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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1909.

#### IN BRITISH PARLIAMENT,

made by the British Parliament towards the solution of the land tax and other leading questions raised by the present ministry. The House of Lords thus far appears immovable, nor can it be foreseen what course that body will pursue-whether it will persist in obstinate refusal, or make some conrelieved. The abrupt ways of procedure in former times, when the King and the Lords had more power than now, cannot be employed at this day, There are summary methods, indeed, but the English people are very slow to They deem talk better than violent action, for in their country revolutionary violence had its day long Before the days of James and Charles, it would have been absurd to talk of King or Lords manifesting wisdom by yielding to the Commons But since Cromwell, it has been neces sary for King and Lords to yield, it one way or another, and since the re-form measures of the last sixty years it has become increasingly necessary Nevertheless, the "checks and bal ances" are still employed to an extent that would be tedious in our country, and, moreover, would awaken most stormy opposition.

Since 1832 it has been thoroughly established, both in doctrine and in practice, that concerning all impor tent measures which have received the approval of the House of Common for the second time-that is, on appeal distinctly to the people and distinct declaration of their approval-and are believed to be in accord with the wishes of the more considerable body of the electors, the House of Lords shall yield to the Commons. But will the Lords yield on the present measures, until the judgment of the country shall have affirmed these measures and elected a House of Commons that will re-enact them?

Professor Dicey, an eminent English authority, writes on "The Law of the British Constitution": "If there is difference of opinion between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the House of Lords ought, at some point (not definitely fixed) to give way; and if the Peers should not yield, and if the House of Commons continues to enjoy the confidence of the country, it becomes the duty of the Crown, or of its responsible advisers, to create or threaten to create enough new Peers to override the opposition of the House of Lords, and branches of the Legislature." This ployed to force measures heretofore; for a bill passed by the Commons must also pass the Lords before it becomes a law. This is not simply an understanding; it is law. The courts do not recognize as law the acts of the Commons alone. It would require a heavy list of new Peers to overbear the pres ent adverse majority in the Lords; and rather than be submerged by the masses of the new.

English constitutional writers hold, however, that the obstinacy of the Lords may force the Commons to test the question whether they continue to en'oy the confidence of the country Between these conditions the King may be in a position of embarrass ment: and the news reports say that King Edward regards the present situation with much concern. He may feel that it is a disagreeable thing to great. "pack" the House of Lords, and may dread the agitation that surely will be attendant upon election of a new House of Commons. In various countries the dignity that doth hedge a King has been known to suffer from

these popular agitations. Whether the House of Lords will give way, or whether it will be packed or stuffed so as to drown the conservative opposition, or whether there will be appeal to the nation, on election of L new House of Commons, to confirm the position taken by the presheld), and what will be the result if held, cannot be told. But this can be 1909. It will not be the Oregon refer-It will be the English appeal to the methods of representative gov Nor will the main question, the land tax, bear any relation to the proposed confiscation to the state of the increased values in Oregon. It will in the country. That the limit of this be a just and proper tax, on frequent revaluations of land-practically we have in Oregon now. This just principle of land taxation-taxation of increasing values, and revaluation at frequent intervals-must prevail in the creased volume of traffic was handled United Kingdom, as in the United States, because it is just and necessary. But it will be accomplished by the methods of representative government, not by the addition, through Oregon's method, of "another fool to the famlly," and the biggest fool of all. In that country they don't give unlimited power to those who possess no property to despoil those who do possess some, more or less. It is a fight there all the time, between radical and conservative forces; and the same fight will be upon us here, more and more as the natural, wealth of the country shall be exhausted, and each and all shall desire more keenly to hold their own. Justice must be done to the gen- to \$40,857,353 in 1908-09, a gain of eral body and commonweal on one

more, after a while. Lurid imaginings and gloomy spec

other old countries. But we shall have

side, and spoliation of property must

be prevented on the other. The mid-

dle ground is the position for intelli-

Thus far we have

have of late been observing the planet gifts was the ability to select lieuten Mars. It is now surmised that some wful cataclysm, surpassing in horror anything that the earth has experienced since life was developed upon it, has overtaken our next door planetary neighbor and that the hapless Martians, long menaced by starvation from the drying up of the planet's moisture, have succumbed to the force of sud-After all, a sudden blow that ends all is better than a protracted menace foreshadowing a certain end. It is possible, therefore, that the Martians are better off than we have shudderingly supposed them to be in their hopeless struggle for continued

### YOUR UNCLE JOSEPH.

The insurgents say they will put Joseph G. Cannon-Uncle Joe out of business in the next Congress. They say they will try to prevent his re-At any rate, they will beat him for Speaker. Of course they can't prevent his re-election by his district, and the more they try against him the more sure he will be of election and he greater his majority.

Possibly they may prevent his re-election as Speaker. But it is likely to epend more on the state of parties in Apparently no progress is being he House at that time than on anything the insurgents can do. Not improbably the Democrats will have a najority in the next House. Then Cannon can't be elected Speaker. He vill get only his party vote.

But there may be a small Republi-can majority. This majority will be troubled by insurgency. Yet Cannon nay win again, with the help of Democrats, unwilling to see control of legislation pass into the hands of people hostile to the great "interests" which Democrats as well as Republeans are deeply concerned.

But Uncie Joe is a picturesque charcter. He has peculiar gift of homely expression; he stands for what the great body of those people want who desire to maintain the policy of protective tariff and general conservatism against policies branded with uncertain and various trade-marks. The strength f Uncle Joe lies largely in the fact that his opponents, as a body, can't trust themselves. They are afraid of their extremists, of their cranks, fa-natics and fools. On the side of Cannon is the conservatism that lies in great force in the Democratic party; which is likely always to help him out to the extent of his losses among the insurgent Republicans.

## BONDS FOR IRRIGATION

There are no very substantial rea ons against the bond issue prop by the Secretary of the Interior to raise funds to complete the Governirrigation money is raised for this purpose by some means, the work must languish since the current expense far exceeds the income from the sale of lands. There is no doubt that each project will pay for itself in the long run, but in the interval funds are necessary to push the reclamation enterprises to ompletion. Evidently the best way to meet the difficulty is by selling bonds. Three ways of securing these bonds

are concelvable. They might based upon the general good faith of the Nation, as Government securities commonly are. The entire issue might constitute a lien on all the reclaimed lands, or there might be a distinct issue of bonds to finance each project separately. The last method is clearthe most desirable. Since reclamation is undertaken as a business venture to make the Government lands more valuable, it stands to reason that their value ought to increase enough thus restore harmony between the two to foot the bills. If that is not to be expected, then the venture is indefensidrastic method has actually been em- ble on the financial side. Still there is no reason why a project which turns out well should be burdened with the consequences of the possi ble failure of others. A man who buys reclaimed land is Oregon may fairly be held subject to the expenses of the project which benefits him, but he ought not to be assessed for one in New Mexico or Arizona. The bonds possibly the old Peers would yield for each project should form a distinct issue, and the primary security should be the lands under that project though, of course, back of them all would be the Government's guarantee.

# MR. HARRIMAN'S MONUMENT.

The interest of the late E. H. Harriman in the New York Central was ecured such a short time before the death of the railroad king that his influence in that road was not very Harriman methods are re flected quite strongly, however, in an announcement in The Oregonian of vesterday, which stated that the Vanderbilt road would spend \$60,000. 000 "in reducing grades, straightening curves and laying new rails." ing that has yet appeared in print so effectively shows up the tremendous economic saving made through such railroad expenditure as the latest report of the Union Pacific, just at hand Among other interesting data set forth in this report are detailed figures showing that the average trainload ent one, or when it will be held (if per revenue train mile has increased from 279 tons in 1898 to 548 tons in

It was in this enormous saving made possible by heavy expenditure on grades, curves and rails, that Mr Harriman transformed the Union Pa cific from a bankrupt scrap pile to one of the best dividend-paying roads economy of operation has not been reached is further shown by an increase of thirty-six tons, or over 7 per cent, in the trainload for 1908-09, as compared with 1907-08. The inwith a saving of 2.38 per cent in loco- made at Albany. motive mileage, as compared with the previous year. Low grades, light first orchards. With such favors as curves and splendid physical condition of the roads, and a high degree of operating efficiency, are further reflected in a reduction in the cost of fuel per locomotive-mile run from 22.239 cents in 1907-08 to 18.827 cents

in 1908-09 During the year there was an in crease in gross earnings of \$2,937,652, which, with a reduction in expenses, made a total increase in the net earnings from these sources of \$6,612,092. The total net earnings of the system increased from \$34,245,261 in 1907-08 more than 19 per cent. When the application of the Harriman methods to a broken-down road like the Union Pacific resulted in such a marvelous showing, it is small wonder fewer difficulties in contending for it that the New York Central, as well as than they have had in England and a number of other great Eastern roads, are now adopting the Harriman methods of increasing profits and reducing expenses.

It is needless to state here that one plations are indulged by scientists who of Mr. Harriman's greatest natural chards, pruning and spraying them directors in Portland. Trust to that.

ants who could carry out his plans and make them meet his expectations Mr. Harriman always gave full credit to these men, and the filme executive ability of A. L. Mohler, formerly of this city, played no small part in the results which made the Union Pacific's annual report a wonderful exhibit of up-to-date railroading.

## DEAR PRICE OF FREE LAND.

"No more free land"-an Eastern 'conservation" cry-has a harsh sound for many sparsely settled districts in the West. These districts want new settlers and need the inducement of cheap land to bring them. Older parts of the United States have built up their population by this method and new ones think themselves entitled to do the same. Editor Julian Byrd, of the Burns (Or.) Times-Herald, says

In his paper:

"End of Free Land," is the heading of an article from Scrinner published on the first page in this issue in which the public land commissioner is quoted as saying that public lands which now remain are chiefly arter in character. This may be so to a certain extent, but not altegether. It merently shows that the East is yet quite ignorant of the West and conditions. We yet have millions of acres of land to homestend where profitable crops may be raised by proper cultivation without irrigation. This land is semi-arid. We also have in some portions of the West great todies of arid land where irrigation is possible, yet these Eastern people, although they bewall the condition of no land for the landless, will not allow it to be accomplished. On our first page is also an article stating that the East will oppose the proposed bond issue to make the reclamation of vast areas possible. The man who takes advantage of the land is the one who must pay for this bond issue, yet the East will fight it.

So far as the conservation policy

So far as the conservation policy onfines itself to proper protection of forests and streams, it is commendable. But reserves and preserves have been tretched too far. There are vast mountain areas in this Western coun try that are fit only for forests and water basins. There are other areas in the lowlands that will produce more wealth as fields than as forests. There are semi-arid expanses of land that can benefit the country and the people only in private ownership. Too little discrimination has been exercised by conservation "experts" in withdrawing land from entry. Example of this in Oregon was seen recently along Owyhee River, where excess Pinchot with drawals to the extent of 319,000 acres were canceled by Ballinger. Likewise in many other Western states.

The conservation policy needs reforming. At will be reformed, though not right away. Eastern influences demanding that public lands in the West be administered to please its whims and fancies, rather than to conform with practical ideas of utility, are too strong to be resisted. Practical essons will have to be learned mean while at the expense of development and progress. The public land belongs to all the people, of course. But the people can do nothing with the best of it until individuals make homes on it. Most wild land is worth little or nothing until it is cultivated. Settlers who make that use of it, after obtaining it from the Government free or at a nominal price, pay dearly The making of farms in the wilderness is an effort attended by severe privation, hardship, suffering and The men and women who do this work for the country pay a high price.

# THE DIAZ LIBEL SUIT.

If President Diaz, of Mexico, had he same control over the New York ourts as he has over those in his own dominions, he would unquestionably win his libel suit against Carlo de Fornairo. Since our courts do not render decisions in obedience to the com mands of a sovereign, the outcome is not so easy to predict. Fornairo's more ruthlessness than is really seemmakes statements of fact which are uncomplimentary in the extreme.

But there are few politicians who do not suffer detraction as they near the tomb. Washington was reviled in his to this day by the unregenerate. One would scarcely expect such an indurated veteran as Diaz to feel the arrows of satire and calumny very

Rulers seldom gain anything by starting libel suits unless the courts are abject. Juries always sympathize with a private individual against an bees-that's all. official, and judges are usually on the alert to shear the claws of tyranny. The English government was once in the habit of prosecuting its subjects cism, but it finally found the business the Chingok rain and the politicians. war on free speech by arrests for lese majeste, but even that vigorous poten-tate has probably lost prestige by resorting to this particular form of libel suit. Nobody would deem that Mr. much dlam Supleme Coult." Roosevelt has bettered matters by his prosecutions of newspaper publishers. President Diaz may find the fates more favorable to him than they are to other rulers, but if precedents are any guide he would have followed wiser counsel if he had pocketed his grievance and saved his money.

# THE ALBANY APPLE FAIR.

The apple fair now being held in Albany presents anew the wonders of developed horticulture. The Middle Willamette Valley was the home of the pioneer apple industry, but from causes well understood-chief of which was restricted market—this industry fell into neglect and decay many years ago. Its revival is witnessed in the truly excellent exhibit now being

Nature was the caretaker of the were shown by a virgin soil and a mild climate, the apple trees planted half a century and more ago in this section grew and flourished and were wonderfully fruitful. But when at length railroads came and the mar-ket was widened, the trees had grown gnarly and mossy and pest-ridden, and there were no merchantable

apples to meet the new demand. In promoting the apple industry as now appears in the Willamette Valley, it was first of all necessary to get rid of these old orchards. It is largely for this reason that the Hood | der and lightning leave a clearer at River Valley came first into prominence as an Oregon apple-growing dis-That is to say, Hood River horticulturalists were first in the new market with perfect fruit. While the farmers of the Willamette Valley were being urged, practically in vain, to root out their old family orchards and reset them with clean nursery stock, the apple-growers of Hood River Valley were planting commercial

and in due time coming into the market with apples that astonished the

The Albany Apple Fair is a sentment of what science as applied to apple-growing has accomplished in Marion, Linn, Benton and Lane Counties. Each and all of these exhibits prove that all that is necessary to raise apples in Western Oregon as clean as the cleanest and as fine as the finest is to work intelligently and industriously to that end. The same is true in other sections of the state, each and every one of which when properly exploited contributes its quota to the fame of "Oregon apples."

Work has begun on the Lake Washington ship canal, ex-Governor Mc-Graw turning the first shovelful of dirt Wednesday with appropriate mony. It is stated that the digging of this canal will lower the waters of the lake eight feet. This should uncover and make valuable a considera-ble area of rich land bordering the lake and its tributaries, and the benefits from this source will undoubtedly equal those of a maritime nature. The topography of the country is such that Lake Washington will hardly prove a good commercial harbor in which ousiness can be handled to good advantage. As a haven for idle vessels which would deteriorate more rapidly in salt water than in fresh, the lake will prove of value. Some of the great natural beauty of its surroundings will necessarily vanish with that eight-foot drop, but the beauties of nature are secondary affairs when the hand of man reaches out for business

The Chicago wheat market advanced yesterday on the strength of a report from Argentina announcing the appearance of locusts in the growing wheat fields. For the purpose for which it is used by the market boomers, the Argentine locust is fully as effective as the Kansas chinchbug Both of them are so badly overworked during the crop season, however, that they are no longer able to cause advances of the old-time proportions. With the American farmers perfecting monopoly for the purpose of forcing wheat prices to unnatural heights in this country and the locusts working the Argentine wheat fields, the poor consumer, who must foot the bills, will soon regard wheat as a luxury as wel

There was more than the usual meaning in the resolutions of the directors after Mr. Harriman's death when they said: "He was more than chairman of the executive committe and president, which offices at the time of his death he held and had ong filled-he was the genius of the new Union Pacific and Southern Pacific; and the high degree of efficiency to which these properties have been brought, the part that is being performed by them in the development of the country they serve, and the solid basis upon which the securities of said companies now rest, are monu ments to his genius, marvelous energy and untiring work in the interest of these companies."

General Homer Lea, who tells in Harper's Weekly how easily a Japaneae army could land on a Chehalis County beach and dominate the States of Washington and Oregon, overlooks the fact that the people of this region are not Russians and would be doing a little "landing" of their own meanwhile. When Japan is ready for a trouncing, all she need do is to fol low General Lea's programme

Expert testimony proving that Dr. ook did and did not climb Mount Mc-Kinley continues to appear. In the light of recent developments the explorer no doubt wishes that he had ook, which the libel suit is based taken Ahwelah and Etukishuk instead upon, handles the aged dignitary with of Barrill with him when he went up the mountain. They appear to have ly, considering his venerable years, and | followed instructions as to what they were to say,

"Senator Bourne," we are told, "insists that it is the right of the entire people to participate in the election of latter years. Jefferson is hooted at Senator." Oh, yes, Senator, indeed and truly. Just watch, and behold them 'participate" next time.

> Making a living is easy in Oregon when one knows how. County man has cleared \$1200 this season on a three-acre tract on the Powder River. He has 250 hives of

> If Mrs. Waymire had taken her punishment long ago, as a nice little woman should, she would now be free amid

"In China," said our resident Chinese philosopher yesterday, "bank blust, chlop head off; Hongkong (English port) put man in jail; Olegon, too There is such a multitude of di

ectors of banks broken at Portlandwhat a crowd they will make should they all be assembled as guests of the state at Salem! The United Railways will now pay Its debts. It should not forget the

debt it owes the county for repair of the Linnton road, which it ruined with its tracks, Now the Burlington is to run a solid train from Chicago to Portland. Ver-

lly, there must be something in the city at the head of Columbia River Amid the armed neutrality between

Ballinger and Pinchot, each perceives

that a soft answer has turned away the Big Stick from one or the other of them. If Portland bank wreckers, a decade and a half ago, had been disposed of

would have been forever exterminated. How many more are there who can throw testimony on the one side or the other of the Mount McKinley dispute and make themselves famous?

in this fashion, probably their tribe

Even if religious disputes do not reach a unanimous verdict, the thun-

The fierce talk between Jeff and the black indicates that they will need a Municipal Association referee. The next Oregon Legislature may

need to provide at the penitentiary a

special wing for financiers. There will be no more dummy bank

JAPAN'S SIDE OF THE CASE. New York View Regarding the Ope

Door Problem in the Far East. New York Journal of Commerce understand the position of Japan in Manchurla it is necessary to keep steadly in mind the comparative of Ching. The Fukuman Railway roversy was a petty question by itself, but it involved serious economic and po litical considerations for Japan.

'not to construct, prior to the recovery (by China) of the (South Manchuria) rallway, any line in the neighborhood and parallel to, that railway, or any branch line which might be detriments to the interest of the South Manchurian The latter road is the only Railway. tangible asset that remains to Japan as the result of her victory over Russia. She is naturally jealous of anything calculated to prove adverse to its interests, and the projected Fakumen Railway would merely have been the beginning of

trouble.
The Chinese officials, with character istic craftiness, sought to make the dis-pute an entering wedge for the disruption of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. With ample surplus revenue from the Imperial callway of North China available for the sonstruction the more difficult Pekin-Kalgan line, it was considered necessary n building this little fifty-mile extension o reverse the policy of the country and resort to a foreign loan placed in Great Britain, with consequent placing of the centract for construction with a British empany. The Japanese had good ground the suspicion that the Fakumen me was deliberately intended to prejudice their relation with their West ern ally, and they had the frank avowal of the Chinese authorities that it was their intention to prolong the railway orthward to Tsitsthar and thence on to Aigun on the Siberian frontier. the economic effect of such a competition upon the South Manchurian Railway would be undeniably serious, the political and strategical consequences which its construction would involve for Japan would be more serious still. In the present helpless condition of China there is ent helpless condition of China there is no possible guarantee that such a road should pass under the control of a hostile power—no security that foreign capital would not be advanced for it with the deliberate purpose of menacing the se-

curity of Japan. There are considerations which must be borne in mind in considering the question whether Japan has not made unfair use of her position in Southern Manchuria. While she may not be al-lowed to be the sole judge of how far it is vital to her own security that she should have complete strategical control over the railways which traverse the three Eastern provinces of China, the defense of safety and independence of Japan must be regarded as absolutely asential to the maintenance of the status uo in the Far East. The government of apan has never shown any dispositi to shirk the agreements it has made for the preservation of the open door in Manchuria, but it regards itself as the heir of the special privileges which China by treaty to Russia in Southern province.

#### Taking Care of Oneself. Dr. F. G. Butler, in Chicago Journal

After 50, the importance of the annual vacation becomes greater each year. Every middle-aged man should have at least two or three weeks' continuous va-cation a year; a longer time would be better. In addition to this, every Sun-day should be a day of rest. No man can continue to work "nights and Sundays" the year round without endanger-ing his health. No two men can take their vacation in the same way with equal benefit. There are as many ways of spending a vacation as there are individuals. The one rule should be to live a life different from that of the rest of the year, taking the precaution not to everdo the strength. Many people exercise too much during vacation. one needs most, especially the active business man, is rest and quiet. I wish to caution you against smoking too much, not only during your vacation, but when The tendency to imprease the amount of tobacco used is almost irresistible. Smoking to excess weakens heart, makes one nervous and short of breath and is altogether pernicious.

# "Passing the Tray" in Restaurants.

One of the most attractive features of modern hotel and restaurant service is what is known as the "passing of the tray." This is now quite a matter of course at many fashionable estab-lishments, whether the time be the juncheon, the tea, or the dinner hour. On this tray are arranged an artistic assortment of morsels of pastry, each one on its own small dolly of lace paper or fine linen, the effect being ften extremely decorative. When this tray is not in actual use, it is usually placed in some conspicuous spot, where its contents may be examined as one enters or leaves the dining-room. Such inspection is well worth while, and is considered quite the proper thing. The foundation of these pretty little nothings is the regulation puff pasts or "French pastry." little

# The Boy On To His Job. Success Magazine.

For four consecutive nights the hotel man had watched his fair, timid guest fill her pitcher at the water cooler. "Madam," he said on the fifth night "if you would ring, this would be done "But where is my bell?" asked the

lady.
"The bell is beside your bed," replied

the proprietor.
"That the bell!" she exclaimed.
"Why, the boy told me that was the
fire alarm, and that I wasn't to touch it n any account"

Government of Washington, D. C. FORT CASEY, Wash., Oct. 26.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly inform me through your columns whether Washington, D. C., is governed directly by Congress through one of its com-mittees, or similarly to other munici-palities of the United States? PETER TRUVER.

The District of Columbia, which includes the city of Washington, is gov-erned by three Commissioners, who are appointed by the President. The citizens have no voice in municipal or National affairs.

# TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

Percy Byashes Shelley.

There is a people mighty in its youth, A land beyond the oceans of the West.

Where, though with rudest rites, Freedom and Truth
Are worshipped. From a gierious mother's breast.

Who, since high Athens fell, among the rest.

Sat like the Queen of Nations, but in wee, By inbred monsters outraged and oppressed, Turns to her chainless child for succor now, It draws the milk of Power in Wisdom's fullest flow.

That land is like an eagle, whose young gase

Feeds en the noontide beam, whose golden plume

Feeds en the noontide beam, whose golden plume

Floats moveless on the storm, and in the blaze

Of sunrise gleams when earth is wrapped in gloom;

An epitaph of glory for the tomb

Of murdered Europe may thy fame be made, Great people! As the sands shalt thou become!

The growth is swift as morn when night

Thy growth is swift as morn when night must fade;
Thy multitudinous earth shall sleep beneath thy shade.

Yes, in the desert there is built a home For Freedom. Genius is made strong to rear The monuments of man beneath thy dome Of a new heaven; myriads assemble there Whom the proud lords of man, in rage fear,
Drive from their wasted homes,
Nay, start not at the name, America.

LEGAL RIGHT OF SYRIANS TO VOTE.

Native Born Syrian, Married to American Woman, States His Position. PORTLAND, Or., Oct. 28 .- (To the Editor.) -In a recent Isue of The Oregonian I read the following:

La Crosse—Under a ruling from R. S. Coleman, chief examiner of the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C. 100 Syrian voters in La Crosse will lose their citizenship while hundreds of others all over the Northwest will be affected.

Since then I have been watching for further information on the subject but

further information on the subject but have falled to see any, except what I read in the Arabic papers published in New York.

I am one of the thousands of Sy-rians who have become citizens of this country, and have for the past few years proved to the American people our love, devotion and appreciation of this privilege. Three years ago I was married to an American woman whose ancestors were among the first settlers of this country. Two years ago our son was born and registered as a fullfledged citizen, which entities him to become a candidate to the United States, Presidency on the Republican ticket in 1944 or 1948.
It seems to be the effort of some of

cials of the Census Bureau, and others in Washington, to prove that the Turks do not helong to the white race. I will not try to defend the Turks, but when they consider the Syrians as Turks, I will have something to say. They have just as much right to call us Turks as they have to call the Algerians French. they have to call the Algerians French because these Algerians are governed by the French government, or the Cubans Americans because these Cubans were governed by the American Gov-

I do not mean to say that the Turks are not white, because I believe they are the cream of the white race, but there are very few Turks in this country while there are hundreds of thousands of Syrians who wil be affected by this ruling and who are entitled to protec-tion from such attacks, such rulings and such officials. There are thousands of Greeks in this country who are sub jects of the Turkish government, would Mr. Campbell or Mr. Co consider these Greeks to be? because they are Greeks; or yellows, because they are Turkish subjects? What proof do these officials have

that give them right to pass this ruling and deprive many thousands of the right they have been enjoying for years? What difference do these of ficials find between the features of the Syrian and the American people? Ex-cepting in certain cases, the Syrians cepting in certain cases, the Syrians have darker complexions and that is owing to their warm climate. Are the Jews of Syria and Palestine a different race from the Christians of that same

Does any of the encyclopedias show that the Syrians, who are the fathers of the Caucasian race, and also of Christianity, belong to the Mongol or yellow races? Article 2169 of the by-laws of American naturalization says: "All races of white people and the Africans are allowed to become citizens of the are allowed to become citizens of the United States," thus barring the Mongols and yellows, only.

The Encyclopedia Brittanica, volume

xxii, page 823, says: "Syria has suffered severely from the Mongol invasions (1250) and it never recovered its for-mer prosperity." This means that the mer prosperity." This means that the Syrians are not Mongolians, and that the invasion of their country by the Mongolians did not make them such

but hindered their prosperity.
On the other hand, if the ruling was passed because the Syrians are Asians, then what about the Russian people who lived in Asian Russia, and also

the Syrian Jews? I remember on several occasions when communications were held be-tween some naturalized Syrians and ex-Secretary of State Root concerning their protection as Americans, when they intended to visit Syria, Mr. Root explained to them that as there was no treaty between the United States Gov-ernment and Turkey on that subject, the United States Government would do all in its power to protect them for a short period, providing they did not intend to live in Syria, and that out-side the Turkish dominions they would be treated and protected as American

there any ground, then, for this ruling? Is there any sense in depriving thousands of good, honest, is wabiding citizens of their rights? Let the people fudge. N. S. S. judge.

## USE FOR GREAT PHYSICAL ASSETS Taft, Roosevelt and Bryan Able to Endure Continuous Strain.

Hartford Times. Although President Taft began his 13,-000-mile swing around the circle over a month ago, he is reported to be in excellent physical condition. His waking hours have been spent mainly in the hands of reception dinner committees, and his sleeping hours mainly on railroad trains. The trip has inflicted a tremen-dous tax on his nervous and physical system. The average person would soon break down under the strain. persons out of ten the ordeal would be killing. The stomach would soon wax insurgent. Nerves and body would get

insurgent. Nerves and body south settired out, and the whole system would revolt against the over-tax.

It is a great asset to Mr. Taft to be able to endure the continuous strain without experiencing bodily deterioration.

Mr. Roosevelt, his predecessor, was still and bis care. more of a physical marvel, and his ca-pacity for sustained effort was remark-able. Mr. Bryan is also a man who can travel continuously and talk incessantly without suffering any apparent physical detriment and without undermining his bodily vitality.

Only a person of the finest physical manhood can undergo such a strain as manhood can undergo such a strain as
Taft is now enduring, and as Roosevelt
and Bryan have on accasion endured,
without paying heavy penalties. A sound
body and an iron constitution are fundamentally desirable items in an inventory
of anybody's personal assets. Anybody
who includes them in his equipment is
fortiveste. fortunate.

#### American Goods in London. New York Herald.

The business exhibition now running at Great Olympia Hall, in London, is probably the finest testimonial ever put forward to the supremacy of America in the office appliance and business In all there are 133 exhibitors,

whom 60 odd are purely American firms, operated by American capital and directed by American brains, or else are English firms seiling ex-clusively American products. A large number of others are British exhibitors large who sell British goods chiefly but pushing numerous American lines. It is significant that when the visitor

leaves the American element of the ex-hibition he is confined to the more uninteresting features of the show entire ly. He finds himself among stencil makers, printers, showing many speci-mens that would be laughed at in New York and Chicago; a few calculating and adding machines, mostly of Ger-man invention and some looseleaf book manufacturers, and a number of firms pushing small, cheap specialties like pen nibs, paper fasteners and things of that kind.

#### May Beat Bryan's Record. Houston Post.

If Mr. Hearst lives the allotted time of three score years and ten he will probably accumulate one of the finest ssortments of political defeats in ex-

## Preparing for Next Year Indianapolis News. Arrangements have been made also

for carrying over prosperity into next year. A larger acreage of wheat than last year has been planted.

# Life's Sunny Side

James Clarkson, once surveyor of the Port of New York, was discussing the wise and rigid rules to prevent smuggling that he has put in force. The reporter turned the subject to trunk searching. He spoke of the embarrass-ment that is sometimes caused by a customs officers too thorough search of young ladies' trunks. But Mr. Clarkson laughed and said: "Oh, you are over-delicate. You are like the head boy in the Hannibal Sunday school. This head boy was called up to the superintendent's desk to receive a prize of a Bible. The prize was for biblical knowledge. But the superintendent, before bestowing it, said he would ask the boy a few questions that would show his wide religious knowledge well. So he began: Tell us, my boy, some incident in the life of Joseph Indicative of his acrupulous honesty.' The sir, please remember, sir, that there are ladies present.

They were discussing that old, old accusation against woman that she cannot keep a secret. The late Mary S. Anthony had listened attentively to the discussion; then at last she said:

"A woman can keep an important se cret as well as a man. The secrets she reveals are slight and harmless ones, such as any man would reveal. Where is the woman who ever tells a secret that reflects on her husband or her own children?

"I know a man who one day refused to tell his wife the outcome of a busi-ness transaction, in which, quite naturally, she took a deep interest.

"'No,' he sneered when she asked him about it. 'You women make me tired;

you can never keep a secret!"
"Roger, old fellow, replied the wife
in quiet, even tones, have I ever told
the secret about the solitaire engagement ring you gave me 18 years ago being pasto?" "And then he told her all about that

business/transaction, and he did not smit a single tiny detail, either."-Philadelphia Record. In an assault and battery case tried in a Cleveland court the prosecuting witness testified at length that the defendant had knocked him senseless

and had then kicked him for several inutes.
"If this man's attack rendered you unconscious." demanded the magistrate,

"how is it that you know he kicked you when you were down?"
This question seemed to floor the witness. He was lost in reflection for moments; then, brightening, he replied:

'I know it, your honor, because that's what I would have done to him if I'd got him down."-Circle Magazine.

A young English suffragette tells of a funny incident that happened at a meeting in the Scotch Highlands. "Speeches had been made to a large crowd. Questions had been replied to amid applause. Imbecile young men making remarks about minding bables and mending socks had been silenced. Then, just as there was a temporary lull before the putting of a resolution, a great bucolfe Scotch voice from the back of a crowd rasped slowly in with the inquiry, obviously tile result of prolonged rumination, 'Wha made a mess of Adam?" — Rochester Union and Advertiser.

A lecturer who was talking recently at a woman's club about famous men of letters said in his remarks about Hawthorne that as soon as Hawthorne was married he took his wife to the Old Manse. After the lecture two members of the audience were discussing what they had heard.
"I was surprised that he should he

so indelicate in his remarks about. Hawthorne," said one of the two. "I didn't notice anything out of the y," replied her companion, he say?" "He spoke or Hawthorne's taking his wife 'to the old man's.' I think it would have sounded much better if he had said that he took her to his father's."—New York Sun.

# NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Voice from within the taxicab—Shay, chooser, how much do I owe ye? "Seven dollars and fifty cents, sir." "Well, shay, back up 'til re come to 80 cents. That's all I got."—Life.

The paster (dining with the family)—Ah, yes. Brother Smithers, it is the little things of this life that count. Little Willie (in a loud whisper)—Maw, that's the sixth biscult he's took.—Chicago Tribune.

be's took.—Chicago Tribune.

Credit Man.—Do you consider Hobson a careful financial manager? Reporter.—Most assuredly. Why, since the Remsen Board decided that benzoate of soda was a harmless preservative, he insists on putting some in his pocketbook every morning.—Puck.

The Shooting Season.—Extract from a letter from Bertle to his friend Percy.—"Dear Percy: The Daunceys, with whom I am staying, are awfully decent, and do everything they can to make my visit enjoyable. For instance, whenever we go shooting, they

For instance, whenever we go shooting, they give me a whole field to myself."—Punch. "I want to make a name for myself in politics," said the ambitious youth. "Well," answered Senator Sorghum, "it's liable to be a long and difficult enterprise. You'll probably have to put in a considerable share of your time allowing your enemies to call you any names they happen to think of."—Washington Star.

# IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

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