The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

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

(Hy Currier.)

Daily, Sunday included, one year..... 9.00 Daily, Sunday included, one month.... 75 Mow to Remit—Send postoffice money of der express order or personal check on our local hank. Stamps, coin or currency re at the sender's risk. Give postoffice adress in full including county and state. Postage Rates—10 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 128 pages, 2 gents; 20 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 5 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage ouble rates. ouble rates.

Eastern Business Office—The S. C. Beck-ith Special Agency—New York, rooms 48-7-Thome building. Chicago, rooms 510-512 fraue building.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, OCT. 7, 1909.

THE ORIENTAL PROBLEM.

While the full text of the instrument has not yet been received in this country, evidence accumulates that Japan has wrung from China a treaty that may prove highly detrimental to American trade interests in the Orient. It need not be assumed, however, that the United States wil sit idly by and permit the ratification or enforcement of any such treaty. The diplomacy of Minister Crane, even without the assistance of the Pacific fleet now hurrying toward the Far East, should be sufficient to impress upon the minds of the Orientals, both Japanese and Chinese, that there are treaties existing between China and other coun-The provisions of these preexisting treaties must of necessity be considered before China can deliver over to Japan, bound hard and fast, the absolute political and commercial authority in a territory in which nearly all the big powers of the earth have an interest that must be respected.

Long before Mr. Taft became President he announced in a speech at Shanghal that China had no territory Americans desire, no prosperity Americans begrudge, and no political power or independence, justly exercised, Americans would resent. But the United States, with good reason therefor, views with misgivings the rapid ascendency of the Manchu influence in Chinese politics. This feeling of uneasiness will be increased by the death of Chang Chih Tung, reported in yesterday's cables from Pekin. Chang Chih Tung, as Grand Councillor of the Empire, despite his anti-foreign tend- sane banker must devote a portion encies, was sufficiently intelligent and diplomatic to recognize the advantages of being on good terms with foreign wers in maintaining the integrity of China. With his firm hand removed from the control of the rising Manchu influence, an already complicated situation becomes further involved in doubt and perplexity.

That the new treaty, which is intended to convey to Japan exclusive rights in Manchuria, was framed up by the Manchus and the Japanese for the purpose of eliminating foreign competition or interference in that the men with whom he has deposited territory seems certain. It seems his money. As a result, small bankers equally reasonable to believe that in of limited capital and poor judgment by this treaty Japan, with a higher degree of diplomacy and finesse than states depositors must use discern was possessed by the Chinese, may have deceived China as to the ultimate effect of this far-reaching instrument. China, just awakening from its sleep of centuries, is sadly in need of capital with those who are seeking advantage safe and sane bankers pay their as-of expioitation of its resources. Its sessments, the depositor is no wores the mercy of hordes of rapacious a good bank conducted on sound pringrafters, and honesty and efficiency in ciples. any branch of the government seem to be negligible factors.

For all that, the United States will not remain passive and permit the country to pass completely under the sway of Japan or any other individual The open door in China must be kept open, even if it requires the presence of half the fleets of the world to keep it from closing. Some highly interesting developments in the question are almost certain to come to light within a short time, and it is not beyond the range of possibilities that the death of Chang Chh Tung may hasten the climax.

WHE LEGAL ASPECT OF COOK VS. PEARY.

In the current number of "Bench and Bar" is an interesting examination, from a legal point of view, of the evidence which Cook and Peary present of their having reached the North Pole. After a very fair discussion of the subject the writer concludes that neither claimant has made out a case which would be worth anything in court. Seeing that the world of common men has been convinced that both Cook and Peary have told the truth about their discovery, one naturally jumps to the conclusion that legal proof is something very exacting and rigorous. It must require vastly better evidence to gain credence for a story in court than in the outer Perhaps this is so, and perworld. haps it isn't. We should not jump to conclusions of this kind too hastily.

Theoretically legal evidence is admirably exact and scientific. Practically it is apt to be a little vague and The lawyers themselves seldom seem to know whether they have proved a proposition or not, for they are perpetually going back to the beginning of a suit and trying it all over Sometimes they do this half dozen times without making up their minds whether or not they have proved anything. Their rules of evince, therefore, however beautiful as matters of theory, do not produce very satisfactory results in practice and it is quite possible that the common sense of mankind has hit about as near the truth in the North Pole controversy as the lawyers would with all their paraphernalia of principles and exceptions if the matter had been left to them to decide. If they got along ordinary lawsuits, Peary and Cook would both be dead half a century before we should know which of them

told the truth. In applying the rules of evidence to suits in court, lawyers of course shut out a great deal of rubbish which everything pertaining to diversified agwould merely obscure the truth, but at the same time they exclude habitually a body of evidence which bears vitally on the issue. The opinions of the witness, his feelings, what he heard third persons say, and so on, are all inadmissible under our rules of evidence as a general thing. Often they

they go to the very heart of the dis-puted subject. French law permits the examining judge to listen to all these apparently irrelevant wanderings of the witness and give them whatever weight they deserve. This may have some bearing on the fact that crimes of violence are not nearly so frequent in France as here. The writer in "Bench and Bar" makes

much of the point that Cook's Eskimo witnesses were "his servants." A rule of evidence warns us that a servant testifying in behalf of his master is likely to lie. The reason for this rule goes back to the time when a British servant was virtually a slave. If he disobeyed his master he could be beaten half to death. If he ran away could be indicted for the felony of stealing the clothes he had on his back. In those days, the above rule of evidence was perfectly sound. In these times when most servants are as independent as their masters it smacks of folly. Many other much vaunted rules of evidence are just as irrational as this one. The fact that lawyers still cling to them as if they were sacred is one among many reasons why we so much verbal wrangling and so little justice in the courts.

PREMIUM ON WILDCAT BANKING. In the midst of the most prosperous times imaginable, with enormous crops selling at high prices, and practically every branch of industry thriving, Oklahoma is overwhelmed with a \$3,000,000 bank failure. Owing to its being the first big failure that has taken place under the comparatively new bank-guaranty system, this financial flasco is of exceptional interest. It has not only wiped out all of the guarantee that has been raised by taxing all banks alike, but makes necessary, before liquidating the indebtedness to depositors, a very heavy as sessment on the banks which are solvent. This case makes a complete and warning example of the fallacies of bank guarantee. The foolish scheme has thrown the Oklahoma banking system into confusion unlimited.

In this case we find the prudent, conservative banker, who has safeguarded the interests of his depositors, by investing funds only in collateral possessing real merit, severely penalized by a system which offers a premium on wildcat banking. The Oklahoma bank-guaranty law was supposed to make all banks and bankers equally responsible for losses through bank failures. No distinction or preference was shown the conservative, careful banker. He had absolutely no protection against the reckless, illegitimate methods of wildcat bankers, and, now that the work of the latter has borne fruit, the safe and his own savings to liquidate the debts of the wildcatter.

While the defunct Columbia Bank & Trust Company of Oklahoma City is the first big institution to go to the wall since the guarantee law became effective, this test fully proves its weakness. The depositor under this law is supposed to be, and up to a certain limit actually is, protected against loss by failure. This protection, to a degree, obviates the necesity of his making any inquiries or even caring anything about the banking ability of his money. As a result, small bankers securing the vast concessions carried as to security values have invaded Oklahoma in large numbers. In other ment and sense in choosing bankers. In Oklahoma it is unnecessary that the banker have his depositors' confidence He can invest, if he so desires, deis sadly in need of capital positors' money in collateral that is absolutely worthless, and if the guarnor temperament is China able to cope antee fund is large enough and the finances are muddled, its system is at off than he would be had he patronized

It is neither justice nor sound policy to make honest bankers pay for the defaults of dishonest ones. This Oklahoma system puts premium on reckless finance and penalty on careful business. It lifts from men who practice wild banking, like Ross and Cooper Morris in Portland, responsibillty and concern for their misdeeds.

Inspection of banks and prosecution and punishment of lawless bankers are the right functions of government. If those functions were properly exercised, there would be few failures and no big losses. When government goes into the guarantee business it makes big mistake.

IF TRUE, WHY "TOO TRUE"?

Now again comes Secretary Wilson, the optimistic head of the National Department of Agriculture, drawing somewhat upon his imagination and declaring: "Folks in the East do not know what luxuries are; they must go West to find out." Upon being asked upon his return from his recent trip "out home," i. e. to Iowa, if the farmers out that way are really investing blg money in automobiles, he arose (according to the Pittsburg Diswith uplifted hand and de-"There is too much truth in clared. it," adding: "The farmers are out of debt, have money in their pockets and big crops continue to come on." this is true, and if it applies in a general sense to Western farmers, why should they not own automobiles, put planes in their homes, establish acetylene gas plants in their basements, put in bathtubs and install running water in their houses and barns? as they can pay for luxuries, why not have them? Is there any reason why a prosperous farmer should ride in a dilapidated buggy, read the agricultural reports by a coal oil lamp, draw

of a stiff windlass, and perform his daily ablutions in a tin pan at a bench on the back stoop? This official assertion of bulging prosperity and lavish luxury on the farm-leaving out mention of the twelve hours a day labor for long years that was necessary to secure it, is likely to inaugurate a "back-to-the farm movement" that can only end in disappointment for the unfit. farming is not a simple vocation, in the successful pursuit of which only with it no better than they do with main strength and persistent plodding are required. It has risen to the dignity of a profession, else are our finely equipped agricultural colleges and experiment stations useless. The "knowing how"; the knowledge of "when and

water from a deep, old well by means

riculture today. Main strength and persistence will suffice up to the point where the land is cleared and put under the plow. After that, knowledge gained either by a long course of experiment on the farm or by a diligent course of study in conjunction with a shorter course are of no consequence, but sometimes in experiment, must precede any con-

siderable degree of success in agricultural pursuits. If a bare living-as represented by insufficient housing, cheap clothing, abundant food and absence of luxuries-will fill the measure of the farmer's ambition and keep his family contented on the farm, this type of prosperity can be accomplished readily, though by no means

easily. But the farmer of today, who wants huxuries, and the farmer's family that will have them on the farm or leave it, are factors in rural life. They must work their brain, as well as their hands, and working these in conjunction, why should not they be entitled to every luxury that intelligent endeavor can wrest from the soil? If true that Western farmers are out of debt, have money in their pockets, pianos in their homes and ride in automobiles, why is this "too true"?

A SALMON PRINCIPLE VINDICATED. Oregon's Master Fish Warden re ports large increase of salmon at the hatcheries this year. The obvious reason for this increase is diminished destruction of salmon by the various kinds of fishing gear. Excessive activity of gillnets, traps, seines and wheels is the sole cause of seed-fish scarcity at hatcheries. Restrictive laws, enacted last Winter by two states, have accomplished just what their adocates predicted for them.

Yet, strange as it may now seem short-sighted fishery influences at Astoria did their utmost to defeat enactment of these laws. Their selfish remedy-was abolition of other kinds of gear to make their own more profit-

It is not necessary to abolish any gear for benefit of others. Best way is to regulate all. This solution of a vexed problem is vindicating itself after long, obstinate struggle. Hatcheries have had too few salmon in past years because too many were caught for packing. It is a simple problem. Fish caught won't reach hatcheries. Fish canned won't spawn.

The new laws have curtailed open season and instituted closed Sunday; that is practically all. They removed net and trap barriers one day out of every seven and kept them out of the river until a later season in the Spring. They prohibited neither gillnets on Columbia bar nor wheels at the narrows. They simply restricted greed and nature took care of the rest.

RELIGION AT THE Y. M. C. A.

The complaint that the Young Men's Christian Association is 1 ot so religious s it ought to be does not appear to be very well grounded. There are two sides to religion, the formal and the practical. To the formal side the churches attend and they assuredly give it all the time and money it deserves. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized to promote practical religion. It adopts the principle that 'ealthy souls thrive best in healthy bedies with good, vigorous minds to look after the welfare of both tenement and tenant. Hence it leaves formal worship largely to the churches and cultivates active worship in the gymnasium, the bath and the schoolr

Members of the Y. M. C. A. glorify God by training their bodies to be strong and graceful and by keeping them clean. They seek to make their physical structure a fit temple for the indweiling of the Spirit. They praise the Lord by learning such things as trigonometry, which, properly considered, is just as plous an act as to learn a hymn.

There is more than one way to worship the Creator. Coleridge tells us in the "Ancient Mariner" that "he prayeth best who loveth best all things both great and small" and that is true; but he siso prayeth fairly well who takes care of his body and cultivates his intelligence. There are people who can discern quite as much religion in the night classes at the Y. M. C. A. as in the ordinary prayer meeting. Some worship with the tongue, some with the biceps and some Perhaps one way is with the brain just as acceptable to the Lord as another.

END OF THE WORLD.

The expectations that some day the world will come to an end should not be dismissed as an idle superstition. The subject deserves more respectful attention. Science, as well as Hebrew literature, affords grounds for believing that the earth will be destroyed sooner or later. Just when the catastrophe will happen nobody except a few fanatics pretend to know, nor is the manner of it at all certain.

H. G. Wells, in one of his famous speculations, foretells a time when the workers of the world will dwell under-ground. The idlers will linger upon the surface among the ruins of our cities and will be butchered for their flesh by the more energetic toilers as cattle are now. This pleasing state of things will be followed by the extinction of the sun and a general freeze up. Anatole France gives a vivid de-scription in "The Garden of Epicurus" of the earth after life has disappeared and everything is congealed. Most speculators in fact agree that we shall be dead either by starvation or cold long before the end of the world, so that the final smash up need not worry us a great deal. It is bound to occur, however. Most likely it will be brought to pass by the earth's happens some wandering planet may strike our sphere. In either event all that would be left of man and his world would be a small cloud of faintly luminous vapor.

But let us not worry. The end of the world is too far off to concern the human race. Man will probably not inhabit the planet when it comes; he will have vanished with the kindly conditions that give him life and earth for many acons will be, as Tennyson tells us, "Childless and forlorn."

A BROADER CONSERVATION VIEW.

Conservationists are missing a glorious opportunity of storing up timber and water and soil resources in a part of the United States that needs these efforts most. On the Atlantic slope, they could use the power of condemnation to secure private property for public use and spread the National authority over water power streams and big areas suitable for planting forests. Thus they could onserve resources close at home This might have the additional advantage of lessening their eagerness for fencing in vast tracts of Western They could depopulate the states. lands thus preserved, thereby depriving themselves of big tax-paying and wealth-producing tracts. They could land next year on less money than it pay Uncle Sam for the use of the took this year. That's what he was streams and the trees, after the for- elected for

hence, and Uncle Sam could devote the proceeds to paying rural mailcarriers ar I Indian War fighters in Oregon In this way the Eastern folk would conserve water power and forests of their own and not be worried by alleged wastefulness of upbuilding

communities of the West. Of course, it is not expected that Atlantic folk will fall in with this idea. They will not invoke the sovereign power of their state governments to accomplished this laudable purpose. But their unwillingness to do it, should open their eyes to the aversion in Western states against excessive extensions of forest reserves and of land withdrawals along water power streams. It should give them a new appreciation of conservation. Oregon and Washington would welcome any willingness of states to pay tribute to the National Government for water powers and forests.

Western states have a high appreciation of the conservation policy. That is the reason most of their peo ple have welcomed National protection of forests and streams. It is the wholesale, unnecessary withdrawals of land from settlement that they resent. People of the State of Washington have a special grievance in the usurpation by the National Government of school land sections within limits of forest reserves and Indian reservations. People of these far Western states want their resources conserved. but they do not like to be wholly ignored in the process

Portland property has a deserved reputation for its intrinsic value, but a transfer made yesterday, together with a mortgage filed, makes an exceptionally fine showing. The Laurelhurst tract, which is easily worth more than \$1,250,000, was transferred by deed, the consideration named being only \$100, and a mortgage for \$1,073,286 on the same property was also filed for record. Enterprising neighbors on Puget Sound may think thereby that they can allege that, while Portland is very heavily mortgaged, its actual real estate sales are of very small consequence. Frequent attempts have been made to secure something approaching accuracy in the recording of real estate transfers, in order that the figures would be of value for comparison with those of other cities, or with the previous growth of our own city. Unfortunately, Portland is still making a poor showing with its \$100 deeds for \$1,000,000 sales, \$1 deeds for \$100,000 sales, etc. This is a matter that should be taken up by our enterprising real estate firms.

The Spanish government continues to drift steadily toward that unpleasant position sometimes described as between the devil and the deep blue sea." While the Moors are steadily boring in on the soldiers at the front, the dissatisfied citizens at home are abusing the government for getting into the scrape and are making persistent demands that a halt be called. The situation at Madrid has become so acute that the entire editions of five Republican newspapers have been confiscated by the authorities for publishing an article criticising the government. Unless Spain soon makes a better showing in Morocco than it has made up to date, it might not be out of place for some of the European powers to take charge of both Moocco and Spain and appoint receivers to wind up their affairs.

One of the newspaper men in Pres ident Taft's party, speaking of Port land's reception, pronounced it gratifying in every way, except the decorations. These were shabby. To Portland's discredit be it said that its citilovel and public spirited as they undoubtedly are, do not take kindly was offered at our rose carnivals. The President's eyes should have rested on the American flag wherever he turned It was displayed on very few business buildings and private residences. Respect for the office, if not for its present incumbent, ought to have called out the stars and stripes from every abode, store and office.

The splitting of a frog, a landslide a thick fog and a head-on collision were the respective causes ascribed for four rallroad wrecks reported yesterday. These wrecks occurred in Illinois. Texas and Washington, and while the loss of life was not large, the disasters and their causes show that railroading is not yet a very safe occupation to follow. There has been a steady decrease in the number of "preventable" accidents, but there still remains the possible fatal flaw in track or in the judgment of the operatives which is liable at any moment to prove disastrous. Just at present, however, the dangers of the rail are somewhat small by comparison with those of the automobile.

That Boston doctor, seeking notoriety in denouncing the operation for appendicitis and calling attention to the list of deaths that follow it, overlooks the many times larger number of people snatched from the grave by means of that operation

A wealthy Texan advocating Henry George's single tax theory wants to try it in Oregon where, according to crashing into the sun, but before that his view, the people are not hampered by constitutional limitations. does our fame spread.

> The question is not "Did George Meyers kill Policeman Eckhart?" is, "Did Eckhart have a warrant duly made out for Meyers' arrest when the killing occurred?" This simplifies

An Eastern Oregon newspaper complains that the entertainment of President Taft in Oregon was "practically a Portland affair." But the President was not the guest of Portland. Dismissal of four sophomores from

the University of Oregon will put the remainder on good behavior for a while; possibly stop hazing for all President Taft, after seeing Hofer

in Salem, thought most of the people there Germans. He made the mistake of taking Hofer for the "whole show." Mr. Jeffries and Mistah Johnson can rejuvenate the vocabulary of their mutual disdain by studying the Peary-

Cook imbroglio. Mayor Simon hopes to run Port-

ests matured, two or three generations WANTS WATER-POWER USED NOW

Not Kept Idle for Dim Future, Since Monopoly Is Sure Anyway.

Bingen (Wash.) Observer. matter of withdrawing several thousand acres of power sites along the Klickitat River by the Secretary of the Interior is done, it is said, to preserve the sites for the Government and to prevent monopoly. This would be well good provided the Government would go ahead and improve and use them for the benefit of the people. monopoly part of it cuts but little fig-ure, for we fail to see how these water-powers are to be brought under subjection and the people to get the benefit of them, without the combination of capital to do the work, for certain it is that no one man alone would under-take the great work, and even if he did, he would be as great a monopoly as a corporation consisting of many men. The great trouble with monopo-lies is the lack of laws to control them, and the laxity of the courts in being and the laxity of the courts in being unable, on account of legal points, to enforce what laws there are. No matter how plain, or how just, a claim may be against a corporation—a railroad for instance—by the aid of its mighty wealth it is enabled to appeal its case from court to court, until it reaches the Supreme Court, where it may be settled in the next 20 years. the meantime the principals, having been bled by court and lawyer fees, have died-in the poorhouse perhapsor circumstances have so changed as to make a verdict in their favor a mock-

But still we say, let a monopoly or corporation take up these power-sites if they want them, but under certain re-strictions, one of which should be that they bring them into use in a certain length of time under a forfeit bond to the county, not to the United States; restrict the fees for the service rendered, and in case of a law suit it can-not be taken from court to court until the complainant is frozen out. If the Government withholds these lands in reserve, it is only a matter of time when some one will get them, perhaps by purchase at a high figure, and the values of the Klickitat lands go to pay for some Government work in the East. In the meantime our people will be without the benefit of whatever advan-tage these water-powers might give and in the end a monopoly would still exist, whether of one or a dozen, the exist, whether of one or a dozen, the one being the worse, as he could obstinately obstruct all improvements if he chose.

SALOON CURB IS LIQUOR REMEDY Chleago Authority Says Dry Campaign Will Injure City.

Chicago Post.

"Shall the City of Chicago become antisaloon territory?" Chairman John H. Hill,
of the no-license committee of 100, announces that steps will be taken at once to compel the city to vote on this question at the April election. We do not believe that the way to solve

the drink problem is through compulsory prohibition; we do not believe that such proposal can get a majority of votes in Chicago, nor do we believe that complete prohibition is physically possible in any large city, Granted that a no-license law lessens the consumption of liquor-which it probably does in spite of the cant cry to the contrary—yet we cannot see how repression can in any way be a cure. Were the committee's fight to be, not to drive liquor out of Chicago, but to regu-late, control and cleanse the saleon, we would have every sympathy with it. For the saloon as it is conducted today in our great municipalities is one of the most indiously sinister foes of public morals and health as well of the great Democratic experiment. It cannot be abolished by all the "anti-saloon" votes in Cook County. But it can be divorced from politics, it can be cut off from its present prominence in the world of crime, it can be separated from the social ovil.

As it is, instead of entering upon a fight for so great a reform, we are to be plunged into a campaign that seeks an possible thing and is therefore doome imposeints thing and is the whole community surely will lose thereby. For the fanaticism with which the liquor question is surrounded on both sides will almost certainly cause the great issues of the forth. coming election—the subways, the direct partitions that existed in religion began to describe the way and dentile, paves the way to the idea of adding color to buildings primary, the harbor, the waterways, and on big occasions. This just criticism so on-to be neglected or wholly ignored by the average Chicago voter.

AUTOS AND THE NEW JERUSALEM.

Writer Thinks Speed Laws Can't Be En forced; Advises Senson of Prayer. PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 6.—(To the Editor.)—Doubtless there are those who will say that Chief of Police Cox did very say that Chief of Police Cox did very wrong in setting a pace of 25 miles an hour down East Morrison street in his automobile, but it is an error to say that he was specially out of the ordinary—he was merely doing that which is done in Portland hundreds of times every day. It is not often that an auto driver goes along Morrison or Washington streets at the gait mentioned, but it is really common on Stark, Alder, Yamhill, Sixth, and even on Morrison and Washington—anywhere west of Seventh. A man can walk four miles in an hour, and in all parts of the city, except on a few blocks parts of the city, except on a few blocks near Fifth and Washington, and it is the commonest sort of a common ex-perience to see an auto charge by and "make" from seven to 10 blocks while odestrian is making one.

It will be of little use to expect Chief Cox to be fined. He did only what is done a dozen times every day in Portland. One of these times there will be a collision here, in the middle of the day, on a downtown street, and with a suber, though perhaps not a sane, driver—a collision that will cause the public to sit up and take notice.

That such a collision is not duplicated here a dozen times every day is a strange phenomenon, whose counterpart is found only in the marvelous escape of so many men who stand in the front ranks during a terrific bat-

the and escape without a scratch.
But the speed laws will never be
enforced, unless the authorities detail
an officer with each driver, much as it requires a separate young woman teacher to convert and keep converted each Chinaman who is seeking after each Chinaman who is seeking after grace. Since, however, Chief Cox hasn't a sufficient force of men to do this, the men and women who are still com-pelled to depend on their legs to get from one spot to another should so conduct their daily walk as to be ready without warning to enter the gates of the New Jerusalem. For the mission of the auto is to get there—and it not only does fulfill its mission, but will continue to do so.

Haverhill Gazette. Smithsonian officials are overjoyed. Their already noteworthy museum of rare and interesting "remains" has been largely increased by the hunting trip of Theodore Roosevelt, and the department of natural history has had a fine boom at that institution. It is too early as yet to compute accurately the net results of this great hunt; but in proportion as there has been uproar and hubbub in the jungles of Africa there has been peace and calm in the domains of Uncie Sam.

He Remembered. Philadelphia Inquirer He-Do you remember the night I prosed to you?

She—Yes, dear. He—We sat for an hour, and you never pened your mouth. She—Yes, I remember, dear. He—Ah, that was the happiest hour of life.

SAYS JAPAN SEEKS FAIR PLAY. Consul Numano Avers Recent Trenties No Mennee to Open Door.

No Menace to Open Door.

PORTLAND. Or., Oct. 5.—(To the Editor.)—That Japan is strictly adhering to its long-established policy of the "open door" in China hardly needs any insistence at my hands, as it has been so often reiterated by Japan. But as the news from Washington, which appeared in The Oregonian for several days in succession, persistently reported to the effect that Japan is threatening to close the door by obtaining "Japanese monopthe door by obtaining "Japanese monor oly in Manchuria, which will exclude from that territory not only American but European interests," a word or two about the two treatles, recently conclud-ed between China and Japan, will not be arrise and Japan. be amiss, and, I hope, will go far towar dispelling all the lingering clouds of doubt as to the fairness and sincerity of Japan toward China, as well as to every other country. I may add that the provisions of these two treatles have never published in the local papers.

Both these treaties are dated Septem

ber 4, 1909, and promulgated on Septen

ber 8. One of them refers to the final settlement as to the sovereignty of Chen-Tao, a territory long disputed between China and Corea, and comprises a short preemble and seven articles. By this treaty China's sovereignty over the territory and its jurisdiction over the Coreans residing within the territory have been recognized by Japan, which must be considered a material concession on the part of Japan, and will suffice in silencing nonsensical and sensational stories concerning the territorial ambition of Japan. At the same time, Japan re-tained the right to protect the Coreans within the territory and also to see that justice is administered over the Coreans and to ask for a revision of verdict rendered by the Chinese court in some important cases of litigation. Four cities within the territory are to be opened at once by the treaty for international trade, which will not fall to give a considerable benefit to all the countries of

the world, among which, I am quite cer-tain, America will have a large share. The other of the two treaties above mentioned hims for the settlement of sev-eral outstanding questions between Japan and China concerning the railway and miling enterprises in Manchuria. Most of these privileges were definitely grantof these privileges were definitely grant-ed to Japan by the treaty concluded be-tween the two countries at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The present treaty is simply intended to put an end to unpleasant disputes which have been raised subsequently on the part of China. The construction of Shin-Min-Tun Faku-men Railway by China in contravention to treaty provisions, and the working of coal mines at Fu-Shun and Yuen-Tai by coal mines at Fu-Shun and Yuan-Tai by the South Marchurian Railway may be considered as the most important of

It is therefore a matter of congratulation that these questions have been am-icably settled. The conclusion of these two treatles may be taken as a testi-mony that the sagacity and wisdom of Chinese statesmen have prevailed upon the radical anti-foreign elements of that sovernment and that they are beginning government, and that they are beginning to recognize the sincerity and fair play on the part of Japan, much to the dis-appointment of those who are trying to

appointment of those who are trying to create international ill-will.

On the whole, it will be seen that there is nothing in these treaties to threaten the "open door" in China or Manchurla. On the contrary, they provide for the opening of the hitherto closed territory to international trade and for the economic development of Manchurla. development of Manchurla. Y. NUMANO, Japanese Consul.

FREE SYNAGOGUE IS ATTACKED.

Writer Says Dr. Stephen S. Wise Helps Disappearance of Jewish Race.

PORTLAND, or., Oct. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Permit me to say a few words with regard to Dr. Stephen S. Wise's predictions about the disappearance of he Jewish race. It is my opinion that Dr. Stephen Wise, through his Free Synagogue, has

contributed towards the disappearance of the Jewish race more than all the intermarriages in the world. When a rabbi strips Judalsm of all dogma and almost of all ceremonies and rituals, and reduces its teachings to a few broad a caliber certainly breaks away the partitions that existed in religion between Jew and Gentile, paves the way for assimilation, and therefore for the disappearance of the Jew.

Had Dr. Wise looked into the matter a little deeper, he would have seen that the same conditions that bring about the existence of free synagogues, with unmuzzled pulpits, bring about also the existence of those frequent intermarringes that cause the rabbi to become so anxious about the future of the Jew-ish race. One more word: Not that I am against the activities of Dr. Wise in his sphere, far he it from such, but I do think that the rabbi mistook the effect for the cause. LEO RICEN.

Tuft's Most Serious Problem

New York Post.

When Mr. Taft set out upon his 14,000-mile journey, he knew well enough that of the difficulties he would have to contain the property of the tend with, the three principal ones would be tariff-revision sentiment, the flood of eratory and indigestion. Tariff and elo-quence he has breasted manfully, and come out in pretty good condition; but the French chef and the pastryman have been pressing nim hard. A request has gone out for the curtailment and simplification of Presidential lunches and banquets during the remainder of the trip, it must have been bad enough in the Northern tier of states, where, presumably New England influence has established a certain uniformity and sobriety of diets but the situation grew really serious when the President's orbit approached California and the South, the home of strange beasts and birds and exotic sauces. Not even as the embodiexotic sauces. Not even as the emi-ment of the National ideal is it Taft's manifest destiny to go through the entire range of local cuisin

> Information for Rello. Washington Star.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is appendicitis."
"My son," answered the parent, "appendicitis is something that enables a good doctor to open up a man's aratomy and remove his entire bank account."

Suppose It were You! Suppose It were void

If you had hunted for the Pole

For many, many years.

And walked through Arctic snow and ice,

And froze your nose and ears.

And then some fellow came along

And heat you to the place.

Don't you think, my dear old pal.

That it would freeze your face.

And mar you.

And mare you "leary,"

Lust like Peary?

Just like Peary?

And if you thought you had a cinch
To name and fame, Old Hoss,
And built your igloos here and there,
Nor cared for a cold a toss—
And then some chap would sledge right by
Nor backward look,
Don't you think that you would grouch
And say, "Confound that Cook!"
And swear some,
A foursome.

A salamander?

If you were to the manor born.

And knew you were no dub—
Were the colors on your breast
Of the Peary Arctic Club—
And then a chappy drove his dogs
Where south you always look—
Don't you think, kind reader, that
Tou'd say. " that Cook!"

And cry some—
And lie some—
Bwear on your soul

"Cook found no Pole"?
—The Deacon, Hillsbore, Or.

Life's Sunny Side

Proud Papa—That boy of mine is a wonder! Very smart child for his age. Disgruntled Neighbor—Haven't a doubt of it. If we were living in old times, I am sure he would be holding an office for which he seems eminently qualified. Proud Papa (suspiciously)-What office do you mean? Disgruntled Neighbor-Town crier.-Bal-

The airship hat had been invented. "No!" explained the milliner. "It doesn't look like an airship, but it costs about the same."—Philadelphia Ledger.

timore American.

Doctor-What seems to be the trouble? Fatient-My train of thought keeps umping the track.

Doctor—Ah, a nervous wreck!—Kaneas City Times.

She-This is the candy store where we first met. You took shelter here from the He (angrily)-Yes, and now I see that there was a saloon next door, which must have run past—Fliegendo Blatter.

Knicker-Time brings strange changes. Bocker-Yes; the boy whose mother can't make him wash his neck grows up to be a rich man who goes abroad for baths.—Harper's Bazar.

. . . Esmeralda-How many times do make a young man propose to you bei Gwendolen-If you have to make him propose, you'd better say yes the first time.—Chicago Tribune.

"Man," she sighed, "Is never interest-

In the Summer time he talks "No." nothing but baseball; in the Winter nothing but politics."—Detroit Free Press.

'I knew it had to come."

"How now?"
"That show at the town hall tonight has an Eskimo quartet."-Louisville Courie

Journal. Her Father (sternly)-Genevievs, you

are engaged to some young man.

Herself-O, father, how did you discover
my secret? Her Father-The gas bill for the last quarter is suspiciously small.-Judge.

Miss Antique-Yes, ours is a very old family; you know we came over in the Mayflower.

Miss Caustique—Indeed; did you—er— have a pleasant yoyage?—Philadelphia Record. . . .

A New Jersey farmer, whose farm is near a school for boys, was greatly an-noyed by the depredations of the youngsters. Finding two of the boys helping themselves to his choice apples, he ush-ered them from his premises, ably as-

sisted by the toe of his boot.

The following day he found the same boys loitering in the vicinity of his orchard fence.
"What you young scamps hangin' round here for?" he shouted. "I told you yesterday what you'd git if I caught you on

"Yos, sir, we remember," explained the spokesman. "We didn't come for apples this time. We came to ask you to join our football eleven."—Harper's Weekly. my land ag'in.

Barber-Massage? Victim-No. Barber-Tonic?

Barber-You ought to have something

on your hair.

Victim-I know it. Hand me my hat, please.—Cleveland Plain Dealer. . . . The Tramp-Ah, mister, what would you

do if you felt like you didn't have a friend in the world? The Rich Man-What would I do? Why, Pd apply for a job as a baseball umpire, of course.—Chicago News.

Harlem-Do you know that Jones has married his cook?

Bronx-Just like him. He'd always rather fight than eat.

"Although he overcharged me terribly," says the returned traveler, "the cab-driver who took me over Paris was most polite."

"All Frenchmen are," "Yes, but this one got off his box and helped me find the necessary profanity in my French-English dictionary, so that I light say what I thought of him."

URGES LIQUOR LICENSE METHOD.

Writer Says It Is Better Than Bootleggers and Blind Pigs.

PRINEVILLE, Or., Oct. 6.—To the Editor: Permit me briefly to criticise the article written by an Albany writer to a Portland paper a few days ago against the saloon as an institution. "Citizen" favors prohibition, not cause it does not prohibit, but appar-ently because, as he alleges, the sa-loons have violated the laws of the state for the past 30 years. "Citizen" loses sight of the fact that violations then (because the laws were not enforced) are no more an indication of general rottenness of the whole saloen system than is the prohibition law a failure because treble the number of violations are taking place every day now. The liquor law could not be, or was not, enforced then; the prohibition law

cannot, or will not, be enforced now.

If it be conceded that liquors will always be sold, in either wet or dry territory, and there is bound to be an occasional violation under either system—as "Citizen" admits—is it not better to treat the liquor business as a necessary evil and tax it accordingly. than to have a vastly greater number of bootleggers and blind pigs, neither of whom contribute a cent toward city or county government, go on violating the laws indefinitely? Is not "Citi-zen" actuated by prejudice? And after A. H. KENNEDY. question?

Call for Reformed Legislators. Astorian

Whatever the State of Oregon may do next year, her first duty is to redeem the quality of her legislature, to rename and reform and readjust the balances at Salem so that the people may be enabled to forget the disgraces, the blundering the cheap chicane that stupidities. The cheap throate that marked the last session as among the most notoriously inept and ineffectual, (save in the sum of its reckiess appropriations) in the history of the commonwealth.

No county in the state is exempt from

this duty; it falls peremptorly upon every segment, Clatsop included, and it is none too early to begin the work of critical selection in order that when the time arrives the public mind may be charged with the faculty of making such choice as shall do honor and credit to the State at large and lend assurance everywhere of business qualification and trained fitness generally for the work dovolving upon a really representative

Rapid Growth in Wallows.

Joseph Herald.

Joseph citizens feel justly proud of our excellent schools, which are progressing to the most satisfactory manner under the supervision of six instructors. When a town the size of Joseph requires half a dozen teachers in its schools, it means that the town is "going some" as well as growing