The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1909

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP. They, says Burke, who do not look backward to their ancestors for instruction and example, never will look forward to the welfare of their posterity. It is one of the profoundest statements ever made about our social, political and national life.

Our ancestors, Indeed, didn't "know But the results of their experience should be our inheritance and our wisdom. We are what we because of the experience that descended to us through them

To put it largely, yet specifically, and in concrete form: We are the heirs of political institutions; of forms of government through which the people bear rule; of social institutions. modified by times and conditions and places and climates and circumstances of infinite variety. Yet it is only by study of the original conditions, so as we can ascertain them, and of the ourse and progress since, that we can obtain any accurate knowledge of the conditions in which we live now.

The history of the main element or

body of our people—the Teutonic ele-ment—begins with the Roman writers -Caesar and Tacitus-first of all English institutions are those of Ger many and Scandinavia, modified later the Norman-French invasion England. Our American institutions are the direct offshoot or outgrowth of these antecedents. Our own Constitution is colored throughout by political ideas of British origin, and is in reality a version of the British or English Constitution, as presented to the observer in America 120 years ago So it continues with little change to

An article in a newspaper on such a subject must be briefest of statements. But there is a purpose just now. The utilitarian who confines himself to the materialism of his own time always insists that learning of this kind is mere rubbish. It is admitted, indeed, that all cannot profit directly Yet our schools must not, can not, ignore it. Now we come to the question whether it is worth while to persist in our schools in study of the outlines of the .history, which must be studied and understood, if we would know what the basis of our political and social life is today-in other words, so we may learn and hold the principles which underlie and have guided the whole.

Of the remote beginnings of thest principles we have no certain knowldge. Our ancestors were illiterate barbarians. They had established manners, customs, habits and constitutions of political and social life, but no liter-ature. The study of them begins literate people came in contact with them. Therefore, we begin to study the English and American constitutions in Caesar and Tacitus. He who writes a history of our insti-tutional life goes back to English precedents; he who writes the history of the English constitution goes back to the record that has survived in Caesar's Commentaries and in the Germanta of Tacitus. There are side lights from other authors, but these are first of all

Now, of course, all our youth can-not study the "origins." Many have Many more are in capable of so large a conception of the sources and course of history. But they never will have much actual knewledge of the political and social world they live in. They are likely to be "blown about by every wind doctrine.

But the fact that this study is not for all does not render it the less useful and necessary. How far the State is to go in pressing this line of and the linguistic and literary study that lies behind it, is a ques tion not now to be answered. But But leges must include it or there will be no reason for them to exist. course, it is not all. Studies in modern, scientific knowledge must have high place, and even first place, because they open the way to the practical business of life. But knowledge of man in his relations to political life and to the state of which he is a memor-where we are in our political life, how we got here and how we should make use of the experience of former times for our guidance—never will be btained without the primary instruction and the disposition to pursue the This knowledge constitutes a sort of aristocracy in democratic life, and democracy must be willing to use it and to be guided by its own pest or it will have but a hard time

and get many setbacks, The education of the citizen for citizenship is the problem of The agitator and small demagogue is the enemy of this efand therefore the enemy of de-acy. He is unwilling to admithe passionately refuses to admitthat one man's knowledge, experience or advice is worth more than that of another. It is on this basis that he wishes to abolish representative government and representative institutions and to refuse the assembly ntion or conference as a guide to political or party action

PROPHETS OF EVIL REBUKED. Predictions of failure of the fruit erop in Oregon, which were frequent months ago, have come to naught. The Oregon apple has become one of the staples of commerce, and it will be in full supply, any deficiency in quantity being more than made good in the size and fine coloring of the Peach trees, which were reported killed by the unusual severity of the weather in January, railled bravely and an ample supply to meet the demands of a widening market is pared to handle this big crop, and pointed landscekers will be of material to City Hall neighborhoss

now assured. Prunes will be abundant, and a full supply of pears is assured by the heavily laden trees of hundreds of orchards. The promise in horticulture is only

another rebuke added to the many that the productiveness of Oregon soil has given to the prophet of disaster in past years. The hay crop, it is true, was damaged to some extent by unusual rains in June and July, but these same rains proved of inestimable value to the root crops which sup plement hay in feeding farm stock. The rains also kept the pastures green and brought other forage crops forward, so that the loss from the she hay crop will not be serfously felt short

These are merely evidences of the fine balances effected by Nature in adjusting effects of climatic irregularities. They go to show the utter folly of predicting crop shortage because the an-nual rainfall was not up to normal in May, or for the reason that the cold wave that swept the entire country in January paid frigid compliments in passing, or that a dry Spring was fol-All of these things happened and may happen again, but this does not mili-tate against the fact that conditions have been sufficiently favorable to produce growing weather and insure abundant yield from field, orchard and

YOU MAY IMAGINE.

A big lot of rallroads and a lot of big railroads are getting into the Oregon country, or are on the way here. Oregon is as large as New York and Pennsylvania together; it has a vast amount and variety of untouched resources, yet has no more population than Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, or Erie County, New York. Yet its agricultural possibilities are immense; the timber and minerals beyond cal-Oregon, moreover, maritime state, and ocean commerce

Now, if the bars of exclusion are to be broken down-and we believe they are, at last-new and great development, of which the beginning now ap-pears, will soon be in the full rush of tide throughout Oregon. There is more than one great railroad system that might be the supporter of that operation undertaken in Deschutes Canyon which competes with the Harriman effort. What if it should be the Burlington?

The Milwaukee has built its line across the continent. May not the Burlington, an equally strong road, do the same? The relation of the Burlington to the Hill interests is well What if the Burlington known. should be the agent or factor of this romotion in Oregon against Harriman roads?

The Burlington, for its own sake, may wish to get into the great tim-ber regions of the West. Penetration of Idaho and Oregon it may deem its chance or opportunity. Its resources are not inferior to those of any of its great competitors. It has access to ut little timber. It may want it. Now, The Oregonian has no

formation that would be received as testimony even in a Municipal Court. But the guessing is good all over Oregon these times. Here, however, s not even a guess. It is a mere con jecture, or scarcely that. But there are parties out, peering for a new way through the mountains of Montan and Idaho, south of the Milwaukee road, and working towards Oregon, with possible deflection in the direction of Lewiston. Suppose these Burling-ton people, and suppose the Burlington road, is to come into Oregon and continue to California. Well?

There's no soothsayer yet to unfold these mysteries. But there is an effort in Eastern Oregon of sufficient magnitude to indicate a force of ne all proportions behind it. Ex pede Herculem.

EASY FINANCIAL SITUATION.

With crop-moving season already under way, there does not seem to be much tendency to make customary withdrawals from New York, and the figures presented by the weekly bank statement last Saturday were of stu-pendous proportions. The clearinghouse banks showed deposits of \$1,-430,651,000, and other banking and trust companies, not reporting through the clearing-house, held deposits \$1.412.812.000, a grand total of \$2,-843,461,000, an amount almost too great for the grasp of the ordinary There was a decrease of more than \$8,000,000 in the surplus reserve, but the association banks still held about \$26,000,000 more cash than is required under the 25 per cent re-The loan items on the zerve rule. statement of the clearing-house banks, as well as the trust companies and banks not reporting through the clearing-house, are at record proportions, aggregate for New York being

\$2,563,915,000. While the West is annually becoming more independent of the East, and is this year in better condition than ever to finance its own crops, it is gratifying to note that the East is so well provided with money, for it is on the East that the West is dependent for a market for such a large proportion of the heavy crop now being harvested. A "tight" money market may cause the East to be reluctant about advancing money to the West for cropmoving purposes if the crop is being moved to a foreign country, but there are several hundred millions that the East must send West to pay for wheat, corn and other products actually ed for consumption among the non-producers of the East.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the recent material decrease in the net value f our agricultural products will prove highly beneficial to the country at large. This is because the decrease was due to much heavier crops than had been expected earlier in the season. A small crop and big prices may in a few individual cases be highly beneficial, but, considered from a greatest - good - to -the-greatest-number" standpoint, the big crop at fair prices is much preferable. Its advantages to the consumer are obvious, and to a large number of varied industries between the producer and the consumer it is of great value.

Most of the millons that have been stricken from the price of wheat and ern since the crop outlook improved will be made up by the increased yield, and still more millions will be distributed through all of the various branches of railroad operation and roads, even in most prosperous times, receive but a small percentage of the gross receipts, but the purchasing power of an army of trained men, car and locomotive builders and repairers, coal miners and other direct and indirect attaches of the railroad service is greatly enhanced by a good crop, as

compared with a poor one.

In the West the banks are well pre-

money for crop-moving purposes, it is pleasing to note that the East is well upplied and thus in a position to buy great proportions, but it is the home market that takes up the bulk of our \$8,000,060,000 crop of agricultural products.

NO MAGIC IN TARIFF. Already the song begins that we shall have prosperity as a consequence of the revised tariff. Now, in fact, there has been very little revision. In several directions small reductions have been made, but neither singly nor in a bunch will they materially affect the course of industry. Ther will be prosperity. It has been gain There ing ground a year, or ever since the panic of 1907 had run its course or vorn itself out. Hadn't the tariff been touched the conditions would be just what they actually are now, for the changes have not been consider-able enough to produce real effect on production, industry or business. But for political reasons an

in the name of revision, had to be made. It was unnecessary—if noth-ing more was to be done than has been done—yet the President and his party were committed to a promise of special session and revision, and the engagement was to be kept. The proeeding has probably done more harm than good, for it has caused disturbance and rise of prices, which have not yet settled to normal conditions Tradespeople, having the excuse that they didn't know how they were to come out under the new tariff, put up prices in all or nearly all lines, yet the Administration was committed to downward revision. A like grab game is always played when the tariff is to be revised.

There is growing prosperity, but this revision of the tariff, nominal rather than real, is not the cause of it. The vet undeveloped powers of a great continent, receiving new stimulation from human energy exerted in all directions cannot but result in a nev period of activity and prosp which will continue till another financial jar, produced by abuses of specu lation and credit, shall paralyze again.

PANAMA CANAL AND BONDS.

Bonds must be sold for completion of the Panama Canal. Much of the money thus far expended has been paid from the revenues of the country. But the revenues are not equa to the large and increasing drafts which the work requires, and bonds to the additional amount of \$290,569,-900 have been authorized. This will carry the debt on account of the canal up to \$375,200,900, and few believe canal can be completed even for sum. Cost of any great work exthis sum. ecuted by the Government always ex-ceeds largely all preliminary estimates. The same is very likely to be true in private undertakings, but to less extent. Public money can't be used as economically as private money can. Without being asked by the workers on the canal, the eighthour system was ordered by the Government, because it was demanded by Northern labor unions, none of whose members, however, will go to the Isthmus to work.

First estimates of the cost of the anal were \$138,000,000. But even this vast sum proves but a bagatelle. Only excavation thus far has been attempted, and the enormous expendi-tures for masonry and locks, which will greatly exceed cost of excavation, is yet to come. Indeed, the costly parts of the work will not be reached yet for a considerable time.

The new bonds are to draw 3 per cent, but are not to be sold in a lump. They will be offered only as mone, may be needed. These bonds canno used as a basis for National bank circulation. A 2 per cent bond, it is asserted, might have been sold, if such use had been authorized, but this is doubtful, since the profit in the bank circulation is a variable and unc quantity. But perhaps a 3 per cent bond may sell at a premium.

Since the Government first opened its lottery layout for the Indian lands in the vicinity of Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Missoula, it has been very difficult to foresee a result that would be other than detrimental to the coun try. The individual who enters any kind of a game of chance and gets "trimmed," as is usually the case, retires from the game with a grouch against the dealer behind the table, but against the locality wherei the game is operated. This feeling of resentment and anger under such cumstances is, of course, illogical, but it is natural, and hundreds and thouands of deluded victims who spent nearly all they possessed in taking a chance in the land lettery will jour-ney back to the East "nursing their wrath to keep it warm" until they get a chance to swing the hammeragainst our good, old Encle Sam who ran the bunco game, but against the entire Western country, of which the diminutive reservations were a very in-

significant portion. Fortunately for the West, however, there is no evil from which it is im possible to extract some good, and within the past few days a new feature of the land rush has developed. Thousands of the deluded victims who ourneyed West expecting to secure a fine farm by merely registering befor a notary public have wandered out into the wheat fields of the Inland Empire and are now helping to take care of what promises to be the largest crop ever harvested in the Pacific North-west. These men are not only receiv-ing good wages and thus recouping their lottery losses, but their presenc at this time is of great value to the farmers, who in nearly every big-crop year in the past have suffered some loss through inability to secure help when it was needed. work will last for several weeks, and as it nears the end there will be a renewed demand for labor in the many railroad construction enterprises in the three states.

There will also be employment for large force of men in loading this wheat on board ship at either Portland or Puget Sound. The Puget Sound rate for this work is the mini mum for the Pacific Coast, but even railroad operation and at that figure common labor is paid.

The owners of the railfrom \$2.75 to \$4 per day, and with a small amount of overtime the men who load the grain aboard ship not infrequently make \$5 per day. These wages can hardly fall to be attractive to the grainhandlers and stevedores who are accustomed to working in the Lake ports for less than half the amount paid for the same class work in the Pacific Northwest. T influx of a few thousand of the disap-

while we are not in need of Eastern assistance in settling this vexatious waterfront labor problem, and with wages the same at Portland as at Puget Sound there will be more of this freely as the crops come on the mar-ket. Our foreign trade is reaching previous season. In providing an increased labor supply for the Northwest the land lottery is succes every other respect it is a failure.

> China has made reply to Japan's recent announcement of immediate construction of the Antung-Mukden Railroad. In the smooth, suave, Oriental way China asks that the work be suspended in order that negotiations may be continued. Japan, with less suavity but with more twentieth-century enterprise, firmly replies that work and negotiations can proceed simultaneously. This seems to be one of the cases where the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," in an effort to stave off the inevitable, are ineffectual. China, with either the moral or financial support of Great Britain, could receive plenty of time continuation of negotiations. the British support rests with Japan as it does in this case, there seems to be no other course open than grace-fully to back down and permit Japan to proceed with its rattroad.

The falls of "Beautiful Willamette" are no longer grand or inspiring. The have been taken over from the of Nature, and harnessed to the car of civilization, and the voice of their ex ultation has dwindled into a whimper ing monotone. This, we say-pointing to the electric lights that blaze and the cars that are moved by the transmuted power of the falls—this is progress, this is development. Yet noting all this and acknowledging its truth, those of us who knew the falls of the Willametre as they were a third or a half century ago can hardly exul in their present subdued appearance even though we feel and know that these waters have become useful and profitable to the community, where before they were but the wild exponents of wasted energy and of riotous, un

Why not build one fail at once, his ough for both city and county jail What's the use of all this expense two jails? Put in a jail on the floor of the new Courthouse, enough for both county and city. deny the luxuries of a roof garden. A jail needn't be the most luxurious place in the city. Moreover, escape from the seventh or eighth story of a properly constructed building will be attended with some difficulty. An Another advantage would be that the reek from the jail on the top floor of tall building would exhale towards the stars.

An emergency hospital would be an excellent refuge for four or five city employes, at steady salaries. They might have a case that needed attention, once or twice a year; might not. But they could pull their salaries with regularity and keep the emergency hospital in order,—if they weren't too lazy. If the city will hold automobiles in order it is not likely to need emergency hospital for many Hospitals are necessary; and years. the city has many of them. But what is called an emergency hospital is always merely a graft.

Harney Valley wheat land is turn ing off forty bushels per acre, which would be considered a very satisfactory showing in many regions where railroads have been running for half s century. As the average yield in the United States is less than fifteen bushels per acre. R is apparent that the long-neglected region of Central Oregon is fully equal to anything that has been claimed for it.

Roses of Portland have come into the second blooming of the season; August rivals June in the beauty, brilliancy and fragrance of the display. Parks and gardens are aglow with Annuals flower bravely in color. d borders, giving hint of maturity to the Summer's charms and all combining to make Portland a beauty spot in a setting of emerald.

Punxsutawney, Pa., got on the front page of the newspapers yesterday. The incident responsible for the prominence was a surgical operation which some false tecth swallowed by a man while drinking were force down into his stomach and removed. A man wearing false teeth should be careful about pronouncing the name of a town like Punxsutawa

The auto should be a harmless ma chine, but it is a machine of a kind that prompts and atimulates the instinct of ill-regulated persons to abuse it. All this sort are riding for a set-Let them mind that. Somebody will go to the Penitentiary pretty soon, or very likely to the gal-lows. These abuses will not be tolerated forever.

It is the firm opinion of The Oregonian that the city ought at this time to purchase land for two more small parks, both on the East Side; -one at Hawthorne Springs, the other in the Ladd tract on Base Line road, oppo-site Sunnyside. Both are well situ-, and the opportunity to buy in as suitable localities will not occur again

Croakers to the contrary notwith standing. Oregon is going to have fourfifths of a banner apple crop this year. But how in the world is the average city man to save enough out of his vacation expenses to buy a box for Thanksgiving day and another for

Before another homicide is added to Portland's automobile score, three things should be remembered by men at the wheel: Don't get drunk; don't drive on the wrong side of the road; don't turn corners fast.

It never rains but it pours; and w are to have two railroads through Deschutes Canyon into Middle Oregon -if one of them doesn't quit. Which is Harriman to be backed out of the

Now is the time for a parting gaze at the Madison-street bridge. Pity 'tis that Portland couldn't take a last look a year ago. And the sad reflection is that for verybody who won a prize in the land lottery there are several hundred los

Surely the active press agents of lessrs. Jeffries and Johnson are Messrs. earning their hig salaries.

We hear no protest from the hab itues of the City Jail against removal

GRILLS HARRIMAN AND FIELD. Chicago Professor Criticises Dead Merchant Prince and the Rallway King.

Chautauqua Special to Chicago Tribune Professor Charles Zueblin, formerly of the University of Chicago, at Chautauqua Assembly tonight declared that the inte Marshall Field was an example of a man overspecialized in business and deficient in culture. Then he asserted the United States should E. H. Harriman \$1,000,000 a year to run all the raliroads.

wonderful man was Marshall Field," said the sociologist. "He built up one of the greatest businesses in the And yet this business genius orld. made the most pernicious will ever made. It is not only foolish, but dangerous - the greatest invitation anarchy he could have made.

anarchy he could have made.

"Mr. Fleid made only a few benefactions, which are now hampering the
City of Chicago as they have hampered
the University of Chicago in the past.

"Then he left his enormous fortune to
his little grandsons—a few millions at
a time to be doled out to them in the
course of about 50 years. Although
dead, he insists on controlling his store
and his wealth for 50 years. He couldn't
take it with him, and so he ties it up
and stays with it in person.

and stays with it in person.
"What is the effect of this on his
grandsons? Why, nothing but a miracle
can save those grandsons from damna-

'It would be profitable for the United "It would be profitable for the Cinted States Government to pay Mr. Harriman a salary of \$1,000,000 a year or so and give him a free hand to run the railroads of the country as he pleased for the good of the country. He could do it well, as he has shown by his success in running them for himself.

in running them for himself,
"Emphatically, however, the Government should insist that he keep his
hands off the finances of the country
In the railroad world he is a genius, but in the fallroad world he is a pest.

"Harriman is a kind of financial prestidigitator. He is the kind of man to take \$50,000,000 in one hand, transfer it to the other hand, when, in and behold, there is \$100,000,000 in the other hold, there is \$100,000,000 in the other hand. It is wonderful and, unfortu-nately, true. He is one of the over-specialized business men who disre-gards the public morals—men of force who are yielators of law."

AUDICITY OF JESUS' SPEECH. It Was His Boldness That Gave Him Resistless Power.

MILTON, Or., Aug. 7.—(To the Ed-tor.)—Apropos of a recent discussion in The Oregonian of the rank of Jesus Nazareth, the following suggestions offered: What is to be thought of are offered: What is to be thought of the venturesome nature of the saxings of the Man of Gaillee? He said: "I am the light of the world." "I am the good shepherd." "I am the vine." "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." "I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger." Has any other man than Jesus speke so andsciously? This boldness is unacudsciously? This boldness is unuc counted for, if Jesus were not above the natural level of the world's people. Be-cause I accept his divinity I am not

startled by this audacity.

What is to be thought of the vitality
he put into his words? The golden
rule is found elsewhere than in the outh of Jesus, but as he announce he gave to it a note the ages hear; in fine, he lived the law of love. He loved others better than himself, hence the splendid waste of his death, illustrative of self-sacrifice, the noblest thing on

Before ex-President Eliot has finished his course for the new education he becomes a prophet in announcing a new religion. What headway would new religion. What headway would those barren intellectualities and life-less ethics have made with paganism: What grafters would they turn into honest men? What comfort would they carry where coffins enter? Answer! Jesus spoke with authority the Ser-mon on the Mount, and currents of life stream in upon us more and more as we listen, and we find the true evolution by finding the way and walking in it now and forever. What is to be thought of the indifference of Jesus with reference to the future? It's the human to be concerned for the successful outcome of plan and toil. But Jesus ful outcome of plan and toil. ful outcome of plan and toll. But Jesus was never so composed as, when dying upon the cross, he uttered his cry of triumph; "It is finished." To manufacture such a record is a greater miracle than to be what the record declares it to be. If Jesus be divine it matters not that others are human, for ie lights the bill tops and we see the trail. The nations entered we see the trail. The nations entered with the see the trail take the right.

B. J. HOADLEY. he lights the hill tops with sunlight and we see the trail. The nations en-

This Goose Is Thirty-six Years Old. to the New

Flint, N. Y., Dispatch t Herald.

Herald.

This isn't the goose that laid the golden egg, but it's the oldest goose in the United States, according to its owner, Mrs. A. C. Johnson, of this city.

"The goose is 35 years old and more," says Mrs. Johnson, in relating the story of her feathered pet. "One morning in April, 1873, when I went out in the yard, I found a young gosling half buried in April, 1876, when I went out in the yard, I found a young gosling half buried in the snow. Evidently the bird was one of a flock of wild geese flying overhead, and during the night had become tired and worn out, dropping to the ground. I picked him up, took him into the house, fed him, and ever since then he has remained with me. I gave him the name

The old goose is known to every child in the neighborhood. He will follow his mistress about the streets whenever she mistress and the do so, and is a pet of many people. A few weeks ago the old goose was caught under the hoofs of a horse and it was thought for a time that the bird would die. His feet were the bird would die. His feet were crushed, but he recovered, and still manages to waddle about cheerfully

Man Quits Country for His Dog

Detroit, Mich., Dispatch to the New York
World.
Armigned for allowing his dog to run at large on the streets without an official tag on its collar, John Barkowski said: "I'll take him over to Windsor, Ontario, and go there and live with him." He said he was opposed to buying a brass sign to hang on its neck. When the judge warned him that it will

be necessary for him to purchase, J declared that it means a change in country for him. Judge Phelan ples country for him. Judge Phelan pleaded with John to stick to the United States, but the latter insisted that he must give his beast a square deal.

"Pigs Is Pigs" to Board of Health.

No pigs, educated or otherwise, will be allowed to ramain in the limits of this city by the local Board of Health, and action has been taken in that respect. The action has been taken in that respect. The board received complaint that a woman residing in South Wilmington was the owner of two pigs, and a policeman was sent to make an investigation. He returned with the information that the pigs were educated ones, and were being kept by the woman until she could dispose of them to a showman. The board decided that pigs are pigs, whether possessing an education or just common everyday hogs.

Pioneer Motor Trip Through Arabia.

London Vogue.

Arabia has for the first time been traversed by a motor car. The party consisted of an Englishman, David Forbes; his English driver, an Assyrian mechanic, a Baghdadi cook, and an Arab guide, the car carrying in addition to her passengers a supply of timed foods, an allowance of bedding for each, and 30 gallons of petrol in a specially built tank,

CLACKAMAS NOT A POOR COUNTY Mr. Chapman Tells How Much New Ter-

ritory Should Be Given Multnomuh. PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)-see that Mr. Wemme is stirring up ite an agitation in regard to setting off part of Clackamas County into Mult mah, so that a good road can be built o Mount Hood.

Now, there is no man in Portland, and I might say in the State of Oregon, whose opinion on the road question I would con sider ahead of Mr. Wemme's. In fact, I have a great admiration for Mr. Wemme in every way, and as to putting part of Clackamas County in Multnomah, I am in perfect accord with him. During a residence in Clackamas County of almost a lifetime, I have always advocated putting all of that part of Clackamas County bring north of the Clackamas County lying north of the Clackamas River into ting all of that part of Clackamas County lying north of the Clackamas River into Multnomah, as almost universally the in-terests of the residents of that section are in Portland. It would be a great say-ing in many ways for them to have their seat of government here, but the ex-ception I want to take to Mr. Wemme's speech at Welch's is when he says Clack amas is a poor county. Clackamas is anything but a poor county. Considering the bridges and roads it has to keep up. there is no county in the state, outside mah, that begins to compare with

statistics, that county taxpayers have spent many hundreds of thousands of dollars on their roads in the past 15 years, and have many miles of the finest kind of improved roads, and their debt is very So Cisckamas cannot, or should

not, be called a poor county.

Chunks have been taken off old Clackamas for a great many years, as I understand The Dalles was at one time in Clackamas County. I fully expect that the time in Clackamas County. I fully expect that the time will come when Oregon City will the time will come when organ city will be about all there is left. However, I am heartly in accord with Mr. Wemme, ex-cepting on one point-but let us make the Clackamas River the line. That would still leave a large county, as the Clackamas County line is at Aurora on the south.

E. C. CHAPMAN.

EXIT THE PEACH-BASKET HAT. But Help! Woman Gives Us a Worse

Terror in the New Russian Turban. New York Cor. Washington (D. C.) Post.
The death knell of the peach-basket hat has been sounded, and there is coming into fashion from Paris the toque russe. Into the tomb of fashion will go with the peach-basket hat all the ratis and puffs now decorating the heads of women. But dear man need not shout with joy because of the demise of the peach-basket hat. This new Russian toque or turbas

will obstruct the view almost as much will obstruct the view almost as much as the style of last year. It will set a foot and a half high on a woman's head, the brim will half cover the ears, and will fall in the back to the shoulders of the wearer. It is somewhat on the style of the Cossack hat, and has a resemblance to the tall fur hat of the

This new style in headgear is becom ing the rage in Paris. The toque and the turban are made of fur of all kinds. The height of a foot and a half is at-tained by the addition of an algrette. which sticks up like a young tree.

which sticks up like a young tree.

This new style, which is expected to become the rage in this country, was brought out first by the Russian opera in Paris. Mime. Rejame, playing in "L'Imperatrice," wore the turban, and Mime. Sorel had on a toque in "La Revonire." Immediately the innovation surged, and the cold weather is Paris. spread, and the cold weather in Paris has allowed the wearing of this fur headgear.

The Indiana Experience.

New York Sun. For all those citizens—and there are many of them—who are considering the question of direct primaries, not in the pirit of a baseball game or a prize-fight out simply and wholly as a ques-collitical philosophy and civil gover-there is a significant message in question cantation of the Indianapolis News which we reprint in another column. (The ar-ticle referred to has been reprinted by The Oregonian.) To any one familiar with the newspapers of the Nation the mere mention of the name of this inde-pendent, intelligent and serious journal gives to its testimony peculiar weight. The News advocated direct primaries; to its advocacy was due in no small part the passage of such legislation in the In diana Legislature. The legislation has had practical test, and now, mindful of its responsibility for the enactment, the News comes forward frankly and with admirable courage to confeas its previous

The direct primary-to subpena the perionce of other states—has falled a lot to succeed at most only a little. Out of all the experiment and failure there may ultimately come a success beyond the dreams of the most sanguine—but there is as yet nothing to indicate that such a success is to come. The weight of evi-dence on the centrary, is all the other

Seattle Beaten for Speed.

New York Tribune Seattle has reconly boasted, in connec-tion with its Exposition, that it held the world's record in the matter of harvest-ing, grinding and using wheat. At the Exposition wheat was cut, threshed ground and baked into bread in 20 minground and blace into the St. Louis Globe-Democrat says, however, that that is slow time. He cites the case of a man in Carroll County, Mo., who in 1878 cut and threshed wheat, conveyed it 40 rods to mill, ground it into flour and cooked it into griddle cakes all within I minutes and 55 seconds from the time of beginning the cutting of the grain, and into wellbaked biscuits in 4 minutes and 37 sec onds.

Colored Troops

Toronto Mall and Empire. Vermont used to be one of the staunch vermont used to be one of the simulatesest supporters of the negro's cause, and at the time of the Civil War no section of the country was more farocious with Southern sympathizers. Times have changed, however, and the former champion of the negro is now indignant be-cause a colored regiment of cavalry has been quartered in Burlington. No doub-the old-time love of the black man will return as soon as he is moved a few hundred miles away.

And All the Other Necessaries.

Success.
An evangelist was exhorting his An evengenat was exacting his hearers to flee from wrath to come. "I warm you," he thundered, "that 'there will be weeping, and walling, and gnashing of teeth!"

At this moment an old woman in the gallery stood up. "Sir," she shouted,
"I have no teeth."
"Madann," returned the evangelist,
severely, "teeth will be provided."

Not "Bleeding Kanana" Now. Kansas City Star

The assessed valuation of property in Kansas this year exceeds \$2,500,600,000. Who would have thought, a while ago, that Kansas would some day he richer than Rockefeller, Morgan, Carnegie, the Goulds and the Vanderbilts sil put to-

Modern Advertising.

Detroit News.

The 'Kansas merchant who advertises. 'I want eggs and I want them bad." may not be getting the kind he wanted, but he is getting a lot of breezy paragraphs from the boys who do the funny business for the news-Detroit News.

The Executive Backbone. Nashville American. Taff's backbone is not exactly in the nocolate colairs class,

BOURNE, LUMBER AND GOLF. A Tale That Relates How Bourne Didn't

Do It. Washington Report in New York Com-mercial Advertiser.

The case of the Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Senator from Oregon, is a peculiarly sad

me in these latter days of tariff fixing. To understand this case fully it is needful to go back to the days last Spring before the Chicago convention, when Senator Bourne was encouraging the public to write essays on the second elec-tive term business. Much was heard of how Mr. Receivedt would be recream to the call of duty if he failed to respond the call of duty if he failed to response to the uprising of the people. Mr. Taft was all right, but— Then Mr. Taft got the nomination, and it is a matter of record that about the first Senatur to solidify himself down at Hot Springs was Jenathan Bourne. Everybody marvelled at the suddenness of the conversion— which was finally ascribed to the fact that Jonathan plays rolf, and the further

the suddenness of the conversion—which was finally ascribed to the fact that Jonathan plays golf, and the further fact that Mr. Taft was hunting for consenial company on the links.

Ever since then Senator Bourne has diligently basked in the light of the White House smile and played golf several times a week with the White House occupant. It might have been supposed that If any one at the Capitol had a "puil" with the President it was the Oregon Senator. Not alone did he play golf with the President, but he went to the aeroplane tests with him, and took frequent occasions to praise Mr. Taft as a great and good man with a firm and unyielding sort of backbone.

Well, it proved true, all right. Along came the lumber tariff. A schame was afoot to get \$1.50 lumber. The President issued his ultimatum. Mr. Bourne was one of those on whom the ultimatum landed amidships. Golf to the contrary notwithstanding, his efforts to prevent \$1.25 lumber and to keep the President from having his way were of no avail, For some hours Senator Bourne was as busy in behalf of the \$1.50 lumber as if he had been playing a match game of golf. But it was no use. He had been playing a match game of golf. But it was no use. He had begive way, along with the other friends of the high lumber tariff. It's a sad case, as remarked. But it seems golf and lumber have no known relationship.

EFFECT OF MUSIC ON MEN'S HAIR.

Wind Instruments Produce Buldness; String Instruments Luxuriant Growth.

Washington Herald.

"Music is a blessing to the hald-headed man," said Fred Kirchner, of Les Angoles, whose hobby is music and who is somewhat of a way. He remarked:

"Science in the form of music has now to come to the aid of the baid. String music, including the piano, we see told by an authority is favorable. are told by an authority, is favorable to the growth of the hair, while wind instruments are destructive to it. Look at Paderewski. Hasn't he some hair? And what about Ysaye and Kubelik. Go back to Paganini and Rubinstein and Did you ever see a violinist or a virtuoso who hadn't a fine head

of hair? "On the other hand, look over any orchestra or brass band, if you can catch it with its hat off. Did you ever see a flute player or a cornetist or a trombene operator who wasn't either bald or nearly so? An attempt to explain the alleged difference is made by assuming that the powerful vibrations of the wind instruments drive the blood out of the scalp, while the strings awaken a sympathetic quiver in the skin and hair which has an effect like vibratory massage. How do you like this logic?"

Chamberlain in Baker County.

Baker City Herald.

The popularity of George Chamber-lain, junior senator of Oregon, has fallen many points since the tariff fight in Congress began. He will return to the state now the extraordinary session

the state now the extraordinary session has closed, a much weaker man than when he entered the Senate, which was only a few weeks ago. In Baker County the strongest criti-cism is heard from strong Democrats. cism is heard from strong Democrata. There has even been intimations that Chamberlain sold out his constituency. We believe this conclusion is hardly well founded for Chamberlain has not been in the Senate long enough to get onto the ropes sufficiently to justify him bartering and trading, even if he were inclined to do so.

The Senator's attitude on the tariff bill: his allergance to the Aldrich wing:

bill; his allegiance to the Aldrich wing; his firm stand against the people; his final vote repudiating his former atti-tude all go to show that he is com-posed of just what the Herald has always claimed i man playing to the popular sentiment, lacking in statesmanship, in ability and in brain power.

If he were to run for office soon,

there is every reason to believe he would not poll one-third the strength he did at the last campaign in this country.

Political Effect of the Tariff Bill.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The country is disappointed at this outcome of the extra assalon, and many a member of the present Congress will be justly made a victim of that disappointment. The Republicans will suffer severely; would that the Domocrata were in better position to profit by the short-comings of their adversaries. That they will profit to some extent will be due to the fact, not that they are Democrate, but that they are adversaries of the Republicans. For the country is indebted but little more to the Democrats in the present Congress than to the Republicans for relief from the burdens of a tariff for subsidy; the Cruth being that the bill as it went to conference was a product of Democrata, as well as Republicans, and that several of its worst features could not have been incorporated in it except Louisville Courier-Journal not have been incorporated in it except for the votes of Democrata, especially of Democrats in the Senate. And a still fur-ther and humiliatingly significant truth being that the chorus of opposition to the bill that is now going up from the Democrats in Congress is based upon the complaint, not that it is a highly pro-tective measure, but that it makes an un-fair division of the protection swag!

Eyes That Are Opened.

Indianspolis News: Our recent discussion of the direct pri-mary has apparently excited a considerable degree of interest. The fact seems to be that the greatest friends of the sys-tem are those who never held an election under it. That was true in Indiana.

AT THE GRAVE OF KEATS.

Eden Philipotts in Westminster Gazette, Where stiver swathes of newly fallen hay Filing up their incanse to the Bondan sun. Where violets spread their dusty leaves and run. In a dim ripple, and a glittering hay Lifts overhead his living wreath, where day Burne ferce upon his cridless night and none.

Can whisper to him of the thing he won. Love starved roung Keats hath cast his gift or clay. Love starved young of clay.

And still the little marble makes a most under the scented shade; one nightingale with many a meek and mourning monotone. Throbs of his sorrow; sings how off men fall and leave their dearest light-bringers. And leave their dearest light-bring slone To shine unseen and all unfriended pale

Oh, leave the lyre upon his humble stone.
The rest erase; if Keats were come sgain
The quickest, he, to blot this cry of pain.
The first to take a sorrowing world's atom.
'The cot the high magistral way to mean
when a mean provent leaps and sweeps
amain
Athwart the prophets' visions; not one groan Escapes their souls and lingers not one stain.

Stain.

They answer to their ideals; their good Outshines all flare and slare of futile marts. They stand beside their ultars while the flood

Ephemeral rolls on and mars and parts. It shall not shill a poet's golden blood; It cannot drown the masters mighty hea