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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1909.

CONCERNING WEST POINT.

One's first thought upon reading the letter which Lleutenant Hayden contributes to The Oregonian this morning is that a school which inspires such devoted loyalty in its graduates as West Point seems to have inspired in him must be excellent in many respects. A moment later a second thought intrudes which rather mars the effect. It is that some very bad institutions, both sacred and profane, have exercised the same sort of influ-Their students have come out filled with deep admiration for the school where they were trained, and often with nothing eise. Indeed, a narrow and bigoted institution, by its very nature, creates loyalty to itself, since it fatally circumscribes the outdent to believe that the thin nutriment he has been furnished is the best there is in the world. We do not mean to say that these remarks apply in their full force to West Point, but they mewhat impair the evidential value what Lieutenant Hayden advances in defense of that school Very likely a military course must

in the nature of things be somewhat narrow, like all other technical lines of study, but there is no reason imaginable why young men who go there to be educated should not be taught to treat one another decently. It is not yet proved that hazing and similar brutalities improve the fighting qualities of a commander or make him ere competent for work in the field. Lieutenant Hayden's remark to the effect that he is the ninth of his family to enjoy the blessings of a West Point education recalls another observation which is sometimes made concerning both that school and Annapolis. It is that they tend to become the centers of a small, rather close, hereditary aristocracy. The sons or near relatives of those who have graduated there succeed in regular routine to cadetships, and thus the benefit, or injury, of the school passes on from one generation to another, like an heiroom. Persons who have not looked into this curious subject would be astonished to find how very much the succession to a British dukedom resembles the appointments to many ca-They have come to belong detshins. ost in fee simple to certain distinguished families.

Naturally Lieutenant Hayden, on account of his strong family interest in the school at West Point, which perproprietorship, feels hurt at anything like criticism of its shortcomings, but in a country like this it is impossible to shield any institution supported by the public funds from investigation and animadversion. His choice of Professor Holden as an example of the scientific eminence which West Point graduates may attain is not particu-This gentleman head of the Lick Observatory gathered some diligent workers around him who contributed a good deal to astronomical science, but it is not un-derstood that he himself produced anything of moment. If he did, what It is quite natural that West Point graduates should be well known, as Lieutenant Hayden says many of them are. Generals, and so forth way of keeping themselves in the eye of the public, especially when is a war on the tapis; but it is rather stretching a point to assert that the military academy has graduated more great men than Harvard or Yale. who wish to believe such an aband Mr. Balfour have taught us that we can believe anything we choose if we choose it hard enough, but it cannot charmed hereditary circle will be convinced of Lleutenant Hayden's accuracy without much more evidence than has yet appeared. The scientific standing of our West Point graduates may be gathered from the fact that some of them have been writing articles for the magazines to prove that the alrebip can never become a practi military instrument, while the Germans already have several in actual commission equipped with cannon and machine guns.

But perhaps after all it makes very little difference what kind of a scho ve have at West Point. All the signs indicate that within a few years in tary science will be completely revo lutionized by the airship and armies will become things of minor import They may disappear altogether

NECESSITY FOR CAUTION.

In a collision between streetcar and oblie at Twenty-third and Marshall Sunday afternoon, good fortune slone prevented a fatal accident. The man most interested, an Eastern vistror whose wife was injured, regards thick foliage at the corner as a cong cause to the mishap, r the chauffour used ordinary caution in turning a corner is debata atill, the fast cannot be overseason of the year, when everybody ure, add danger to automobiling.

The most dangerous intersection in the city is at Savier and Twenty-seventh streets, where a single track, oppoint, some driven slowly, some at portion, considering the danger, reck-Speed above six mlles an hour by either the streetcar or road vehicle | The desire to be governed by law and brings them within the danger limit. There is only one way to remove Angio-Saxon descent. He won the ket, and, regardless of a strong statis-

at every intersection where a clear dreds of years, and it is not to be preview is not obtainable—go slow. It is sumed that he will give it up without the clear duty of the chanfleur apnecessary duty of the chanfleur apnecessary duty of the chanfleur approaching a streetcar track to reduce his machine to walking speed and look to the right and the left. It is the duty of motormen approaching streets frequented by automobiles to slow up and ring the gong, not once, but sev-eral times. The superintendent of the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company ought to issue orders covering this point, with a penalty of dis-missal for violation. It will not do for mortermen and chauffeurs to as-sume that a "right of way" they can't see is clear. Before they come to an obscure meeting point they must know -not guess-that they will not run into something. This is a divided re-sponsibility that neither the motorman

nor the chauffeur can shirk. Before dismissing this subject The Oregonian once more appeals to every car-owner and driver in Portland to slow down at corners. Our streets are narrow. Downtown they are always crowded. Time is never so precious that you can't spare ten or fifteen seconds to make a slow turn. Imness that leads to recklessness. When you turn a corner, go slow.

THE "ASSEMBLY" METHOD. Urging the "assembly" as a means suggesting nominations on a selective plan, so that candidates deemed fit by representatives of a party might have a chance of being named the Sacramento Union points to the example of Oregon, saxing:

Unless the Republican party of California Unless the Republican party of Cambridge is to be wrecked as was the Republican party of Oregon, suffer humiliation and defeat year after year as in Oregon, under the direct primary system which turns minorities into majorities, it must give prayerful regard to the lessen of experience, laid like a lamp to its feet.

After an argument to show the evils of self-nomination and the probability that fitness and best talent will be passed over by such method, and moreover that one party will surely interfere when R can in the affairs of another, the Union adds:

"Assemblies," as they call them in Ore-gon, practiced by the Democrats and now adopted by the Republicans, have come to stay as the only practical protection against the absurdities and idiosyncrasiss of self-nomination. And we must come to it in this state, sooner or later.

There can be no doubt that this nethod will be adopted, where the direct primary exists, as a means of guiding the primary. It is the method suggested by Governor Hughes, of New York; it was introduced successfully in the recent municipal election in Portland, and will undoubtedly be employed by the Republicans of Oregon in future. It has been employed from the first by the Democrats in this state

JUDICIAL ENGROACHMENT.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has ust exercised its constructive veto ature in a very interesting manner. The Legislature passed a law which forbade the state courts to punish contempt with a fine exceeding \$50 or with imprisonment for more than ten days. The tribunal of last appeal deand therefore invalid. A decision of this character coming from the Supreme Court of Missourl will naturally carry great prestige, when we rememer that this august tribunal has lately reversed two criminal convictions, the first of them because the word "the" was left out of an indictment, the other because the letter "e" was omitted from a man's name. A bench of judges which performs feats of this character must fairly overflow with wisdom. No wonder the judges regard contempt for themselves and their proceedings as a crime of the first magnitude. That they should desire to suppress it by imposing any penalties they may happen to think of without check or restraint upon the passion of the moment is entirely

The decision veloing the legislative ct was one of the four-to-three variety which has become common The three judges who dissented took the ground that courts are the servants of the people and subject to reasonable restraint when the life and liberty of the citizen are at stake. The our who united in annulling the law selleve that nothing is so important as respect and enforce authority by im posing unlimited penalties for what they are pleased to designate as con-Three hundred years ago the English monarchs claimed a similar authority on precisely the same grounds. The authority of the monoch has vanished. Some of the courts, y insisting on an unreasonable ver the citizen, are tempting fate to deal likewise with them.

The authority assumed by the Misouri court is twofold. It consists first of the right to declare what acts mount to contempt. There is no limit whatever upon this prerogative except the elemency or self-restraint of the udges, just as there was no limit upon he authority of Hellogabalus excep his conscience. Any act committe by any person is a contempt of court if the courts choose to say it is. They are the sole arbiters, and, granting that judges are human beings and not archangels, a time is pretty likely to ome when this power will be exerised in strange and startling ways. It may become contempt of court some time or other to cast a ballot different from the one preferred by a bench of judges. The second item in the Missouri claim of judicial authorty is the right to fix the penalty for he Legislature, or anybody else It abolishes all hope of trial by jury in cases which have been judicially subsumed under the elastic category of contempt. It does not require very active imagination to see this category stretching gradually over all criminal matters in which either graft-

ers or corporations may be interested as complainants. Since the constitution of Missouri as it now stands permits to the courts of the state an authority which is capable of passing into an intolerable tyranny and which is certain in the course of human nature to do so, the next thing we may expect to hear from that commonwealth is that there tion on foot to amend the constituerated in a cut through an unimproved tion by making the courts the creastreet hordered by a forest of young tures of the Legislature. This would ira crosses a thoroughfare which be a great misfortune, but if it hap-ends to the Linuton road. Of evenes an almost continuous procession widity of power for it. The people of automobiles passes this unguarded the United States, whatever state they live in, will not submit to the abritrary oderate speed and a very large pro- power of any individual, no matter what office he holds or what sacredness he may claim for his prerogative

ONE OBSERVER'S VIEW

Bishop Smith, of the Methodist Church, has been in Oregon something like a year. In that brief period he has observed a thing or two. "It had has observed a thing or two. been supposed," remarks the hishop, "that the primary law would do much to reform affairs and bring about better conditions, but in Oregon such has not been the result, I understand. It shows that no matter what the law or system, the people must be back of it, or it will not be effective."

first object is undoubtedly highly de-sirable; the second to the last degree undesirable, if we are to have political parties at all; and we must have parties if we are to have government in the United States as we have known it

for more than a century.

The mistake made here in Oregon has been to regard the primary law as a sort of fetich, not to be changed, or revised, or even touched by the vandal hands of the practical lawmaker. But until the law be made moderate and reasonable, and until it be regarded merely as one of several instruments to make effective and alive an intelligent and discriminative public conscience, it will be impotent for any good.

JUST FACTS.

The Tacoma Tribune is still endeavoring to convince itself that the railroads should haul wheat 145 miles beyond Portland and deliver it at Ta-coma, although ocean freight rates are exactly the same from this port as they are from Tacoma. Ignoring the plain, undisputed and generally known fact that not a single ship has been chartered for wheat loading at Tacoma this season at even the fraction of a penny less than the rate from Portland, the Tribune continues t lays to shipping on the Columbia River. These delays and dangers exist only in the imagination of the Tribune writer, but even were they actually ties, they would have no bearing what ever on the subject, so long as ship owners are so indifferent regarding them that they are willing to send vessels to Portland at exactly the same rate as they charge from Puge Sound. The Tribune asserts that ver sels of large tonnage, "like the Minnesota or smaller, down to 10,000 tons less, will not be ventured into the river so long as the deep unobstructed and perfectly sheltered waters of Puget Sound are within a few hours'

The giant Minnesota, which has proved an elephant on the hands of her owners, could not be profitably operated anywhere, and is not wanted either here or on Puget Sound. But will the Tribune explain why the British steamship Suveric, 19,000 tons deadweight carrying capacity, now loading at Portland, should steam around from the "deep unobstructed and perfectly sheltered waters of Puget Sound" to load cargo in such an awfully dangerous port as Portland? Is it possible that the Suverio comes here for the same reason that the grain ships come-because the cargo is here?

In answer to The Oregonian's query as to why Portland shipped so much more wheat than was shipped from Puget Sound during the past fiscal year, the Tribune says:

We reply frankly and say that the difends l'ecember 31, may be a very considerable difference in wheat movement, and that as against the 10.280,896 bushels of

This method of camparing statistics s certainly original, but why not make the comparison still more favorable? For example, take Puget Sound figures for two years and compare them with those of Portland for one year, and the showing would be great, for Tacoma. However, as the Tribune has mentioned the calendar year, we will present the figures.

ding to "Bulletin No. 6-Series 1908-1909, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor." the total wheat shipments from all Puget Sound ports for the calendar year ending December 31, 1908, were 11,917,692 bushels. Ship-ments from Portland for the same period were 12,042,063 bushels. Coastwise shipments from Puget Sound for the same period were 2,272,562 bush-els, and from Portland 3,441,592 bushels, a grand total foreign and coast-wise of 16,483,655 bushels from Portland and 14,190,254 bushels from Pu-

get Sound ports. Bulletin No. 12, same series, issued by the Government, gives the foreign hipments for the fiscal year ending get Sound, 4,630,174 bushels; from Portland, 6,350,033 bushels. These official figures for the past eighteen months give a very fair idea of the selative importance in the grain trade of Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Ev erett. The difference will be much more pronounced during the season now opening.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

July wheat in Chicago sold at \$1.29 per bushel twelve days ago. Yesterday the price declined to \$1.05 1/2 per bushel, and the close was weak a a decline of 22% cents per bushel from the high point reached July 15. No such sensational decline in the market has been witnessed since the ship. collapse of the Leiter deal in 1898. This remarkable collapse of the July market is in striking contrast with the strength with which the May option closed, and again illustrates the extreme difficulty encountered in carry ing high prices into the new-cro season. The May option sold on th ast day of May at \$1.34 per bushel, because the farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific were scraping the bins to aeroplanes in the hands of a million or meet the demand for cash wheat at \$1,30 to \$1.50 per bushel. The July option is going out at a greatly fuced figure because an avalanche of new wheat is sweeping down on the More than 1500 carloads of the costly cereal rolled into City, St. Louis and Chicago Saturday and Sunday, and estimates for today's to "put up." They are after they are receipts run as high as 2000 cars.

The high prices to which the cereal was forced by the remarkable exhaustion of old-crop supplies are responsible for this rush of new wheat to mar-

the danger to life and limb involved right by hard fighting through hun- tical position which may affect prices STANDS UP FOR HIS ALMA MATER. later in the season, until this conges-tion of new wheat offerings shall be cleaned up, the market will lack sta-bility. In the face of this natural and easy movement of wheat the grotesque figures of Secretary Wilson or the manipulation of "kings" like Patten are alike powerless. What happened to the wheat market in the past ten days was told in a most graphic and truthful manner in Frank Norris' masterpiece, "The Pit." As the big wheat corner engineered by Jadwin neared a climax, the bull leader paused at the entrance to the floor one day, and, as

Norris tells it: Out of that hideous turmoil he imagine of it, or it will not be effective."

Just so. The primary law is responsible for nothing in Oregon except disorganization and paralysis of the dominant party and promotion of the ambitious and pretensions of self-seekers of every kind. To be sure, it was the wheat, the wheat it was "put the boss out of business."

Certainly it has; and party organization and party effort with him. The first object is undoubtedly highly de-was a strange unwonted note; as it were, the first rasp and grind of a new avalanche, just beginning to stir, a diapason more profound than any he had yet known, a helious distant bourden as of the slipping and sliding of some aimighty and chapter was on the move again. From the farms of lillnois and lowa, from the ranches of the Middle West, the wheat, like a tidal wave, was rising, rising, aimighty, bloodof the Middle West, the wheat, like a tidal wave, was rising rising aimightly, blood-brother to the earthquake, coeval with the volcano and the whiriwind, that gigantle world force, that colessal billow, nourisher of the nations, was swelling and advancing.

This avalanche overwhelmed Jadwin, and it has overwhelmed man who ever attempted to stay its progress. Not even the ma-nipulation of the bears can change the inevitable result when the wheat begins moving. As the bear eader in Norris' tale remarked when Jadwin, beaten and despairing, left the pit amidst the victorious cheers of the bears, "They can cheer now, all they want. They didn't do it. It was the wheat itself that beat him; no combination of men could have done it."

As an example of calloused brutal ity and smug- indifference to the rights or feelings of others, the bad man of the West, even at his worst, is eagues behind that band of cratic thugs who either murdered or permitted the murder of young Sut Lieutenant Willing, educated and trained at Government expense to be "an officer and a gentleman, and one on whom the Government may some day depend for the maintenance of law and order, when asked if he thought Sutton was unconscious or dead, replied: "I didn't know nor care whether he was dead or alive." If the character of the remainder o the force at Annapolls is in keeping with that of the bunch of brutes who were in at the death of young Sutton the sooner they are replaced Apache Indians the better it will be for the country. The Apache usually has a cause for his brutality, but the Annapolis brutes had none.

Pekin cables yesterday brought the ews that there is again much doubt shout the United States being permit ed to participate in the Chin Great Britain, Germany and France have always been very anxious for the moral support of the United States in preventing any advantage in China from going to any particular nation Their anxiety for a fair deal, however is less pronounced in the case of this loan, and from appearances the powers mentioned have jorned forces for the purpose of keeping the United States out of the field. The matter of the loan is insignificant and paltry, but the trouble which the foreigners have taken to prevent this country from sharing in it offers an excellent reason for the United States to press the matter and insist on securing what rightfully belongs to us.

The "July run" of salmon, which at times falls to appear until well into August, is reported to have set in, and ince Saturday night the lower river fishermen have been making some excellent catches. - It is believed that, if the run shall continue for a week, the season's pack may be pulled up to avseason's pack may be pulled up to average proportions. A good run of fish on the Lower Columbia means fully as much to the commercial and industrial situation in that locality as a good crop of wheat means in the region east of the Cascade Mountains. While was taken by direction of a physician. of the Cascade Mountains. there have been some sensons when the run was much lighter and the pack was much smaller than others, a total failure of the industry is unknown. In the forty-odd years since the first royal hinook was encased in tin, the indus ry has added about \$100,000,000 to the wealth of the state.

Often the law creates strange situaondemned to death has become in sane. The Supreme Court has decided that he cannot be executed until he regains his reason. Meanwhile he is to stay in state's prison until he re-covers. It is not unlikely that Portland's most recent murder will furnish material for legal complications. Collins is said to have considerable inancial means.

All the Western Senators, who live in the country of cattle and sheep, are on record as opposing the proposed on free hides, and will vote for no bill containing such a provision. Is the tariff a local question

Mrs. Collins will plead insanity, of course. She will be able to show that no sane woman of 49 ever married a man fifteen years her junior, expecting to be happy with him, and realizing her expectations,

Watching a cream separator at work, one wonders why a machine is not invented to take the essence from Intoxicating liquors, to be used in con-centrated fighting form or let alone as may be desired

"Governor" Benson doesn't want to

be a candidate for Governor. wants to be a candidate for Secretary of State. Evidently he is ambitious He thinks himself equal to a clerk-Mark Twain says he "will agree to pilot President Taft safely down the

Mississippi River." But it may be just a trifle hard to get the President to agree to be piloted. No wonder England is excited. that is needed now to accomplish in-

There will, of course, be a firm opinon in certain scientific quarters that Thaw is sane, so long as his money

holds out. Wild blackberries are said to be fine

Aviator Bleriot really ought to fiv back.

It was a very short Summer,

Lieutenant H. B. Hayden, U. S. A. Field Shall Hetch-Hetchy Minister to the

Artillery, Defends West Point. CORVALLIS, Or., July 26.—(To the Editor.)—In reference to an editorjal in The Oregonian of July 22, entitled "Education of Young Sutton," I should like to make a few pertinent remarks.

In the first place, Lieutemant Sutton was not a graduate of either West Point or the Naval Academy, but The Oregonian devotes two-thirds of its editorial to a severe criticism of the two academies. I have lived at Annapolis and am a graduate of West Point, and I believe that The Oregonian is considerably in error when it says education is "canned" at the academies. Or, if it is, it might be an excellent idea for some other insti-tutions of learning to obtain some out of the same cans. The Oregonian makes the statement that St. Cyr has furned out some of the best mathematicians of France, as well as other scientific men-but that "if West Point has graduated any scientist of emimence, their fame has been sedulously concealed from the pub-lic. In that, you are wrong. One of the graduates, Dr. E. S. Holden, is one of the best known astronomers in the

Furthermore, West Point has produced more well-known men in its 107 years existence than any other university this country. This statement can existence than any other university of this country. This statement can be proved, and has been proved by Professor C. W. Larned, dean of the Academic Board at West Point. This does not ex-cept any school of any kind in the United States, notwithstanding the fact that the Point has graduated but 4500-odd men. Its graduates have been presidents and obscellers of universities, ambassamen. Its graduates have been president and chancellors of universities, ambassa-dors at European courts, civil engineer whose reputation and ability has not beer surpassed in this or any other country. They have been Senators, Congressmen lawyers and authors of note. One West Pointer has been President of the United States; one president of the Confederate

States The Oregonian also says that "the won der is that they come through the ordea clean and manly, as most of them do. That is a reflection on the military acad-That is a reflection on the military academy that is totally without foundation. West Point's motto, "Duty, Honor, Country," I assure you is no joke, and you will not find anywhere a body of men whose standards of honor and efficiency are higher than the corps of cadeta. That standard is maintained by the cadets themselves, and the ideals of graduates is not the result of their ingraduates is not the result of their in-born character—it is the result of the "Spirit of Old West Point," the same spirit that produced Grant, Lee. Sher-man, Jackson and many others. This is not written as a criticism of The Oregonian, out it decidedly is a de-fense of my sima mater, about which The Oregonian has made remarks, not only uncalled for, but without foundation in fact. I am a West Pointer, as eight others in my family were before me, and

others in my family were before me, and I am proud of it, and as such I respect-fully request that this letter, in justice to the academy, be given a place in The HERBERT BAINBRIDGE HAYDEN.

DANGER OF HEADACHE MEDICINES Bad Effects From Remedies Containing Antipyrin and Phenacetin.

Acetanilid, antipyrin and phenacetir (acetphenetidin) are three comparatively new drugs which are widely used to produce insensibility to pain, and proprietary headaches medicines are very apt to contain one or more of them. The physician is dangerous, since they tend to depress the heart and nerves and may lead to the formation of a d r ug habit. This is proved by reports from 400 physicians, made in response to inquiries from the United States Department of Agriculture. These physicians state that from 1884 to 1807 they have known 28 deaths resulting from the use of one or another of these drugs, besides 34 cases of poleoning, and 136 cases in which the patient had formed the drug-using habit, with various evil results. In 14 cases antipyrin was poisonous even when used externally. to the formation of a d r ug habi

Even supposing the 525 physicians who railed to reply had no cases to report, what a terrible showing would be made a fact which leads one to reflect that the physician is likely to have bad re sults in the use of these drugs the ord nary man should be doubly cautious in using them or anything containing them. Nowadays no one need take them unknowingly, for the National food and drugs act requires that labels of pro-prietary medicines containing them shall

show the fact.

The statements of these 400 physicians are confirmed by those of a committee of the British Medical Association which investigated the matter in 1894. The medical journals also, from time to time have contained articles describing case in which the use of these drugs has re sulted badly. Altogether medical litera ture makes a showing of 13 deaths and 297 cases of polsoning from acetanilid 488 cases of polsoning from antipyrin and 70 cases of poisoning from phenace-

Physicians are using these drugs less freely and with greater caution when they were first introduced the general public, on the other has espense to ingenious advertising, see more and more to be purchasing head-ache mixtures containing these drugs and dosing themselves without advice from a physician. When considered in from a physician. When considered in connection with the fact that cases of poisoning and death have been more fre-quent in recent years, this should lead the common ran to be extremely cau-tious in the use of any remedy containng acetanilid, antipyrin or phenacetin. These facts are shown in detail in bul-letin 126 of the Bureau of Chemistry. United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "The Harmful Effects of entitled "The Harmful Effects of Acctanilid, Antipyrin and Phenacetin,

Playing Both Ends of the Game. New York Evening Post

New York Evening Post.

Putting down the Havliand breakfast coffee cup and folding his linen napkin, the farmer takes up the telephone extension and calls his neighbor. "Is that you, John? . Well, John, in the pit gossip of your Chicago paper you will see that the croppers have started this way again. Yes, Patten's man and two others. One of them ought to be in this morning. I'll run over to the station in my car to see if I can't pick him up. I'll bring him back through the meadow road so that he can see that poor wheat over there on Henry's place. Then I'll turn him over to you. Show him the worst wheat you've got, understand? . Yes, that's it. Pass him on to Jackson. He hasn't any wheat worth looking He hasn't any wheat worth looking Telephone on down the line. Goodby 1, say, John! That one cylinder car I told you about is a marvel. 40 miles. Re as pessimistic as you can There's a cropper out from New York who represents a bear house. He is com-ing to find the wheat. I'll look out for him at this end. Goodby."

Good Rond Workers at 70 Years Old. London Telegraph.

Of the workmen employed by the Marlborough Rural District Council for work on the district roads, ten of them average 70 years of age, the combined ages being 701 years. The district surveyor informed the council that the position, without having to go to Portland and import one. Pretty tough recommendation for our own citizens.

SCENERY AND UTILITY.

Public Benefit? PORTLAND, Or., July 26. - To the Editor.)-Protest now is raised against use of the water-or part of it-Hetch-Hetchy Valley, Toulumne River, some twelve miles from the losemite, for water supply of San Francisco. The Merced River is the stream of Yosemite. The "Sister Valley." it is said, must not be desecrated; for "Hetch

ture of Yosemite." Tourists want both. Our sympathies are with the tourists. A pamphlet written by a citizen of Nebraska, carrying loud protest against use of the Hetch-Hetchy for water supply of San Francisco, is before us. And yet we think water supply for San Francisco is of more importance than excitation and gratification of the wonder of the sightseer from the plains of Nebraska. That sight-seer should move out here where scenery is is evidence from every point of the compass.

We of the Pacific States do not under-

Hetchy is a striking and beautiful minia-

value our scenery. We are more senti-mental about it than our visitors can ever be. First thought, always, is to take the visitor to a point where a prospect, on all sides sound is spread out be-fore him, with the rivers and valleys and snowy mountains. Here, and here only, is full realization of Wordsworth's descrip-tion in "The Excursion":

Glory beyond all glory even seen, By waking sense or by the dreaming soul!

Rapid rivers to whose falls Melodious birds sing madrigals. Undoubtedly life is more than meat, and the body more than raiment; and without

the body more than raiment; and without meat and raiment there will be neither life nor body. San Francisco wants water and must have it. Hetch-Hetchy is found to offer readiest supply.

They are sapping the flow on either side at the great cataract of Ningara, for every kind of service, both in New York and Caunda. Within a few years, there will be no Ningara, or other than a new, steam rickling over the nearly there will be no Ningara, or other than a puny stream, trickling over the nearly dry precipice. Are our tourists from the West to go there and protest against spoliation of the scenery for the vulgar purpose of supplying light and power for Buffalo and Rochester for Hamilton and

Toronto?
There was a grandeur in our woods in the early time, and a sort of idyllic con-dition when big game came up to our duors to be shot, and wild fruits in abundance and sweetest of wild grasses were everywhere. But on the whole, it was a condition that could not abide. San Trancisco must have water, and moreover, there is power in the Tuolumne River that must be made useful to man. So a dam must be erected. Use of these opportunities will multiply the human

ecles and increase the comforts of life species and increase the comforts of the for growing populations. We are enthusiastic about our scenery in these Pacific states; but we shall have scenery enough left, after we have dammed the Clackamas and the Tuclumne, have diverted the main volume of the Deschutes, the Umpqua and the McKenzle from their beds, for the purposes of irrigation. and even after Niagara shall have been turned from its sublimity as a water-fall to the support or help of the millions of people brought by electrical development within reach of its energy. This is not merely prosale, either. It is high poetry. Moreover, in these Pacific states, there always will be an unexampled lot of scen-ery left over. Utility and scenery have a relation to each other, and here is enough relation to each other, and of both for lasting equilibrium.

W. S. H.

"INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY." Do We Want It?-First, What Is Meant

by the Term? EAGLE CREEK, Or., July 23.—To the Editor.)—I have read your criticism of Senator Dolliver's speech on the income tax and inheritance tax, amendments to the Payne tariff bill, with much interest

The efficiency of the best human engine is certainly not more than six times that of an average man. In fact, in any kind of physical effort, an ordinary man with the same training can do about onehalf as much as a "champion"; and can probably do one-third as well as a winer of the world's record, in about any

keeping, the average man can do at least esthird as much as an expert: while if any of our captains of industry had died in childhood someone else would nave filled substantially the same place. This other would have gotten millions of dollars, not by doing more physical or mental work, but because of opportunity. If the business were handled by a dozen different men the case would not be altered. The business would be

Now, since it is fair to assume that the sum of the physical and nervous er of different people does not vary more than the energy of different mals of the same species, why should some receive hundreds of times greater return for their labor than others do?

I think your answer will be, that by means of the concentration of wealth we are enabled to have our great industrial establishment. It seems to me that the case is similar to that of monarchical forms of government. Until the people are capable of self-govthe concentration of power in a monarchy is essential.

Before we can have an industrial
democracy similar to our political democ-racy, we will undoubtedly have to learn have an industrial

be settled is not, whether we shall try the socialistic, or the Dolliveristic experi-ment, or attempt to secure it by any of the various methods proposed, but it is Do we want an industrial democ ould like to know your opinion as to the desirability of the thing, supposing it were possible; and it seems to me that you have enough readers who would be

many things. But the first question to

you have enough readers who would be interested to make it worth while to include in the discussion the suggestions just advanced, whether put in exactly the form I have used or not.

C. L. CHAMBERS. We seem to have an industrial democ racy now; only it is not industrious enough. Some men will make larger gains than others, partly due to oppor tunity; but more largely to difference of natural powers. No system of "industrial democracy," using the phrase as a synonym of the socialistic state, would

Pretty Tough, Indeed.

squalize the powers of men. It isn't

'physical energy" that counts, except

n very subordinate degree.

Silver Lake Leader.

We understand that A. W. Orton, the new Register of the United States Land Office at Lakeview, has taken charge. We have no doubt but Mr. Orton is well qualified in every way to handle the business, and will no doubt give perfect satisfaction, but then it's pretty tough for all this to have the knowledge that Senator Bourne could not find a man in all this land district whom he had the confi-dence in that had ability to fill this

TIME TABLE FOR FOOD DIGESTION Quickest to Assimilate Are Baked Apples and Baw Eggs.

Scientific American.

The subject of food and its digestion is one of the most important with which the human family is concerned, and yet, strange to say, there is very little known about the comparative digestibility of

It will be seen that the baked apple and the raw egg are near the winning post, the egg being tied by the fish. Then follows venison, all these being digested within an hour. Then come milk, turkey, duck and oysters. New bread and cheese follow in the same class with the above, the time required to digest them being about three hours. Then come turning polators, roast. Then come turnips, potatoes, roast chicken and cabbage. We are fast getting into the period of indigestibility, which is beautifully summed up in pork and veal, which require, under the most favorable conditions, five hours to digest. In the sixth hour and "beyond" class, we find jam, crabs and alcoholic beverager of various descriptions. Certain other articles of food are about as bad as

articles of food are about as bad as crabe and jam, notably eels, which are notoriously indigeatible, requiring six hours, also stone fruits, which require the same period.

It will be seen that, as a rule, cooking facilitates digestion, partly by softening the food and partly by inducing chemical changes, which would otherwise have to be induced by functional activities. Fat retards digestion, as it has to undergo a long process of emulsifying before being absorbed. This accounts for the indigestibility of pork.

Under normal conditions it is well that the digestive process should not be prolonged beyond four and one-half hours. For invalids and others with weak stom-

By waking sense or by the dreaming soul!

Yet our cities must have water; and water, must be made to flow over the land for production of crops, for the irriguous valley even of Eden could be made to spread its store only by irrigation.

The water, therefore, must be used, and it will be used, even at the risk of taking away something from the scenery, and spoiling in a degree, the sentimental idea started by the view of

Rapid rivers to whose falls

١	Food. Apples, sweet. Apples, green. Apples, green. Apples, green. Baciey Soup. Baciey Beans Beens, Been, lean. Beef, lean. Beef, leaner Beefsteak Beef, frank salted Beef, old salted Beef, beaner Beefsteak Beef, old salted	How	TH	12.0
Н	Food.	Prepared.	H.,	M
-1	Apples, sweet.	Haw	3	0.0
Ωţ	Apples, green.	Blewed	1	20
	Darlow South	Esothed	1	2362
п	Barley Boup	Trolled	4	00
	Beans	Botled	0	200
	Beans	Pures	1	50
1	Beef, lean	Rousted	-8	0.0
ч	Beef, tender	Stewed	2	45
П	Beerstenk	Grilled	- 8	0.0
н	Beef, franh salted	Holled	2	45
П	Beet, old saited	Bolled	13	00
1	Then Inc	Balled	1	20
п	Broad fresh	Reked	341	30
п	Butter	Melted	3	30
и	Beets Beats Brains Brains Bread, fresh Butter Bread and butter (with coffee) Cabbage Celery			
9	coffee)		8	45
Я	Cabhage Colory Chicken Chicken Chicken Cheese old Custard Duck Eggs fresh Eggs fresh Eggs fresh Eggs fresh Figs (resh Figs (resh) Figs (resh	Pickled	4	30
	Celery	Holled	1	88
н	Chicken	Bolled		75
н	Chicken	Frienanned	150	45
И	Cheese old	Roast	4	00
п	Custard		20	30
1	Duck.	Rolled	(4)	45
ч	Eaf	Roasted	45	96
d	Eggs, fresh	.Rossted	G	08
а	Eggs fresh	Raw	2	0.0
Ы	Eggs, freah	Hoft bolled		00
ч	Eggs, Irean	Hard bolled	38	30
1	BEER, Irean	Sempled (raw).		00
	variation)	Designation 11-04	0.000	
Н	Fish cother than fat	Boiled	12	20
1	varieties)	Fried	- 12	06
п	Fowls.	Bolled	4	.00
4	Powis.	Roanted	4	00
9	Game (most kinds)	Roasted	4	15
	varieties) Fish (whier than fat varieties) Fowls Fowls Gume (most kinds) Gloose Hashed meat Liver (calves) Liver (calves) Liver (calves)	Rossted	2	20
1	Hashed meat	Warmed	2	30
u	Liver (calves)	Fried or sauteed	2	313
Я	Liver (ox)	Critical or Fauteed	- 1	200
ч	Yawilla	Doiled	5	20
н	Milk	Ran	9	15
0	Milk	Boiled	2	60
21	Mutton	Bolled & brolled	13.	00
ч	Mutton (lenn)	Ronated	- #	15
ч	Nuts		10	0.0
н	Oysters	Baw	77	107
g	Oysters	-Stewed	1	30
ij.	Onlons	ntewed	32	20
9	Pens	Holled	-	30
	Poek fat	Possible	2	9.3
н	Thorn walt	Finited	120	22
	Potatoes	Fried or baked	-06	20
ч	Rice	Roiled	3	66
Н	Salad	Rau	2	15
н	Sausage	Grillied	3	200
П	Sausage	Smoked	3	0.0
н	Suet	Bolled	5	20
н	Bago	Rolled		612
я	Soles	Fried	25	00
П	Chimen Frank	Batted	4	200
	Salmon smoked	Rolled	4	00
u	Stone fruit	Raw	6	00
8	Taploca.	Boiled	2	00
	Tripe	Boiled	1	.00
J	Trout	Bolled	1	30
ø	Turkey	Roasted	2	.763
g	Turkey	Holled	4	3/4
gl	Turnipa	Books, or william	10	50
ø	Vell	Chilled or Stilled	7	00
j	Ashison	Change Inthest	3/	170
ij	Injust calves) Liver (ex) Liver (ASS STREET, SERVICE	ence.	
8	GOOD MANNERS	N. A. E. L. E. P. E. E.		44

School of Etiquette Is Necessary to Preserve Good Temper.

Washington Herald. There seems to be needed a school slephone etiquette wherever that meth of conversation without personal pres of conversation without personal pres-ence is prevalently employed. It was supersensitiveness that moved a tele-phone operator to commit suicide the other day after she had been repri-manded by a superintendent because she talked back pertly to a patron who gwore at her. Nevertheless, no one would claim that the man at the other end of the wire had any right to swear. But he forgot too readily that he was ot talking to an impassive piece of cold machinery, but to another human being. It may be admitted that the telephone. while an instrument of such constanutility and convenience that this generation may wonder how the fathers ever managed their affairs without to sometimes incredulous revolt against that recurrent voice of "Central!" saying, "Busy?" The caller is perhaps busy also, quite too busy to calmly stand and wait. But that little word is conclusive. There is naught to do but to clusive. There is naught to do but to submit; and submission is not made easier by the suspicion, that the operator may herself be busy with something else than her business. But courtesy implies patience, and many persons have learned that angry protest avails not to hasten the connection.

Have No Need of Law.

Pittsburg Sun. This may be a big country, but it takes only a couple of determined men like Aldrich and Cannon to run it without benefit of law.

United States of Rhode Island.

New York Times.
There was a stir in Providence.
In Providence, B. In Providence, In Providence, In The flars were floating everywhere, The banners streaming high. The word went round Rhode Island, "Hold steady—do or die!
They're going to move the Capitel To Providence, B. L."

And men were full of gladness.
And wemen cheered and sang.
The bunting flapped out proudly,
And all the church bells rang;
For was there not good reason,
The states took up the cry;
"We're going to move the Senate
To Providence, R. I."

And fast came news and faster
From Washington D. C.,
Till all New England heard it
And chested with ecutasy:
"Sound loud the drum and symbals,
Let all the banners fly,
They're going to move the White House
To Providence, R. L."

and through the moon and cunlight, and through the dusk and glosm. The cry went up and echoed: "Our Nelse is coming home. The long-fought battle's ended His fings are floating high. He's bringing us the Congress To Providence, R. I.

"Three cheers!" cried Peleg Potter,
"Three cheers!" cried Treadwell True;
And so the cheers were schoed
Quite all the country through.
"The U. S. of Rhede Island,
Its name shall be." they cry,
"And all else shall be Annex
To Providence, R. L."