The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as Fecond-Class Matter. Subscription Rates-Invariably in Advance.

(By Mail.) Sunday included, one year.
Sunday included, six months.
Sunday included, three months.
Sunday included, one mouth
without Sunday, one year
without Sunday, one year
without Sunday, three months.
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without Sunday, one month
by one year and weekly, one year ...

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Eastern Business Office-The S. C. Beck-Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 48-Tribune building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 (bune building.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT 4, 1909.

LIMITS OF PROHIBITION.

'State-wide prohibition" will be attempted in Oregon, by initiative peti-The vote will be taken next The Oregonian thinks it will not carry. It is an unreasonable and extreme proposition. Local option assures all the prohibition that is required. It offers opportunity even for more than is practicable; as the impossibility of preventing use of liquors counties abundantly proves.

While the liquor business must always be held under close restriction. and while opportunity must be given to rural and village populations to forbid the sale, if they desire, probibltion should not be adopted as a state community, like Maine, Alabama, or sale and use of liquors cannot be prevented. It is a farce and sham

Let localities that wish to prohibit sale and use do so, or make the attempt. But they never will enforce it. But state-wide prohibition is another thing. Still less can it be enforced; and, moreover, if attempted, it puts the state in the foolish class. reputation of a prohibition state is not reputation for judgment and sanity, but for fads and chimeras.

Here is Portland, an important city. It is becoming a large city. Other principal cities and towns of the state are growing at rapid rate. Now, while sale of liquors is not a condition on which the life of a city depends, yet sale of liquors, as of all other things, is an actual necessity in every im-portant city. Think of the absurdity of cutting off the sale of any comdity, in an important city!

Sale and use of liquors is an important adjunct of social life, and of mmercial or business life as well. You will not find a first-rate or highclass hotel in any "dry" town; nor any of the higher activities of push This is not to say that and energy. liquor "does everything or anything. It does signify that no active town is a prohibition town. Active towns don't vote prohibition. They don't live on liquor, but liquor is one of the adjuncts of active and varied life, every-

What is called state-wide prohibition will be brought before the people of Oregon for a vote. We think it rejected, because it will not be deemed reasonable or desirable. Regulation and restriction of sale of I iquors is reasonable. Prohibition is not. Besides, it never can be enforced in any insanity of attempting it in New York or Boston, in Philadelphia or Pittsburg, in Cincinnati or Cleveland, in San Francisco or Denver, in Seattle or Portland-not to speak of the thou sand smaller towns!

BAILBOAD EARNINGS INCREASING.

The return of prosperity is quite prominently disclosed in the current number of the "Railway Earnings" supplement of the New York Financial Chronicle. The June figures cover about 200,000 miles of the principal rallroad systems of the country and show an increase in gross earnings of \$34,708,808 over the gross earnings for June, 1908. Some of the gilding is taken off this showing when it stated that the June earnings in 1908 were \$26,987,858 less than for June, By these comparisons we are given a forcible reminder of the dras-tic punishment which high finance brought down on the country in the closing weeks of 1907. From the gross earnings standpoint it is apparent that we are not yet back to our normal business. The silver lining of the cloud, however, appears in the net earnings figures. The policy of retrenchment which was enforced with such vigor all over the United States certainly produced wonderful results, for it transformed a loss of \$4,557,091 in net earnings in June, 1908, to a rain in net earnings in June, 1909, of

This is a greater increase in net earnings than is shown in any three of the best years which preceded it. Before regarding these enormous net earnings too seriously, due consideration must be made of the methods which produced them. On every road and in every department, to meet the demands of the stockholders and prevent the use of red ink on the ledgers, heavily. Quite naturally there is limit to this extreme retrenchment. Roadbed and equipment must be kept in fairly good shape, and the system organized for the expeditious movement of traffic. That limit has apparently been reached, and from this time forward it will be necessary to make heavy inroads on these net earnings in order to keep the roads and equipment in condition for handling the rapidly swelling tide of traffic.

the cost of this retrenchment policy is about to be passed on to the public in the shape of a car shortage. It was just about two years ago that James It was Hill made his famous speech in which he said that the country was then in to impose upon the world with a fabu-actual need of \$5,000,000,000 worth of lous account of an entire journey? new railroads and equipment, and that, unless we got them, industrial chaos was a strong possibility. Railroads are now building thousands of miles of new track, and are placing heavy orders for equipment. To deliver the needed supplies will, however, require several months, which is responsible for the largest net earnings in proportion to the gross that have ever been shown by American railroads may as well prepare for the coming car shortage. With more ing period in 1907, we are in no bet-

ter condition to handle the traffic. There is every reason for believing that the year will go out with the railroads more effectually congested with freight than at any previous time in their history.

THE RETURN OF REASON. Mr. Adolph Schmuck, of Indianapo-

is, has written a letter to the New York Evening Post on the conse-quences of a free-for-all direct primary, as developed in his city. Mr. Schmuck is not .. politician, but an observant private citizen, who has no personal objects in relation to politics. His conclusion is that some form of representative action is necessary for guidance of the people in large masses, Without some representative wheel in the system," it is asked, "how shall many candidates be reduced to a few, so that the issues may be defined and a popular vote be anything more than a Mr. Schmuck proceeds to ottery?" say that "the defect works evil in two ways. It either causes good candidates to keep out of the field altogether, or it endangers the chance of the election of any of them when they do enter the Which is familiar, indeed, in field." the history of the direct primary in Oregon. Here is the detail of the situation in Indianapolis:

uation in Indianapolis:

The first trouble arose in regard to the Mayoraity candidates. Each party had a candidate who was regarded as being backed by ring influences it was even hinted that those men had biparitian support and that there was an understanding between their backers. In each case the supposed ring candidate was opposed by a man of mediocre ability, but regarded as being at least honest in intention. The election was graiffying in that the ring candidates were overwhelmingly defeated, but it was far from satisfactory in the quality of the candidates actually chosen. Now, it is no more theory to say that better candidates were abut out by the direct primary law. In the case of each party a third man, of far greater ability than the nominee, considered entering the race. Each was willing to enter the race on condition that the two opposing candidates withdraw—a seemingly arrogant demand, but really the only practical condition.

This writer proposes what seems to

This writer proposes what seems to policy—unless the state wishes to be us an unavailing remedy. He proposes or become a rural and commonplace that the candidates, in case none of them should receive a majority on the Kansas. But even in those states the trial vote, should meet and cast their votes for each other, in proportion to the number each received in the election, and thus gradually eliminate the superfluous or unnecessary candidates But this would be a dangerous method. and it would be denounced as "ring government" at once.

To representative government, in some form or fashion, for direction of the primary, it is necessary to revert, Plurality rule, which the direct primary, operating without guide or compass, produces or attempts, is the negation and destruction of all rational or sane political effort. Plurality rule, the rule of meager plurality, will not be submitted to. It is not representa tive; it is regarded as a farce, and the primary, therefore, must be directed in some proper way by representative action.

The direct primary, we believe, will stand. But representation of party principles and purposes, and of effective government through party organization, is indispensable under our system. We shall not be content with government by a Czar on the one hand, nor by an unorganized and irresponsible mob on the other. We are learning many things; or rather we are learning over again many old things and making them new again. Representatives of parties and of people should be selected to guide and direct the choice of candidates-not absolutely, for the right of riher and independent action through the primary will remain; but to make selection of candidates that will represent the policy and purposes of the parties, and to recommend them for nomination and election. volves on the Republican party of Oregon, representing the dominant political element and sentiment of the state, of the city and state, he will know how active or bustling city. Think of the to do this, to take this course; and, as to plan and to direct this work. It we lead in one of the great masters' will be an earnest and sober effort. historical dramas, to "help to set a head on headless Rome."

PRO AND CON FOR DR. COOK. If Dr. Cook really reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908, his scientific observations will furnish pretty convincing proof of it. Besides that, they will enable astronomical experts to check his route day by day. He says among other things, for example, that on April 6 he determined by the sun that he was in latitude \$6 degrees 36 minutes, and longitude 94 degrees 1 minutes. He has undoubtedly, cares for his reputation, preserved the calculations by which he reached this and every similar result. Scientific men will go over them all with minute diligence, and if he has made any blunders or departed from the truth in any particular, detection is almost certain. Almost, but not quite. It is con-ceivable that he sat down in some comfortable nook during the long Arctic night and laid out an imaginary route to the Pole, with sultable halting places. For each halt he could devise false observations of the sun, if he liked, and it would not require much mathematical knowledge make them fit exactly to the place and It might all be faked so skillfully as to doceive everybody on earth. We must remember, though, that travelers in Arctic regions do not confine themselves to astronomical observations. They investigate the magnetic needle, they keep records of the temperature. They give detailed descriptions of their halting places. So much has to be noted and recorded that a man trying to compose a fictitious ac count would be almost certain to make some awkward slip which would betray him. Still he might not. He the expense accounts have been cut might possibly compose an entire set of scientific data which would look as

if they were genuine, though they were all made at his comfortable fireside in an Eskimo hut. Thus the world might be deceived for a time, but in the end the decep-tion would transpire. Other explorers would be sure to try to follow the imaginary route to the Pole which Dr. Cook had charted, and his undoing would speedily ensue. They would find that the halting-places he had so minutely described did not exist at all. Evidence is appearing that some of The observations they would make would jar with his at every point. Inevitable exposure awaits the traveler who varies from the truth in any particular. How, then, can a man

Still Dr. Cook may have gone near to the Pole without quite reaching it. He may honestly have thought he was at the exact spot when he was not there; or he may have decided to claim the credit dishonestly. The temptation to do the latter must have been very strong if he found himself only a few meanwhile the victims of the system. miles from the goal with no possibility of going farther, but he would hardly have been likely to yield to it. Granting that he had no moral scruples, he would have been deterred by the dread of going down through all future history as a shameless liar. Even if he could not reach the Pole, it will be that dirt in milk should be a relic of

reached sometime, and the faisity of his description exposed. Nor is it likely that he made any mistake about his locality when he thought he was at the At noon on April 21, 1908, the Pole. sun was in a certain position in the sky, which Dr. Cook could ascertain accurately with simple instruments This would infallibly tell where he was, unless, as we have said, he cooked up a fictitious observation of the sun to with a false diary of his trip. agree Probably the sun would be the only heavenly body he could observe, since it is in sight at the Pole continuously from March 20 to September 22, and

the stars are therefore invisible. After all, then, our ultimate reliance for some years at least must be upon Dr. Cook's integrity. In course of time his statements can all checked and either verified or discredited, but it may take a decade or more. If he is a man who would descend to give a false report of his journey and claim a glory which he does not deserve, there is no insuperable difficulty in the way of his doing it and going unexposed for years. Much more difneult frauds have been perpetrated with prolonged success, the imitation of ancient manuscripts, for example One may even go so far as to lament that Dr. Cook had no companion with him whose independent account might verify his own. But when all is said, the fact remains that until some good reason is given for doubting his word, he is entitled to belief. The mere fact that the feat was difficult does not prove that he falled to achieve it. The same argument would prove that Laplace did not write his "Celestial Mechanics.

A NEW HISTORY OF PORTLAND.

Notice comes to The Oregonian of the project of a new History of the City of Portland. It is to be undertaken on a conception and scale that should do honor to the city; and we believe it will. Every history that is written is what the author makes it. The materials are at command of every one; but successful use of them depends on the writer, on his judgment and comprehension, on his skill in the arrangement and correlation and distelbution of his materials, on his conception of the soul of his subject and undertaking, and on right direction of the spirit of his work. The new histhe spirit of his work. tory of Portland is to be written by Joseph Gaston.

The promoter of the undertaking is the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis Work of this kind has been done by this company for many cities. The company has published elaborate histories of Cleveland, Chicago, Philadelphia, Columbus, Syracuse and other cities of the United States. The History of Portland will open with the beginnings, and the development will be carried down to the present time.

will be a work in two volumes. Older residents of Oregon need no introduction to the chief writer and editor of the forthcoming work. He has been an active man among the most active in the historical development of the state. He is a student of the history of Oregon and of the Northwest; he has lived in Portland forty years, and every phase of the growth of the city has passed under He is an his personal observation. observant man, possesses strong individual characteristics, and is a forcible writer. What constitutes the history of Portland, and what should go into the narrative, few know so well as he A journalist in his earlier life, a working newspaper man, identified with active affairs through his calling and through organization and construction of the railroads of the state in the days of the beginnings, and at all times an interested observer of the progress controlled by seriousness and yet informed with enthusiasm; and use will he made of ample materials, unused heretofore, since there now is a larger scope for a written history of Portland, and opportunity for use of the ma-terials from a newer and wider point We shall expect an original of view. work, not a compilation.

It gratifies The Oregonian to be able to announce that such a work is to be undertaken. Much old material re-mains which may be used in connection with the new, and it should be used now, or it will be lost; and the new or newer materials should now be correlated, or collated with the old, in permanent form, so that the proportions may be preserved. The Oregonian bespeaks for Mr. Gaston and his assistants the co-operation of the peoof Portland, many of whom afford the aid of their personal knowledge to the completeness of such a

NEED OF MILK INTELLIGENCE. So much buncombe, bosh and spite of rival officials have entered the clean-milk spasm in Portland that there is need of ordinary common sense in dealing with the dirty-dairy

and diseased-cow questions. The problem is one of clean milk rather than of pure milk. Nature affords the pure product; unclean methdairy, transportation ods-in household-make the trouble. Milk is Nature's infant food, and when Nature has the smallest chance she affords it clear of evil germs, even if the cow is more or less diseased. Milk diseased in the udder is not frequent and its sale is rare. Veterinarians and physicians will not say that a tubercular cow gives tubercular milk or that bovine tuberculosis produces the human disease of the same name. They freely aver, however, that tubercular microbes enter milk from surrounding filth and from unclean hands and vessels. It is possible to guard milk from disease by observance of sanitary rules. That is the practical method. Eradication of bovine tuberculosis, by wholesale sacrifice of the animals affected, is not feasible; it is impossible to prove the disease in cows in all cases with certainty, and

the "test" is opposed on the ground that it itself spreads tuberculosis. It is not pleasant to drink milk of sick cows, and it accords with reason to say that such milk should shunned. The crux of the matter is that practically all of the dangerous content of unclean milk comes the outside of the cow, and from barn, manure, vessels, hands, haul to consumers—which in Summer may be very deleterious to milk—and unsanitary treatment of milk in households. Laws and officials can help but little. The State of Oregon, and the City of Portland support an army of office-holders to guard these conditions; they have little success. The practical cor-ractive is that of educational cleanliness. This can be gained only by painstaking effort of its advocates and long training of producers and sumers until both the latter shall learn

barbarism. They may think they have learned this already, but too few of them know what cleanliness or filthiness is-which is another way of saying they do not care,

is rendered dangerous to MHk health or unwholesome by persons who do not know the virtue of cleanliness. The people of Oregon could not support officials enough to force unwilling or ignorant dairymen to observe sanitary rules. The sources of filth are more numerous and prolific for milk probably than for any other food. An official may compel a temporary clean-up or a spasmodic caution. Yet when he goes away the dairy. man is free to pursue his favorite Recurrent scares in this matter contribute little to milk intelligence Rational efforts will be directed to teaching and training dairymen in the ethics of clean milk, both for the sake of the public health and also for that of their own profit. Clean milk ought to command a higher price; without this reward a neat dairyman has little encouragement and too often has had business. Several years ago Woods Hutchinson promoted a "certified milk" project; it failed, and some of his fellow-physicians, who now are howling about diseased milk (and advertising themselves fully) fought and drove him out of town. So much for medical "ethics."

Portland's milk supply never was safer than now. There is still wide room for improvement. Better conditions will be realized as dairymen gradually learn. They will be taught by intelligent discrimination of consumers, demanding that fifth be eliminated. Fifth belongs to ignorance. Men and women in the milk business will not be driven to clean hands clean pails, clean udders, by sporadic reforms by officials or "crusades." but by persistent spread of milk intelli-

Dr. Mack, milk inspector for the city, is reported as saying: "Tilt your milk bottle. If there is an accumula tion of sediment, beware of the milk Good advice. But this sediment comes from uncleanliness in milking. It is very common. There is hardly a farmhouse in the country where close inspection would not disclose a "cloud" In the bottom of the vessel. The modern way is to have officials to inspect every vessel, and relieve the consumer of the trouble or duty of looking after the purity of the milk. First of all conditions of clean milk is clean milk-If the consumer, the housewife, is indifferent to the quality of milk and its cleanliness, there will be thin milk, surely, with "sediment" at the bottom. They who buy their milk should be constantly on their guard; yet they who consume the milk of their own cows get no purer milk than others.

Among other things, the Park Commission yesterday ordered a survey for parkway from the Forestry building through Balch Creek canyon to Macleay Park. This is preliminary to proceedings for condemning a right of way. An easy entrance to this park from the north is much to be desired. As proposed, this route presents the minimum of climbing. It will be used allke by citizens and visitors Macleay Park is such a show place as no other city on the continent can boast. Through Balch Creek canyon it may be reached by a walk of little more than half a mile from the street-The sum which any jury may car. reasonably be expected to award for right of way is small considering the benefits. The time to secure a convenient entrance is now, not when it is too late.

visit, William Allen White said: "As between Europe and Emporia. Supporting this strong for Emporia. Supporting this my other coat. Howard was 30 months older than the declaration he gave this reason:

Howard was 30 months older than the baby. He had somehow come to realize the baby. He had somehow come to realize the baby. Can you imagine a self-respecting Kansas farmer going around grabbing for his hat all the time to a man who has no other distinction except that he happened to have on a white shirt? No? Neither can I.

their presence is negligible

Just think of the doubters that Dr. Cook must quiet, and the laudatory speeches he must reply to, and the big dinners he must eat, and the interviews he must submit to at every new city and the pertinent and impertinent questions he must answer wherever he goes, and the number of times he must sit for photographs. Then save your sympathy. This being a world hero is no boy's Job.

Suppose we make it a misdemeanor or criminal offense to run an automobile in a city faster than an ordinary walk, say three miles an hour, or on country goads faster than an ordinary horse-trot, say six miles an hour. There will be some chance of safety then. These autolsts, moreover, have no more need of hurry than others.

The Oregonian expects every cur of yellow journalism, and every yellow cur of journalism, to be barking and snarling and snapping continually at its heels. Time was when it would turn and shake one of them now and then; but it has quit. They think it too much honor.

The young Aberdeen woman who secured an absolute divorce from the of a Michigan millionaire, with \$70,000 for actual and tentative damages, after two years of more or less conjugal bliss, may be said to have "married well." The closing of the career of Brad-

bury, the aged California millionaire, who began a year's sentence in San Quentin Thursday for perjury, calls attention to a lesson to be found in the Decalogue. It applies to rich and More United States Government land at the North Pole. Let's have

a grand land lottery to atimulate set tlement. The lottery players couldn't possibly get a colder deal than they suffered at the recent drawing. A Hoosler died Thursday and left who had four thirty-eight children. mothers. Getting into the news col-

umns is easy for some people. There is good news to the hungry in the announcement of 3000 more census jobs to be given out.

Now they have named a hat for Explorer Cook. Many books were long ago named for him.

We shall in time need a State Porcine Commissioner, if hog troubles

REGULATING IDIOTIC HUNTERS. Proposition to Prosecute Those Who

Mistake Animals for Men. PORTLAND, Sept. 3.—(To the Edi-or.)—The slaughter of men, mistaken for deer by idiotic hunters, has be such a common occurrence that I ven-ture to submit the following: That there be kept at the licensing

office fair specimens of a man, a deer and a bear, and that no license be issued to any applicant until he proved satisfactorily that he can disnguish the difference between them. That, having demonstrated his abli-

ity in that particular, a license be granted him, with the distinct proviso (printed on the license) that should be kill a denizen of the city in mistake for one of the jungle, he will be prose-cuted by the state on a charge of wilul homicide.

Nothing but the grossest carelessness, the crassest ignorance, or malice prepense could ever cause such a disaster. Many people love the woods and pass their brief holidays in them in preference to the over-crowded in preference to the over-crowded seaside resorts; not from a purely ani-mal delight in slaying God's beautiful and innocent creatures, but because it rests them to get near for awhile to nature's heart, after 12 months of the strenuous life of the city, and it is neither right nor fair that they should be exposed to injury from the bullets of fool hunters, half of whom do not know one end of the gun from the other and could not hit a deer if they saw one, but think it looks big to carry a gun, without some effort al least being made by the state to pro-tect them. I have just returned from two weeks spent in the woods and do not hesitate to say that I met dur-ing the time at least 20 so-called "hunters," artistically arrayed in leggings and cowboy hats, and some of them carrying both rifies and revol-cers. Only one of them all had any-thing to show and that was a squirrel. several told me that they OLD HUNTER.

ALWAYS A FAILURE AND A FARCE Therefore Washington Should Avoid the Scheme of Direct Legislation.

Chehalis Bee-Nugget. The voters at large are not enough in-terested in taking care of the ordinary small and petty legislation to make the initiative and referendum a success. How many times, in city elections, and other local questions vitally affecting the pub-lic in general, is it almost impossible to get out even half of the voters? We have had experiences of 1 s kind right here, and found that but few of the oters will cast their ballots either way. If these measures should be adopted, it would open the way for a lot of petty and insignificant laws, that even put to shame our legislators.

shame our legislators.

In Oregon recently the people were called upon to vote on a bunch of laws at one shot, that would take a man a week or two to even read through, let alone form an intelligent opinion about them. The average voter is too busy, and somewhat unwilling, to spend the time studying these questions as should. The better way is to cho under the direct primary, the best class of law-makers obtainable, and let them represent us in making the laws.

The Bee-Nugget believes that the initiative and referendum movement is a fail-ure and a farce, and we do not believe people of Washington will give it a foothold here. The people themselves would become sick of it after a trial. old here.

Witticlams by Babes and Sucklings.

A 3-year-old waif in a deac home offered up this prayer: "Oh, God, bless all in this home (mentioning each by name), and all the sallors in the sea that the ships won't run over them, and all the poor boys and girls that they may get bread and candy, and bless Alfred Warren Randall'—(himself)—a heaitation, added, "the one what's got the

Winfred, 6 years old, was tying paper On his return from a trans-Atlantic isit, William Allen White said: "As etween Europe and Emporia, I'm wintred, syears of the kitten, saying, "I thought you belonged to the Band of Mercy?" "Yes, auntie, I do," said Winfred, "but," he

more likely to be in mischief when quiet. One day he called to his mother with a great deal of anxiety in his little voice, That's one of the things that makes a man proud of America—the fact that there is no peasant class here.

And the brilliant writer might have added that the number of Americans who think inferiors should uncover in who the state in a hurry," any whon it sats in a hurry," any whon it sats in a hurry, "any whon it sats in a hurry," any whon it sats in a hurry," any whon it sats in a hurry, "any whon it sats in a hurry," any whon it sats in a hurry," any whon it sats in a hurry, "any wind is air when it gets in a hurry," an-

wered Robert. Edwin, aged 3, who unwisely fondled Edwin, aged 3, who unwisely fonded his small cat overmuch, appeared before his mother one day, his little face guiltily pained and a scratch upon his hand. "What has happened?" she asked. "I bent the kitty a little," he said briefly. James, aged 6, after having had his first ride on a scenic railway, described his feelings thus: "It made me feel just the little large but ray soul and that

like I was all gone but my soul, and that was almost tickled to death." About Christmas time a little girl was told that she was naughty, and Santa Claus might not bring her a present. "Well," said she, "you need not say it so near the chimney.

Rough and Lendy Philosophy. Chicago News

Even a woman who is ill likes to dress Not every wife can transform a house

into a home. One way to get ahead is to patronize a cabbage dealer.

A physician heals others for the purpose of "heeling" himself.

Every man is a soloist when it comes

to singing his own praises, All men are born free and equal and remain so until they marry. People who think they are the whole

thing are entitled to snother think.

It's easy to figure how you can save money, but saving it is another matter. Beware of the man who never gets angry; there's a screw loose somewhere. A thick skull enables a man to keep a lot of useful knowledge out of his head. In order to pose as a successful fisherman one must possess a good imagina-

When some men parade around they imagine they attract as much attention It's almost impossible for a man to keep

in the straight and narrow path if he is driving a mule. Of course, speculating or dealing in futures sounds more refined than gambling, but a man will lose just as much. Some men are not very enthusiastic about going to heaven. They know they will be allowed to smoke in the other

How to Kill Flies.

WOODSTOCK. Or., Sept. 3.—(To the Editer.)—Please aid in the campaign against the house fly by giving this receipt for a fly-killer space in your columns. Here is the receipt suggested by Dr. Alex Hill in the Journal of the American Medical Association: But two teaspoonsful of formaldehyde into a soup dish full of water and set it where flies can get at it. It is cleanly, effective and cheap. An eight-ounce bottle can be purchased in cleanly, effective and cheap. An eight-ounce bottle can be purchased in Portland for 25 cents. This is enough to prepare 32 plates. The bottles are marked "Polson," but H. C. Wood, who is a high authority, says; "The immediate violent irritation produced by formaldehyde is so great as to forbid either accidental or purposive polsoning by it, and we know of no case in which it has caused in the human be-

Oregon Cartoonist Thinks ... Railroad

King Looks Better. Homer Davenport in New York Mail. On the Sunday evening previous to the sailing for Europe of E. H. Harriman I ame in from Goshen on the same train that he took from Arden, and crossing the Twenty-third street ferry I sat ten feet from him in a good light. With him were Mrs. Harriman and one of their daughters. He looked very sick. His eyes were heavy and his brain was laboring with something that produced a frown.

All the way up the river he didn't speak, but stared at the floor, except for an instant when he lifted his eyes to caby that was fretting in its mother's

Once Mrs. Harriman spoke to her husband and once the daughter spoke, but whether they demanded an answer I don't know. I only know that his expression was that of a man who didn't

Twenty-third street was heavy and he looked peevish as a sick, tired man always has a right to look.

Yesterday afternoon I waited with a mass of newspaper writers, photographers and artists for four hours on a pier just above the Eric station on the Jersey side. I haven't seen for years such a reunion of old-time star reporters. The "big-story" men were all there. Wall street reporters. "rewrite" men and some who had been on the desk for years. Some had interrupted their vacations, a long way off, but that they were there was enough. It meant something bigger than surely was coming up the river. than usual was coming up the river.
Going over in the new tube, I chatted with a big Wall street man. He teid me how at last the whole business world had awakened and realized how great was Harriman. He said Harriman was by all odds the greatest brain Wall was by all odds the greatest than the street had ever known; that he was not simply a railroad owner, but a railroad builder and operator, and that he stood in a class by himself.

He said: "Look at the whole country

at this moment anxiously awaiting hear of Harriman's health, as a mother would listen for the word of doctors re-garding her only child!

This enxiety is not shown for mere manipulators. The great concern over Mr. Harriman's health has to do with the future of railroad building, which means the building up of undeveloped country in the West. Should Mr. Harriman's health he permanently impaired, the West will be years longer in developing than if he were permitted to carry out his great plans."

so now I could well understand why all the "big-story" writers had been gathered, why the private tugs of this, that and the other big dailies were plying up and down the river.

was too ill to leave the boat.
All the reports kept us from drowslness till finally the big Kalser Wilhelm II came into view past the Statue of Lib-Small tugs clustered around her like

messenger boys to the aid of a big policeman. Quickly she docked and soon there came from the upper river straight from her pier a Southern Pacific tug with flags afloat. The captain of the tug was as dignified as though he handled the bell rope of a big ocean liner.

bell rope of a big ocean liner.

But his dignity only held our attention for a moment. The special train with Mr. Harriman's private car Arden had been backed down, so that it was scant 20 feet from where he would step ashore. condition he had to face in cameras! The tug was soon made fast, Mrs. Harriman was in view, as were her three daughters. The big writers of the dailles

were craning their necks like small children who were seeing their first great sight. This caused me again to realize the importance of Harriman. Then came a little stir aft on the upper deck of the tug, and a pale, frail, little man, plainly dressed and wearing a panama hat low on his head, came in sight. He stepped to the side rail amid a death-As he stopped and smiled, clicks from cameras came in profusion, like those of the hammers of rifles. I

burst into mighty applause, the heartlest, most spontaneous I have heard in years. Railroad officials beamed with wet eyes upon this frall man, who stood af-fectionately smiling at the rail of the tug. He didn't seem like a business man;

saw the eyes of the "big-story" men glistening wet. The cold press of New York gave way. The hardened reporters

tug. He didn't seem like a business man; he seemed greater than Napoleon; he seemed like some great general or admiral returning from battle.

As the clicking of the cameras went on, he drew his wife affectionately toward his side and leaned over to the other side, so that his three daughters and a boy who had health to burn might show with him in the pictures. I believe he said: "How are you, boys" but I am not certain. He spoke in a way that made certain. He spoke in a way that made us feel as though we were all his boys, and he looked such a good, kind father that we all beat our hands again in spontaneous applause.
By this time the gangplank was up and this feeble little man led the way down it to the rear of his car.

Still, we

Mr. Harriman's step was fine and springy, but he is a real American, and that might have caused it. His eyes were brighter than when he went away, and he was a little whiter. He was thinner, too. "Ten pounds off a little man like me, hoys," he said, "is bound to make a difference."

His answers to the impertment business uestions fired at him by the reporters were in his characteristic snappy man-er. He blocked their leads if they were below the belt. He told of his plans for expansion in the far West. He reclined on a lounge while the men-skilled in drawing secrets from other men sames in orawing secrets from other men-plied him with questions. Some of his advisers suggested that the air was not very good in the car and that he per-haps had better cut the interview, but to this he objected with a wave of one of his white hands. You could see that he liked the American method of inter-viewing. viewing. After seeing Mr. Harriman the last

thing before he sailed and the first on his return. I should say that he is thinner. but better; that he has lost weight and is weak from the effects of it, but that his eyes are clearer. At Arden, with the stimulus of the races this week on his rack at Goshen, he ought to Imp added flesh will catch up with the bright-

Central New York hopgrowers, with quofations soaring three times as high as the prices of last year, are threatened with a blighted crop just when the prospects were most encouraging. Blue mold has been discovered in several acres of hops in the town of Marshall, and it is

Blue Mold in New York Hop Fields.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

the first that has ever been seen in the hopgrowing section. It is one of the most serious forms of blight that hopraisers have to fear, and it has been the cause of the rulnation of vast hop tracts Luxurious Traveling in China. All the luxuries of railroading have been

introduced into China. The trains are fit-fed with uphoistered leathered compart-ments, electric lights and elegant lavato-ries. A push-button for food or refreshments brings immediate answer, and the usual good service of competent Chinese boys. 'Every five minutes the hot-towel coolie offers you this means of refreshing the hands and face, the towels being pering by it, and we know of no take the human bewhich it has caused in the human being symptoms other than those of local
ing symptoms other than those of local
furned with eau de cologne and steaming
furnitation." A. T. BLACHLY, M. D.

DAVENPORT PICTURES HARRIMAN. TUBERCULIN HARMLESS TO CATTLE Its Effect on Healthy Beasts the Same

as Pure Water.

PORTLAND, Sapt. 3.—(To the Editor.)—In today's Oregonian Lora C. Little Mas an article stating that injecting cows with tuberculin as a test for culosis gives the cow so injected the disease. If such a result has happened, the veterinary and medical world would cer-tainly be made acquainted with the fact. Doctor Koch, of Germany, would have acquainted us with it.

As I understand it, the tuberculin is

the textne of the bacilli of tuberculosis, or to take the authority of John R. Moh-ler, A. M., V. M. D., chief of the Pathological Division of the United States Bu-reau of Animal Industry, "Tuberculin is the sterlized and filtered glyceria extract of cultures of tubercle bacilli. It con-tains the cooked products of the growth of these bacilli, but not the bacilli them selves. Consequently, when this sub-stance is injected under the skin of an animal it is absolutely unable to produce the disease, cause abortion or otherwise njure the animal. In case the injecanimal is normal there is no more effect animal is normal there is no more effect upon the system than would be expected from the injection of sterile water. How-ever, if the animal is tubercular, a de-cided rise of temperature will follow the

There is nothing in Lora C. Little's article to show that J. Pierpont Morgan's cattle were affected by the tuberculin, that might merely have been surmised. Why should we seek to destroy the pub-lic confidence in the only reliable diagnosis for consumption; an awfully con-taglous disease among cattle themselves? But your correspondent does not believe bovine tuberculosis is transmitted to hu-mans and from statistics taken of locations, I believe bovine tuberculosis will render the human immune from con sumption. It would be a great thing accomplished in the interest of mank some condemned criminal would give his body for experiment on the pre commutation of capital punishment as recompense. I have seen it reported that where bovine tuberculosis is highest the human is lowest and vice versa THOMAS WITHYCOMBE.

FOR BETTER LOOKING BANK BILLS. Advanced Ideas of the New Secretary of the Treasury. Dublin, N. H., Letter to Chicago Inter

With a gigantic scheme for the reformation of the currency, especially the paper currency, of the entire world, Franklin MacVeagh, Secretary of the Traasury, is busy at his beautiful New England Occan.

Summer home studying the details of his When he returns to Washington in the

and the other big dailies were plying up and down the river.

Hour after hour passed, and rumor after rumor came, some as to the steamer being disabled, others that Mr. Harriman was too ill to leave the boat.

All the reports kept us from frowst-passed will that it be reports kept us from frowst-passed will that it be reported by the second and states for the first time a plan for the number of the currency.

"Money goes everywhere," said Secretary MacVeagh, as he sat at work in his known first by its currency. I want America to follow the model of the French and give her best work to her paper money, that the world may know that we have artists, that we know art. that we appreciate it and that we value

"All this is simply one phase of the plan of a complete overhauling of our money system, which I am trying to have adopted. Regarding the change in the adopted, Regarding the change in the size of paper money, there are many ad-vantages. In the first place, it means a saving for the United States Treasury, Economy is the watchword at Washing-ton, and I am determined to see that there is no waste in the department with

which I have been intrusted.
"I do not mean niggardliness or stingi ness; I mean useless extravagance and waste. If large bills were a necessity, we should have them of necessity. As they are not a necessity and as smaller bills are a positive advantage, I think the country should consider their adoption. "In my new scheme I recommend new That is, the designs at present designs. on our bills are, of course unwieldy for the more graceful

"That means new designs. For this ot do better than employ the country cannot d her greatest artists.

"Then I want the portraits to be unino matter whether the note is National or bank currency.

"Thus when the portrait of Cleveland, a beautiful innovation of Mr. Cortelyou, is seen, every one will instantly know that the note is a \$10 one, nothing else. This will save constant confusion.
"A certain color should also I
the denomination of a note. Thus might always indicate to a person unable to read that the note is a \$1 note; red a \$2, blue a \$5, and so on, whatever the color might be."

Well, Yes.

Aberdeen (Wash.) World. Portland is not alone. (In the matter of entertaining the President Much the same conditions exist in Chicago. And the hue and cry against "private individ-uals" is entirely justified. The President will travel as President, not as Mr. Taft. He will make the trip at the country's expense. He will properly be the guest of the people, therefore, and not of any

Still, we don't know; Mr. Bourne is a product of the non-partisan system and as such represents "all the people." Why isn't he the fit person to do all of Port-land's public entertaining? If Oregon will play the fool and send ambitious fools to Washington, it must expect to be fooled. Mr. Taft may pass by both the state and its chief city until they regain sense.

They Understood Each Other. Washington Star.

"So you believe in telepathy?"
"Yes," answered Mr. Mockton. "Though Henrietta is miles away, I can tell ex-

"And does she know your answer?" "She does. She is wishing I would hurry along that hundred she wrote for, and she knows I'm worrying about where the cash is coming from.

The Difference.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 .- (To the Editor.)-In The Oregonian of August 29 he total bank clearings of Scattle for the week are given as \$11,785,720. Should this not be \$12,311,000, as it was given out by Bradstreets? SUBSCRIBER

The Oregonian's figures were for the week ending Saturday, Bradstreets' for the week ending Thursday.

The Good Times Are Coming.
Frank L Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.
O the good times are comin', no matter what they say;
You kin hear em hummin, hummin, for a hundred miles away;
They're sailin' through the Summer, an' a fightin' through the freeze;
A-ridin' down the rivers an' a blowin' in the breeze!

A hummin'—
Like a regiment a drummin';
Lane has got a turnin',
Buttermik's a churnin',
So keep your lamps a hurnin'
Till the good times come!

O the good times are comin'; you kin set 'em on the run.

A-twinklin' in the dewdrops an' a-shinin' in the sun!

A-dumphi over the dalsies, an' babblin' is the brook,

An' lookin' at a fellow like his sweetheart used to look!

Comin

A-hummin'—
Like a regiment a-drummin';
Lune has got a-turnin';
Buttermik's a-churnin',
So keep your lamps a-burnin'
Till the good times come!