THE MORNING OREGONIAN, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1909.

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The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1902.

WHY PARTIES EXIST.

"Since you say the tariff does not afford a basis for division or distinction of political parties, tell us what subject, what question, at this time, does afford such basis?" The inquiry is addressed to The Oregonian. No subject, no question, in any defi-

nite way, just now. The tariff cannot, ecause, first, it is "a local question, and second, because it inspires no sentimental opinion, awakens no moral associates with politics enthusiasm. none of the fundamental principles or higher aspiration of human nature. It is true that these fundamental principies and higher aspirations are usually very indefinite, indeed practically indefinable; and parties seize hold of one accidental circumstance after another, as "issues" for their purpose. But these all pass into oblivion; yet basis of party division remains, and there seldom is much change of men from one party to another. We speak now of the main divisions. Almost always there are small minor parties, each devoted to some particular idea that can have no long continuance. Minor parties multiply when the main lines of division between the great parties at times become obscure.

What then is the basis of difference between the two great parties, in whose ranks the greater part of the electors of the country are enrolled? It is fair to expect answer to such a question. The basis of the difference and division is not in any temporary condition of affairs, but in the great natural diversity of sentiment com-The trend of on among all men. human thought-say rather human feeling-constantly leads men, according to their natural temperaments and situations, to separate themselves in two great parties. By whatever mes these parties may be known at different times and places, the one is a party whose efforts tend in the long run towards support of authority in government, towards reliance on exrience, towards consolidation and maintenance of central power; the other towards projects of innovation towards assertion of local over general or national interests, towards opposition to concentration of autho and power, towards unrestrained local democracy. The one finds its dangerextreme in absolute monarchy with all its attendant theories of divine right, non-resistance, and the like while the other finds its corresponding extreme in anarchy.

In one form or another these opposing theories are always present in the distinct loss to the country. state. The good of each party is that it forces the other to abate somewhat

of its pretensions, or to hold a check andeneier

action: between regard for authority and experience, on the one hand, and the desire for innovation on the other. The problem in a successful state is to hold these forces in proper proportion to each other. Really-to state it in short terms-our national experience approach of nationality and democ-

THEY These forces are gradually ceasing to battle against each other, for au-thority is identifying itself with democracy and is ruling by numbers more than formerly, while democracy is making progress towards acceptance in broader terms of the national spirit. This is good augury for the countrythough the contest is not yet ended. nor will it ever be, so long as existing differences in human nature remain Names of parties may change, and doubtless will, but the fundamental principles of division will remain the same:

SHUT LAWLESS PLACES UP.

Is it not true that Fred Merrill's place, known as the Twelve-Mile House, has been selling liquors to minors, contrary to law? It is said that Harry Holland, the young chauffeur of the tragedy of Sunday morning, who had been drinking there, was but 19 years of age. Other occupants of the car, who were served with drinks, also may be minors. What are the facts, and what action is to taken? The proper officials certainly

will inquire. Truth is, the roadhouses ought not to be allowed to sell liquors at all. They are too remote from public ob servation and official control. If it be the object to help the cause of statewide prohibition, these people are taking a very proper course; for tragedies like these will make more votes for prohibition than all the orators of a prohibition campaign.

Men like Fred Merrill never should be allowed to sell liquor out on the road, nor, indeed, anywhere. His Twelve-Mile House has long had the reputation of a drunk-resort. On other roads about the city are places of similar kind.

Go on, messieurs of the booze-shops, If you want state-wide prohibition.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON. Death, taking John A. Johnson, of

Minnesota, removes an interesting figure in the politics of the country. Johnson was a man of high character, and of noticeable yet not extraordinary talents. To the fortune of opportunity he owed his rise in politics. The con ditions that made him were similar to those that made Chamberlain in Oregon. In each case there were quarreling Republican factions. In Minnesota Johnson's name appealed specially to the Scandinavian voters, who are said to constitute almost or quite a majority of the Republicans of the state. His astonishing success, against great a Republican majority, brought him into prominence, almost on a National scale He was an agreeable and impressive,

though not remarkable, speaker; he administered the office of Governor in vite reprisal. a satisfactory manner, and was reelected, under favor of about the same circumstances that gave him his first victory, but by a greatly reduced ma-lority. Some think he might have ceaten Taft for the Presidency in 1908; and there can be no doubt that he would have had more strength in many states than Bryan. Since 1908 he has been looked upon as a very promising Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1912. His death is a disappointment to his party and a

OVERESTIMATING GRAIN CROPS.

tions. Overestimation of the crop. either for the purposes of booming and, increasing freight rates or depressing wheat prices, is a bad practice and should be abandoned.

> INVITING TARIFF REPRISAL. That was a very good joke we played

on France with our new tariff bill. in which we raised the limit on laces and some other French staples so high that the French will be heavy losers by the change. The worst of It is, the French are so slow to see a joke that they have begun casting about for means of retallation. In this country, if a trust-controlled lace factory was obliged to close its doors the em loyes could scatter out to the millions of acres of forest and plain still awaiting the hand of labor. We never have enough labor to pick our fruit, harvest our grain or clear our land, and there is, accordingly, a demand for labor in some of our many and varied industries when it is temporarily forced out of others. In Franc Centuries of developit is different. ment have stendily narrowed the field

of the workers, and when they are thrown out of employment they indulge in bread riots and other unpleasant diversions which, of course, are not regarded with equanimity by their neighbors.

This is why the French, who do not make lace and other articles which our new tariff law practically shuts out of the American market, but who, willingly or unwillingly, have an in-

terest in the people who do, are much incensed over the treatment extended France by the new law. Of course our most ardent worshipers at the sacred idol of protection will throw out their chests and announce in clarion tones that this great country of ours is big enough and rich enough to be independent of all other nations on earth, and if France does not like the treatment she can go hang. But France, despite the poverty of its lacevorkers and lower classes, is one of the richest countries on earth. The per capita wealth of its people is greater than that of our own, and it has in the past bought heavily in this country of agricultural machinery,

cotton, oil, meats, and at times corn and wheat. What legitimate protest can make if the French government retallates with a duty on agricultural implements so high that we cannot sell to them? We make a tariff so high that our own people no longer have the privilege of buying French lace, and as a result some of the French lacemakers are thrown out of work It would be natural for them to strike back at us with a tariff on farm ma-

chinery that would be prohibitive, and thus throw some American workmen out of employment. We cannot mo-nopolize the trade of the world by enforcing a prohibitive tariff, but we can accumulate a stock of commercial enemies who in time will become sufficiently numerous to leave us somewhat isolated. The French people have al-ways been very fair in their attitude toward this country, and we may yet have cause to regret this unnecessary provocation that can hardly fail to in-

FALL COLONISTS COMING.

Fall colonists have begun to reach Oregon, the first installment having arrived in this city Sunday night. The time is most propitious for these arrivals. Up to October 15, when the rates expire, it is expected that the

traffic in this line will be heavy. There is room and opportunity for as many homeseekers, especially of the thrifty agricultural class, as may

within a month, and spreading out otic.

cross the North Atlantic, but an enerprising Nova Scotlan has a project steamship line from a point in England to a port on Green Bay, New oundland, by which it is expected to reduce the time between Great Britain and the United States more than

twenty-four hours. Connection at Green Bay is to be made with an eighty-five-mile railroad to the west coast, and thence by steamer to a port in Canada. The chief advantage claimed is that the route selected is free from fog, thus admitting steamers to run at high speed. It will un doubtedly be news to many (perhaps to the owners) to learn that the express steamers now rushing across the Atlantic are supposed to slow down in a fog. The average traveler somehow gets the impression that the captains follow a fog rule laid down by Commodore John Irving, formerly of the Canadian Pacific, who is said to have instructed his captains to run full

speed ahead until you strike the kelp, then full speed astern." In such caser the advantages of the fogless route will be small.

The name of Dennis D. Twohy, the railroad contractor, who died in Spokane Sunday, may not find a place in the list of captains of industry, as the vorid terms some of our great railroad managers and financiers and manufac For all that, Mr. Twohy was a turers. captain of industry and was a very prominent figure in a calling that, for past half century, has demanded blood, brawn and genius of a high or der. As a Far Western railroad Mr. Twohy marshaled and tractor commanded armies of men who blazed and built the trails over which the American people passed into new em-pires. When the final great epic of the industrial West is written, prominent space will be given to the achieve-

ment of the Twohys, the Porters, the Coreys and other true representatives of outdoor energy who led their civilizing forces through forests and canyons, across rivers and plains, where the "front" was always some distance ahead of the civilization that was following on their heels.

When the automobile first rolled into public gaze a few years ago its Juggernaut proclivities were less rampant than at the present time. This caused the public to withhold from Mother Shipton the full credit to which she was entitled for her remarkable prophecy. When the old lady peered into the future about 200 years and announced that "carriages without horses will go," it was supposed that she availed herself of poetic icense in adding that clumsy rhyme 'And accidents fill the world with Now, however, the clearness woe." of the old lady's vision is established, for a perusal of the daily papers en-

ables but one deduction, and that is that the horseless carriages and the accidents which "fill the world with woe" appear simultaneously in most cases The original statement may have been poor poetry, but it contained plenty of

Lord Northellffe's remarks about the necessity England is under of keeping command of the sea, or power to come to this state. Arriving how, and command it, are reasonable and patri-No other nation is in position through the agricultural, horticultural to be starved out quickly by an enemy and dairy districts of the state, they in command of the sea. Northcliffe's to be impressed with the remarks express the opinion and the purpose of every Englishman. It may bounty of Oregon soil and with the be a sore trial of resources, but the abounding opportunity offered to ensituation must be met. England feels

truth.

LOCAL OPTION AND LIQUOR.

Much Drinking and Disorder Thrive in

Tillamo

Tillamook. Tillamook Heraid. A number of prisoners who have been locked up in the City Jall for drunken-ness complain that they have been robbed, or rolled. "Frenchie" Arthur Willett, is the last one, but as he has only a hazy recollection as to where he was arrested, he probably had no better memory as to how much money he spent, and if he spent \$7.55 in booze in one evening, he probably also spent the other \$40.

Decent people are getting exceedingly area of the internal racket that is raised at night on the streets, especially Satur-day nights, and there is no intention of having the scenes of last year repeated. Saturday night, ladles complained that they could not shop, there was so many drunks around. weight seeker after notoriety. Whatrunks around. The Herald is not in favor of the loos

The rieral is not in layor of the Moan option law as it works out; nor is fit in favor of seeing our beautiful city and county disgraced by a lot of conscience-less men poisoning the community by in-discriminately selling the vilest kind of bootleg and filling our streets with drunken men at night. Drunks should be avreated in avery instance by the police. melted away beyond his reach. drunken men at night. Drunks should be arrested in every instance by the polloe, and no favorites made, and as the new ordinance, to be passed at the next Council meeting, compels the Marshal and Night Police to report every arrest made, their names will be published every month by the papers. This ought to act as a deterrent, as no man cares to see the name orblished to the county to see his name published to the county as a drunken prisoner.

It often happens that this sort of disorder appears in prohibition territory. It is seldom that those who want alcoholic liquors cannot get them; and when the liquors are obtained surreptitiously and drunk in quantities, as they are sure to be in such situations, drunkenness and disorder are often more marked than in localities where the sale is regulated and held under reasonable restraint by law. It is very general experience. But this doesn't give our prohibition brother any troubles,

CITY'S PROFIT IN STOCK SHOW. success or Failure of Annual Fair

Henns Much to Portland. PORTLAND, Sept. 30.-(To the Editor.) The Portland National Exposition is now open to the people of this beautiful city; here are gathered together the finest cattle, horses, hogs and sheep that the world can offer. This exposition is now an infant, needing public patronage to nurture it into a great National show that will bring people from all over the world to the City of Portland to see the great things the rich Willamette Valley can produce. A few men, who saw the best interest of this city, inaugurated this as a National exposition. It is not an expo-sition that will detract from any other agricultural show in the state, but will atimulate every show on the Coast and also create a show in every county in the Pacific Northwest.

The great packing plants have moved to Portland and will boon be ready to receive cattle, sheep and hogs of the finest types. ¹ Only the choice kinds will pay. Such shows as we now open in Portland are the nucleil of fine stock breeding. If bregon succeeds in supplying the demands of the large packing plants now in operation in Portland the value of holdings in this city will advance fully one-third and business will be one-third better than

ess of the Portland National show will bring an immense increase of wealth to the property-owners and business men of Portland. If this show fails to suc-ceed, all the people of Portland will be THOMAS WITHYCOMBEL osers.

THE RUSH TO REACH FIRES.

It Is the Business of the Fire Depart ment to Be in a Hurry.

PORTLAND, Sept. 19-(To the Editor.) -In answer to the sarcastic assertions of "H. E." in reference to the spectacular or "H. E. in represente to the apectaoual racing of the Fire Department, that the speeding so greatly menaces life and property, I will say that this writer should wear the "thinking cap" once more. Imagine, in your own mind, what persons on the other hand would have to one of the fire any species if they beheld it approaching a conflagration at the

HOOD RIVER APPLES, GOLD MINE BIBLE AND THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Chicago Evening Post.

Bible is unfit for Sunday school."

ntensive study of the Bible.

. . .

Some are unfit:

nothers.

newspapers denouncing Professor

taw as a foe of the Bible and a light-

Candid Write-Un of an Oregon Indus-The Deliverances of Professor Votav try in a Chicago Newspaper. of the University of Chicago.

William E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.

One of the cumulative series of The apples from Hood River Valley are events which led to the recent revival worth more than oranges in the wholeof the "press bureau" for the correc dissemination of news at the Univer sale markets of the world and sell at about the same prices as pincapples, sity of Chicago was the wide misquota tion of a Summer school address of About 250,000 crates are furnlehed from Professor Clyde W, Votaw, in which this valley annually and most of them are sold on the trees hefore they are the speaker was made to say that "the Following the misquotation hairtrigger interviews appeared in certain

where the consumers are willing to pay higher prices for apples than the people of the United States. There are tastes and a fashion for apples as for everything else. Germana want red apples and will pay a mark apiece for Spitzenbergs from Hood River. The English like a yellow apple and will pay

ever he may say in the future will be promptly discounted by thousands of a shilling for a Newtown Pippin from Hood River. You will hear people from other parts of the country say that better good people: "Votaw? Oh, he is the man who doesn't believe in the Bible." A large part of his constituency has apples are raised in Vermont and New

It so happens the full text of his re-marks may be found in the September issue of the Biblical World, published Other towns in Oregon, Washington and daho insist that their fruit is just as good as any that is grown in Hood River Valley, and that may be true, but never-thelese the epicures of Europe are willing to pay the top prices for apples from Hood River and the people out here are by the University of Chicago Press. The indignant denial by his friends, their sweeping assertion that he "said nothing of the sort," does him an injustice. He did say something of the sort, but it was very different in its implications from the "silly season" trying to furnish them as many as possible. the second s

present, Professor Votaw says in The industry is comparatively new. The oldest orchards were planted about his address, the Sunday school is carry-25 years ago; the apples became popular ing a four-fold burden, trying to teach ethics, religion, theology and the Bible. This has been a heavy task, and ceron the market about 18 years ago: they became famous 10 years ago; and since the Portland Exposition everybody in the tain Biblical schools, full of enthusiasm for their specialty, have urged that it might well be lightened; make the Sunday school a place, they say, for the world knows about them. It takes five years to develop an orchard and the en-tire valley is being planted with trees. About two-thirds of the available acreage Professor Votaw's reply to this will strike most has been taken up already.

According to an official report complied at the State Agricultural Collage there were \$45.435 trees in bearing has year, of people as highly sensible. It is not practicable to enlist all sorts and con-ditions of children in a study which scholars themselves find difficult. which 174,645 were Newtown Pippins, 150,-616 Spitzenbergs, 9152 pears, 7180 peaches and 4527 cherry trees. At least 52 per cent Moreover, there are more important things in which boys and girls must be drilled during adolescence; they must of these trees have been planted within the last six years, and when they are all made to understand their own bearing they will produce at leas

The Bible does not connect directly with boxes a year. It is estimated that the annual crop ten years from now will be The Bible does not connect directly with modern life; 18 to 27 centuries intervene. Many of its ideas have to be adapted, many of its feachings have to be explained and applied. We of the 20th century are not and should not be first century Christians-that is, mere repeaters of primitive christian thought and conduct. We must make our owen Christianity for our own age, as they did for theirs. 2,000,000 boxes, and when you know that these apples sell for an average price of \$2.50 per box on the free, you can have some appreciation of the value of the in-dustry. The cash value of last year's crop was something over \$750,000, and that noney came into the hands of a few men. Neither the Sunday school teacher

. .

Neither the Sunday school teacher nor the Sunday school scholar has the ability for such a task; it would tax the resources of a college faculty to give, and of a college student body to receive, such instruction. Moreover, he argues, there are portions which are unsultable heaving of their limited size The profits of apple orchards have been uite as large and in some cases even arger. The books of the Hood River Apple Growers' Union and other organizations are open to the inspection of those who are interested in the subject, and unsuitable because of their limited sig-nificance for modern times: Leslie Builer, of the banking firm of But-ler & Co., who is the first citizen of Hood mincance for modern times: Whole books and sections of the Bibls, as well as paragraphs and verses, have so little relation to present-day life that they serve no purpose for the education of the young; e.g. the entire ceremonial and ritual law in the Pentateuch, the genelogies of Genesia, Chronicles and the goopels, the apocalyptical material in Excited, Daniel and the Book of Revelation. River and well known throughout Oregon, will youch for their accuracy. The tales that are told about the profits from apple The tales trees are so incredible that the Commer-cial Club, the Apple Growers' Union and the various fruit companies give the the various fruit companies give the names of the men in each instance. For example, H. H. Shepard in 1997 made a net

profit of more than \$500 an acre from bis orchard of 188 acres; Ludwig Struck sold his crop from an orchard of three acres for \$4255; A. I. Mason sold his crop from three and one-half acres for \$2502; F. Eg-gert sold his crop from an orchard of 15 for \$8500, and similar cases may be ecited indefinitely.

There are frequent failures, but they are the fault of the man and not of the trees. No fool can make money in apple-growing here or anywhere else, and the dze and value of the crop depends tirely upon the manner in which it is

planted and cultivated. The profits of the Hoed River farmers from fruit-growing, being advertised, brought in astilers, but the population of the town by the census of 1880 was only a little more than 500 and that of the val-ley about 2000. Since then the growth has been more rapid, and the population of the town is now culturated as 500 and of the town is now estimat that of the valley at 5000, while the wealth has increased several thousand per cont, even beyond calculation. For example, in even beyond carbon bank in Hood 1899 there was only one bank in Hood River, and that had only \$36,800 deposits from a large territory. Today there are posits of \$792.717 on the first of September.

Some are unfit: The stories of war, slaughter, intrigue, deception and groes immorality of various winds, which stand in Genesis. Exadus, Joshna, Judges, the Samuels and the Kings, are not auitable for children and adolescents, the miracle stories which abound in certain portions of the Oil Testament and the New, including the miraculous conception and the resourcetion of Jesus, are a perjective to the conscientious modern-minded Sundar-school teacher, as to how they can be made useful for moral and religious instruction. The imprecatory pasing: the pessimism of Ecclasiance, the sex realism of Canticles and of many passages in both testaments. Paul-exature these good material for Sunday school education T But he treads on more dangerous

from a large territory. Today there ar three banks in Hood River alone, with de

But he treads on more dangerous ground when he says: We find difficulty also with another class of Biblical ideas: Do we wish our children that he work the treation of the same tion of the work the treation of man. The test sector of humanity by God's wrath in the flood, the origin of the rainbow, the be-story, the hardening of Pharaoh's heart of the karding of Pharaoh's heart of the Canaanites, etc. Do we wish to per-chronic ideas of ankels and primitive-chronic ideas of ankels and demons, of dreams and visions of special tendencies functive or beneficient), of the gentile re-ligions of the coming of the Messiah on the clouds?

These difficulties have been acknowl-dged before and no blood shed. All

this endless jar there must be approach to conditions of peaceable life for a state. But in the course of their history states obtain this approximation to peaceable life only through civil wars. Every civil war is merely,a clash of parties in a state. Our own political history is the record of an evolution from independent colonies. alous of each other, to a strong central government.

Out of this condition opposing political parties in our country were sure to arise. They sprang up immediately after the formation of the Constitu tion. Their preliminary struggies, indeed, were in the constitutional convention, where the fundamental division of political opinion was strongly This division though versally recognized by students of our history, may be wholly or partially conceded by the temper of certain times or by the absorbing claims of country. The excessive optimism' disspecific yet temporary measures; but played by the Canadians in these sta still, it is always present, and accordtistics is not due to a desire actually to ing to the trend given to political acdeceive the public, but rather to an excess of zeal in advertising to the tion it is pronounced or obscure. Yet when this or that diversion has ceased world the wonderful progress that is to operate, the old ruts are resumed, being made in developing the grain reand the old division is made plain. sources of the country. The worst

Such struggie will appear again. our country, yet under different conditions from any presented heretofore. But it is the basis of all large divisions of parties, in free countries, and will so continue and remain. For no change is to be expected in the essential nature of man; certainly we have seen none in these thousands of years, since the dawn of history, nor does it appear probable the next ages

Since now there is no question, no measure, even of temporary character, sufficiently important to absorb general attention or create a large diversion, our parties hold substantially at this time to the old laws of division, and multitudes call themselves Republicans or Democrats because they "feel it in their bones," yet would be puzzled if requested to give analysis of the differences and of their causes. son's Since the tariff is no basis for new division of parties, even temporarily, bushels, and the final men keep their old political associations, based on what those who deen themselves wise call "prejudice"; but which nevertheless is one of the great and useful forces that tend to the balance and conservation of political and all other society.

Parties then spring out of human nature, directed by special conditions in existence when institutions are in process of formation. Then, in course ment of time, the parties become historical, yet are steadily reinforced by people ess wild in its guesses. who fall in with the history a tendencies of one and another. Herein is the basis of the vitality of political The one recent thing that disturbed our parties more than any other was the sliver question. It caused multitudes to shift themselves temporarily from one party to the other; but as soon as it was settled, most of these reverted to their old feelings, instincts and associations. There never will be any arrangement of parties that is not based on this main difference of feeling between

sued an official statement of the harvest of Canada for 1909. Like all of its predecessors, this report is highage in its cultivation. Ignoring the fact that ly optimistic. returns for the Spring wheat harvest are not yet available, it is only neces sary to recall that Canadian crop estiproperly so that they may get the mates have always been so high as to cause distrust regarding those now given out by the government. This remarkable report, which bears the indorsement of the government at Ottawa, places the wheat crop at 168,-386,000 bushels, an average of 22 bushels per acre. Barley is placed at 57,000,000 bushels, with an average yield of 31 bushels per acre, and the yield of oats is placed at 355,000,000

feature of this kind of optimistic crop

booming is the reaction. Canada has

never yet gathered a grain crop that

he would get satisfactory returns from bushels, or 38 bushels per acre. the soll, but here more than in many The average yield of wheat in the other sections of the country he is aid-United States is about 14 bushels per ed by generous climatic conditions, soil acre, and it has never before been esponsive to cultivation and growclaimed that the Canadian yield was ing markets for the products of his a full third greater than that of this cres and his industry.

Naturally, it will take a little time for our new citizens to find these things out. Their unaccustomed, surroundings may lead to some disapointment, but this will be a thing of but a few months and will be forgotdeavor in coming years.

PROBLEMS IN FLYING

measured up to the early estimates, and the final out-turn, which can al-A writer in the Outlook, discussing ways be accurately determined by the prospects of aviation, makes a remark which will read oddly to many shipments and home consumption repeople. He says that it is quite possiquirements, has always served to emble to furnish an aeroplane with a phasize the worthlessness of the exmotor which shall be at the same tim travagant estimates made early in the too powerful and too light. Most read-

ers have thought all along that the This habit of overestimating a grain hardest problem for aeroplane buildcrop is not confined to Canada, how-ever, for it is very seldom that the ers was to construct a motor which should not be too heavy. It turns out American crop is not placed at a much that this is no problem at all. In orhigher figure than can be reached by der to fly well the machine must prethe final out-turn. For this condition serve a certain ratio between resisting surface and weight. When the weight the general worthlessness of the Agricultural Department is largely responis too small the aeroplane becomes un sible. Last year the crop-reporting stable and cannot attain the best experts connected with Secretary Wilspeed bureau of "misinformation"

estimated the wheat crop of Oregon, Washington and Idaho at 54,000,000 The chief difficulty, it appears, is to construct a machine which will not flop about and tip over when side winds strike it. The questions of out-turn dislosed a yield of but 41,000,000 bushspeed and carrying power have been els. This lack of knowledge on the pretty satisfactorily disposed part of the Government last year enthough aviators do not expect that the abled Mr. Patten, who knew the Govaeroplane can ever become much of a ernment figures were many millions in freighter. It will probably be the excess of the actual amount harvested. runabout of the air, more useful for to buy large quantities of wheat at the low figures warranted by a crop of the speed than anything else, but should it not carry letters? Probably dimensions reported by the Governt will. The day will come, too, when The error was so plain and so those flimsy laces which our new and costly last year that this year it is believed that the Government will be reduced tariff excludes from the coun try will flit over the boundary in flying

machines, at which the customs offi-This year the Pacific Northwest has cers will gnash their teeth in impotent an excellent crop, and, although the original estimate of \$5,000,000 bushels rage. To prevent that dangerous flop-ping which always threatens an avimade by The Oregonian early in the ator in an aeroplane, it is interesting season is generally regarded as ample, a number of enthusiastic boomers are to notice that they are beginning putting out estimates of 60,000,000 and think of using the gyroscope. This curious instrument is famillar to even 62,000,000 bushels of Overestimation of the crop in this Paeverybody as a toy, but many persons do not know that one weighing thousands of pounds will perform the inc Northwest is especially objectionable, for the reason that in times of same tricks as the gyroscope weighing only an ounce or two. Once set spinstiff freight rates it encourages shipowners to hold out for higher figures. conservative and radical motive and than are warranted by actual condi- ning in a given plane, it can be caused

that she would better spend money on Every effort should be made to furwarships than have such a tribute to hish these homeseekers with the inpay as that levied by Germany on formation necessary to locate them France.

right start. While the spirit of true Willamette University, "Old Willameighborliness exists in our rural ette," is celebrating its jubilee. In ommunities, it is sometimes slow in connection with the exorcises the expression. This should not be. Make names of Jason Lee, J. H. Wilbur, A the stranger welcome; refrain from F. Waller, Thomas F. Gatch and exaggeration when setting forth the many others renowned in ploneer eduadvantages of the soil, climate and cational work were heard and due credit was given for the grand part resources of Oregon. The truth, mild-ly stated, is good enough. Here as they played therein. The occasion elsewhere the farmer must work if one of pleasing reminiscence, modest exuitation and renewed promise of usefulness.

> That is a new idea of the joy rider, to obliterate a figure in the number of the automobile. Some day an innocent owner of record of the apparent number will have a huge job in squaring himself at home and abroad.

The rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Dayton, O., who has invited ten in the fullness of prosperity which men to smoke during services, is sev-will be the sure reward of their en-eral different kinds of ass. If he is eral different kinds of ass. If he is not promptly disciplined, something is wrong with his bishop.

> The Water Board unkindly refused regular vacations to the meter men. who asked for them. Vacation seems to be the first consideration of a city employe.

The Dayton, O., minister who asks the men to bring their pipes and "the makin's" to church beats anything Portland ever had in that line,

In view of a controversy that is apt to run for several months, a great many American homes need to be provided with terrestrial globes.

Discussion of the justice of water meters in Portland promises to continue until long after the North Pole matter is disposed of.

And there are many drunken joy rides, in the dizzy night, that do not end in wreck of the automobile.

On one point the nations of th world are agreed, namely, that Cook and Peary started something.

of,

The fates have been kind in allow-Portland to retain Dr. Brougher and Dr. Wilson.

Why not let the statute of limita tions run in this Real case and have done with it?

In addition to being killed in a joy ride, there is the disgrace, which many overlook.

Every day this week is Pontland. day at the Livestock Show.

Dr. Cook is again in the lead, getting home first.

Gravel pits have their uses

at a fire the presence of the chief is as essential as the means of pumping water on the blaze. By the proper struction from official authority a critical moment of the fire may make ery marked difference in the result; therefore, the necessary haste.

Furthermore, the streets of Portland are not so traffic-blocked that they cannot be cleared before the passing of the machine, which is sounding its warning from a half mile of distance, the screeching of which may be heard a mile. If the house of "H. E." should take fire and the department should respond at a snall's pace, he would probably change his ideas, recently adopted from some old maid from the tall timber. From personal knowledge I want to say this much That if the Fire Department officials were trying to make a display when opportunity was shown. would be s a great deal more than they are. S.

Million-Dollar Housekeeping.

Everybody's Magazine. In one hotel of 700 rooms only, the wage bill amounts to \$17,000 a week. A big house—that is, one that contains from 1000 to 1500 rooms—and the Anbill amounts to \$17,000 a week apartment hotel, in New sonla York, has 2500 - will pay \$2000 a day for food; to feed its 1000 or 1500 employes will mean from \$506 to \$750 to begin with mean from \$506 to \$750 to begin with. Four-teen barrels of flour, 700 dozen eggs, 25 barrels of oysters—the list may also go to indicate the waste there is. A big hotel will burn from 50 to 100 tons of coal a day, Winter and Summer. for almost as much is required to keep the house cool as to keep it warm Items that might easily be left out of Items that might easily be left out of count-\$70,000 a year for music and orchestras for examples-add their as-tonishing figures. Forty thousand dol-lars goes to new dishes and \$60,000 to new linen. The whole bill for renew-mis, repairs and redecorations will annually amount to something between stap and and \$200,000

PORTLAND, Sept. 16 .-- (To the Editor.) -- Will you please answer through the columns of your paper what is the most for, where it is proven that through its carelessness it caused death? It used to be, in this state, \$5000; it seems to me that that law was revised whereby a street railroad can be sued for \$7500.

Impossible!

Los Angeles Daily Times. The only mishap that can possibly happen to Mr. Taff on his Western trip is that he may make the mistake of thinking himself in California while he is still in Oregon.

Popular Song.

Chickago Tribune. Billy Maloney loved Maggie Mahoney, A squeenable, pleasable pearl; Maggie was signable, quite glorinable, And a most eyemble girl. Nightly she'd meet him, and brightly she'd greet him. And smills in her cute little way. He'd say: "Shall we go, dear, and take in the show, dear?" and the show, dear?" and say:

And she'd answer: "No, dear," and say;

And she'd answer: "No, dear," and say; CHORUS "Give me a spin in your motor, Bill! My goodness gracious, I can't keep still! Bugs me along on the bouleward! Let 'er go, Willie boy, good and hard! Throw it wide open-Fil hold on tight-I don't care a fudge if my hair's a fright! There's nothing that gives me such keen delight As a spin in your motor, Bill!"

adged before and no blood shed. of the lesson leaflets tacitly admit the inutility of much of the Bible. It probably occurred to but few of Professor Votaw's auditors to disent when he urged the unwisdom of mak-ing Bible study rather than the allround development of the pupils the end and aim of Sunday school work. It takes the tom-toms of yellow jour make the accepted platitude of yester-day the disturbing heresy of today.

Wise Fire-Horse Has Free Lunch. Montclair (N. J.) Dispatch to New York

Times. In spite of judiclous exercise and re-stricted diet, Axtel, one of the three horses that draw this town's chemical

engine, waxed round and fat. James Banks, the driver of the horses, finally concluded that some of the fireat headquarters were surreptimen at headquarters ware surrepti-tiously supplying Axtel with extras that accounted for the animal's rotundity, and he sat up one night to watch. Banks was surprised at midnight to see Axtel get down on his knees and haunches and crawFout of his stall unler the chain that ought to have barred

der the chain that ought to have barred his exit. Then Axtel walked to the feed box, raised the spring lever with his teeth and let down nearly a peck of oats. Next he went to the water trough, turned on the faucet with his teeth, took a satisfying drink and re-turned to his stall. Banks says the horse looked positive-ly chargingd when he went into its stall

ly chagrined when he went into its stand when he went into its stall discipline.

Now Here Is Unhappiness.

Now Here is Unhapplates. Basedat Dispatch to Portland Journal. SALEM, Or. Sept. 20.-Congressman Hawke at dedicatory severcises of Willam-ette University, yesterday, created a sensa-tiet University, yesterday, created a sensa-tiet by asyling there were only six metro-politan newspapers in the United States fit for a man to take home to his family and let his children read them. He menitoned the Boston Herald and the Portland Ori-sons on the clean list in New York. The Congressman from Oregon did not menitom what other four newspaperdom. The Congressman from Oregon did not menitom what other four newspaperdom. The following: The Arisona KIciter (daily and weekly), the Grassless Valley Coyote (monthly), the Grassless Valley Coyote, and He Old Ladles Home Journal.

Sham Battle in the Choin New York Sun. The high soprano started out With naught her rush to stem. And while a battle cry advanced Upon Jerusalem.

The alto met her on the road, Engaged her in a "scrap," The tenor on the double quick Came up to fill the gap.

Around the theater of war The steady busic boomed; Then all of thum fell to at once, Jerusalem was doomed.

The city was about to full. Her glory broud to doll. When higher powers intervened And called the fighters of

and two more banks a across on the north bank of the Columbia River, with a corresponding amount. Lea-lie Butler, to whom I have already alhe Butter, to whom I have already al-luded, started the first bank and is still in the business. His deposits have in-creased from 338,000 to 3517,000 in nine years, and he says that is a fair illustra-tion of the general increase of wealth in the valley.

A remarkable fact mentioned by Mr. Butter is that during this nine years no mortgage has ever been forcelosed in Hood River Valley, and he is confident that the remarkable record that has been made here in that and other respects-the growth of the population, the increase of wealth and the development of the ap-

or wealth and the development of the ap-ple industry-may be attributed to the friendly co-operation of the people and their neighborly support of each other. The prices of land are fabilious. There have been sales as high as \$250 an acre, and your could out hur, a mature orchard nave been sales as high as saxe an acre, and you could not buy a mature orchard for less than \$1000 an acre anywhere. Only the other day Willis Van Horn sold an 80-acre orchard to H. C. Peters, of Cincinnati, for \$56,000. This tract is expended with Semanoid Splitamhere and

of Cincinnati, for \$96,000. This trait is covered with 3-year-old Splizenberg and Newton Pippin trees and will not produce apples for at least two years, but a con-siderable portion of it is planted to straw-

One of the most remarkable experiences One of the most remarkable experiences I have heard was enjoyed by William Mason, a letter-carrier in Portland, who came here about 12 years ago and hought a 40-acre tract of land for \$125 an acre. A portion of it was planted to Newtown Pippins, and he added to his orchard every year until he had the entire acreage in trees, except a little patch of garden. He hired a man to take cars of the place, but used to come out from Portland in the Summer as often as he could to look after it himself. Puring the last eight or nine years he has averaged \$15,000 a year net for his crop of apples, and he has saved more than \$90,000 of this reve-nue and has it invested in securities. nue and has it invested in securities.

. . .

J. A. Epping, Washington, D. C., boy, a professional musician who sang in the choirs of St. Matthew's and St. Patrick's a professional matthew's and St. Patrick's choirs of St. Maithew's and St. Patrick's churches and was a student of Dr. Kim-ball, took me around the valley in his own automobile. He told me about the different orchards that we passed, and about their owners, but nothing was so interesting as his own experience. He left Washington, D. C., and came west on ac-count of his health, settled in Portland, where he taught music and sang in a church choir, but his physician advised him to take up some outdoor occupation. He came up to Hood Riger, took up a homestead, borrowed \$1000 of Lestle Bit-ler to pay for setting out an orchard, and ler to pay for setting out an orchard, and tells me that he has made more than \$60,000 clear out of it.

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Charles Mooney, who was station agent of the Oregon Bailroad & Navigation Company at Cascade Locks at a salary of \$70 a month, loaned Elisha Cooper, a neighbor, \$500 to go into a mining scheme. neighbor, 300 to go into a mining scheme. It failed and Cooper made over is Mooney a tract of 40 acres in the Hood River Val-ley to settle the debt. Mooney consid-ered the money wasted, but when he got a vacation he went up to look at the hand. He diffeovered that his neighbors were making money from apple orchards, so he cleared up the place, set out trees and during the last five years his net in-come from the 40 acres has averaged \$12,000 a year. Only recently he was of-fered \$2500 an acre for his farm. I might give you several columns of similar experiences, which show that Hood River apple trees are more profitable than gold mines.

gold mines.

* Thus tean-faced envy in her loathsome cave. A. V. FOLSOM Why He Quit Wishing Atchison Globe. "I wish I were dead," a man once re-marked. "That wish," said his wife, "is the only wish you can make that you are sure will some day come true." Then, when he got to thinking of what the said he suit wishing if Then, when he got to thinking of what she said, he quit wishing it.

\$500,000 and \$600,000. \$7500.