simon has stopped the craze for buying wild lands at padded prices for park purposes, why do not Portland's various business organiza-

to import trees and get them growing, but if the work is started now, there is

no reason why in 1912, when the city may have 500,000 people that Portland will point with pride to the day when

its Park Board initiated the beginning of

improvement of a boulevard system on both sides of the Willamette River.

A Wife Who Is Sane Sometimes.

Boston, Mass., Dispatch.

Taken to the Worcester Insane Hos-pital for the 28th time in less than a

score of years, Mrs. Edna Thompson, the wife of a Bay State farmer, is looked upon as one of the most baf-fling cases of mental disorder known

pital gates, once more afflicted with her strange malady. When Mrs. Thompson's disorder makes its appear-

skilled physicians could pronounce her

deranged. Physicians are unable to determine the causes of the strange

Women Fight a Hatpin Duel

V. BOGUE CHANNING.

tions take up the work of really structing boulevards? It will take

and streets.

malady.

the

ecutive chair at Washington was elected because of the assurance of his produces, sor in that high office that under him there would be no step backward, no re-actionary control of the Government, but that the policies and purposes which the last Administration signalized would be continued. Frior to the nominating con-vention the country was first for Roose-velt, next for Hushes. Normal public sentiment never was for Taft, and the people have viewed him since his acces-sion to office with curiosity, mingled with doubt, as to what sort of a man they elected. Candid analysis of the present condition of the public mind indicates that With the completion of the Broadway high bridge across the Willamette River, high bridge across the Williamette River, I see the possibility of a splendid boule-vard system by the utilization of the park blocks on the West Side, thence crossing this bridge and widening some street overlooking the waterfront to a connection with Patton avenue at Fre-mont, thence north on Patton avenue to connection with Patton avenue at Fre-mont, thence north on Patton avenue to Willamette boulevard; around the cres-cent passing the John Mock farm to Co-lumbia University; back along the John Mock farm to Chautauqua boulevard; north on Chautauqua boulevard, passing Columbia Park on the Fast Side to Cocondition of the public mind indicates that there is already extant a spirit of unrest and discatisfaction—a feeling that the in-fluence of Aldrich and Cannon is too po-tent in the councils of state, that we are Columbia Park on the East Side to Co-lumbia boulevard where the north portal of the Peninsula tunnel and station of frifting back to the laissez faire state the Harriman system of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific rallroads will form ction; east on Columbia boulevare to Patton avenue; south on Patton ave-nue, passing Kenton on the East Side to

drifting back to the laissex faire state of McKinley's time. The action of the President upon the tariff bill now in conference is likely to crystalize public sentiment either in sup-port of or in opposition to the man and his policies. The issue is one of principle and of good faith. Were either Cleveland or Roosevelt occupying the White House there would be no doubt of the outcome. Upon the hustings and by his pen Mr. Taft has placed himself upon record and the world will now learn the sincerity of nue, passing Kenton on the East side to Fortland boulevard: east on Portland boulevard, passing the Peninsula Park to Vancouver road, which later should be widened so as to give access going north to Vancouver, Wash., south to the East and West sides and to Ainsworth ave-Riverside, Cal., is an famous for its magnolia drive as it is for its navel oranges, and Redlands, Cal., is equally

famous for Smiley Heights and its beau-tiful homes among the orange groves. Worcester, Mass., maintains its tree-lined streets, but Portland, Or., with its grand opportunity does nothing how but

Tait has placed himself upon record and the world will now learn the sincerity of those pre-election utterances. The views of the people upon the question at issue have not changed. The public has long demanded, and the party in power promised in its intest plat-form and through the lips of its leaders, an honest revision of the tariff-an ac-tual, not a constructive revision. Appar-ently the majority of neither House nor sends, how a constructive revision. Appar-ently the majority of neither House nor Senate regard the promises thus made as of binding force, except so far as to con-strue the word revision to mean a change of certain schedules; and the work of the Its attitude in regard to its boulevards conference committee is not likely to be an improvement upon either of the meas-ures which the travail of months has

brought forth in the respective chambers. It must be remembered that Mr. Aldrich is one of the Senate conferees and that Mr. Cannon appointed those on the part of the House.

The opportunity now presented to the President comes to few rulers in times of peace. Will be rise to the occasion? A message such as Lincoln or Jackson would have penned under like circumstances will come as a mistral, inspire with new hope the plain people, and demonstrate to the country that Roosevelt's judgment was correct, and that there sits in the execu-tive chair a leader of men; and behind the Administration will at once be arrayed that waiting force which alone ca assure successful government-the moral sentiment of the Nation. The word of the President, and of the

to medical science. As often as she is released, apparently well and same, just as often she shows up again at the hosparty which elected him, is at stake, and the public demands and has a right to the public demands and has a right to demand that faith be kept. Whether the Executive is in alignment with the peo-ple or the interests will soon be known. If he falls in this crisis, his sun will beance no one doubts her insanity. When she is free from it, not even the most If he rais in this crisis, his suit will be gin its setting, and 1912 will witness the revival of Rooseveltism, either in the person of the ex-President or that nor Hughes. STEPHEN A. LOWELL.

Virtually Protects Murder.

New York Tribune. The Supreme Court of Tennessee has ordered a new trial for the Night Riders who killed Capitain Quentin Rankin, on the ground that the defense was entitled Camden, N. J., Dispatch. James Wood, steward of the Camden James wood steward of the Camden Country Club, is in Cooper Hospital. due to a pistol wound in the head. His wife, Louise, is locked up. She says it was an accident. She had gone to the to 192 peremptory challenges instead of only 24, which the trial court allowed. Under the Tennessee law any one who club to upbraid her husband for a friendliness with Mamle Warren, when she spied the woman. A hatpin duel followed, and both women were wound-ed. Then Mrs. Wood got the pistol and the shooting followed, has heard a case discussed or read of it in the newspapers is ineligible for jury duty in that case. Under this rule, and with 192 peremptory challenges to be ex-ercised, it will probably take 192 years to obtain a new jury

The Colombian revolution is said to

Bigamist Madson's gayest sojourn