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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1909.

A CENTRAL BANK OF ISSUE.

Twice the Congress of the United States has created a Central Bank of Issue, but neither of the acts was popular. The first expired by limitation; the second was destroyed by the arbitrary methods of President But the people, green in Jackson. matters of finance, opposed the bank from first to last, and Jackson was able to persuade them that it was an instrument that might be . used for their oppression, in the hands of a group of grasping and unscrupulous financiers

The first bank was the conception of Hamilton. In a brilliant report he outlined the plan. Washington submitted the plan to the members of his Cabinet, a majority of whom approved it; but Jefferson and Randolph ob-jected. In general, those who had oposed the adoption of the Constitution because of its centralizing tendencies, and some who had supported it, opposed the granting of the bank charter, upon the familiar ground immense areas of new lands that the Constitution contained no express grant to Congress of the power establish a corporation, and they bewailed alike the infraction of the Constitution and the proposition (as they alleged) to set up a financial tyranny over the people.

But Congress passed the bill and Washington promptly gave it his ap-proval. The charter was to run twenty years. In steadying and settling the disordered finances of the country, during the period following the Revolution, the bank was of immense value. But Jefferson never Many of his views about banking and commerce resembled those of our modern Populists. However, when he came to the Presidency he found this Central Bank, with a do they indicate that the soll of the charter having still ten years to run. country, in time, will become so imand Jefferson wrote to Gallatin, his Secretary of the Treasury (July 12, 1 18): "I am decidedly in favor of making all the banks (the Central Bank and its branches) Republican by sharing deposits among them in proportion to the dispositions they show." (The party of Jefferson at that time was called the Republican; its opponents, the Federal party). This single passage discloses Jefferson's conception of the functions of a bank, and at the same time makes a revela-

Both houses, in 1811, refused to recharter the Bank-though the vote was avceedingly close-one majority was a tie, and the Vice-President yet for many a year, but more and

tion of his political and party meth-

titled to precedence in the celebration, the German representative promptly declined to become a party to the dispute, giving as a reason that he was an old friend of the British representative and that he was perfectly willing to leave the question of precedence to the American authorities, a decision which met with the approval of the Britisher, Many strained situations have resulted from this desire for preference by foreigners participating in public affairs, and the precedent here established will be a good one for others to follow.

THE FARM OUTLOOK

Mr. James J. Hill always takes survey of important things from high points of view. He has forecast; he generalizes; he looks to ultimates. And yet some of his ultimates are so far away in the distance as to be seen only with long-range vision or the prophetic eye. There may be truth in his prediction that the time will come when the United States will not oduce food enough for its own population, but that tremendous ultimate is too far in the distance to be calculable. Of course we shall import more and more products from tropical lands, but it is not conceivable that our country will be compelled to passage and landed in Iceland. " Of import staple articles of food to support its population. Wool may as well be called an agricultural product, and we import large quantities of it. But we export cotton in immensely greater quantities, and doubtless shall continue for an indefinite period. As our population multiplies and "small trol over his ship. becomes more general, we shall produce relatively less quantities of wheat than heretofore, yet actually more than now. France still produces

340,000,000 hushels of wheat per anand more than 500,000,000 bushels of all cereals. Yet her area is but little more than twice that of Oregon, and her soll has been taxed by the production of twenty centuries, its we know; how many centuries further back we do not know. Possibly our people may become such workers as the French are-both as industrious and as intelligent in agriculture. But will not, so long as we still have

farming"

num.

and cultivation of the old lands, as they have done in France, Germany and Italy. Mr. Hill, in his recent address at Chicago, said: "Good farms in the Mohawk Valley, in New York State, forty years ago, were worth \$100 to \$150 per acre; now many are sold at from \$25 to \$30. The younger generation throngs the cities, and the land, rented by its owners to tenants careless of everything but immediate profit, is abused and robbed of its fer-In New York State 20,000 tility. farms are for sale. The southern central portion of the state shows a progressive loss of population."

These are unquestionable facts. But poverished that we shall not be able to produce our staple articles of food? It is the exploitation of the West that has caused the decline of agriculture in the East. The railroads have caused the change; and who a greater promoter of the change than Mr. -Hill himself?

Yet it cannot be doubted that after the West shall have been filled with inhabitants, population will return upon the old agricultural districts of the East, and the lands there will recover their old values. They never would have lost them but for the opening of the West by the railroads. Pop ulation will not press hard on the means of subsistence in this country gave the casting vote against the industry a necessity. Think what the Bank greatly soil of France produces; how nearly the great and growing West, the land files off at the last minute, on, a perit supports a population of 40,000,000; how meager the population of the United States is compared with that of France, and then judge, or conjecture, how long it is likely to be till this country shall become unable to produce the staple articles of food necessary for its own consumption. But. of course, changes must take place, both in the methods of agriculture and in the habits of the people. There must be return of the old willingness to work the soil, coupled with the higher knowledge necessary for attainment of best results.

dent justly deplores. When we have created a new court for each species of lawsuits, what will become of the courts we now have? Apparently they will lapse into a perennial vacation.

A NEW POLAR PROJECT. It may not be a great while before Professor Pickering's idea of a drifting observatory in the Arctic Ocean is carried out. Captain Roald Amundsen, who made the first complete Northwest Passage, is now planning an expedition which coincides aptly with

Professor Pickering's project. Captain Amundsen proposes to refit the fa-mous Fram, in which Nansen defied the Polar ice for a long time, and sail from Norway, around Cape Horn, to Point Barrow, the extreme northern point of Alaska. Thence he will make his way to the northwest, as far as he can go through the ice, and when the Fram is firmly frozen in the pack he will resign himself to drift whithersoever the current may take him. He will be prepared to spend five years in the ice, and may possibly he borne across the Pole to Iceland or Norway. The time Captain Amundsen allows himself is none too long. cask A which was once released at Point Barrow, Alaska, took six years to cross the Polar Sea, but it made the

course one can only conjecture the course it followed, but very likely it did not miss the Pole very far. 11 Amundsen has good luck he may hit it exactly, but, if he does, it will be luck purely, since he will have no con-

The project is hazardous, but not more so than other Arctic adventures, and it promises a great increase of knowledge. Amundsen will carry with him the best modern instruments for deap-sea sounding, observing submarine temperatures and currents and making magnetic observations. Concerning all these matters, as far as they pertain to the higher Arctic regions, the ignorance of the scientific world is almost unbroken. Since he is a trained observer and a competent commander, his results will probably be of the first importance, if he even comes back with them. If he does not, then Polar exploration will be fur-

-that of discovering his remains and the relics of his expedition.

> THE WELCOME IMMIGRANT. The Bureau of Immigration reports a net increase of 573,531 in the population of the United States from the arrival and departure of aliens during the last fiscal year. It is further stated that the grand total of immi-

gration, beginning with the fiscal year ending September 30, 1820, and c tinuing up to and including the last fiscal year, has reached the enormous total of 26,852,723. But brief consideration of these figures is necessary to enable one to understand the growing scarcity of the so-called full-blooded American. - This, however, cannot be a matter for regret if we consider what the thrift, integrity and good habits of a large number of these foreigners have done for the country. There is not a good American citizen in the country today who does not feel that the country has suffered a distinct loss by the death of Governor Johnson, the son of Swedish immigrants who came over in the steerage less than half a century ago. And the case of Governor Johnson varies only in degree from that of thousands of other illus-

trious foreigners or sons of foreigners who by their successful lives have added credit to the American Nation Unfortunately for the immigrants and for the land of their adoption, an overwhelming proportion of the newcomers have not settled in an environment conducive to either their own

spaces of pioneer history in memory, and will soon be lost, except as now and then one of its more pro incidents is woven into a folk-lore tale,' to be discredited as fiction or slighted as commonplace.

A most careful, accurate and la orious work has been executed by Henry H. Gilfry, of Oregon, Chief Clerk of the United States Senate. It is a compilation of Precedents and De-cisions on Points of Order, with Phraseology, in the Senate, from the first Congress, in 1789, to the end of the Sixtleth Congress, ended March. 1909. This book covers a survey of the whole work of the Senate on the precedents and rules of the body, the methods of procedure and decisions of the forms of order. Glifry's length service in the Senate-more than thirty years gives him special quali-fication for such a work. He has re-ceived the compliments of many Senators, and others, upon It.

The death of Mrs. Mary J. Wolverton, which recently occurred at he home in Monmouth, marked the end of a long and useful life. 'Of her 84 years, Mrs. Wolverton had lived 53, or nearly two-thirds of the whole period; in Oregon, near the place where death came to her. A useful life, in which she wrought as woman may for the welfare of those around her, and in the long twilight of which she waited serenely the change that comes to all stands to the credit of this good woman, Practical, earnest, womanly -these are the characteristics that marked the long pathway of her life.

Engineers engaged in the boundary line survey between this country and Canada have found a part of the territory so rough that it is impossible to survey it. Perhaps some time in the future, when it will be needed as a base for lieu-land scrip, some enterprising landscekers will be more suc Prior to the Oregon landcessful. fraud trials it was always a source of wonder how some of the Oregon lands in the mountain districts were surveyed, but testimony introduced by the cleared up some of the prosecution mystery. Some one may yet take up a homestead on that boundary line.

The harvest has not been an early one in the Willamette Valley, but it has been a plentiful one. Much of it remains to be gathered. October will be a busy month in orchards, gardens. and potato fields, while timely rains, without interfering greatly with this late gathering of crops, will send the plowman afield to prepare for the seeding of another year. In the agricultural hive there are no drones-or there should be none. Unskilled labor if steady and obliging, need not go begging in the country for at least two months yet to come

Certainly it was not altogether a matter of good luck that the great Chicago & Northwestern Railway system did not have a fatality last year among the 27,060,000 passengers car-ried. Contributing factors were better rails, better equipment and better management. Clear records of other lines show that American railroads are learning how to make travel safer. They point to a time when the railway lines of this country will be as free from avoidable accidents as the best onducted roads in England, France and Germany,

Dr. Rowland, of Salem, flew the ospel track, so to speak, after the bishop, with painstaking care, had made out his list of appointments. This necessitated a revision of the list at the last minute. He asked to be released from the ministry on the plea of business. When a school ma'am

MR. HILL AND OUR FOOD SUPPLY. DIRECT PRIMARY, QUACK NOSTRUM Ohio's Experience With Direct Non

His Sneech Before the American Bankers' Association Is Commented On.

James, J. Hill has again started the ball rolling, by saying in his recent ad-dress before the American Baukers' Association that agriculture is relatively de-clining in the United States, that our sources of food supply are drying up,

sources of food supply are drying and and that before many years we shall have to buy wheat from abroad to keep us from starting. Not so very long ago the proud boast was made that the United States was feeding the world and would continue to do so. The reading would continue to do so. The reading world is getting to be familiar with the statement that country life is losing it charm for the boys and girls who do no remain to grow crops like their parents but rush to the city, many of them to recruit the classes living from hand to mouth and whose chief iden of existence is to be within walking distance of thea-ters, motion picture shows and profes-sional baseball games. the law that it would bring out the voters and make them select the can-didates at the primary to whom they could give loyal support at the election. Never was filters a more bitter fight than was waged among the local Democracy at the last primary, but the

stonal onsetall games. Some think, however, that Mr. Hill likes to be an alarmist, so that he can attract notice, and among these observ-ers is the Philadelphia Record. "We are

ers is the Frinadeipnia fectora. We also less alarmed on this occasion than we should be," says the Record, "if we did not remember that the last time Mr. Hill scarged the country he told us that our trainsportation system would go to smash if we did not put something like a billion a waar for several years into its billion a year for several years into its improvement and extension. As no one had that amount of money with him the prospects looked dark, but at the end of the year it was found that, although business was not at its best and a good many people were saying unpleasant things about the railroads, yet the amount of capital put into railroads was not far from the sum Mr. Hill had demanded, and no effort whatever had been made to get the money except the ordi-nary efforts of the railroads to sell their securities and of capitalists to get in-vestments. Twenty years ago C. Wood Davis, who had some reputation as ar agricultural statistician, was predicting the importation of wheat as earnesity as Mr. Hill is now predicting it. It has not come yet, and we do not believe it will come in the next ten years. Less than 50,000,000 acres are under wheat, and than 50,000,000 acres are under wheat, and we do not believe for a moment that this is anything like the amount of land in the United States available for the pur-pose." A large proportion of the land in farms is wholly unimproved, and there is an enormous amount of land not yet in-cluded in farms."

cluded in farms." A doleful note comes from the New York Times. "The American farmer," says the Times, "is still ignorant of his prominent emanaling from various sources, which report unfavorably concerning mortal conditions prevailing in prohibition territory. An article of this class business as compared with the European peasant, whose production per acre averages nearly twice that attained in territory. An article of this class, clipped from the Tillamook Herald, stands at the head of a column on the editorial page of, your issue of this date. It is represented in this article that Tillamook, one of the prominent this country. But such improvidence may be overcome rapidly by the right-methods. And recent statistics would indicate that the right methods are being applied." dry towns of Oregon, is suffering from a carnival of drunkenness and dis-order, caused by the filicit sale of the vilest kinds of intoxicants. In com-

. . . "Back to the land' is the reverse tide," states the New York Tribune, "and it is due to a recognition of the tide." fact that the economic opportunity on the farms today is better than it once was. The high price for grain and, indeed,

for all farm products; the prosperity of the farmers, their automobiles and bank accounts are now having an effect. Men's minds turn to the farms as an opportunity for making a livelihood. The movement will bring new blood to the rural regions, men who have not got into a rut, who are impressed with the idea that intelligent, scientific methods are necessary on the farms. The counare necessary on the farms. The coun-try needs farmers of a better sort than it used to have, and it is already begin-ning to have them. Mr. Hill will prob-ably live to see his prediction that this country is about to become a flour im-porting country faisified, just as he saw his complaint disproved that the credit of the railroads was destroyed."

"Mr. Hill complains of the enhanced cost of living," echoes the New York World. "So far as costs rise upon farmworld. So far as coals rise upon lather produced articles, the railroads for which Mr. Hill speaks and trusts of middlemen are largely responsible. If the farmer got his share of the increased cost of culture,' restore the fertility of his acros his product he would take up 'intensive met stress the cost land. It would and stay upon his own land. It would pay him better." "It is not likely that our agriculture

has yet reached the ultimate of its d .velopment or the half of it. High values

tions the Usual Sort.

has recoiled on the head of the party that hurled it. The Democrats, always

than they are never more widely apart than they are today as a result of the internal fight at the primary. Although moothing salve is being applied the wounds are too deep to be healed be-

The direct primary has failed in every

intricate provisions keep voters from the polls, it is a vast burden of ex-pense to the state and does nothing but

accomplish clumsily what was easily and smoothly performed by the system

LIQUOR ABUSE IN TILLAMOOK.

But This Letter Should Have Been

Sent to the Tillamook Herald.

The Oregonian do trouble us. We know that they will be read by thou-sands of people, and 4f they are ac-

cepted as true, our cause will be great

cepted as true, our cause win be great-ly injured thoreby; besides, experience has taught us that in every case these reports are grossly exaggerated, and in many instances have been proven abso-

lutely false. Local option does not do all that its friends want it to do, but the state-ment that conditions similar to those described in this Tillamook report are

described in this infinite report are quite general in dry ferritory is very far, indeed, from the truth. Local option victories have been won in Ore-gen, not by the votes of prohibition-ists, but by the ballots of temperance

Republicans and Democrats, who

place to various article

purpose for which it was intended.

it replaced

lutely false.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribun

SALEM, Or, Sept. 20 .- (To the Editor.)-In yesterday's insue of a Portland newspaper I find several columns devoted to the Dairy and Food Comparticular goes on to say that we show should have such and such a man for that office.

stock breeders for the past 20 years has always recognized the ability of Mr. Balley in those lines. Search this state from top to bottom and you will not find a more capable man for that

The greatest trouble seems to lie in the ignorance of county officers. One county health officer says: "I discovered tuberculosis in a herd of dairy catile, but did not think it worth while to notify Mr. Balley" etc. His duty was to notify the State Veterinarian,

when to notify the state verticitation not Mr. Bailey. The intent of the dairy and food iaw was to prevent the sale of impure milk and butter in the inror cities, and towns. The appropriation will not altonn was waged among the local Democracy at the last primary, but the total Democratic vote, not quite 10,000, was far less than was cast when the old convention system was in force. ow the Commissioner to provide in The same was true throughout the state, all the large cities reporting a phenomenally light vote. spectors in all the small places. Should any county officer or private citizen inform the Commissioner that he was phenomenally light vote. The direct primary was fostered by Democrats and passed by a most en-thusinatic Democratic Senate. It has been a boomerang that, locally at least. satisfied that the law was being violated in a certain locality, I am sure Mr. Hafley would be on the spot in a short time.

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short time. Every now and then I test my own milk, and I find that here in Salem we are getting a very good quality. Every consumer of milk can do as I do by the expenditure of about \$1. The apparatus will has a lifetime with due carse. From my own observations I do not believe there is a state in the Union which has a more efficient officer than we have in our Dairy and Food Commissioner. And, taken alto-gether, I believe there is less adulter-nied milk and butter sold in Oregon than in any state in the Union. To be been been been area in the Union. 1 my own knowledge oleomargarine deal

ers give Oregon a wide berth. Dairymen, cattle breaders, wool-growers, sheepmen and farmers all recognize the ability of Mr. Balley along those lines, and it seems to mu to be merely a political move of some kind to injure Mr. Balley in some man-PORTLAND, Sept. 21, 1909.-(To the Editor.)-I notice that The Oregonian has lately given considerable space and

But the people who are well informed on the subject will give Mr. Balley the credit of being one of the most earnest and proficient officers in J. W. BAKER. the whole state Sec. 19.

NEW USE FOR IDLE OFFICIALDOM.

Const and Geodetic Survey Offers in Mediate Cook-Peary Dispute.

New 10rk Sun.

A very excellent use has been found for the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is that the Peary-Cook wrangle shall be submitted to that Hiustrious scientific body for adjustment. Only menting upon the article The Oregonian states that "this is a very general ex-perience in dry territory, but it does not give our prohibitionist brother any trouble." This is a mistake. Such rea few days ago the Sun arose to in-quire about the bureau's sudden and complete occultation so far as the generai public is concerned, and now for-tune, dancing gayly with caprice in all ports as these concerning conditions in dry towns and spread broadcast over the country by a great newspaper like

her curls, proposes a haloyon solution. With 12 or 13 head of scientists im-mersed in Government rocking-chairs and almost ready for an interval of action, the time seems propitious. action, the time seems propitious. This unfortunate bicker has arisen. Some-body must settle it in the absence of the great arbitar and omniscient referee. Why not the Coast and Geo-detic Survey, which has nothing else to do-that is, nothing of immediate urgency. The head of that great moral and intellectual engine has gone, as we understand, to Europe or somewhere to carry an invitation of some sort for something or somebody. The field par-ties, who do the work, we presume do not count. They cut no figure in the not count. They cut no figure in the official register and are known but modestly to the payroll. The well-paid abuses of the saloon business con-vinced them that some more practical yinced them that some more practical and stringent measures should be adopted, and after a fair trial of two years fad not local option remedied to a large degree these excesses and abuses, certainly these practical men would have repudiated it at the ballot-box and returned to the old system

the actual merits of the controversy in question and still less of the bu-

In question and still less of the bu-reau's fitness for deciding it. We are told, however, that one of the militant explorers is an henerary official or a protage or something of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and in that case, see-ing that the Survey has nothing in particular to do, so far as concerns the occupants of the swivel chairs at least, it is borne in upon us that this pro-posed arrangement may give them

ome healthful, much-needed occupa-

It is in their interests, therefore, and

quite apart from any feeling or predi-lection in the Peary-Cook rumpus that we second with fil-concealed enthusi-

we second with the conceased entropy asm the suggestion of the enlistment of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as a tribunal. What we want really is to furnish wholesome exercise and inci-dentally a raison detre for one of our

Our Bad Financial System.

LAUDS DAIRY OFFICER BAILEY.

Salem Man Says He In Able and Efficient Commissioner.

Among the many theories of the well meaning people who would reform mankind by law none has been more widely exploited than the direct primissioner of this state. One writter in mary law, which it was claimed would do sway with all the ills that the body

be ondemned as a ridiculous failure, having no virtue in fair and square Every meeting of datryman and live having no virtue in itself to cheenedy alleged evils it was supposed to remedy and fastening upon the state a cum-bersome, ill-adjusted system of nomi-nating candidates in which the people, as shown by the initial election, seem to take very little interest.

erfopled the finances during the War of 1812; the Government was com pelled to rely on the state banks, and their suspension of specie payments in 1814 almost paralyzed the operations of the Treasury. To this cause, chiefly, was due the inefficiency of our military operations during the war, and the occupation and destruc tion of the National capital by a small British force, which there was no means to resist.

In December, 1815, President Madison, who in the first Congress had opposed incorporation of the first Bank of the United States, on constitutional grounds, and later had denounced it as one of the examples of the usurping tendencies of the Gen eral Government, was forced by the helplessness of the Treasury and the deplorable state of business to suggest revival of the Bank. His Secretary Dallas, drew up a plan, differing not at all in principle, and but little in detail, from that of the first Bank, and Congress adopted it. This bank, like the former one, had twenty years to but thenceforth no injunction shall isrun. It was as serviceable to the sue unless the whole court agrees to country as the former one had been but it fall under the displeasure and denunciation of demagogues ignorant of finance, chief of whom was President Jackson. The Bank, the people It would probably be a good thing, he were told, was being used by anoligarchy for suppression of their liberties

Extinction of this Bank was followed by the wild-cat system of state banks, which continued down to the Civil War, when the present National Bank system was devised as a means of upholding and making market for the bonds of the United States.

In his Boston speech President Taft gave a cautious and tentative approval of re-establishment of a Cen tral Bank, saying: "The trend of the minds of the Monetary Commission is toward some sort of arrangement for a Central Bank of Issue, which shall control the reserve and" exercise power to meet and control the casual stringency which from time to, time will come in the circulating medium of the country and the world." We believe it would be wise, but we doubt whether the country would approve The politician will exclaim: "Do you realize what a tremendous power that Central Bank will have? Th won't be long till it will have a corner on all the surplus cash in the United The small banks will all be States. crushed, and the people will be at the mercy of the great financial pirates of the country!" It will be useless to talk of the Bank of France, the Bank of Hollandi the Bank of Germany, the Bank of England-the banks of the civilized world. We shall have our campaign of "the rich against the poor and the poor against the rich," as soon as this effort shall seriously begin.

find a good example for their conduct on similar occasions in the action of Admiral yon Koester, who will represent Germany at the Hudson-Fulton admiral, Sir Edward Seymour, was en- lays in legal business which the Presi- never be told. It merely fills in the like to land weight nearly twice that. in public,

ANOTHER COURT.

Mr. Taft advocates a special court to hear appeals from the Interstate for industry and integrity to reap rich Commerce Commission, because he thinks it would expedite business. The couft, in his opinion, ought to consist of five judges, and sit only at Washington. Any one of the judges may enjoin a ruling of the Commission for the first sixty days after it is made. it. The President speaks for this proj-ect with some zeal at Des Moines, Iowa, but he does not seem entirely sure, that it would improve conditions says, but in case it should turn out badly, we can use the five judges for other purposes.

An oversupply of judges is inconceivable, of course. If they cannot shores with but little more trouble and find any other work, they can take vacations. An English Judge, as a rule, gets through about a dozen times as much work as one of his American bretaren, but very likely it is done at sad sacrifice of dignity and repose. Whatever is done to our courts, their

repose ought to remain unmolested. It is pretty nearly all that some of them have to show as an excuse for existing.

It is probable that Mr. Taft is mistaken in thinking that a special court would expedite the work of hearing lation of Oregon farm life and the appeals from the Interstate Commerce Commission. It might at first act like other new brooms, but its activity would be brief. The history of courts of special jurisdiction 'is well known and always the same. They speedily encumber themselves in a mass of rules, precedents and formulas which both lawyers and judges can do nothing but flop helplessly, Ordinary courts are bad enough in this respect but their processes are rapid as lightning compared with special tribunals. Mr. Taft points, with fond expectation, to the special tariff court, just estab-lished, as an example to follow. He has not seen that tribunal at work yet. In a year or two, when it is gasping for breath in the Slough of gasping for breath in the Slough of liness and so allowed their title in Despond, where it is likely to be wal-them to lapse, through indifference yet. lowing, he will not feel so proud of to tax Jevies or through the eating it. No human institutions have ever yet been devised which are so prone. *Representatives of some of the as special courts, to wind themselves come valuable and sub-divided into 'tuppenny'' nations of the earth will up, wings and feet, like a fly in a suitable farming tracts, with prosperspider web, until they can do nothing

but wiggle. If our ordinary tribunals could be stimulated in some way to attack their work with vigor and get it and lack of demand for any agricul celebration. A question arising as to done with reasonable celerity, there tural product but wheat (which often whether Von Koester or the British would be none of those distressing de- brought only 50 cents a bushel),

No. North Ch.

of opportunity, that permits the sonal plea, car growth and development of the John Johnsons, the Knute Nelsons and other famous immigrants or sons of immigrants, who, by their merits, have

added luster allke to the land from which they came and to that which now with pride can claim them. Minnesota and adjoining states are no longer in the "Far West"; but they still present opportunities for the immigrant that are missing in the congested trade centers and ancient farming districts farther east. It is out here in the Pacific States

that opportunity still beckons to the newcomer, and it is in this environord-Herald. ment that lie the best opportunities rewards. Completion of the Panama Canal will make possible a vastly more favorable distribution of this alien population than has ever yet been possible. Many a bright, energetic immigrant is today wearing his life out in the sweatshops of New York and other

Eastern cities because the scanty funds with which he left the Old World were insufficient to carry him beyond that hopelessly congested labor market. After completion, of the canal the Pacific Northwest, the last frontier, with its millions of acres of virgin forest and plain, and its vast number of industrial opportunities, will have direct and cheap transit by which Old World people can reach out

expense than is now necessary in reaching New York. Then, and not ing new homes in the land of the free.

MISTAKEN LAND BOUNTY.

The mistaken bounty of the Government in giving early Oregon settlers 640 acres of land, under what known as the donation land act of 1850, was witnessed in the dreary iso slovenly attempt to cultivate the land for many years. It is further em-

phasized in the fact that fully threefourths of the original donation land settlers were land poor throughout their lives, and dying, left entailed holdings to their heirs. Many of the children, born on these lonely claims, grew tired of the isolation and poverty their surroundings and early drifted away from the cabin homes in

the wilderness, not caring to return The efforts of the parents were attended by disappointment, hard, unprofitable labor, and, for the most part, ill success. They, too, grew to care little for the broad acres that mocked at their poverty and lone-

away of the mortgage. Few have lived to see their former holdings be come valuable and sub-divided into ous communities flourishing around

them. The story of their long, halfhearted atruggle against monotony

trouble in the readjustment of its appointments, we say: "That is just like How now? a woman."

Record-Herald, wrote from Portland, September 14, a letter about the Coumbia River, that abounds in facts and descriptions which our people are glad to see in print in, newspapers published outside our own territory. The descriptions on the whole are very To our people the matter is so familiar as not to require republi cation here. But we are glad Mr. Curtis has written it for the Chicago Rec-

The President will not be invited to address the Virginia Baptist Associa tion because of his well-known Unitarian principles. This is a serious blow to the Chief Executive of the Nation, but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he can still remain President of the land which as yet offers equal freedom to Baptists as well as Unitarians

Society will be out in force on October 7, 8 and 9 at the Lewis and Clark Fair Grounds. From all indications the costumes of the women will be stunning and the millinery display gorgeous. - Incidentally there will be some fine horses on parade. Hence, the society event will be called the Horze Show.

Suppose the National Dressmakers' Association does change the young woman's waist line, as it threatens to do at this week's convention. Who cares? Young men will find it quite as readily as ever before.

Abe Hembree gets a "new" trial. Not very new, for it is the third time. If part of the object is to distribute the money of the taxpayers among the "people," it is as successful as any. body could desire.

The latest in the anti-race-suicide

free-for-all contest is the thirty-second in a Michigan family. The dis patches fail to state whether Berkshire or Poland China

The career of Governor John A. Johnson gives the lie to professional jawamiths, who howl about the poor man's having no chance in the United States.

The acme of endeavor of the press agent was reached in New York in the marriage of a prima donna to a business man, that was kept secret.

Detroit and Philadelphia are not the only cities with a pennant fight on hand. Keep your eye on Portland the next four weeks.

Perhaps the Meyer girls in the joy ride to Merrill's roadhouse Sunday morning had a narrower escape than they imagine

will survey altract both capital and rush, with to the farms, if not in a mad rush, with a steady trend," says he Baltimore American. "It will not be overlooked, of course, that Mr. Hill heads a big rallof course, that all, all analysis of the course, that all wheat lands of Minnesota, the Dakotas and the provinces of Western Canada. If he can double the wheat-growing population of those areas he will double the

"Mr. Hill may have the statistics to prove his assertions that agricultre as a whole throughout the country in a fail-ing business, but all the general indica-tions convey a different impression," remarks the Boston Transcript.

"There are already indications of a turn of the tide and a checking of the moment from country to city," states the Indianapolis News. "Farm, life is becoming more attractive than it was formerly and the inducements for young men to remain on farms are stronger. Mr. Hill himself was born on a farm and left if for a business life, a stop which, considering his success, he prob-ably does not regret. He is past 70 years of one now and does not see the rawy of age now and does not see the rosy side of life any more, but that is no rea-son why he should grow pessimistic.

son why ne should grow pessimistic. Cheer up, Mr. Hill'' "We boast of the American farm," says the Pittaburg (Pa.) Times, "and its pos-sibilities and riches, but the allurements of dominunity life continue to beckon the boys and girls from the country with undimissiond fragmentation. Unless with undiminished fascination. Unless this can be checked by modifying the rural life, the consequences to the nation are certain. . . . If the farmers' sons rural life, the consequences to the nation are certain. . . If the farmers' sous and daughters are expected to stick to the land, in these days of multiplied op-portunities and desires, their environ-ment must be modernized." "Our agriculture is, as the farmers themselves would say, just between hay and grass. It is in a state of trabsliton. The old is passing away, and the new is coming. The new will be more profitable than the old. American enterprise will

tion of timber than that which follows the gathering of onk tanbark. In the counties of Humboldt and Mendocino in California the industry of securing oak tanbark has attained considerable pro-portions. Oak trees 18 inches to 3% feet in diameter, up to 40 feet to the limbs, are not uncommon. To secure this bark coming. The new wir de noise primaine than the old: American enterprise will meet the new demand as successfully as it met every other demand. . . Mr. Hill does not tell the whole story of American agriculture," says the New are not uncommon. To secure this bark the trees are felled and the bark stripped. the trees are folled and the bark stripped. The timber is left untouched on the ground to rot. Until railroad transpor-fation can be furnished, this waste will probably continue. The bark, in many instances, is secured from individual claims, taken up by homestenders, the timber growth being practically all oak, which is sacrifieed in order to eke out a precarious livelihood. From 400 to 500 cords of bark can be obtained frum a York Mall.

The right of non-farmers to lecture farmers on the vices of sloth and waste is an ancient and inalienable prerogais an ancient and inalienable preroga-tive," hazards the New York Globe.

Some Prices Compared.

St. Louis Star. An old memorandum book dug up at Clay City. III, snows that whisky sold at 12½ cents a quart in 1828. But that was moonshine. It would be cheaper was moonshine. It would be cheaped than that today were it not for the revenue tax. But more significant are other figures, showing that calico was 40 cents a yard and corn 18 cents a hushel. Now the farmer sells his corn for about 60 cents and buys his callco for 7 cents, provided he is willing for the mean survivily so theap. his family to wear anything so "ch Those were good old days-to talk about.

Means or Morigages?

gance is the main cause of her reduced fortune. At the pinnacle of her fame she traveled about with a retinue of at-tendants and servants, spending money New Bedford Standard. Since the first of January automo-biles to the value of more than \$40,000.with reckless prodigality to gratify 000 have been registered in this commonwealth. Prosperity or extrava-

What Every Man Knows.

Atlanta Constitution. Pinchot caught a fish that weighed 180 pounds Saturday. What he would these vehicles.

and returned to the old system The American people, as a rule, are not fools, 'nor impracticable enthusiasts. They know a good thing when they see it, and by their ballots they are substituting prohibition for the old system of mgulation just about as fast as they are given the opportunity. E. F. ZIMMERMAN,

Field Worker, Oregon Anti - Saloon

No More Like Harriman. New York World

No rallroad president should be a Wall-street gambler and manipulator. His ungivided interest belongs to the public utility which he administers. No railroad should be allowed to No railroad should be allowed to issue securities for the purchase of other railroad securities. No railroad should be permitted to trade in other railroad securities for "investment" purposes or any pur-pose not directly connected with its functions as a common corrier.

merce law.

bark gatherer.

every whim.

functions as a common carrier. The business of a railroad is to be a railroad, not to be a stock-jobber or a

Waste of Oak Trees.

cords of bark can be obtained from a claim. Thousands of feet of good oak

imber are sadrifieed each year to the

Melba's Spending-Money Cut Down.

donna, according to latest reports, is financially in low water. She was in such great need of money a little time

ago that she determined to give a long

series of concerts in Australia at half the price she formerly received in the same towns. Melba's personal extrava-

Substituted Excitement.

prima

London Dispatch. Madame Nellie Melba, the

Washington (D. C.) Post. How many billions the American peo-ple have lost by faulty financial methspeculator or a Wall-street syndicate. There are evils of Harrimanism so inimical to the public welfare that they ids will never be known except to co ods will haver be known except to only pute that the aggregate is simply emormous, incalculable. The Treasury is a bank of issue only: and the only elasticity it can gractice is to expand when it should contract and contract should end with his life, and President Taft cannot afford to ignore them in the amendments which he will propose Winter to the interstate com-Government and public opinion alike when it should expand. Given such a have trified long enough with railroad lawlessness and railroad autocracy.

most cherished institutions.

when it shows suggestion, every hint of mystem, every suggestion, every hint of liquidation, brings disorder that be-comes panic, that in turn becomes bankruptcy, that in turn again be-comes ruin. No such thing could hap-The Timberman.-There is no more striking example on the Pacific Coast of the ruthless destruc-tion of timber than that which follows pen in France, and rarely has it curred in England.

THE SQUIB COLLECTION.

"What will we do if feed keeps softing higher?" "Remort to condemnation pro-ceddings. I s'pose." Louisville Courfer-rournal.

Journal. Mr. O'Rafferty (confined to his bed)--Och. Bridget, physic did yng be afther wakin' ine up for Mr. O'Rafferty--An didn't th' dother fell me to give yes a shieepin' gewder fell me to give yes a shieepin' gewder fell me to give yes a shieepin' gewder teiry two hours-Judget. Green-Poor Hile is in hard luck. He has one arm in a shing, a blank eye two teeth missing, and a nortgage on his home. Brown-You den't say How long has he had the autor--Culengo bally News. "I told them people I wug with Cook."

"I told them people I wug wit Cook." "And didn't if git youse a handout?" "Naw i they're on the Peary side of the contra-versy. ICs a hard world." - Louisville Courter-Journal

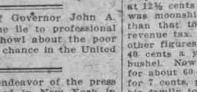
Conter-Journal. "The ien commandments stave never been repealed so far as I know." said thatle Allen Sparks. "but in these days of course, you gan't expect them To be enforced in communities where the public sentiment is against them."---Chinage Tybune.

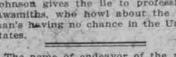
"Don't you and Judge Hiank threasure as a speakert" "No, indiced What makers you think he is so't" "Because is is such a severe nodes." "Because is such a do with him as a speaker." Wall it makes him inclined to fong seatences." Builtimore American

American Town Marshal-Ye can't got a drink 'un-der any circumstatices in this town. Stram-ser (Engering a roll of bills - Then I sup-pose Til have to give it up Town Marshal (lowering voice)- Well, asy--ill makasthe circumstatices two dollars, just to accommo-date ye.-Pluck.

date ye.—Guck. "Why is there so much discontent in the midst of plenty?" asked the demagogue. "I don't know." answered the substantial citi-gen. "unless like because a lot of people would rather stand dround, the same as i've been doing, and talk about their from-bles infrued of going to work."—Washing-ton Star.

London Punch. Miss Helen Mathers thinks that the decline of the novel is due to a large extent to motor cars. There is no doubt that a large class of readers has been almost entirely eliminated by ton Star. "Although he overcharged me terribly," why the returned traveler, "the sak driver, who took me over Parks was most polite." "All Frenchmen are," we observe. "Yes, but this one get off his box and helped me to and the necessary profanity in my French-English dictionary, so that I might say what I thought of him."-Life.





William E. Gurtis, of the Chicago

business of his railroads."