The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance. (By Mail.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year, paily, Sunday included, alx months, baily, Sunday included, three months, baily, Sunday included, three months, baily, Sunday included, one menth Daily, without Sunday, one year, paily, without Sunday, six months, baily, without Sunday, three months, baily, without Sunday, three months, baily, without Sunday, three months.

Daily Sunday included, one year, ... Daily Sunday included, one month. How to Remit—Send postoffice money order express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice ad-dress in full, including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 25 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 1 10 60 pages, 4 cents. Poreign postage onbie rates.

Eastern Business Office-The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-50 Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 519-512 Tribune building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1909.

MR. TAFT AND POSTAL BANKS.

It is pleasant to be assured that Mr. Taft has not abated a jot of his pardality for postal savings banks. If he urges Congress to establish them, as he says he will in his message next December, it seems hardly possible that this useful institution can be delayed much longer. The reasons which President Taff mentioned to his callestablishing postal savings banks are such as would naturally appenl to Congressmen and financiers, but they are not the strongest ones which can be advanced by any means. It is perfectly true, as he says, that pestal banks would attract a great money that is now kept in secret places by persons who have no confidence in other banks. Their lack of confidence may be groundless and foolish, but they do not think so, and in any case it is a fact which statesmen must reckon with. Some economists compute at \$500,000,000 the sum of money which would be drawn from hiding and put into circulation by opening postal savings banks.

A kindred fact which is almost as rtant may be mentioned, though Mr. Taft said nothing about it in his casual talk with his visitors. foreign laborers in the United States, who are numbered by the hundred thousand, are as a class economical and thriffy. They come here with the purpose to better their condition and they save their wages with a rigorous etermination which some of native workmen might imitate with advantage. Still they do not trust our banks, and instead of depositing their savings here they send them back to Italy and elsewhere to be retained in government savings banks. This is a steady drain of capital and in course of a year it must amount to a considerable sum. If we had postal myings banks it would be deposited in them. This is known to be true ecause foreigners often seek to leave their money at the postoffices under the false impression that the United States has taken the same wise measures as their home governments to encourage thrift. Experience both here and abroad has taught them that money left with the government is safe beyond peradventure. What may happen to money left in ordinary banks, is to them a dark and dublous question. Many native citizens feel very much the same way about the

As for competition between the Government and private banks it is out of the question. For one thing the and material reductions should be funds which would be deposited at made in the tariff on the necessaries of the postoffice are now either in con- life, especially upon articles competforeign countries. No bank gets any benefit from them. In fact the way they are handled is a positive injury, not only to the banks but to trade in general, because they are withdrawn from use in great quantities for long periods. Deposited with the government, this money would go into trade at once. It might be used to reduce the 2 per cent bonds which are troubling financiers just now by a tendency to depreciate, or it might be deposited in the ordinary banks where the government keeps its funds. Whatever was done it would begin to circulate. it might as well be annihilated so far us its effect on commerce is concerned. The postal banks would practically add half a billion dollars to the circulating medium of the country at a stroke. The low interest which the postoffice would pay is another reason why no National banker need fear the cometition of the Government, Ordinary savings banks pay 3 per cent and some of them 4 per cent. No one suggests that the postal banks shall pay more than 2 per cent. The injury which ome bankers anticipate from them is therefore pure hallucination. If they had studied the subject with the facts before them and minds free from panicky fear, their visious of fright ould have faded away. Why should postal banks injure private banks here any more than in the dozen European untries where they have long been established? It is nonsense to imagine such a thing. Posini banks would do no harm whatever to any honest en-terprise. On the other hand they would do all the good Mr. Taft recounted in conversation and a great deal more. No man is so friendly to a corporation as one who has money invested in it. The same is true of governments. The inimitable patriotism of the French people is party acunted for by the fact that so many of them own a share of the public Every man who put money in a postal bank would immediately beome a champion of the Government. Whatever he had been before he w stand inflexibly for law and order. He would be transformed from a sentimental to a practical patriot. No better method could be desired for making ardent Americans out of foreigners than for the Government to take care of their savings. But the best of all reasons for postal banks is the immense encouragement they would offer to thrift. Waste and heedlessness of the future are our National fallings. We need lessons in economy more than any other teaching. The postal banks would give them, first by displaying everywhere the opportunity to save, and secondly offering unquestionable security. Mr. Taft can do nothing better for the country than to contend for postal banks until he gets them, and when that great victory for the common good is won another awaits him in

Eight of the largest armored cruisers in the Navy have been ordered to sail from San Francisco September 4 for the Orient. A Washington dis-

the parcels post.

that the mission is a friendly Nearly all cruises are undertaken in a mile in 2:13 1/4 in 1878. The glory similar peaceful circumstances. The fact that eight of the largest and fastest vessels in the American Navy are hurried out on less than two weeks notice, at a time when political and diplomatic relations between the prinsipal Oriental powers are in a muddled condition, may have had nothing to do with this hurried departure of our big fighting machines. At the same time, it might not come amiss for us to be in position to look after our interests across the Pacific in case something rough were started along the Manchurian frontier. It required more than six months of newspaper talk and posing to get the last Oriental fleet out of this country, and, when ve hurry one out in ten days, comment may be expected.

DR. JORDAN, SALMON PROPHET. Salmon men of Puget Sound are trying to find out what Dr. David Starr Jordan actually said, as to their in-dustry a while ago. Several days be-fore the "big run" he was quoted in Bellingham as remarking that the salmon industry was ruined and that traps were to blame. This version of Dr. Jordan's utterance is backed by a newspaper reporter and a high fish authority of the State of Wash-

Then came so many fish that the anneries couldn't pack them. As to Dr. Jordan's remarks at that time, there is no dispute. They were these: not advocate abolishing any kind of gear, but regulation of ail. The large run this year is not surprising. It was

expected. Since Dr. Jordan claims to be one of the highest fish authorities in the United States and is this country's member of the international fisheries commission, large importance is ascribed to his opinion. A good many saimon men think, however, that too much importance is attributed to him. Others commend him as a big medicine man in fish knowledge. Among the latter are gill-netters of Astoria who mote him in advocacy of abolition upper Columbia River fishing and of lower Columbia traps. Whenever the Legislatures of two states debate salmon, Dr. Jordan's name is tossed around as if belonging on the one hand to a very great personage and on the other to a very insignificant one. Dr. Jordan is also an authority seal fishing in American waters of the Pacific. Although his lifeas were

adopted as the United States policy in dealing with this vexed matter, that policy has proved a fallure. Is it possible that Dr. Jordan is faring the same as most other men who have posed as prophets of salmon? Soon or late their pet ideas are ex-Beyond protecting salmon by limiting the open seasons and the reach of gear and by hatching salmon eggs articleially, little proved knowledge exists and even in those realms it is small. An expert in salmon can ill afford to say too much. Dr. Jordan evidently has said a great deal.

DEMOCRATIC ROLL OF HONOR.

Queer idea, Bryan's, that there should be a roll of honor for the seven "Progressive" Republican Senators whose conduct accorded closest with Democratic National platform. Whom of his Democratic party would he inscribe upon the fame list? Are there no true sons of Democratic fulth?

"We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties," says the Democratic National "Articles entering into complatform. petition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list calment or else they are sent to ing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home; and graduate reductions should be made in such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff on a revenue basis."

Mr. Bryan's Democratic compatriots in Congress nimbly forgot their party's pledge, when it came to making up posed to putting articles of their own states on "a revenue basis," and quite overlooked their party promise and Bryan. Just like Aldrich they were in turn, in holding high the tariff on their local home products. One of the nimblest Democrats along this line was Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Little would be said about them but for their false posing. After they had boosted high tariff, they remembered their party platform and voted against the bill because it was not on a "revenue basis." The buncombe is the sorry part of it.

Wherefore, the question recurs, whom of the Democratic party ought Mr. Bryan to inscribe on the roll of

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Two seconds was clipped from the world's trotting-race record at Cleveland, Ohio, Wednesday, when Hamburg Belle took the first heat in a race in 2:01% and followed it up with a second heat in 2:01%. The phenomenal nature of this performance can be appreciated when it is remembered that every trotting race record broken since Nancy Hanks trotted in 2:04 in 1892 has been made by a mere fraction of a second. The o-minute trotter" has been with us for several years, Lou Dillon having circled the track in 1:58 %, while Cresceus made an exhibition mile in 1:59% and Major Delmar lacked but one-fourth of a second of making a mile in two minutes flat. These three performances, however, were made against time, with running horses for pace-makers, and in the case of Major Delmar with a wind-shield preceding the animal.

Such records are vastly different from those which result from an actual race, and, from the accounts of the world-beating race at Cleveland, we apparently have two two-minute racing trotters near at hand. Uhlan, a New England gelding, was beaten in the first heat by Hamburg Belle by only a fraction of a second, and, as they meet again later in the se the world's record may rest with the gelding. Hamburg Belle in bringing the race record back into the camp of her sex, has dethroned *Cresceus, stallion that captured the record in 1901. A review of the trotting-race records reveals the fact that as recordbreakers the trotting marcs outnumber the opposite sex nearly two to one. Highland Maid trotted a mile in 2:27 in 1853, and that was the record until Flora Temple trotted in 2:24 1/2 in 1856. Flora Temple tretted the first nile that was made under 2:20 in 1859, and her record of 2:19% re-

track in 2:18 % in 1865.

mained good until Dexter circled the

patch announcing the departure says back to her sex in 1871 and held it until Rarus, an ex-cart horse, trotted of Rarus was short-lived, for St. Julian elipped half a second from his record a year later. Maud S., Nancy Hanks and Alix in turn between 1880 and 1894 worked the record down to 2:03%, where it remained until Cresceus beat The Abbott in 1801. There is a long list of fast trotters all the way down the list from Flora Tem ple to Hamburg Belle, but as recordbreakers the mares seem to have all the best of it and the two-minute race record may not be far away.

THE SHADOW ON THE MARKET. Union Pacific sold below \$198 in the New York stock market vesterday a loss of more than \$20 per share within a week. This stock led in the recent advances in the market, and yesterday it led in the declines. There has been no material change in the usual conditions which govern the stock market that would warrant so heavy a slump in the Harriman stock Money is still comparatively easy and the outlook for traffic is excellent, but a power more 'potent, unchangeable and certain than all other influences which Wall street is ever obliged to combat has thrown a shadow across the Harriman securities. With command of more capital than has ever been placed at the disposal of any other individul on earth, Mr. Harriman has built up a gigantic rallroad

machine without as yet training a successor who can handle it. The rehabilitation of Union Pacific Intrenched Mr. Harriman so firmly in the confidence of his financial sponsors that they have never since ques tioned his independence of action. He has, without consulting anyone, borrowed millions and purchased roads or control of roads without making his plans known even to the directors untilthe deal was consummated. Any jealousy or fear that this one-man power would become dangerous has been speedily allayed by the remarkable results achieved-results that possibly might not have been so satisfactory had the secret plans been entrusted to more than one man. So long as everything which Mr. Harriman touched turned into gold, his board of directors was content to give him free rein, and, as no fallure threw a cloud eross this shimmering sky, the Harriman power increased amazingly.

good health and the ability to handle this financial Frankenstein which he builded, all would go well with the Harriman properties; but with failing health and no successor sufficiently well trained to grapple the gigantic task, there is naturally some these shivers that run brough Wall street whenever the Harriman health shows a turn for the In building up his machine, Mr. Harriman has gathered around him the best railroad talent in the United States, and to these able lieutenants he has always cheerfully given due credit for the marvelous showing made by the various properties of the far-flung Harriman system. But no single one of these lieutenants can grasp all of the delicate and divergent parts of this wonderful financial and industrial machine. On this point the York Journal of Commerce, which has never been very favorable to Mr. Harriman or his methods, pays the following tribute to his remarkable achievements:

achievements:

The scope of the financier's plans, if they could be isld bure, would stagger the nation. While he is checkmating James J. Hill here and the Goulds there, pulling the teach of the Vanderbills one day and the neat bringing J. P. Morgan into fine is consing over schemes at a hundred different points of the continent, seme of them that to the layman would appear too patry for serious consideration. In the South whose accomplishments any ordinary numan being would regard as a brilliant life's work. Mr. Harriman indeed is as a store rolling down a hill, gathering momentum with each bound forward. But there is a bottom to even Mount Everest.

It will be noted that the bare ru-

will be noted that the bure rumors of Mr. Harriman's ill-health were sufficient to cause a loss of \$20 per share in the market value of his principal railroad stock. This fact may well cause one to wender what may happen if he should suddenly die,

A FORTUNE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH. If half the stories told about the Chicago packing houses are true-or were true-it seems marvelously ap propriate to employ the fortunes they create in medical research. It savors keenly of a repentance and restitution. Investigators in medical science can make good use of all the money Mrs. Nelson Morris, widow of the packer, has left for their researches and a great deal more besides. Although medicine has advanced rapidly in the last few years, it swill has a plenty of unsolved problems and they are of a nature which requires long and ex-Most of the pensive experiment. alleviation of human ills which has been attained in the last quarter of a century physicians have reached through experiments on living animals. This work requires not only the most exquisite technical skill and tact in dealing with hostile sentimentality, out it also consumes very large sums

The victories which the art of healing may be expected to make in the next decade or two will almost certainly include a cure for cancers. These frightful scourges of mankind have hitherto defied every remedy but knife, and even surgery is not always successful in treating them. A person who is once attacked by cenuine cancer stands a pretty good chance to perish by a lingering and painful death. Radium and the Xrays have been used against it with some effect, but physicians do not put very extensive trust in either of these agents, though great things were once expected of them. Neither the cause nor the cure of cancer is known, yet in spite of this fact and the awful misery it inflicts on human beings. there are people in the world who would stop the cancer researches at Buffalo and the Rockefeller hospital ecause they cause some discomfort to mice and cats. Mrs. Morris, who has left a fortune for medical investigation, belongs to a saner order of beings than the anti-vivisectionists.

Grays Harbor has another shipwreck, the steam schooner Fair Oaks striking on the rocks at North Jetty. By a coincidence, the gunboat Yorktown, which will have the distinction of being the largest naval vessel to enter Grays Harbor, had just arrived off the bar, when the accident hap-pened. If the usual Governmental ignorance of harbors had been permitted to prevail, the Yorktown would probably have been warned not to enter the harbor after the smaller craft was wrecked inside, Fortunately for Grays Harbor, she has no knockers imbued with the idea that one port can be built up by pulling down another. The Fair Oaks was wrecked because Goldsmith Maid brought the record she got out of the channel, and ves- the fruit that made Oregon famous.

sels of much greater size and druft enter and depart in safety, because they keep in the channel. Steamships go aground in New York harbor ever they leave the channel, and there is more water there than there is on

President Elliott, of the Northern Pacific, in a speech at Aberdeen, pre-dicted that "the next ten years would witness greater railroad development in Oregon and Washington than any one now dreamed of." He also said his company has ordered 3500 new freight cars and is securing figures on 100 locomotives and 100 passenger-cars. These orders indicate a tangible foundation for the optimism ex-pressed by Mr. Elliott. That the new equipment will all be needed as soon as it is ready, now seems a certainty, Railroad development in Oregon and Washington covers a wide range of territory, but there is only one water level outlet from all of that vast region east of the Cascade Mountains in the two states, and at that outlet is a city which is growing more rapidly than ever before in its history and which to a greater extent than any other elty in the Pacific Northwest, enjoy the benefits attendant on the fulfillment of Mr. Elliott's prophecy regarding railroad development. That city is Portland.

Some student of the salmon situation at the entrance of the river, an-nounces a theory that the present shortage in the pack is due to the recent killing of such large numbers of scallons off the ocean shore, near the Columbia. According to this theory, the salmon only come into the river to avoid being eaten up by the sealions. The theory suggests the possibility of taming a number of the big salmoneaters and sending them out to round up a school of salmon and drive them in, as a dog drives sheep. The sealion is easily tamed, and, if this new heary is correct, we may expect in the uture to witness the novel spectacle of the gill-netter starting seaward with his gasoline boat, accompanied by a couple of trained scallons to round up the salmon. Or, better still, the big seallons could be taught to tow the boat out to an advantageous loation, and save the expense of the gasoline.

It is said that Mrs. Nicholas Longworth has set the women and children of the country a bad example in that she smokes cigarettes in public. If she is guilty of this unseemly and most unwomanly habit, the charge is cerrainly well based. For some reason the consumption of cigarettes has increased enormously in the past five years, the use of them extending in very many instances to women and ven school girls. It is only worse for Mrs. Longworth to indulge this abominable habit than for Mrs. Jones to do so because of the prominence of her father and the influence that she exerts by reason of this. On this view the charge lodged against her by a California educator is a serious one.

The hop-harvest of the Willamette Valley will be in full blast next week. With favorable weather for picking the crop promises to be one of the most satisfactory in years. It is said by a man who has intimate knowledge of the situation that fully eighty per cent of growers failed to spray the vines, and the large area thus represented will be greatly damaged by ven one day of rain. Of course, everybody hopes for a warm, dry September as the climax of a cool and most delightful Summer. There is no reason to fear that this hope will be disap-pointed. At all events it is yet too early to assess any probable damage to crops from unseasonable rains.

The Oregon State Agricultural Colwas highly commendvisiting agricultural college presidents on a recent inspection of the Oregon Agricultural College. The inspection of the college equipment, its student list and curriculum seemed surprise the deans of similar institutions in the East and Middle West, who were in the visiting party. Why? Because the habit of bounding the Nation on the West by the Mississippi River is one that is difficult to overcome-that, indeed, is never overcome except by personal observation.

Tasmania has proportional repre-sentation, we are told; therefore, we should have it. Abysinnia, Uganda, Swat and Liberia are about to adopt it, we hear. We are too slow. Do we intend to let Abysinnia, Tasmania and other great countries beat us? We wot not. The prize for being the fool of the family belongs here and we are going to keep it by thoroughly U'Renizing the entire state and all its people. Perhaps.

Why not have a parade of school children for Taft when he comes to Portland? Not precisely a parade, but a line-up of 25,000 or 30,000 youngsters who will be glad to see him, and he no doubt glad to see them. President will be here on a Saturday, so there will be no break-in on school work. As an event to be remembered, Taft's coming puts into the shade any other possible attraction.

Probably the Sutton family would better let their unfortunate son rest in his grave. It will avail nothing to dig up his body. No matter what the Annapolis board found, the public is now pretty well informed as to the available facts of his killing. No new inquiry blds fair to help his memory or his assallants.

Fifty-seven experts in the National Pure Food Congress at Denver say benzoate of soda is all right and fortytwo experts say it is not. If all experts thought alike, what would be the

Another more or less perishable rec-

ord has been made by a Frenchman who stayed up in the air nearly three hours. However, the birds are still several laps ahead. A man who tried to call on Mr. Harriman to collect several million

He was. Nor has the welkin been made to ring by clamorous demands of Binger for a speedy trial. Roseburg is good enough place for him.

dollars of back interest on railroad

stock was arrested as being demented

Why, indeed, should either Mr Pinchot or Mr. Ballinger attend the Conservation Congress at Seattle? Wasn't Joe Teal there?

President Taft's coming will be synchronous with the mellowing of

IN DEFENSE OF HUMBLE ONION. It Is the Friend of Man and the Enemy of Disease.

hought of Isaak Walton on the strawerry, and we gut no credence in and ar with little patience the following sragraph relating to a perversion said have been perpetrated by a heathen in

Aft who like onions will hope that the Wing Hop, a Chinese gardener living

with you get an odorless often you will have an onionless onion. Years ago on the second a man invented a pipe that gave you a smoke without the effect of the picotine in the tobacco, and another fellow invented a drunkless whisky, or pretended aviators:

10. Men had no use for either and re-

As for the onlon, it is the friend of n and the enemy of disease. It is d for the stomach, for the liver, for kidneys, for the skin, and a delight

good for the stomach, for the liver, for the kidneys, for the skin, and a delight for the properly educated painte.

No ship's crew ever suffered from sourcy that had a supply of onions. General Grant refused to move file army one campalgn until he got a cargo of onions he had ordered. Gen. Forrest, the Confederate chieftain, insisted on onions as a part of the ration of each of his troopers. And, those of the "fastidious" who will have none of the onion because it is regarded as a publican vegetable have no business to go far from the home where heir bandboxes are kept.

The onion is best raw, but it is excellent belied, fried, or even roasted. It is fine for flavoring, and for a turkey it beats all creation when mingled with the stuffing.

But an odorless onion? It will prove an an another engine.

Stuffed both it for neither Christian nor within to Turin. Distance the stuffed both it for neither Christian nor the stuffed both it for neither the stuffed both it is successful.

But an odorless onion? It will prove an insipid bulb fit for neither Christian nor pagan. Our with it!

SKYBOATS NOT NEW INVENTIONS.

Men Have Made Air Trips Often and Even Crossed to Britain.

Chicago Journal.

The proud ambitions of various aeroplanists to emulate the performance of Bleriot in crossing the English Channel bring to mind the fact that the same body of water has been crossed on other occasions by aerial pages.

January 7, 1785, Blanchard and Jefhis salled from Dover to Calais in a lloon. Earlier than that by almost 15 years Dupby de Lome invented a steerable balloon which was used dur-ing the slege to carry messages between the troops in Paris and outlay-

flying machine itself is not by any means new. In fact, considering the very long time that men have been building flying machines, the back-wardness of the science today is rather remarkable.

Away back in 1273 Friar Bacon built a flyer, and as long ago as 1651 Bishop Wilkins wrote that "It will be as usual for a man to call for his wings when he is going on a journey as it is now to call for his boots."

Before 1760 Berelli actually flew in an airship of his own devising. In 1860 Sir George Caley performed marvels of aerial flight. Henson, Pettiveis of serial flight. Henson, Fetti-grew and others added to the small total of seremutic knowledge. In 1875 Von Groof, the famous flying Belgian, attracted a great deal of attention, and from that time forward interest ans steadily grown and inventions have multiplied.

France, Germany and this country hundreds of ambitious men are de oting their skilled brains to solution f the problem of human flight. The romise for the next few months is arge. Perhaps it is not too much to expect that before the first day of Jan-uary, 1810, the future of all professions uary, 1910, the future of air naviga-tion shall have been assured.

Corporation Tax Dilemma.

New York Times. After the United States has collected a tax from a corporation in respect to the immomel "Pilg transaction of its business, will it guar-Labor Lost" Shakespeers stee the privilege of doing the bust in respect to which the tax is collected? If not, the United States is in the posi-tion of taking something for nothing, and taking it from one who is allowed to do eas while another is forbidden

For example, the business of guarantee ing bank deposits is both lawful and pop ular, however it may be criticised from some points of view. But the Attorney-General of Kansas has just ruled that a company formed to guarantee bank de-posits at a higher rate of interest than Kansas approves may be excluded from doing business in Kansas for that reason

Would the United States collect the corporation tax in respect of business which Kansas refuses to allow? Or, having collected the tax, would the United States proceed to constrain Kansas to allow what otherwise it would disallow? Recent ligitation has sertled that it is nlawful for a state to cancel a license of do business within a state because of appeals to Federal courts against state egislation. The right to litigate could not thus be restrained. But can the right to do a lawful business in respect to

The dilemma appears to possess embar-rasssments for either the United States or its component states. It was prudent to arrange the enactment of such a stat-ute in such a manner that debate was impracticable.

French Dislike New Turiff Rates. Springfield Republican.

Springfield Republican.

The new American tariff hears more hardly upon France than any other nation, and much bitter feeling is represented to exist there over the fact. That country exports heavily to the United States silks, fine cottons, wines and similar articles of nicety and luxury, and these articles take the brunt of the tariff increases made over the old Dingley rates. The French press is quite excited and the more radical newspapers are counseling tariff reprisals. Should these be resorted to, however, French exports to this country would fail under 25 per cent duties additional to those comcent duties additional to those com-plained of, and this fact seems to be having a sobering effect in France. But that country may raise its minimum or most-favored nation tariff rates, and thus seek to "get even" with the United States without incurring the application of our maximum schedules. This course may be followed. Minister of Commerce Dupuy, however, is quoted as saying with delphic effect that "France will defend interests without recourse to

Scorned His Advice.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"Madam," said the medical man, gravely, "you must practice filling your lungs with deep breaths of pure air."
"An' bust the smithereens out of my new direct'ry gown," sniffed the lady, "I think I see myself."
And turning on her high heels she haughtily left the apartment.

The Trouble With Too Many. Charleston News and Courier, Some people are so busy telling the Lord his business that they have no lime to at. Ah

LARGE PRIZES FOR AVIATORS. France and England Tempt Men Who Operate Flying Machines.

Washington Post.

Doubtless God could have made a more wholesome vegetable than the onion; but loubtless God never did, to borrow the loubtless God never did, to borrow the English Channel in a heavier-thanair machine, enough prizes remain to be won to make it worth while for

The three biggest prizes are \$20,000 offered by Baron de Forest for the first Englishman who succeeds in doing the trip in an English-made ma-chine, \$5600 offered by Henri Deutsch to the pilot who makes the same trip carrying one passenger before December 31, 1909, and \$2500 offered for the first aeropiane to cross the before January 1 next, but in this com-When you get an odorless onlon you petition attempts may be made only fill have an onlonless onlon. Years ago on the second and fourth Sunday in

Prize. Conditions.
\$50,000—London to Manchester in
24 hours with not more than
two stoppages
20,000—Course of 10 kilometers
to be covered to times.
\$2000—Aviator making record
flight from Brussels to Ostend

having stopped his engine. Beers might for five minutes without descending more than 50 meters. on meters 1900 For the first person who makes flight in heavier than air machine between Liverpool and Manchester

Dujardin - Beaumetz, the French Under Secretary of State for Fine Arts, has given orders for a painting to commemorate M. Bleriot's cross-Channel flight. The picture is to rep-resent M. Bleriot immediately after anding, receiving the embrace of his impatriot, M. Fontaine, and enveloped the folds of the French flag, which ad been used as a signal for his The artist commissioned to paint the picture is M. Thevenot

> Slang Well Born. Cleveland Leader

Some diligent student contributes to away from earth. way" comes from Hawthorne's "Marble aun" and "It's a Sure Thing" is found Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer." It appears that "Twenty-three," signt-fying the last, is in that wonderful and bering his friend's invitation

it appears that "Twenty-inge." it appears that "Twenty-inge." it appears that "Twenty-inge." it is in that wonderful and fying the last, is in that wonderful and feast Dickenserque of Dicker, accels out his boarding-house. There was only a dim light flickering in the hall, but he gave the bell a manful pull. Presently he found himself face to face with a landlady of grim and terrible aspect.

"Does Mr. Smith live here?" he faltered.

"He does," snapped the landlady. "You can bring him right in."—Philablankespeare says: "Give Hector a gift—"You can bring him right in."—Philablankespeare has been a country and the landlady of grim and terrible aspect.

"Does Mr. Smith live here?" he faltered.

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"Does Mr. Smith live here?" he faltered.

"He does," snapped the landlady. "You can bring him right need to face with a landlady of grim and terrible aspect. Shakespeare says: "Give Hector a gift-a gilt nutmeg-a lemon." So one of the very best slang-born phrases of the day. 'Make good," can be located in Dec

The truth is that many slang expressions are merely the popular discovery or second birth of phrases and words of an-cient and excellent lineage. It is a great like quality and justification for its ex-

Another Climate Equal to Oregon's,

PORTLAND, Aug. 24.- (To the Ed)-In the first chapter of Justin H. McCarthy's book. France, as viewed by the inhabitants of the province, which so aptly describes the climate of Portland, and so nearly echoes the language often heard from the lips of enthusiastic residents of Portland, that one wonders if Mr. Mc-Carthy has not sometime encountered logislation. The right to litigate could not thus be restrained. But can the right to do a lawful business in respect to the the United States has collected a tax be withdrawn?

The dilemma appears to possess embarrassements for either the United States or its component states. It was prudent not like the rain of less-favored re gions; it was good for man as well as cabbages; you might walk abroad in it and be not only none the worse, but rather, all the better. When it blew the hourse winds hooted no dirges elsewhere, but were as obserful tru pets encouraging hunger and thirst and the amiable appetites."

The Turn in the Lane.

Nashville American.

There are even signs now of a breaking away from Bryanism and the other "Isms" which have so distracted and disturbed the Democratic party for nearly 20 years. We think we see signs of a return to reason in some states which are just now apparently benet with demagogues and plagued by unwise legislative enactments. It is an old saying that it is a long iane that has no turn. Even se, the turn has been reached in the Demografic lane, and from this time on the conservative, thinking men are geing to come to the front. It is high time they were coming to the front. It is incumbent upon the party to put aside the demagogues and the destives and make our fair land a of peace and plenty, and, above all land where common sense rules, where there shall be equal rights to all men, special privileges to none.

New York Times.

Jane doesn't hoast Directoire shape.
Her hair's not Psyche style.
As o'er the grass, at dewy morn.
She filts, with quip and smile.
Her tidy skirt's of natty blue.
Her blouse short-sieuved and white;
And every movement of our Jane. And every movement of our Ja

A Parallel.

New York Post.

Secretary Ballinger's denial that there has ever been any controversy between him and Mr. Pinchot reminds one of Crabbe's hero, who

Began his state with vigor to reform; And made a calm by smiling at the storm.

The Trouble With

Oh. Jennie isn't much on fudge.
Nor yet with chafing dish.
But out here where our tent gleams white
No worthier cook yau'd wish.
'Rah' Here she comes! Ho, breakfast, boys.
And then for forest tramp!
Ah, who can beat the johnnycakes
Our Jennie makes in camp!

Life's Sunny Side

Love of country is so fine a virtue that it seems difficult to carry it to excess. A resident of a small village in the north of Scotland paid a business state to Love the hanvisit to London the other day. other aviators to persevere in their attempts to accomplish a flight over the same course.

The three history prizes are \$20,000 use of an expression that led the other to exclaim: "Surely, you come from Glen McLuskie?" The assertion, however, was denied. Presently, to merchant's surprise, another McLuskie expression was heard. "My dear Mr. McTavish, I feel convinced that you are a Glen McLuskie man after all," insisted the incrchant. "Weel," returned the other, "Fil no"

deny it any longer."
"Then why didn't you may so at first?" demanded the Englishman. The following is a list of some of "Weel," was the calm response, "I the principal prizes to be won by dinna like to boast o' it in London"— London Chronicie.

> Homer Cummings, the Connecticum member of the Democratic National member of the Democratic National
> committee, who was in charge of the
> Eastern spenkers' bureau in the 1308
> campaign, is a rattling good story
> teller, and one day at the Hoffman
> House, with Senator Culberson, Colonel
> April a '10
> Tennessue, and several other wellknown Democrats as listeners, he told
> of a Cettic friend of his in Stamford of a Celtic friend of his in Stamford of a Ceitic friend of his in Stanford
> who came to him some years before
> in a Presidential campaign and said:
> "Homer, J'm going to try voting
> the Republican ticket this year."
> "Well, now, that's a surprise, Jerry,
> for I thought you were a rock-ribbed
> Democrat" said Commings.

Democrat," said Commings.
"And I am," said Jerry, "but I like
lim Blaine, for he's part Irish, so I
want to do what I can for him. I'm going to vote for Blaine all right, but whisper (as he got close up to Mr. Cumming's ear) I'm going to cut the divvie out of Logan,"—Washington

A kindly lady who lives in New dersey evinces great interest in the personal welfare of her servants, an interest which led her not long since to make inquiry of a new maid-of-all-work touching the latter's domestic felicities.

"I understand, Nora," said she, "that you have a model husband."
"Shure, mum, he's the folloest a gyurl could have," was the enthusiastic response. "If we could see th' way he trates me, mum, ye'd be after sayin' he were a frind instid of a husband." he were a rrand. Harper's Weekly.

Ex-City Counsel Joseph Coult is an enthusiastic angler and always has a fund of fish stories on hand. The best one of the collection, he frankly admits, was told him by a rank ama-

teur, who lives in Montclair.

"Two weeks ago," recited the rank amateur, while Mr. Coult listened attentively, "I lost a \$5 bill while canoeing on Greinwood Lake. The bill fell into the water and disappeared. Well, I went tashing vesterday and eaush! into the water and disappeared. Well I went fishing yesterday and caught big black bass. I took it home and when it was opened what do you think

The \$5 bill," ventured Mr. Coult "Not on your life. I found \$4.95 in change and half a plug of chewing tobacco." - ... wark Star.

A young New York broker of con Puck a list of striking instances of the vivini habits fell in with an old school use in famous books of slang phrases friend who had none on the road. use in famous hooks of sangular the whileh came into vogue long after the writers who fathered tham, often, it is and bunk with me," urged his friend as they separated. "No matter what oil they separated. "No matter what oil they separated." rue, in an entirely different sense, passed they separated. "No matter what old way from earth. "Forget It—cast it time it is, if I'm not there just go ahead and make yourself at home. I'll Shon after this the salesman arrived

Bryan's Share in the Fraud.

Nashville American
Bryan is out in a statement in which
he not only flays the recent tariff enactment, but blames the President for it.
He says that "the Aldrich bill is a conimate fraud deliberately planned and boidly executed." This is true, every word of it, yet it doesn't acquire any particular force coming from a man who has exploited the Democracy for personal profit. Had Bryan paramounted genuine tariff revision instead of economic fall-acies, the party might not today be dis-organized, dispirited, morihund, on the outside looking in.

Insune Creduitry.

Chicago News.

Another sign of Thaw's insanity, the udge says, was that he believed all

IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, GENIAL AUTOCRAT

This man, loved of the people he so loved, recalled on his centenary in a specially well-written sketch which will appeal to every American, young or old.

CHASING HENEY INTO THE WILDS OF OREGON

Experience of an Oregonian correspondent getting an interview with the noted prosecutor miles from civilization.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN A BIG CIRCUS Some inside facts of life in a

city of tents that the public does not know, with fine illustrations by staff photographers.

PRANCIS RICHTER'S SUCCESS IN LONDON Opinion of cold critics on his

remarkable musical insight, his technique and driving force. TAFT, CHAMPION

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