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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, JULY 16, 1909.

### THE CITY'S WATER RATES.

In dealing with the question of water rates and of water administration in general for the city, the middle course will be best. The cost of water supply, and the cost of distribution, should be apportioned as equally and as fairly as possible.

The meter system is just, as an ab-stract or an ideal principle. But the sestion will be whether it can be ap olled, in existing conditions, justly all. For justice, in any highly de-veloped social condition, becomes a proportional principle. It is very different from that condition of savage or even of pioneer life, when each family hunted its game in the forest or gathered the native wild fruits, each for its own. Then nobody owed much to the community-nothing in But it is altogether different

In primitive times every person sur plied himself with water. But in the changes that have come about through growth of cities and assemblage of great numbers of people in narrow or close localities, the demand for water, the absolute need of water, make it imperative to use the social organization to supply the want. It costs Then fair and equitable division of the cost becomes a problem It is the problem as to water, for

Portland now While it is true, as an abstract prin ciple, that each one should pay for the water he uses, and no more which is the argument for universal application of the meter system, yet it remains that something more must be done or granted for the general growth and welfare of the city. A city is a social body. No dweller in a city lives unto himself alone. The central and older parts of a city must help the development of the suburban portions; or the city will cease to grow, and values in the central or older portions will no longer be main-The bridges of this city are burden chiefly to the West Side, because the larger taxes on values are laid on the West Side. But after all, isn't it advantageous to the West

The principle has application to every part of the city. Beyond the suburbs of a few years ago are other suburbs now; and the suburbs of the present time must, in their turn, help to support and carry the neces sary extensions of water and light supply, further and further on.

"These be but generals," said one of the speakers in Bunyan's apologue; "come to particulars, man." The par-ticulars just now, for this occasion, alse, form or constitute the question how the water rates should be adusted for the householders and inhabitants of the City of Portland. We have to do with such terms as flat rate and meter rate and minimum rate and proportional rate, and equit able distribution of water and cost of supply.

While the meter systsm, a meter for

every tap, is the ideal thing-yet question is whether the city, at present stage of growth-taking also into account the cost of meters and in spectors-would not better maintain a flat rate for single houses, according to the number of faucets, taps and size of family, and introduce the meter and the meter rate in all houses where the limit is exceeded. A minimum of 75 ents to one dollar a month for the single house occupied by the small or ordinary family, with increase in proportion to the number of taps premises-introduced presumably for additional convenience or luxury. or for supply of greater number of persons-would be a fair basis or beinning. Such houses would not require meters. But meters ought to be placed at all houses where there is more considerable consumption-including all rooming or lodging and ditional occupant of a house increases of water on the premises Water for bath, toilet, closet and cook ery is required always in proportion to the number of rooms and occupants Meters in all such places are neces-sary—though the ordinary private family may be supplied at the flat or minimum rate, and cost of meters and of inspection for all such may

present meter rate, for those who use large quantities, is not high enough. These, however, object, as might be expected, to increase of the meter rate, yet do not desire meters to be placed on the taps of the small or ordinary householder, because ex-perience has shown already that this will diminish the revenue to the city from the great hody of the consum ers and either force a higher rate on those who use more water, or requir deficit to be made up by general It seems to The Oregonian that the right way to meet this clash of interests is, first to establish a minimum flat rate, for the single or orlow as reasonably possible, then to introduce meters at all places where there is more than ordinary family consumption; and finally, if found cessary-as doubtless it will beto raise the meter rate. This, as it ems to The Oregonian, would institute or establish a middle or equitable course. Substantially, it would require payment for water according thousands of meters, the cost of their installation, and renewal, and the pay placed at every house, and the cost tralia. These countries are still proof the clerical work necessary in keep- ducing wheat for export in large to circumvent than those of England That makes it unanimous.

But it is quite apparent that the

ing the accounts. But the meter should be placed wherever hose is used, and no permission to use hose should be granted till the meter shall

have been applied.

It is probable that introduction and strict enforcement of the meter system would obviate for the present the need of another pipe line from Bull Run. that population is overtaking the food But is this desired? Do we wish to supply. The enormous exportable surwint the use of water, at this stage of the city's growth and hold it down to Do we, or do we not bare needs? wish to keep steadily in view the in contemplation of tumbling prices growing and future requirements of we shall forget all about the time Another thing should be kept in view. A single pipe line may fall us. At some time, seen or later, it certainly will. Besides, gravity delivers the water; we have but to prepare the conduit, and gravity does the he water, to keep the system in oper

It is the judgment of The Oregonian, on the whole, that installation of the meter in every house is not necessary now; that the meter, howlaces except houses occupied by private families; that it should be placed in all rooming and boarding-houses. s well as in all larger buildings and mercantile and manufacturing estab ishments and wherever hose is used, and the present meter rate hould be raised to an extent that will qual the cost of water supplied by meter to the proportional cost of water supplied without it. What is wanted is proportional justice.

## ALL RAILROADS WELCOME.

In 'Monday's Albany Democrat appears the following: The Oregonian gets a tremendous support a this part of the Valley, but is debug more han any other againty to defeat the extension of the Corvallis & Eastern and seure instead the Deschutes route, else the semocrat has been misinformed.

The Democrat has been misin formed regarding the attitude of The Oregonian toward the Corvailis & Eastern Railroad. Nothing is farther from the purpose of The Oregonian than defeat of the Corvallis & Eastern or any other railroad headed for Central Oregon. This paper for many years urged extension of the Corvallis & Eastern into Central Oregon, From the standpoint of original cost, extension of this line seemed to be the one that offered earliest access to the isolated region beyond the Cascades. There was also the further advantage of a good traffic in timber right up to the border of the agricultural country lying east of the mountains.

The railroads have made frequent urveys into Central Oregon over half a dozen different routes, and finally selected the Deschutes routs, which, by their own estimates, will cost nearly bree times as much as the extension of the Corvallis & Eastern. The Oregonian quite naturally welcomed the announcement that there was to be a road built into Central Oregon over the water-level grade of the Des-chutes. It would have, with equal enthusiasm, welcomed announcement of the extension of the Corvallis & Eastern, and believes that such an announcement will some day be made. There is an immense amount of traffic to come out of the very heart of the Cascades by an extension of the Albany road, and this extension will ome day be made.

It will be a more expensive road to operate than the line up the Deshutes, and Mr. Harriman is undoubtedly spending \$5,000,000 to get into Central Oregon by the latter route in preference to spending \$2,000,000 to get in over the Albany line, because a low grade water level route for the main highway between Oregon and California, is a necessity. For an east and west line across the state, the Corvallis & Eastern, already structed well up to the summit of the mountains, presents advantages that cannot be overlooked as the country grows. The Oregonian cannot force Mr. Harriman to build a \$2,000,000 road across the mountains, when he has shown a preference for a \$5,000,-000 road up the Deschutes. We can commend him for the latter without diminishing our hope that he will some day build the former. The Oreand more people in all parts of Ore-

# THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

James J. Hill, who called attention to the approach of high-priced wheat long before Mr. Patten and his alleged wheat corner came into public notice has made another prediction on similar lines. In an interview in York Monday he reiterated his former statement that "the time of low prices for grain has passed," While Mr. Hill's wide experience and deep study of economic questions qualify him to speak with unusual intelligence on such matters, it is not yet a certainty that he is correct in his forecast re garding grain prices. A prominent professor of the University of Illinois, a few weeks ago, gave voice to a similar sentiment, and said that the reason for maintenance of high prices was because the population was over taking the food supply. This reason as well as the statement of Mr. Hill would appear sound, provided due cognizance were not to be taken of the fact that production of a food supply is as yet far below the maximum which may be reached in the future. Grain prices are high in this country because a number of years prior to 1908 witnessed such low prices for cereals in all parts of the world that production slackened. In wheat the decrease for 1908 as compared with 1906 was more than 300,000,000 bushels. While the price was comparatively low and the yield restricted, the opulation quite naturally had a decided advantage in the race to over-take the supply. It is not easy to adjust the supply and demand of a com-modity of world-wide production and world-wide consumption to a degree of nicety, so that a wide range of

prices may be avoided. The acreage available for wheat in the United States is as large as it was in 1901 when this country produced the record crop of 748,000,000 bushels of wheat, but it would not be worked up to its full capacity, nor would it be increased had the price remained around fifty or sixty cents per bushel. But, in spite of the heavy decrease in yield since the record crop in 1901, there has been no season when this country failed to produce from 50,000 .-000 to 225,000,000 bushels more wheat than were needed for home consumption. This wheat found a market in Europe, and the selling value in the foreign market was the base on which to the amount that might be used; it the selling value was established in would save to the city the cost of the home markets. The foreign price, it is needless to say, was not fixed by Americans alone, but instead it was multitude of inspectors that fixed by the growers of cheap wheat a necessary, if the meter were in India, Argentine, Russia and Ausquantitles, and in Argentine especially here is a steady increase in the out-

The possibilities for expansion in grain growing in Argentine are so great that it will be many years before students of political economy in that ountry will venture the plus of that country will, in the future as in the past, exert so much pressure on the price of American grain that we were inclined to believe that population had outstripped supply. There may be greater profits in di-versified farming than there is in wheat-growing at moderate prices, but the wheatgrowers' returns for the past two years have been so alluring, that the present era of high prices is alcertain to be followed by one of big crops-and the prices which my big crops.

THE THAW PROLIC.

The New York Judges whose hands Thaw falls into from time to time do not seem to take his affairs very ser-Perhaps they do not regard nsanity and detention as a joke, but there is something marvelously play ful in the way they deal with him. From their point of view it may not be such a dreadful thing after all for a man of some property and good so-cial standing to commit a murder. His plea of insanity to escape punishment s one of those little formalities, annoying but necessary, which even wealth must submit to once in a while and the proper thing is for everybody o enjoy a good laugh over the farce and let the poor fellow loose as soon as maybe. Something of the same spirit which was displayed in inviting Banker Morse to sit with a Judge on the bench immediately after he left the Tombs noticeable in conducting Thaw's There is no disposition to make matters unpleasant for the gay and lightsome child of fortune, His victim is as dead as he ever will be, and the sooner the unpleasantness is forgotten and everybody drunk again

the better. This may be the wisest view to take of the case. But if one murder is a joke so is another. The poor man who kills is no more guilty than the If it is right to coddle Thaw instead of treating him as a homicidal lunatic, it is not wrong to coddle the redhanded hobo. There cannot be one species of justice for high society and another for the mob. Thaw is just as dangerous as he ever was. The brain-storm which caused him to shoot Stanford White is liable to recur whenever he drinks too much or anybody smiles at his Evelyn, or at her successor. Such a person is like a wild beast roaming abroad. Nobody can tell what murderous impulse he will gratify next Judges do wrong to palter with him and treat his case as if it were a frolic for all hands. A hospital for maniacs is the proper place for him and he ought to be kept there until disinterested physicians of standing can certify that he is in his right mind. Of "expert" opinion in the matter there has been more than enough. Let us now exchange some of the expertness for common honesty and unmercenary

## AN ODIOUS COMPARISON.

It puzzles most foreigners and many Americans to understand why serious crime is so much more common in this country than elsewhere in the civi-lized world, and why it goes so frequently unpunished. The facts in the To bring them before the reader's memory in all their disagreeableness, It is only necessary to compare the criminal record of Oregon with that of London for the last few years. The inhabitants of London number just about 7,000,000. This is over ten times the population of Oregon. the last six and a half years there have been ninety two murders in London. Of the persons who com-mitted them, eighty-two have been Four of the remaining ten seem to have the law through some sort of technicality, while six slipped through the hands of the police for lack of evidence, though they are morally known to be gullty. How does the record of Oregon look beside this? In a single year we have had sixty murders, or homicides, at any rate, and of the persons who committed them, but three or four were convicted and punished. Remembering that our population is but the tenth part of London's and that in a single year we have had sixty homicides, to her ninety-two in more than six years, we are bound to conclude that life is more than forty-three times as secure in the capital of Great Britain as it is in the State of Oregon.

If we were any worse in this respect than the rest of the Union, we certainly ought to be ashamed of ourselves. We are not any worse. Other states show the same disgraceful account of crime and punishment, but still, perhaps, we ought to be ashamed of ourselves after all. The fact that people are weak and foolish elsewhere does not make it any more creditable for us to be in the same condition and emain satisfied. Writers in foreign lands, who comment upon our incapacity to deal with crime, say some things which are helpful and some that sound rather silly. One corre spondent thinks matters would go better if we subjected suspected persons to closer police supervision. To make this plan work well we should first to obtain police forces which would not seek an alliance with thugs and murderers, but if that were once accomplished, then surveillance would certainly be an excellent thing for persons who hover on the ragged edge crime and perhaps for others also. We have a national dislike of police neddling which probably goes farther than common sense warrants. would not be a very bad plan for the community if every person who conemplates traveling were required to inform some functionary where he was going and how long he intended This might prevent a good deal of disgraceful conduct. It might save a family-here and there from being broken up. rarely objects to making his whereabouts known. People who desire to prowl about the country secretly were, for the most part, better off at with their wives and children. It may well be admitted that the foreigners are right in thinking that closer po-

lice supervision would ald us to check But when European correspondents begin to talk about the reasons why our courts are inefficient, they drop into nonsense very often. One of these wise writers says that our laws, "per-haps by design," are made more easy

or Germany. This is not so bad as it might be, but when the same corre spondent goes on to say that judges the law so well and are less impartial than those appointed by the executive he radiates darkness. The best lawyers we have are unanimously of the opinion that elected judges measur up squarely with appointed ones, both in learning and in character. It would be strange, indeed, if they did not, since in both cases they are almost invariably nominated by the lawyers themselves. The election, as well as the appointment, amounts to littlemore than a ratification of the previous choice of the bar. Some of the most discouraging reversals of verdicts we have ever had came from the highest tribunal in the land, the Federal Supreme Court itself. The judges of that august bench are about as far as they could well be from the popular choice, but they are quite as devoted to technicalities in criminal cases as their inferior brethren are.
It is neither ignorance of the law

any defect in their moral character which makes many of our judges apparently incapable of taking an equitable view of criminal procedure. The bald truth is that they are so enslaved to form and precedent that they often overlook justice altogether. saying this, one need not forget the sad truth that the American bench in the last few years has known judges who were actually corrupt, but they are not numerous and never have been. The real trouble is what the philosophers would call methodologi-In our criminal procedure we cal. stand exactly where metaphysics stood before Des Cartes and Bacon reformed its method. We go about it in a way so wrong and futile that nothing can possibly result except continual dis-appointment. The philosophers before Des Cartes were just as con-scientious as those who followed him. Thomas Aquinas was not a bit less excellent a man than Spinoza. Spinoza had a good method, learned from Des Cartes, and he did work of enduring consequence, while poor old St. Thomas Aquinas did nothing but spin round on his axis and got no-Our criminal procedure where. in the Aquinas stage. Perhaps in the process of its evolution that stage is unavoidable but we certainly ought to be fervent in prayer that it not last much longer. If it does the murderers, thugs and grafters will possess the country and the few men who remain honest will have to emigrate to London.

Disgusted with civilization and reurning to his Eskimo people, Meme Wallace, who was brought to this country in 1898 by Commander Peary, started, last week, for his frozen home In his valedictory he declared he would never come back and said:

Would never come back and said:

I have no regret at leaving. Although I made two or three good friends here. I don't like the people. They didn't treat me right. They wanted me to promise to let them have my brains for examination after I was dead, to compare them with other men, and they asked me to submit to all kinds of experiments to see how different I was from others. I don't think that was the proper way to treat a human being.

The indignation of the young Eskimo cannot be wondered at. There are hordes of civilized persons in this country who resent every effort to measure their brains. Any tests of mentality are objectionable to large part of the human family. Industry economy, foresight and temperate habits are some of the tests and mention of them is resented in both civilized and savage societies.

The Boston suffragettes have dis covered a method for evading arrest and of guaranteeing that their pub-lic meetings will not be disturbed. They held a meeting in the surf at Nantasket beach Wednesday just out of reach of the police who vere not provided with bathing suits The innovation opens up a new field for endeavor along these lines. It is to be hoped the anarchists and the in cendiary branch of the socialist faith will follow the example of the suffraand go in where the water i fine. It helps somewhat to have them as far away from the shore as the life line of the first row of breakers, and no serious objection would be heard legal limit which is three miles from shore. Perhaps after the bathing season ends, the suffragettes will spare us further trouble by chartering a boat and going off shore whenever they are no longer able to control their

Tia Juana, the last stand of the after all prove a safe port into which they can drift after their calling has been outlawed on this side of the Mexcan line. Washington advices report that there is a strong probability that the concession recently given some California gamblers to operate a track at Tia Juana, just across the Mexican border, may be recalled. The grant ing of the concession called forth a strong protest from the Americans living near the boundary line, and while Mexico has a perfect right to permit the game to run, it is believed that through deference sentiment, the concession will be revoked.

No doubt Mayor Simon will see many things at Seattle in the way of civic improvements, but he must remember always that his entire constituency expect him to keep down the tax rate. Seattle isn't doing much in that line.

Forty miles a day on foot for 104 days is Pedestrian Edward Payson Weston's record. He is 70 years old That is "going some" for a man of his

While Mayor Simon is inspecting Seattle, he will do well to inquire h much that city lost on its electric lighting scheme.

When a suffragist declares she won't be the bride of any man who refuses her the ballot, any old excuse will do. If you start right away on your va-

cation and stay long enough, the in-

come tax man can't catch you next About one in fifteen will get a homestead in those Indian re-The fourteen are possibly in

luck. We haven't noticed that Edward Payson Weston has received a congratulatory telegram from Dr. Osler

James J. Hill has joined the optilists' club, and predicts good times. THIS MAN "TOLD YOU SO."

But He Concludes He Spoke to a Perverse and Gainsaying Generation. OSWEGO, Or., July 14.—(To the Editor.)—There appears both in and out of The Gregorian considerable discussion as to what manner of man is William H. Taft, whom the people in their fear and hope elected President of those fear and hope elected President of these sovereign states. It was my province to tell the readers of The Oregonian what kind of a man Mr. Taft was before he was elected President, or even nominated. But the telling did no good, for the politicians just went right along as if I had not spoken and gave him the nomination and election, just the same as if I had not spoken, and silently expressed the opinion that I had better saw wood and save my breath.

It was my privilege to work in Mr Taft's department when he was Secretary of War, across the hall from his offices when in another department in the Army. State and Navy building. Consequently I ought to know something about the man, else I am a blank ldlot and can't tell a good man from a

bad one.

Mr. Taft is a good-poky-go-easy-Godsend-Sunday man, who is going to have
a good time, enjoy this world and the
fullness thereof, and would like for
everyone else to do the same and not everyone else to do the same and not to bother him when he wants to take a nap. He is not a bad man, but he does love a life of indolence and ease. If Roosevelt saw one of the chiefs in the department get a little man down, Roosevelt would call him off and that quickly, but Taft will have some other party look after it and let him alone. In point of ability and executive power Taft is very ordinary. He would rank in Congress as fourth class. I do not write this from personal grievance, but from personal information. There will be little disturbance under the present administration. He tion. There will be little disturbance under the present administration. He has the confidence of the men who transact the big industrial concerns of the country. If there is any disturbances Mr. Taft won't disturb. So you may rest easy while Mr. Easy is in the chair.

W. N. RUGGLES.

## GREAT BEAR HUNTING IN ALASKA. But It Is Very Hard for Heroes t Prove Their Prowess.

Prove Their Provess.

Ketchikan Miner.

Bear-hunting is the theme of general conversation in this part of Alaska at present. Men who were never known to do a day's work now crawl gut at 3 A. M., row a boat seven miles, carry a gun for hours through tangled swamps and ever huge rocks and fallen trees, drill back to the camp at night tired, but not disheartened. You can't discourage a bear-hunter. He will go out in the wet and hustle more wood for the campfire in an hour than he has cut for the kitchen range in a lifetime. It is the call of the wild that stirs him up. It is dead easy to shoot a bear. The number that have been shot around Ketchikan would fill a ship if so many of them had not been shot around Ketchikan would fill a ship if so many of them had not sneaked away to die. These Alaska bears have no respect for a hunter's reputation. Fill them full of lead, bit 'em in the vermiform appendix, the cerebellum, the crazybone or the crupper, and it's all the same; they simply won't die where the goods can be delivered. They spill blood all over the mountainside, but when you bring your friends to the snot the rains have even mountainside, but when you bring your friends to the spot the rains have even washed that away. Every Tom, Dick and Harry around here can take you to the exact place where he shot the wishbone out of a 700-pound bear and he will even subpetiae a rotten log and a bunch of half-saien skunk cabbage as a witness for the prosecution. One a witness for the prosecution. One man (we know him well) shot a bear last Saturday in a vital spot, and tried to ring in a six months' old skin to prove it. This stiff-necked generation wouldn't believe us.

## VATICAN ORGAN SCORES FASHIONS Present Style of Women's Dress Called

the "Shipwreck of Virtue."

Parts Cable to New York Times.

The issue of the Osservatore Romans The issue of the Osservatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, which reached Paris this evening, contains a scathing denunciation of the tendencies of the feminine fashions of today. Taking as its text the petition against the immoral press forwarded by the Catholic liddles of Bergamo to the Minister of the Interior and signed by several thousand Italian women, the Osservatore says:

hope the competent authorities we hope the competent authorities will apply the law against these new Augean stables. At the same time we cannot but deplore another danger to good morals which comes to us from other countries, and against which wo-men might well unite. We refer to the fashlons worn in the streets by women

men might well unite. We refer to the fashions worn in the streets by women of all ages and by young girls.

"Those who profess with ardor the Catholic faith and morals should not be indulgent toward women who walk about the streets wearing immodest garments. All the present-day fashions are designed to excite the passions. It is the shipwreck of virtue. These fushions are prejudicial to beauty. fashions are prejudicial to beauty, which is the reflection of the bounty of God. and, therefore, fruitful in material and moral well-being.

"Cleanse these unboly wardrobes. Rid them of their dresses which make the wearers' guardian appels ween Let.

Rid them of their dresses which make the wearers' guardian angels weep. Let your wives and daughters make their own clothes rather than wear dresses which grieve the Holy Spirit and the the fether of truth." the father of truth.

# Winning at Pinocle.

PRINEVHLE Or., July 12.—(To the Editor.)—A and B are playing pinocle. A needs 190 points to go out and B needs A needs 100 points to go out and is needs 60. When B has 50 points in, can he lead the acc of trumps and say he has enough? Can he count the acc of trumps or must be take another trick? As no one here seems able to decide

There is no "authority" upon which to base decisions in pinocie disputes. For this reason, many newspapers decline to answer inquiries concerning the game, Perhaps a pinocie congress will be called sometime to codify the laws, just as the American whist congress passed laws governing that game.

Common sense ought to guide in the point you present. The game is for 1990. B has 1900 before his apponent has 1990. He wins. In no game of cards, should there be a provision that a player must

Our Johnthan Senator.

Our Johnthan Senator.

Oregon Observer, Grants Pass.

Senator Bourne's record on the tariff bill is not in popular line. He voted against cheapening sugar, and other goods of general consumption. He was always for the top notch. Most of the time he was absent when votes were taken. But, indeed, in a speech which he read in the Senate, he stated his ignorance of the tariff question. ance of the tariff question.

Eugene Guard. An exchange criticiaes Sonator Bourne for having delivered "only two speeches in six years." After having casually glanced over these two speeches we are inclined to think that Jonathan shows excellent judgment in this respect at

# Senator Lodge Mixes Poetry and Turiff.

Washington, D. C., Dispatch. Even Jove hods once in a while. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge undertook Senator Henry Capot Louge undertook the other day to mix poetry and fariff and got his poetry mixed. He started to quote the lines beginning "Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest bark." But he left out the word "honest." It remains to be seen whether this will hurt Sonator Lodge's standing up Boston way. Some suggest that it may cripple him in his race for reelection to the Senate.

# Tariff Bill Changes Made by Senate

Rates Compared With the House and Dingley Act Schedules - Record of

The following are a number of the more important changes (as compiled by the New York Tribune) which the Senate has made in the tariff bill as passed

TROTTER

by the House, together with the rates under the existing law:

The corporation iax has been substituted for the inheritance tax.

Provision is made for a tariff commission to be created by the President.

The maximum and minimum provision of the House bill is so changed that the maximum rates become the normal, the minimum to be granted as a con-

cession, thus eliminating the retailatory features.

Provision is made for a special customs court.

A material increase is made in the internal revenue tax on tobseco, which it is estimated will increase the revenue from this source by \$9,300,000.

SENATE DINGLEY LAW

	HOUSE.	SENATE.	DINGLEY LAW.
Hides	Free	18 per cent	15 per cent
Lumber	\$1.00	\$1,00	ar of per at teet
Print paper	\$2.00	The conte	48 cents per ton
Spean Iron	50 cents	\$2.50	\$4.00 per ton
Automobiles	45 per cent	ao per cent	45 per cent
Nuts and washers	16 cent	% cent	1 cent per pound
Horseshoes	% cent	% cent	1 cent per pound
Wire nails one inch or		M. marine	C
larger	% cent	45 Eatte	22 cent per pound
wire name less than one	M cent	% cent	1 cent per pound
Steel umbrells sticks	25 per cent	as per cent	35 per cent
Horks and eyes	4 cents	5 cents	5% cents-j- 15 p. c. 11
Clapboards	\$1.00_	\$1,50	\$1.50 per M feet
Lathes	20 cents	In centa	nac per al pieces
Shingles	30 cents	75 conts	\$1.50 de 10 p c 1h
Saccharine	24 courts	30 cents	30 cents per bushel
Rarley malf	40 cents	45 cents	45 cents per bushel
Outs	15 cents	20 cents	To cents per bushel
Rye	10 cents	28 cents	10 cents per bushel
Wheat	25 cents	30 cents	In cents per bushel
Cabbages	2 cents	3 cents	d cents each
Hops	12 cents	45 cents	25 cents per bushel
Lamage	116 conts	136 cents	1 cent per pound
Frosh meats	14 cents	2 cents	2 cents per pound
Cordials	\$2.25	\$2.60	\$2.25 per gallon
Bay rum	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$1.50 per gallon
Champagne, quarts	\$8.00	\$9,60	\$8.00 per dozen
Still wines, quarts	\$1.60	\$1.80	40 cents nor enlies
Alea, Deer, etc	40 cents	45 CHILS	25 cents per nound
Louther	E nor cont	IS percent .	10 per cent per pound
Boots and shoes	15 per cent	20 percent	25 per cent
Harness	35 per cent	40 per cent	45 per cent
Yachts	Free	Ja per cent	Free
Diamonds, uncut	Free	a per cent	Tree
Diamonds, cut	10 per cent	1 per cent	5 cours nor nound
Twalle noid	1 cont	2 cts per pound	Free
Bleaching nowder	1-5 cent	16 cent	1-5 cent per pound
Drange mineral	2% cents	3% cents	3% cents per pound
ted lead	2% cents	2% cents	27 cents per pound
White lead	2% cents	3% cents	2 % cents per pound
Whiting, dry	% cent	14 cent	cent per pound
Bichromate of potash	1% cents	1% cents	2 cents per pound
Bor tron	4-10 cent	3-10 cent	6-10 cents per pound
"harcoal Iron bars, etc	\$10.10	\$8.00	\$12.00 per ton
Pin plates	1 2-10 cents	1.2-10 cents	1 % cents per pound
Structural steel	2-10 cent	4-10 cent	5-10 cent per pound
steel wool	40 per cent	aa per cent	3-10 cent per pound
Anvils	a cent	% cent	1 cent per pound
Janumare windows ato	716 conte	1 m conta	1% cents per pound
Rolts	14 cents	134 cents	1 % cents per pound
falleable castings	9-10 cent	7-10 cent	9-10 cent per pound
Out nails and spikes	5-10 cent	4-10 cent	6-10 cent per pound
Brone powder, etc	12 cents	10 cents	12 cents per pound
hocolate and cocoa, pre-			
pared, worth 24c per	7 cents -l- 10 n c	Species -L. 10 p. c.	5 cents -1- 10 p. c. 1b.
alt in back	12 cents	10 cents	12 cents per 100 lbs.
sait in bulk.	Scents	6 cents	8 cents per 100 lbs.
stockings, worth \$2 to \$3			
Hides Laumber Print paper. Laumber Print paper. Print paper. From ore Scrap iron Scrap iron Horseshoes Wire nails one inch or larger Wire nails less than one linch Steel umbreils sticks Höcks and eyes. Clapboards Lathes Shingles Saccharine Barley Barley mail Oats Rye Wheat Cabbages Hops Frosh meats. Cordials Bay rum Champagne, quarts Still wines, quarts Still wines, quarts Still wines, quarts Ales, beer, etc. Wool shoddy Leather Boots and shoes Harness Yachts Diamonds, uncut. Diamonds, uncut. Diamonds, uncut. Diamonds, uncut. Diamonds, uncut. Diamonds, uncut. Diamonds, cut Boracic acid. Daalle acid Bleaching powder Drange mineral. Red lead Whittel lead Whittel lead Whittel lead Whittel lead Whittel sacce in the control of the control Charcoal iron bars, etc. Fin plates Structural steel Steel wool. Anvils Axles, etc. Idammers, sledges, etc. Golfs Galle able castings Dat nails and spikses Structural steel Steel wool. Anvils Axles, etc. Idammers, sledges, etc. Golfs Galle and cocoa, prepared, worth 2c per purud Salt, in bags, Sa	\$1.50	\$1.20	\$1.20 per dozen
aper envelopes, plain	30 per cent	20 per cent	20 per cent
danufactures of paper	40 per cent	35 per cent	67 conts per ton
cal wheek	67 conts	15 cents	15 cents per ton
ead pencils	50 ctsJ- 25 p. c.	45 cts  - 25 p. c.	45 cts  - 25 p. c. gros
aris green	da per cent	Free	15 per cent
lotton bagging	6-10 cent sq. yd.	Free	s-10 cent per sq. yd.
uebracho	% cent	36 cent	14 cent per pound

A number of important schedules which have been changed by the Senate are so complicated as to defy any representation of the changes in tabular form, and, indeed, in a number of instances even the experts disagree as to the effect. For instance: The silk schedule has been completely rewritten, ad valorem duties

changed to specific. Mr. Aldrich is authority for the statement that the changes constitute no increase.

The cotton schedule has been changed from ad valorem to specific duties.

Mr. Aldrich maintains that there is no increase over the intent of the Dingley law, but many others insist there is.

The wool schedule has been subjected to a series of increases over the Payne

bill, the Dingley rates being restored, but it is so complicated that it is impossible to express them in terms the uninitiated can understand.

The glove and stocking paragraphs, materially increased by the House, have been lowered by the Senate, the Dingley rates being restored.

Common window glass has been reduced by the Senate. Pineapples have been greatly increased by the Senate.

flue vitrol.

Titramarine blue...

uiphur, refined...

words and blades...

cocoa butter...

offee substitutes...

to science, was Androw Vessius (1514-1564), who is called the "greatest of an-atomists." At the time he came into the field medicine was struggling against the dominating Galenic teachings and the theories of Paracelsus, but perhaps most of all against the superstitions of the time. In France human dissections were atfended with such dangers that the young Vesallus transferred his field of labors to Italy, where such investiga-tions were covertly permitted, if not openly countenanced. From the very start the young Fleming

looked askance at the accepted teachings of the day, and began a series of independent investigations based upon his own observations. The results of these investigations he gave in a treatise on the subject which is regarded as the first omprehensive and systematic comprehensive and systematic work on human anatomy. This remarkable work was published in the author's 28th or 29th year. Soon after this Vesalius was invited as imperial physician to the court of Emperor Charles V. He continued to act in the same capacity at the court of Philip II, after the abdication of his pa-tron. But in spite of this royal favor, there was at work a favor more powerful than the infilience of the monarch him-self—an instrument that did so much to retard scientific progress and by which retard scientific progress and by which so many lives were brought to a prema-ture close.

Vesalius had received permission from

Vesalius had received permission from the kinsmen of a certain graudee to perform an autopsy. While making his observations the heart of the outraged body was seen to palpitate—so at least it was reported. This was brought in mediately to the attention of the inquisition, and it was only by the intervention of the King himself that the anatomist escaped for want fate of those accurate by that the usual fate of those accused by that tribunal. As it was, he was obliged to perform a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. While returning from this he was ship-wrecked, and perished from hunger and exposure on the island of Zante.

### Abdul Hamid Steals a Clown's Life. Parts Matto.

Every event concerns the profession. The connection between the variety showmen and the deposition of Abdul Hamid, the cruel Turk, is not obvious: but the Stage points out that it cost a French clown his position. Years ago the Frenchman exhibited a trained cat. The Sultan liked the show; had the Frenchman arrested and imprisoned in the Yildiz Klosk, and paid him \$2500 a year to train animals for the amuse-ment of the ladies of the harem. The Sultan is now a prisoner, subjected to the third degree; the harem women are scattered to the winds; and the French and his cat find themselv

### Getting the Engagement Ring. Atchison Globe.

When you see the diamond engage-ment ring endrolling the snow-white linger of a girl you may think it was ellipsed on to the accompaniment of a manly voice, saying, "You are mine." Nothing in it. The girl has worked and Manny voice, says and the says and schemed for that solltaire diamond, and many times had to come right out and ask for it. At least an Atchison woman who has had a good deal of experience

More Light on a Subject of Recent Controversy.

The controversy over the attitude of the inquisition toward Vesalius, the first great austomist, makes interesting the following extract from "A History of Science," by Henry Smith Williams, A. M. L.L. D., published 1964, by Harper & Bros.:

This young physician, who was destined to lead such an eventful career and meet such an untimely end as a marty to science, was Androw Vesalius (1514-1564), who is called the "greatest of anatomists." Af the life "greatest of anatomists."

\*\*Additional Recent Controversy over the actitude of the inquisition toward Vesalius (1514-1564), who is called the "greatest of anatomists."

\*\*Additional Recent Controversy over the actitude of the inquisition toward vesalius (1514-1564), who is called the "greatest of anatomists." Af the life "greatest of anatomists."

\*\*Additional Recent Controversy over the actitude of the inquisition toward Vesalius (1514-1564), who is called the "greatest of anatomists."

\*\*Additional Recent Tring he will. She says she was engaged a whole year and he did not mention engagement ring until one evening she said to him, "Jim, aren't you going to give me an engagement ring." He said, "I had not thought of it, what kind do you want." She told him a solitaire diamond. He was quite poor, and so said. "You don't want much." But he gave it to her. In such cases a man is in the same position as when a skillful agent gets hold of him he is worked before he knowledge.

\*\*—he is worked before he knowledge.

A Man's Knee for Disciplining Tots Philadelphia Record

Ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate is
a strong believer in the knee as a device for disciplining a wayward youngster. "I believe that a good man's knee has been the turning point in many a man's life." he said in an ad-dress at the Berkshire Industrial Farm

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