## The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 81, 1909.

## THE RECLAMATION FUND.

Oregon, contributing very heavily to the reclamation (land; fund, has a right to a greater proportion of the clamation fund than it has yet received. This view of the case should get the attention of the Senate's Irriration Committee, due at Portland to-

Oregon is a state of large area, large among the largest of all our states. It is situated on the sea, yet so traversed by mountain ranges that the distribution of rainfall and snowfall is very unequal. Oregon has a very targe semi-arid region; yet Oregon has more standing timber than any other state of the Union, denoting for the sections where this timber stands a heavy precipitation of rain and snow

low the proceeds derived from the timber regions of the state ought to be used more largely than they have vet been for irrigation of the arid districts. It is right, it is just; it is nec essary. It is a view of the subject which we trust the public authorities will take under consideration. Oregon ought not be stripped of its resources for the benefit of other Use of Oregon's resources more largely is not an unreasonable demand.

## FARMERS' TRUSTS.

There is more ground for encouragement in the formation of so-called "farmers' trusts" than in almost any other phenomenon of the day. The cotton raisers of Texas have managed to combine and hold their product for a reasonable price. The wheat men of Nebraska have done the same thing. Farmers' elevators have begrowers everywhere are learning the enefit of co-operative marketing. If this raised the price to the consumer it would be regrettable, but it does nothing of the sort. It simply elimi nates one or more ranks of middlemen and delivers their profits to the producer. Its ultimate effect will be to force the middlemen to give up a function which is useless to everybody but himself and go to work.

For countless years the farmer has been the helpless sheep whom everybody has sheared. He has discovered, at this late day, that by co-operation he can keep some shreds of his fleece The power of enlighten ment has been tedlous and it is not yet complete, but it has gone far enough to excite turbulence in the breast of the New York Times. That newspaper fears lest the greedy farm-"want all the money there is." If they do, the Times need not look very far to find where they caught the The farmers may possibly be almost as greedy for money as the Wall street combinations are, but there is no danger of their ever getting more than the meager drippings from the pot where the metropolitan magnates feed fat. Farmers, as a class, may be comfortable sometimes, but they will never be wealthy and it is safe to say that the more money they can get out of their products the better for the country.

## NEW WORLD'S HIGHWAY.

To the average traveler, the saving of a few minutes or a few hours by the shortening of a trams-Atlantic voyage would not seem a matter of tremend-The gradual lowerous importance. ing of the record, however, is attended by far-reaching effects, in which the prestige of old-established sea ports is bulled down, and transformed to new ports. For generations, while the world's ocean commerce was building up great ports at Liverpool, South ampion and other famous British cities, the little Welah hamlet Flahguard was comparatively unknown The vast tide of ocean-borne traffic that sweeps across the Atlantic, for years has parted well to the westward of the British Isles. A portion of it skirts the Irish coast and reaches port at Liverpool or other ports in the Irish Sea. Another, and a rapidly increasing atream, strikes away to the south, and has built up great ports in the English Channel and also in the Bristol Channel.

As far back as the days when the eight-day boat was a record-breaker, the increasing demand for a shorter route between the New and the Old World brought Southampton and some of the other Channel ports into promi nence as ports of entry for the big liners that had raced across the At-lantic at top speed. The increasing lantic at top speed. speed of the liners was insufficient to eet the increasing speed of the trains which rush across the British Isles, and the combination of fast train and fast liner, by way of the Channel ports | harbors. enabled the trans-Atlantic passenger to reach London before the Liverpool steamers, leaving New York at the same time, had reached the Mersey. In addition to this advantage in travel to British ports, the continental business was also much better served from the Channel route, and the rising restige of the Germans practically orced the British lines into making terminals at Southampton and Ply-

mouth. The Cunard line, with a remarkable loyalty to Liverpool, the original home port of the firet, has been most reluctant to follow the crowd and has enleavored by the use of very fast steamers to stem the tide of traffic that was setting against it. The time handicap was too great, however, to allow keep ing all the business at Liverpool, and, overcome that handicap, the new Fishguard has come into ominence. By cutting out the call at Queenstown it is believed that the tania can land passengers in London if any sea coast were acquired by the will be restored as far as possible. Portland.

five days after leaving New York. This will be accomplished by fast trains connecting with the steamers at Fishguard. Even with the call at Queenstown the Mauretania, on her voyage ending Monday, landed passengers in Liverpool 5 days, I hour and 5 minutes from New York.

The new route through the Welsh fishing hamlet also offers great possifor continental travel, with special trains from Fishguard to Dover or Folkestone, passengers can be landed in France much sooner than by any direct steamer. Real estate ms are said to be unknown in the Old World, but from the enthusiasm displayed in the London cables over the opening of this short route be tween the greatest cities of the New and the Old World, Fishguard will undoubtedly show a growth that would be difficult to surpass with a that Western boom

NEVER MIND M'HARG

McHarg, it is said, "came to Oregon at year with intent to induce men to break their solemn pledge." The pledge was not "setemn." It was aken by a class of ambitious and as piring "young statesmen," who wanted into the Legislature, yet never to get expected or imagined they we called on to fulfill their "pledge." But, called on to fulfill it, most belowed like bull calves; the rest queaked like rats caught in a trap. McHarg is nothing. He is of no consequence whatever. But he knew, as everybody else knew, that the "pledge" was not "solemn," that it was not binding in law or usage, that it had been employed as a sneaking device by men who wanted to get into of various kinds from the position and opportunity; and he seems to have that, inasmuch as certain thought men had been so weak as to take it, they might perhaps deal with it later in a spirit as light as that in which had taken it. In this opinion McHarg was justified later by the yell which went up from these people when they had to vote for Chamber-

This sort of business will be avoided hereafter. On the part of men who be mighty little inclination again to take that foolish and silly "pledge." Should any take it, they will slaughtered without mercy by the Republican voters of their counties. "Statement One" will be treated as a Democratic party device and trademark.

LOCAL OPTION IN DANGER.

A case has been appealed to the State Supreme Court from Tillamook County which may turn out to be of great importance. In this case the State of Oregon is plaintiff and W. Langworthy is defendant. Upon the trial in Tillamook County, Langworthy was convicted of an offense under the local option law and sentenced Judge Galloway. He now appeals on the ground that the local option law is invalid because it was not submitted to the voters under the proper title at the initiative election in 1904;

title which Mr. Dunbar, who was then Secretary of State, placed on the ticket was merely "For Local Opoccupies more than a page of print. The law of 1903, which governs the practice of the initiative, requires the Secretary of State "to use for each measure a title designated for that purpose by the Legislative Assembly committee or organization," who may file the initiative bill. Hence, it matter of indifference whether the full title of the bill was printed or not. What the Supreme Court has to desed the title designated by the persons who filed the local option initia-

tive bill. The case is important, not only because it involves the validity of the local option law, but also because the direct primary law is subject to a similar real or groundless objection That law has a long title, but Mr. Dunbar submitted it under the formula, "For Direct Primary Nominating Elections Law."

HALLEY'S COMET.

Halley's comet, which will soon be conspicuous object in the sky, after a tremendous journey through the gulfs of space, is remarkable because it is the first comet whose orbit was computed accurately enough to allow astronomers to predict its return. The observations necessary for this purpose vere made by Edmund Halley, when the comet appeared in 1682. He computed the elements of the orbit with certain precision and foretold another appearance in 1758 or 1759. French astronomers Clairaut The and Madame Lepante corrected his results with such efficiency that their final prediction barely missed the return of the comet by a month. It has reappeared ever since at the proper interval with unfailing regularity

The superstitious story that Halley's comet can be identified with the Star of Bethlehem, which is mentioned in the Scriptures, is baseless. Some emanation may or may not have excited the fancy of dwellers in Palestine at the date assigned to the Star of Beth-It may have been a variable star flashing out suddenly in the sky and as suddenly vanishing. It may have been an electrical display or the story may be pure myth. To attempt to identify Halley's comet with any such hypothetical object shows lamentable lack of the scientific spirit.

BOLIVIA AND THE SEA.

The aspiration of Bolivia for a sea-port, if it exists, is easy enough to understand, but it is not likely to be gratified very soon. Some nations, which are shut in from the sea, are ensumed with longing for salt water harbors. Others get along quite serenely without any. Switzerland is particularly distressed for want seaport, while Russia would give a great many lovely Elkons to get one. It all depends. Bolivia is not a very enterprising republic, but it is not on good terms with Peru and at the bottom of its disgruntlement may perhaps lie an appetite for Peru's port at the mouth of the Ilo, as some The best reports newspapers assert. say that the basis of the quarrel is an unsettled boundary east of the Andes. but hunger for the sea may be a fac-

With nobody to interfere, Bolivia might possibly fight its way to the Pa-cine at Peru's expense, but it is alost certain that other powers would take a hand. Argentina would feel bound to aid Peru because she has already decided the boundary question, as referee, against Bolivia and been insuited for it by that nation of unlearned mountaineers. Chile, on the other hand, would help Bolivia, but

war, it would be quite likely to assim flate it itself. Chile is like a serpent reeping northward between the Andes and the sen. It is not to be expected that Chile's progress will end short of the Isthmus. Certainly that country will not encourage Bolivia to block its way. Both Argentina and Chile are powerful and highly civilized They know pretty well what nations. they are about and they are not likely to permit Bolivia to drag them into war until they are quite ready for it

BAD BUSINESS. The Anaconda Standard comes forward with a valiant defense of the Government's great lottery scheme for the disposal of its otherwise unsaleable public lands. They are called unsaleable because it is well known that only a small part of the great area in the Flathead reservation is fit for cultivation, and no intelligent white man could or would go on the reservation with the expectation of making a comfortable home and getting a lucrative income. The productive lands on the reservation are largely in the hands of Indians, and they are not available for homestead entry. The Spokane and Coeur d'Alene lands are better; but a great number of the sev-eral thousand "lucky" participants in the gigantic land lottery are, never-

theless, doomed to disappointment when they see their "prizes. But the character of the lands, even good throughout, does not justify the lottery method. Suppose a private owner of a great tract of land should subdivide it, number the subdivisions and advertise that the tracts would be made the grand prizes in a lottery scheme, for which the winners would pay at their appraised value? Would he be made amenable to the lottery law? Doubfless. Yet this is precisely what the Government is doing. a great drawing and sells certain lands

to the fortunate prize-winners their appraised value." "A lottery," says the Anaconda Standard, "is conducted for private or corporate gain. The present drawing not a lottery. The Government de rives nothing from it." The Standard is mistaken. The Government gets, or attempts to get through its apcall themselves Republicans there will praisers, full value for its lands. It is a profit-making enterprise. There is free gift business about it. Government is the beneficiary of the direct investment of all who buy its lands; the railroads and private speculators and schemera profit by the effort of the 300,000 lucky and unlucky gamblers who try to get something for very little

The United States ought to be in better business. A private individual undertaking a lottery on exactly the same lines and with the same motives purposes as the Government and. would be put in jail.

INTEMPERATE BRITISH.

A Chicago Police Judge, who has seen investigating Police Court methods in the British Isles, says a Dublin magistrate informed him that "the day after the old-age pensions went into effect the charges of drunkenand disorderly conduct increased five This accounts, to a degree, for fold." the aversion of British taxpayers to old-age pensions law. Excessive use of liquor is placing a large and increasing number of British subjects in the ranks of eligibles for old-age Having secured old-age pensions, the beneficiaries proceed to buy more liquor and thus increase the necessity for more pensions.

The rather intimate relations tween the liquor traffic and the oldage pensions was aptly set forth in a cartoon in London Punch several months before either the old-age pentermine is whether or not Mr. Dunbar sions or the increased liquor tax law Premier would raise the tax on beer, "Of course e'll raise it," said toper No. 2. "If 'e don't, 'ow's 'e to pay us our old-age pensions?" This philosophical prophecy seems to be working out with a kind of endless chain precision; but, unfortunately for the taxpayers, who are footing the oldage pension bills, there is too much motion" in the system. There are a large number of really deserving people on the pension rolls, but there are thousands whose intemperate habits have contributed to establishment of economic conditions that seem to

make old-age pensions a necessity. social gulf between British wealth and aristocracy and the other half, two-thirds or nine-tenths of the population is so wide that it has bred in the latter, a trait of dependence on governmental or private charity. other words, British customs have made hopeless and helpless paupers, beggars and tip-chasers out of people who in the United States could whipped into or shamed into a condition of independent action. This British social system has made servile dependents out of people who, under different economic conditions, would display more independence and thrift, and it is perhaps eminently proper that some means, such as the pensions law, should be provided for the support of the derelicts when they are no longer able to take care of themselves. Judge Hogan, of Chicago, whose interview on this topic was given in a London cable in yesterday's Oregonian, says: "I have traversed distances in London unac costed by a single beggar, which in Chicago would have produced fiftee or twenty." This may be explained by the undoubted fact that there are more than fifteen or twenty men in Chicago who would give money to a beggar where none would be found in London in the same area.

A HISTORIC HOUSE As a fitting sequel to the rehabilitation of the old McLoughlin home at Oregon City, his helrs will restore as far as possible the old furniture used by Dr. McLoughlin when he occupied the house in old territorial days. This assurance is given by his grand-daughter, Mrs. M. L. Myrick, of this city, who will take personal pride in seeing that the once hospitable mansion of her grandfather shall be made look as it did in her childhood

days. The people of Oregon City have shown commendable fealty to the memory of Dr. McLoughlin in rescuing his old home from ruin and moving from the time-stained struc-ture the traces of "decay's effacing fingers." The historic building will doubtless yet be the repository of many relics of the old days for which the name of Dr. McLoughlin stands, while around it will cluster many traditions dear to the hearts of our state builders, and only less sacred to their

descendants in future generations. The house has been renovated and, where necessary, reconstructed, strictly on the old lines. Its old furniture

After that, room will, no doubt, be found for many relics of the time for which the name of Dr. McLoughill stands. Intelligently chosen, systematically arranged and properly labeled such relics would make of the old house a storeroom of history, an obfect lesson of a past era, a receptacle of the treasure trove of former days. Let a suitable place be reserved on the walls for a picture, properly larged, of which some very good pho-tographs are extant, of the Falls of the Willamette, before they were harnessed to the processes of develwere opment; and, over all, let the benign face of the good doctor, framed in snowy hair, look down. Thus will the old mansion prove at once a veriable treasure-house and a fitting receptacle for such relics of early days as remain of Dr. McLoughlin and his already shadowy era

The extremely low ebb reached by wheat stocks in the Pacific Northwest, is reflected in the shipments for the first two months of the new cereal year. Including flour and wheat to all ports, these shipments from Portland and Puget Sound amounted to only 1,000,000 bushels, the smallest for any corresponding period in the past fifteen years. Prospects for a heavy traffic during September are excellent, however, and if car receipts for August are an indication, Portland will again handle more business than all Puget Sound ports combined. The wheat receipts for August at Portland were 6299 carloads. For the first twenty-eight days of the month the combined receipts at Seattle and Tacoma were 406 carloads, compared with 508 at Portland for the same period. Up to date Portland receipts are running only about one-half as large as a year ago, although the crop is fully one-third greater.

The oratory and eloquence of Senator Bourne, upon the introduction of President Taft to the people of Portland on Saturday night, October 2, will be awaited and expected with eager interest. It will be a great opportunity for the distinguished Senator, who has been heard too little by the people of Oregon. A chance like this comes to a man but once in a lifetime. Be sure Senator Bourne will improve it. His elequence will go deeply into all the subtle problems of government, and the play of fancy, and the use of logic and rhetoric and the tip his subduing poetry, on ongue, will tell the people of Oregon what manner of man they have in their first office, and will confirm their pride in their choice. Turn out to near Senator Bourne!

This is a great country for racesor any other human, horse, yacht Only last week Hamburg Belle broke a world's record in a trotting race at Cleveland, and an American aviator broke a world's record with flying machine in Europe. terday at Marblehead, Mass., the American boats beat the Germans in a yacht race, and the day before Barney Oldfield broke a world's record for half-mile track performance with We are also leagues an automobile. ahead of any other country in high-tariff race, and if we keep the pace will be alone in our gloomy glory.

The chief result of every measure "reform" is another horde of ficials. It is running now to "health reform"; and each official and each bunch of officials appointed to carfor the public health insists that each particular incident or duty lies out-side his own province. "Mother, make Of course, none of these Bill do it." officials do anything, or much of any thing-doubtless because they know there is little to do-beyond holding was passed. The cartoon showed one toper asking another if he thought the These always are the main objects of "sanitary reform."

The present Courthouse at Portland, emolition of which is begun, is not 'the ancient Courthouse" of Multnoman County. Down to 1866-7, when the building now to be removed was erected, the Courthouse was at the corner of Front and Salmon streets. It was a two-story frame building. There was one Circuit Judge and h held court, not only in Multnemah, but in Washington, Columbia and but in Washington, Columbia and Claisop Counties. He "rode the circult.'

Building permits for the month of August show a gain of 14 per cent ver August, 1908, and there is a gain f 25 per cent in bank clearings. With high-priced wheat and hops moving to market in large quantities aonth there will undoubtedly be a decided increase in the September statistics over those of last year or for the month just closed.

Mr. McHarg, after his brief sojourr with the Oregon Legislature last Winter, remarked that he had encountered a vast number of scrubby politicians in his day, but Oregon's were the limit. He probably, therefore cares little about what is said in Oregon about his initiation into the 'down-and-out" club.

The Ellis Island authorities arrested English woman on an insanity charge because she smoked a cigarette while they were examining her baggage. The woman was probably endeavoring to live up to the customs of the country, as delineated by Alice Roosevelt Longworth.

Mars continues to be our m eresting next-door Celestial neighbor. so deaf since he's had the measles." His ruddy face will be obscured by the moon for a few minutes this afternoon, but, important as is that event from an astronomical stand-point, it means little or nothing to ordinary people.

When the President's secretary reads the news columns of The Ore gonian of yesterday he will know more of the inside views of the reception committee than is disclosed in courteous telegrams.

Dr. Brougher is giving the matter of quitting Portland for Los Angeles "prayerful consideration." If needs the best consideration Dr. Brougher an give it.

Who cares about a new corporation aking over the Hill railroad up the The Oregon Trunk line Deschutes? by any other, name will be quite as welcome, That caged-lion wedding was tame

The next lions in the path of couple will not be caged. About the only man who views the complications over Taft's visit serenity is the manager of the Hotel

ompared with what will come later.

"THE DES MOINES PLAN." Information About It Coming From

First Hands. A letter to the Chicago, Inter Ocean from a citizen of Des Moines, Iowa, gives information about the Des Moines of municipal government, which was offered, substantially, to the people of Portland by a charter commitee last June, but falled of enactment. But the subject is of sufficient interest to justify publication of the Des Moines letter here. Following are its principal

complished by a state law framed to its the hands of ciries. The excellent conditions are the same as obtained under the old city government, and are not owing to the new

Taxes have been increased. The levy s higher; the assessment has been mate-rally advanced. This is not saying that the money is not called for, but simply that the taxpayers are paying more than ever before, though the fact is disguised by raising the assessments greatly, the tax rate elliphity and issuing certificates against the improve-

The "red light district" is abolished but at the cost of dispersing the evil. A resort was found after the dispersion so far expelled into the respectable section as to expelled into the respectable section as to be next door to the Y. M. C. A. The time is not yet for Des Moines to cast the first

4. The very latest instance of one-man power shows a bit of paving one side of a streetest track costing \$1000 more than that on the other, owing to the delay and crochets of a single Commissioner.

crochets of a single Commissioner.

5. Quarreling is not abolished. The Council is a Donnybrook fair, where heads are hit whenever they appear. No such wranging was known before.

6. The credit and service of the street railway company have been sadly damaged, to the loss of the wallie.

aliway company have been sadly damages to the loss of the public.

The old government was not corrupt or es The old government was go. But travagant, as city administrations go. But owing to the indifference of the better class control passed largely to small politiclaus, currying narrow favor, and the administra-currying narrow favor, and the administration became loose and inefficient. The agi-tation for the commission plan provoked a broad revival and awakening of public in-terest. The vote at the primary was the heaviest ever known at such an election from politicians saw at once they must re-spond not to the old combinations, but to the whole of an aroused and watchful pub-

Produce these conditions and you have a community like Macaulay's Scotch. As long as they last Des Mpines will be a well-governed city. It would have been the same

anything that cuts the ice of popular apathy is good, whatever its system, whoever its men. The virtue of the commission plan is not in itself, but in its power to arouse a community with novelty and with under the old system. arouse a community with novely and with hope. Old fogles may prove such a system crammed with theoretical evil, but if it brings out the vote it's all right. Fresh young cities tire of jogging safely along behind old Dobbin; they want joy rides in department bubble cars, and are willing to risk partment bubble cars, and are willing to risk partment bubble cars, and are willing to risk each machine with one man at the wheel. Offer that style of riding and citizens all turn out. And if a community is not too blg for quick jumping it may be all very well. There is speed in it, certainly.

The thing for the smaller fillinois cities is to start out with eyes open to both sides of the Des Moines story. And let them not forget that the lows commission plan, amid all the exhibaration, keeps a rope on the

the exhibaration, keeps a rope on the

Preserving Historic Tree With Cement

Suburban Life. The Liberty Tree, as it is called, an mmense tulip tree, probably more than six centuries old, on the campus of Johns College, Annapolis, Md., is a historical landmark. Under branches, in 1652, the first treaty with the Susquehannock tribe of Indians was made, and it has been viewed and admired by thousands of visitors. The tree has a diameter of 12 feet, and is 150 feet tall. Some years ago a large branch was broken off, and, as the wound was not given proper attention, a large part of the trunk ratted away, until the old giant seemed destined to be felled to the ground by the wind. Then James T. Woodward, of New Then James T. Woodward, of New York City, who had become interested in the tree because of its historical associations, engaged a well-known ex-pert to save it, if possible. The first pert to save it, if possible. The first work of the tree surgeon, which consisted in cutting out the decayed wood, revealed an enormous cavity, which no less than 50½ tons of reinforced concrete were required to fill. The injured section extended up through one of the branches to a point some 50 feet from the ground, where there was so from the ground, where there was so large a hole that a workman entered it and went down through the inside of the tree to the bass, cleaning out the diseased tissue as he descended. Then an antiseptic wash was given, and the tree filled with stone and cement.

They "Got Him" Kansas City Journal.

The newest "mean man" story: In a western county of Kansas the dead body western county of Edusas the dead hody of an unknown man was recently discov-ered. In his pockets they found \$100 in bank notes and a big revolver. "What about it?" asked the innocent

You would expect that they'd have used that hundred in finding his rela-tives, or, falling in that, have given him a decent burial, now, wouldn't you?"

"Sure."
"Well, they didn't," is the answer.
"They arraigned his dead body before a
Justice of the Peace for carrying concealed weapons and fined him \$100 and burled him in the potter's field. Wise Little Willie,

Lippincott's Magazine.
Little Willie, the son of a Germantown woman, was playing one day with the girl next door, when the latter ex-

"Lon't you hear your mother calling your That's three times she's done so. Aren't you going in?"
"Not yet," responded Willie imperturbably

'Won't she whip you?" demanded the ittle girl, awed, "Naw!" exclaimed Willie, in disgust. "She ain't going to whip nobody! She's got company. So, when I go in, she'll just say: "The poor little man has been

Preacher Breaks Game Law.

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Tiliamosk Headlight.

Rev. Mr. Belkinsp, pastor of the M. E. Church at Hillsboro, was arrested for selling a deer hide. He killed a buck and sold the hide to the storckscoper at Dolph. When taken before Justice of the Péace Neison at Cloverdale he pleaded guilty, and the Justice Imposed the minimum penalty, which was \$50. The reverend gentleman was quite surprised when he was arrested, for he did not know at the time that it was unlawful to barter deer hides at this season of the year.

Man Marries His Step-Mother.

Baltimore News. Richard Belew, 52 years old, a farm-er of Handleton County, Kentucky, and er of Hendleton County, a widow of Mrs. Susan Ellen Belew, a widow of Falmouth, Ky., were married in Cla-cinnati. Mrs. Belew is her husband's step-mother. He says it will be "kind o' nice" being the father of his stepbrothers and step-sisters and other relations of the prefix "step.

Psyche Knot Saves Woman's Life.

dered unconscious,

HOLIDAY TO WELCOME PRESIDENT Large Street Parade in Which Mr. Taf

Should Figure, Is Suggested. PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 31 .- (To the Editor.)-In a recent issue of The Oregonian, I note under the programm given for the entertainment of President Taft, who is to visit our city in the near future, the following item: The President will speak Saturday afternoon at the Armory, when the general public will be admitted." general public of Portland consists of about 250,000 people, who would actuturn out to see the President, while the space afforded by the Armory will accommodate about one-fifth of that number.

I notice some criticism regarding the way in which some selfish people in Seattle desired to entertain th ient. Senttle's Mayor and City Council book the matter up and demanded a street parade, on the ground that the Prosident belonged to the people and ot to a few politicians and husiness

Portland does not often get a chan-Porlland does not often get a chance to see the President of the United States, and I think it would be well for the day to be declared a holiday, and that a large street parade be given, covering all the main streets of Portland, to which "the general public" will be admitted. The Armory will not accommodate one-fourth of the school mmodate one-fourth of the school children who would like to see Mr. Taft. The parade should cover blocks of our city streets, so that all who wish can see.

NATIONAL CONTROL OF UTILITIES This Is Urged Rather Than Private Ownership of Water Power.

PORTLAND, Aug. \$1 .- (To the Editer.) - The plan proposed by Gifford Plachot to conserve the rights of the plain people in the water powers of this country if carried to its conwould appear to have as its object the benefiting of the future generation at the expense of the

Thus, if an annual charge per horsemade, with a limit to length of the granted privileges, the private company will compel the con-sumer to pay the charge, and the state nent would either have to pay for the plant at a fair valuation at the end of the term and thenceforth operate it, or extend the grant at the

same or a new rate. If in forest reserves the annual rental is payable to the Government, the charge becomes a National tax on the local consumer, and there is no amelioration of the trust evil. In order to conserve the rights of the consum ers a more direct and efficient means would appear to be Government or state centrol of the price of power to the public, and an annual horsepower charge to companies using power deeloped by themselves.

The same reasoning would apply to private irrigation companies, and ulti-mately leads up to the old question of Government control of the more important public utilities.

From Dishwiper to Opera Tenor.

New York Dispatch. From dishwashing to the stage of the Manhattan Opera-house is the quick jump of the newest discovery of Oscar Hammerstein, who will introduce to the New York public Antonio Richard as additional tenor this Winter.

The discovery was made by patrons I the Chateau des Beaux Arts, at of the Chateau des beard Huntington, L. I., when the American Institute of Architects, who were din-ing there, heard exquisite renditions from tenor parts in "Martha" and "Tosca" emanating from the pantry.

They clamored for the man, who, clad in his pantryman's costume, was brought into the dining-room to sing. His rendition of operatic selections made a tremendous hit. John G. Petit designer of Dreamland at Coney Island, was so impressed he declared he would introduce the singer to Mr. Hammer-

Before coming to this country Richard, a fine-looking Italian, sang tenor parts in grand opera at Havana. On stein. his arrival here necessity made him forsake his musical vocation for the owller calling of wiping dishes for a living

Reads Like the Book of Job. Tyler, Minn., Cor. St. Paul Dispatch. The story of the recent misfortune of the family of Berger Johnson reads like a mouern book of Job.

In 1908 Mr, Johnson bought a threshing machine which burned a week later, six weeks after that his best horse died. Two months later Mr. Johnson's father was laid to rest in the cemetery. Six weeks later one of the daughters was sent to a hospital for an operation for appendicitis, and while she was there a brother contracted typhaid fever at home. A little later two more of the boys were taken with the same In 1906 Mr. Johnson bought a thresh of the boys were taken with the same

Then the oldest girl came to Tyler, where she was brought down with typhoid, and while she was conval-escing the 14-year-old girl at home was escing the 14-year old girl taken ill with the same maindy. The girl in Tyler developed appendicitis and was sent to the hospital, and at this time the mother got typheid. The destroyed by hall three erops were destroyed by hall three years in succession, 1907, 1908 and 1909. In 1905 the oldest daughter was operated on at a hospital for abscesses.

Breed "Skeeters" as Food for Fishes. Burlington, N. J., Dispatch to the New York World. The chance for a brand new trust has opened here. Jersey seaside resort

opened here. Jerssy seaside resor-hoomers have the opportunity of get-ting in on the ground floor, as the com-modity is "mosquito wrigglers." For wouldy is 'mosquito wrighters. For years State Entomologist Smith has been waging a war of extermination on the perky critters. Now the boys of this vicinity are feverishly endeavoring to breed the mosquitoes in rainbarrels and buckets.

harrels and buckets.

The anxiety of the amateur mosquito breeders is the result of an advertisement which appeared in local papers offering good prices for mosquito "wrigglers" by the quart and gallon. The "wrigglers" are the larvae of the mosquite, which hatch and grow in the water until they develop into the flying insect with the famous bill. Investigation shows that the "wrigglers" are sought as one of the most desirable

sought as one of the most desirable foods for young goldfish.

Odd Parallels in One Family. Winstead, Conn., Dispatch to New York World.

Selectman and Mrs. Frank Driggs, of Barkhainstad, will celebrate their sil-ver wedding in a few days, and Driggs' brother, ex-Selectman Fred Driggs, and his wife observe their 25th anniversary next April. Fred, who is 62, and Frank, 54, have

been married twice, to sisters each time.
With their children, three to each couple, they live as one family and eat at
the same table in the house built by more than a century ago.

The cost of maintaining the home and

Cat Named Roosevelt Wins Honors.

PINCHOT'S PET LAW FAVORS RICH. or Man, Says S. B. Huston, Is Burred

From Water Projects in Oregon. PORTLAND, Aug. 31 -(To the Editor) -Mr. Pinchot has paid us his visit, has been received with enthusiastic acclaim and has apparently demolished all opporition to himself and his theories Everybody who differed with him is, of course, a tool of the interests and a nireling of the trusts. Oregon is to be especially commended because adopted one of his pet ideas, that is, a water code. Mr. Pinchot pronounces this an ideal thing, and if only the balance of the states and the United States Government would adopt a similar one, then the rights of the people would one, then the rights of the people would be forever preserved. It does not need any argument to demonstrate this. All you have to do is to denounce everybody who ventures to differ with Mr. Pinchot or to suggest that his ideas are theoretical rather than practical.

What is this wonderful water code that Oregon has adopted? Ask the first term wen you meet on the street and

ten men you meet on the street and the chances are that none of them have examined it but all are satisfied that it is a wonderful thing and deals a body blow to the trusts and corporations. I can better illustrate what it is by giving

an example of its actual workings.

About 15 years ago a poor man who was trying to better his condition took up a homestead in the foothills of the up a homestead in the foothing of the Cascade Mountains. About half of his land was tillable and the other half was steep and rocky, but there was quite a good sized stream running through his place and he saw, or thought he saw, possibilities of a water power in the future which might become valuable. He lived on his place and has lived on it was given. He and his wife saved their ever since. He and his wife saved earnings, economizing carefully, looking forward to the time when they might realize upon the water power and bave something to live upon in their old age. They have saved a little money and they had some friends in Chicago who had some money and had promised to ald them in developing their when the proper time should arrive. Reto begin. Heing so advised, they pro-cured an engineer who made the proper surveys, maps, blue prints, etc., neces-eary in order to make an application to file upon the water power, at an expense of about \$200. The engineer reported that by building a dam of a certain size and other than they could ground a plant to begin. Being so advised, and character they could create a plant which would develop 20,000-horsepower Armed with these documents, made preparations to file upon his water power, when he was astounded to learn that the fees for filing upon this power upon his own land would be \$1000, and an annual fee, payable in advance, of \$500. This is not to be paid when the plant is in operation, but from the start. The record man of course the The poor man, of course, gave start.

This is the beneficent law which is to safeguard the rights of the pagainst the trusts. Under it there not be a single water power proposi-tion developed in the State of Oregon except by some wealthy corporation. The have to make any money out of his own water, flowing over his own land, and which has been from time immemorial regarded as his by the doctrine of riparian rights, will be for him to take a shovel and work for \$2 a day in buildng the dam' when some big corporation undertakes to develop it. It is an act that will stifle manufacturing in Ore-gon and will allow the East to continue to do our manufacturing for us in future as it has done in the past says to the Standard Oil Company, any kindred corporation that wants to "You need not be in a hurry about it. We have passed a law that will save this for you. We have effectually femed off the poor people so that they never one days for the poor people so that they never develop this and we are

can develop this and you shall canclude intil such time as you shall canclude that it would pay you to develop it."

The people of Oregon have gone daft, but they will come to their senses by and by. If they allow the Congress of and by. If they allow the Congress of the United States to pass a law similar to this with reference to the waters of the Nation, the manufacturing interests and the wealthy enor East will see to it that it is never re On pealed. S. B. HUSTON.

Schively "Not Guilty."

Schively "Not Gullty."

Seattle Argus.

Jack Schively has won—and he has lost. The attempt of Governor Hay to oust him from office has not been successful, But the Governor has succeeded in laying the account of the whole transaction before the voters in such a manner that they understand exactly what was done, and how. As far as Schively is concerned politically, he is dead—"too dead to skin." He couldn't carry the First ward of Seattle for wreckmaster. When his term shall have expired he will have to either retire to private life or move on to new scenes. And will have to either retire to private life or move on to new scenes. And what has he to show for it all? It was admitted that he and Nichola collected fees in advance, and far in excess of what was provided by law, and these fees run up into the thousands of dollars. And Schively admits that the money is all gone—gone, as he says, to may for ollar defense against these to pay for his defense against these

Schlvely's victory is indeed a barren

Heney and Hermann. Umpqua Valley News,
The Eugene Register hits the nail on
the bead in this matter: "Hency says he
hardiy expects to prosecute Binger Hermann. That is nothing new. No one else expects it. The Hermann case could hardly be considered more than a farce from the beginning, and no doubt none knew this better than Hensy." The Hermann case was threshed out in Washington when the burning of private books caused one of the longest trials on rec ord. During that trial Hermann was virtually tried on all the charges that are embodied in the later indictment. The actual facts are that he has been tried and acquitted, and Heney knows this to be true. With all the grandstand cratory Hency has been guilty of with regard to this matter there is no doubt he would have called Hermann's case for trial long ago had he half-way believed there was

the slightest chance for conviction. Doctors Who Disagree,

New York 'Jorda'.

New York 'Jorda'.

With the 'severity of a great moral teacher, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California has been scolding the women students for frivolity. 'Let there be no giggling or fliring,' he said sternly, 'on the college ground. There are too many tens and halls, too much flutter and nervousness, presso and intensity, especially in the beginning of the year. There are too many social distractions." Yet it is only a few short weeks since Prof. Palmer of Harve-d. distractions. Yet it is only a few short weeks alince Prof. Paimer of Harvr-d counselled the Radelife girls not to bury themselves too deep in dry studies in the neglect of social diversions. A little filtring, he casually intimated, might do no great harm. If the spirit of the California and Massachusette colleges is so reprehensible and so different, as the remarks of their local critics imply, why not improve both by a system of grandfather. Andrew Driggs, the remarks of their local critics imply, than a century ago.

cost of maintaining the home and is divided, each brother paying are Pacific Coast frivolity?

Boys and Baseball.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Who will say that baseball is bad for the American boy? He is developing all that goes to make the typical American. Payche Knot Saves Woman's Life.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dispatch.

Because Mrs. Emil Linzweller, of Neenah. Vis., wore her hair in a psyche knot she was saved from death when she fell out of a cherry tree and her head struck a large boulder. The thick knot of hair on her head prevented a fractured skull, although she was rendered unconscious.

Cat Named Roosevelt Wins Honors.

Columbus, O., Dispatch.

Who will say that baseball is bad for the American boy? He is developing all the prize rat killer of the world, a called Roosevelt's total kill during his long life of usefulness kill during his long life of the world. A merican boy? He is developing all that goes to make the typical American bey? He is developing all that goes to make the typical American bey? He is developing all that goes to make the typical American bey? He is developing all that goes to make the typical American bey? He is developing all the prize rat killer of the world, a that goes to make the typical American bey? He is developing all the goes to make the typical American bey? He is developing all the goes to make the typical American bey? He is developing all the prize rat killer of the world, a that goes to make the typical American. He gets out on the playground and he is tired out from the playground and he is tired out through his effect he world. A medican beyond the prize rat killer of the world, a that goes to make the typical American. He gets out on the playground and the probability to the prize rat killer of the world, a that goes to make the typical American bey