## The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, FEB. 3, 1910.

THE WASTE OF "CONSERVATION." Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, in a statement before the committee of investigation, on Tuesday presented a view of the system em ployed for "conservation of natural resources," which too, few have had the courage to declare. An enormous and costly bureau has been createda huge addition to officialdom-which devours more than it conserves. Officials of the bureau swarm over the country; the central office at Washington has become one of the largest; district headquarters, with additional corps of employes, are maintained in many places; the traveling expenses the chiefs, the inspectors, the rangers, are enormous; the name the stenographers, typewriters and clerks is legion. Ingenuity is on the rack to invent new schemes or devices which may give excuse for the em-ployment of more officials; and to the salary list an expense list is added which makes an annual total of expenses for conservation which will soon consume more than the value of the resources which these theorists are so anxious to "conserve.

It is a new notion that the policy which the country has pursued from the beginning till now is a destructive one. Hitherto the country has urged the settlement of the lands, the development of water powers, the opening of coal mines, the cutting of lum-ber, the clearing of forests for production of food, the use of the natural resources within our continental area. But the policy which has made the country what it is is now found by these theorists to be destructive and ruinous. A gang of officials arises whose heart's desire is to pro-tect the resources of the country against the people, and to draw in this service some millions every year out of the treasury for salaries and expenses. Thus officialdom will swallow the resources, or their equivalent in money, from the treasury, while it holds back the development of the country. Our people of the West are ot so fond of the state of nature. It is the Lusiness of government to prevent spoliation of natural resources on the public lands; but it ought not to change the policy upon which a continent thus far has been subdued to the purposes of man and of civiliza-We should have the reasonable of things now; we should be able to obtain and to develop and use the natural resources, as heretofore in all the states, in lawful and customary ways, without being checked by spies, driven from our undertakings, or forced to pay unreasonable tribute for support of an immense official system, based on the pedantry of aca-demicians and doctrinaires. The owners of land, lawfully acquired, should be left to do as they think best with as all others have done heretofore. It is the way to turn it to greatest utility, both for the owners and for the state. The National Government must part with the lands before any real use can be made of them. The states then will supervise the use of the lands and regulation of the im provements. The policy of maintaining forest reserves in mountainous districts, where the lands cannot be used for settlement is sound; but this is about the limit of proper conservation by the United States. Everything beyond this will be a hindrance; and the more rigid the regulations are the greater the obstruction to development

The land grant system was carried to excess, and the obstructive policy now urged is an extreme reaction from Great areas of lands granted to corporations are held out of use. is an abuse that will be aggravated immensely by adoption of a like policy by the Government, towards the remainder of the public lands. velopment cannot take place under the many restrictions proposed, and the protest of men in Congress who have practical knowledge of conditions ought to outweigh the theories of the bureau system, which mean obstruc tion on the one hand and was waste

TIMBER'S BIG PAY ROLL. The remarkable growth and prospe ity of the Grays Horbor country, as well as other regions where lumbering and logging is the principal industry, are easily explained by a table printed in The Oregonian yesterday, showing the wages paid on Grays Harbon in Eliminating a few industries not directly connected with or de pendant on the logging and lumbering usiness, there was shown a month pay roll of more than \$230,000 throughout the year. It would is impossible to estimate the number of times this large sum should be raultiplied to reflect accurately the volume of business it has made possible; but it is quite plain that a very large proportion of this sum was turned over many times, and in its progress widened out into a credit basis which per-

tent of many millions. in the woods, where loggers were at work, continued on through the varlous stages of the industry until the manufactured product was stowed manufactured product was stowed aboard car or ship. Both of these transportation agencies receive their due portion of the proceeds, and they in turn spend a share thereof in the region where the traffic originates

Out of this one great industry lends a long list of others. The labor rep resented by this \$3,000,000 annua pay roll must be fed and clothed There must be shippards, foundries and machine shops to provide equipment necessary for the camps and mills. Dairymen, gardeners and or-

this army of employes an excellent market for the products of the soil To meet this demand, there is a steadily increasing use of the lands from which timber has been removed. It will require many years of large out-put from these lands even approximately to equal the value of the timber taken from them; but this coming agricultural development would have been impossible had the timber business not paved the way for and mad the market for the agriculturalist.

This \$3,000,000 annual pay roll on Grays Harbor is an example of what we may expect along the Oregon Coast within the next ten years. The lumber resources of the Tillamook and Nehalem region, of Coos Bay, and of the intermediate territory, are all of much greater extent than those remaining on the Washington Coast. They will all be turning off large pay rolls, which will build up new unities and set in motion new industries throughout the entire region Great is the lumber industry, although we have made but small beginning in exploiting it in Oregon.

VALUE OF SMALL ECONOMIES. To the high cost of living nowadays

is added the expense of shaves at the barber shop, shines at the bootblack stand and cigars at the tobacco store Formerly these were listed in the cost of high living, to which few men Perhaps the housewife to entitled to her part of the blame for today's high cost of living (not now regarded as high living), on account of her poor management of house-hold expenses or bad cookery, but the husband who buys shaves, shines and cigars is hardly qualified to complain or pose as a model.

A man in New York, who for 30 years shaved his own face, shined his own shoes and eschewed cigars, tells the Sun, of that city, that in that time he saved \$2500 through these economies. With this money he, three years ago, purchased for his adult boy the business of the boy's deceased employer and the son has wholly re paid his father out of the business and is on the road to fortune. is the way the father figures his thirty years' savings:

thaving, three times weekly, at 15c45c; per year, \$22.50; 30 years. \$675
Shoes, three times weekly at 5c15c; per year, \$7.50; 30 years. \$225
Cigars, three per day (box price) 5c
—15c; per year, \$52.50; 30 years. 1.575

Gross saving .... ...\$2,475 Therefore, when figuring the high st of living, or the cost of high living, do not forget the shaves, the money goes into these unnecessary luxuries, and they are not less wasteful than automobiles, which many thoughtless persons who buy shaves, shines and cigars foolishly imagine are the acme of extravagance. Also should be included the cost of sham-poo, massage and tip at the barber Many men are throwing away fortunes every day, without stopping to figure their waste. And yet think they are skimping along without enough to live on comfortably. Good many of them talk about extravagance of their wives, when they, poor things, are buying fewer luxurles than their lords and masters.

THE DEBATE ON POSTAL BANKS.

The debate upon postal savings banks in the United States Senate has not yet become very exciting or very instructive. Senator Smith, of Michigan, makes the objection to the project which one would naturally expect from a man of limited education and narrow ideas. He thinks it would "interfere with the development of in-dividuality." Extreme and unreflect-ive partisans of old-fashioned laissezfaire economics are always in an agony of fear lest something should happen to "individuality," and it is wrong to laugh at them, for the quality is extremely valuable. But it But if Senator Smith were a little better informed upon the subject of postal savings banks, he would cease to trembecause they are one of the valuable agencies ever contrived for promoting individuality. That has been one of their marked results every country which has adopted

them Nothing tands more powerfully to ievelop character than that economic independence which comes from thrift and the habit of saving. The only people who can muster up courage to be "individual" are those who are above the dread of immediate want. As a rule he person who has no property and lacks ambition to acquire any is squalld dependent. He has no indiridual character and never will have any. The material foundation for all lesirable personal qualities is security from physical want. This security is based upon the habit of saving and in most cases the habit of saving does not come by nature. It is seldom acquired without careful training and much practice. People in general will waste heir money unless they are educated

The progressive nations of Europe, ealizing this truth, have established postal savings banks for the good of their p.opie. In doing so, they aim directly at two objects. The first is to cultivate habits of thrift; the second, to reward thrift by providing impregnable security for petty savings. The postal banks stimulate people of mall means to lay up money mainly by bringing the opportunity to do so to their doors. When the agitation for their doors. When the agitation postal banks began in Helland, 1870, there were but twenty-seven private savings banks in the whole ountry and their business was trifling. Naturally, the people wasted their eamnings. In the year 1900, fling. however, there were 161 depositors in the postal banks to every 1000 of the population. The provision for hus-banding savings is nearly as bad in the United States today as it was in Holland in 1870. Professor Hamilton, of Syracuse University, says in his authoritative work on "Savings and Savings Institutions" that "the facilities for savings are not available in mitted buying and selling to the ex- the greater part of our territory nor to the vast majority of our pe These disbursements, beginning out and they are not likely to be under any voluntary system. Vast areas, including great states, have no facilities of The startling truth is that we had, in 1900, only

> their relative number has not in-To make matters worse they are not evenly distributed. Almost all the "trustee banks" are situated in New England and New York. The rest of country has scarcely any. trustee banks are the only savings banks in the United States which are managed under strict legal regula-

savings bank in the United States for

each 76,152 of population. Since then

all the earnings, after deducting cler-ical expenses, are distributed among strongly to people of small means and very often they are lamentably insecure. New York had 128 trustee banks 1890, but they were all situated in thirty-eight counties and twenty six in the same county as New York The other twenty-two counties of the state had none. This is not a typicalicase, because New York is betsupplied with savings banks than most of the states. Texas has but one depositor to 1023 of the population. No thoughtful statesman cap regard such a condition without dismay.

It is the manifest intention of those who are promoting the bill for postal banks to have the money which they ollect redeposited in local commercial banks. This ought to allay all fears of rivalry and unfair competition by the Government. Experience proves that such fears are groundless in any case. The Director-General of the French postal banks wrote to Mr. Wanamaker when he was at the head of our Postoffice, that "the postal savings bank does not in the least interfere with the development of private banks which receive larger deposits." The Italian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs reports that the public and private systems flourish side by side without interference. The question of thrift is no longer academic in this country. It must be solved in some way or the consequences will not be pleasant for those who possess property. What better expedient than postal banks has anybody to propose?

JUSTICE BREWER ON THE COURTS.

If Justice Brewer's published opinns give any clew to the inclination of the Supreme Court of the United States, there is some danger of that distinguished tribunal being included among the promoters of radical ideas. The illustrious jurist is especially interesting in his strictures upon ourts other than the one of which he is a member. Too much of their time, he insists, is wasted in fads and fol-Any trivial pyrotechnic of lawwit is sufficient to nonplus the trial judge and delay the suit which he is trying. Appeals are so numer-ous and allowed on pretexts so worth-less that they make the law despised.

Justice Brewer would not permit the onging suits with technical quibbles. Ie would give the judges more authority to direct trials and restrict the right of appeal. No sensible person will differ with him. He is unquali-fiedly sound in both views. It is remarkable that while judges on the one hand have been assuming broader and broader powers both to enact and to veto laws, on the other hand their efficiency as managers of suits has been curtailed until they are little more than figureheads in many cases. me limitation would be wholesome in the former particular, certainly greater power ought to be allowed them in the latter.

TESTING THE CORPORATION TAX. The corporation tax of Congress is essing about in a stormy sea of constitutional questions. Pending a calming of the arguments by the United States Supreme Court, opponents of the tax wish Congress to defer six months after March 1, 1910, the date for corporations to file statements of their income. To the Supreme Court a test sult has gone up from Vermont, to prevent the Stone-Tracy Company, of Windsor, from filing the Information required by the law. The suit was brought by Stella P. Flint, acting as guardian for Samuel N. Stone, a minor shareholder of the company. The complaint alleges that the law would cause unfair discrimination against the Stone-Tracy Company, in favor of competitors not in-corporated.

eral of the United States, Lloyd M. Bowers, filed a brief with the court outlining the specific constitutional questions involved in the suit, as fol-

tional sense and is void because not ap-portioned among the states in proportion to their population. Whether the tax improperly interferes ith the general taxing power of the state reate corporations bother the tax is invalid as to state or nicipal bonds. upnicipal bonds. Whether the tax is invalid in the case

To which Mr. Bowers might have added:

Whether a tax that singles out corpora-tions and exempts individuals and partner-chips in the same business violates the con-stitutional requirement that all excise shall

e uniform.

Whether the tax is an income (direct) tax r an excise (indirect) tax on the privilege f doing business in a corporate capacity. Whether the tax applies to a company incorporated in the United States to do exhibitely foreign business. Framers of the law tried to avoid. semblance of income tax, warned by

though not altogether successfully, the fate of that kind of tax in the Supreme Court. It need hardly be said that Congress has authority to levy an excise tax on business or cupations in a uniform manner. But when it undertakes to tax business in its corporate capacity-that is, to tax the corporate franchise or privflege granted to it by a state-the matter presented is very different. the law of Congress uniformly taxed all persons, partnerships and corporations engaged in forms of business that could easily be specified, the act would be admittedly constitutional. But in taxing corporations alone, Con gress has singled out one of the vital instrumentalities possessed by the states for carrying on their governmental functions. And according to the well-known doctrine that the power to tax carries the power to destroy, the corporation tax would appear to infringe upon the rights of the states in a manner not granted by the Federal Constitution. The states have not this power to legislate to the detriment of instrumentalities of the National Government.

These questions are now coming up in the United States Supreme Court. The states clearly have power to levy taxes on incomes and on corporation business, and any other kind of bus The National Government should have authority to tax incomes, and it now has that authority to levy uniform excises. The test in the Su-preme Court is fraught with big constitutional questions in the abstrac-tion of which only small part of the public will and interest.

With a desire to share in the extravagant profits which the farmer has been making in the past few years,

chardists also fine in the demands of The trustees serve without pay and the harvester trust will advance the price of farm machinery. The trust, of course, does not give the prosperity the patrons. These are the only genuinely popular savings banks in the country. Those which transact a commercial business do not appeal cost of labor, while not exactly satisfactory to the laborers, is also given as an excuse for higher prices. If the trust would be consistent and sell machinery to the American buyers at as low a price as it is supplied the farmers of the Argentine, India, Bus-sia and other foreign countries, there would be less cause of complaint. So long, however, as the foreigner can American machinery, several thousand miles from the factory, at a lower figure than is demanded from the farmer in the township adjoining the factory, the blame for advanced prices here is not all chargeable to he increased cost of steel, wood and labor.

The Canadian Department of Mines has taken up the matter of divert-ing gold from the Yukon to the royal mint at Ottawa. This gold now nearly all goes out to Seattle and San Francisco, and in order to turn the tide, the Canadians propose to abolish the charge of one-eighth of 1 per cent now exacted by the Dominion assay office. The Canadians are a little office. The Canadians are a little late in their endeavors to change the course of this stream of yellow for the best producers on the Yukon Canadian territory have been pretty well worked out, the greater part of the gold of Alaska now coming out of American territory. Canada has succeeded in annexing a considerable share of the Alaskan trade which formerly went to Seattle, but this was secured by lower prices and fine transportation facilities. juestienable whether the inducement offered will change the routing of the gold. Even if it does, the Canadians will be obliged to send it over the border to liquidate that "balance of trade" which always stands against Canada.

A news report of Tuesday's New York stock market mentions that some of the weakness was in part caused by "resentment against the pushing enterprise of a newer figure in the railroad world." This is the kind of treatment which New York always ex-tends to the newer figures, which from time to time invade the sacred pra-serves of the Wall-street patriarchs. It will be remembered that, when the late E. H. Harriman first began gathering power in Wall street, similar "treatment" was shown him, and more than one concerted raid was made on the properties which he was slowly building up. But Mr. Harriman lived long enough to pull down some of the temples of the mighty opposed to him and it is not at all improbable that the new figures which will come to the front from time to time will extend similar treatment to the self-appointed overloards of the financial world.

The "increased cost of living" seems to have struck the fur market. Reports of the London January fur sales, printed in The Oregonian yesterday, show an advance of 100 per cent in the price of skins of the silver fox, which are now quoted at \$200 to \$500. Even the skins of that famous pair, "de 'possum and de coon," have ad-vanced 70 per cent since last year. while the skunk is credited with an advance of 50 per cent in the premium which the fur dealer has placed on his head, or, to be accurate, his hide. Throughout the list the vances are quite general, and they point to the rapidly approaching era when the encroachments of the settler will have practically exterminated many of the most valuable fur-bearers which in the past have contributed so much to the wealth of the world, as it s represented by the apparel of the daughters of Eve.

There was an increase of \$359,-000,000 in the imports of this country in 1909, as compared with the preceding year. The greatest gain in imports was in luxuries, such as diamonds, automobiles, champagne, silk, art works, etc. This fact is being azed as an argument by the protect tionists to boister up the theory that this country is extravagantly prosperous by reason of the tariff, and that the persistent clamor against high prices is unwarrated. A close investigation of the matter would, however, show that the consumers who are buying these luxurles were making the money to pay for them by exorbitant profits on commodifie which the real sufferers from high prices are obliged to have

Harvey Scott testifies to the good char acter of Binger Hermann. His paper is also in the side of boose and infidelity.—Alban,

It is unfortunate that every man e so truly good, so temperate, so intelligently plous, so deeply versed in the principles and practice of religion, so free from personal prejudices and hatreds, so broad and general in historical and religious knowledge, so full of human sympathies, so free from human imperfections, so faultless in the sight of God and man; and so fully entitled to pronounce judg-ment against "infideis" and anti-prohibitionista as the self-righteous brother (what's his name, or has he any?) of the Albany Democrat

Will anybody tell how preservation of perishable foods beyond their season, by cold storage, canning, or other methods, can be a cause of high prices? One would think the consequence would be just the revers Without such preservation food would e scarcer still

In proof of the fact that the weather in the Willamette Valley has een cloudy of late, a Salem man, writing yesterday to The Oregonian, "The sun is shining today, and no doubt many old-timers will mistake it for the comet. The groundhog, getting an early

He will "release" good weather St. Patrick's day, when the six weeks expire. It might have been expected the breakfast food concerns would merge

ew of A-1910, returned to hibernate

into a trust when a boycott on meat began. Another pastor, of Tacoma this time, has been picking primroses that did not belong to him.

The great trouble with a meat-boycotting diet is that one gets hungry again too soon.

BRIGHT PLANET BUT TIMELESS.

omical Observations Impossible to Eurth's "Twin Sister." Venus. arrett P. Serviss in New York American. There is one remarkable fact about the magnificent planet which now is so brilliantly in evidence in the evening heavens, the earth's "twin sister, Venus, to which, so far as I know, attention has never been called.

If astronomers are right in ascribing the wonderful brightness of Venus to the existence of an atmosphere continually filled with clouds, then she must be a world without time—at least there can be no measurement of time there such as we have here. It is because we can see the sun and

the stars that we are able to traverse the oceans and run railroad trains across the continents.

Surround our earth with an unbroken shell of clouds, and what would become of all our clocks and chrone ers? Not a ship could safely cross the sea; not a railroad would be able to its trains without a series frightful wrecks. Un a few weeks very clock and watch would be hope lessly wrong, and all exact time-keeping would cease. Prebably there are few who stop to

think of the way in which our every day life depends upon astronomical observations. Our great primary timekeeper is the earth rotating on its axis. If we could not see the sun and stars because of clouds, we should not know that the earth rotates, and there would be no standard to which we could refer our timepleces and by which we could correct them. In fact, we should probably have no timepleces.

could correct them. In fact, we should probably have no timepieces.

There could be no hours and minutes, for they are the exact divisions of an ideal day based upon celestial observations which would be impossible to us.

They could not be based upon clocks, or other mechanical devices, because the most exquisite chronometer that can be constructed will not keep time indefinitely, and must be continually corrected by means of observations of the stars made in the observations of the stars made in the observations.

There could be no accurate maps of countries or charts of the seas, for such maps and charts can only be made by the aid of astronomical observations.

There could be no parallels of latitude or meridians of longitude, for they, too, are based on celestial observations which would be impossible to us.

We should not know, with any certainty, where we were upon the earth. We could not measure the distance from New York to London, nor from New York to San Francisco.

Poetical minds froved by the spectacle of Venus in her glory, have drawn brilliant pictures of the delights of life in that brilliant world; but there is another side to the question, of which we may well think as we gaze admiringly upon her electric splendor in these bright evenings. ingly upon her electhese bright evenings.

A BIG POLITICAL ISSUE. Prediction That It Will Turn on Room velt for 1912.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A member of the Congressional committee in the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy hazards the opinion that the investigation will take about 19 years.

This estimate was based on the loquacity of the witness, Glavis. It is an error.

Like the postal savings bank agitation he investigation of the Chicago packers.

the investigation of the Chicago packers, the movement to examine all corporations and the effort to incorporate nationally all large business concerns, the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy cannot last beyond two years.

For in two years all these and a score more of political agitations and tendencies will be merged in the one overwhelming political question: "Shall Roosevelt be named for a third term?"

There seems to be no doubt that the There seems to be no doubt that the surgent Republicans are determined on

insurgent Republicans are determined on a definite attempt for the party throne and the Governmental crown.

And with all the elements that are discontented with the Constitution as it is, with the National Government as our forefathers handed it down to us, and with the individual liberty that these safeguard, Mr. Roosevelt is the natural leader.

The question that these political conditions raise for each individual Repub-lican is what is to be his side and where he is going to stand. And his attitude toward the third term will answer all questions. The Republican party is already di-vided into radical and conservative wings, each claiming to be the only Re-publican party. This irreconcillable con-flict will go on until the people settle it

Neither the truces that may be estab shed in Congress, nor the concession hat Mr. Taft may make, first to on ide and then to the other, will harmo rize the combatants.

The fight will have to be fought or before the people, and in the end each of us will have to choose between a third term and an apposition candidate.

The President's Promises

Berwick (Pa.) Dispatch to Philadelphia Record. That President Taft is pulling no wires for re-election was the statement credited to the President by Dr. Leon-

ard Levy, the noted Pittsburg rabbiwho, satisfied with a \$12,000 salary, re-cently declined a call from a London congregation, and who lectured in Ber-wick last night.

Rabbi Levy came direct to Berwick this yes from Washington, where he had two hours' interview with the President. He declared emphatically and in the presidence. nce of a large audience: "You don't know that man yet. In my hearing President Taft said: Two years ago promises were made to the American people, and every promise has to be But, Mr. President, remarked

third party to the interview, 'you can-not work for those ends in opposition to the powerful interests of the country and hope for a second term.'
"The President is not gunning for a second term; but he will see that the promises are fulfilled," was Taft's re-

joinder. Bocencelo as a Source for Stories. EUGENE, Or., Feb. 1.—(To the Editor.)

-Referring to Miss Bauer's New York
etter in The Sunday Oregonian, the original of the story of "Griseldis" is in the
Decameron of Boccaccio: Novel X of the

tenth day. It is a beautiful story, as are many others in Boccaccio. However, as the book is one that is proscribed by Anthony Comstock, it is not likely to be in many homes. It is, however, the au-thority for hundreds of stories and plots odern literature. J. R. VAN BOSKIRK. "THE BUST OF BOLIVAR." John Barrett is wearing proudly the order the Bust of Bolivar, conferred on him by a Republic of Venezuela.—Washington

On his manly chest, Left side of his vest. He's proud as a gobbler to wear it; And a Bolivar bust Has a meaning just For government dear unto Barrett.

Like the ginger cake
The bousekedpers bake—
a "Bolivar' children share it—
is this Bolivar bust,
With a meaning just
governments dear unto Barrett. The

Oh. the "bust" comes quick When rebels kick,
And hustling events prepare it;
But the "Bolivar" sweet,
To kick or to eat,
And awastast of all unto Burrett!
—New York Globe.

HOW HOME RULE MAY WIN. When the Irish Purty Rus Tories by

the Throat. PORTLAND, Feb. 2-(To the Ed PORTLAND, Feb. 2—(To the Editor.)—The Oregonian's forecast of the result of the British elections and its subsequent verification, together with the well-taken comments on the general attitude of the English commercial classes towards frish home rule, are so well known to students of Irish affairs, that any attempt to misrepresent this view must be surprising. It is true that racial and religious antipathies between the Saxon and Irish Celt are practically nil in the larger political sense, and that the basic fact in the way of home rule is economic. So well known is that that one hesitates to call attention to it.

conobic. So well known is that that one hesitates to call attention to it. Truth is, cold-blooded truth, that were the Tories now in the same posi-tion that the Liberals find themselves, nome rule for Ireland would be beyond avil. Men, rich or poor, when it comes to a choice of giving up something which they themselves poscavil. seess, give up with better grace of their own accord than when their opponents threaten to legislate it out of them. It must not be overlooked that the Tory party of Great Britain are the landed party of Great Britain are the landed aristocracy and the owners of the greater part of the nation's wealth among its subjects. It has been estimated that the peers and landlords, mostly of the Tory element, mutch industry in rent \$70,000,000 annually from the people. When Lloyd-Ggorge coined that shibboieth "peer and beer" in the late election it will be better understood when one realizes that the Egri of Derby owns 72 licensed houses or stood when one realizes that the Lari of Derby owns 72 licensed houses or saloons, the Duke of Bedford 50, the Duke of Devonshire 47, the Duke of Northumberland 36, Lord Dudley 33, Lord Cowper 22, Lord Dunraven 11 Taken together with the large dis-tilleries and brewers of the Tory crowd, one can imagine the ocean of "booze" turned loose in the late fierce struggle of the lords.

The grip that the peers have on the industrial life and among the rural population in some parts of Great Britain must not be forgotten, as well as the idea of protection which is making vast strides. One reason of the reduction of the Liberal majority is the fight between a certain element. fight between a certain element among the Liberals themselves and the Labor party, which resulted in both sides putting up candidates and the Tory or Conservative winning out in a factional fight. The Liberals may be likened to a combination of all kinds of reformers and the Democratic party of this country, with each party insisting on putting its own reforms to the front, hence the unstability of the Liberals with such a meager majority. This is not taking away any credit from the Liberals, or rather the honest leaders and their followers in that party, but all the same, I am only repeating what light between a certain element an all the same, I am only repeating what attidents of Irish history have said these many years past, that the best prospects of home rule for Ireland will come when the Nationalists have the Tories by the legislative throat FRANK T. COLLIER.

LAFEAN BILL IS NOT YET DEAD Walla Walla Commercial Club Invites Concert Opposition.

Concert Opposition.

WALLA WALLA. Wash., Jan. 31.—(To the Editor.)—Enclosed herewith please find a card bearing an important message for the people of the fruitgrowing sections of the Northwest states.

While this club is, property no more interested in the defeat of the notorious Lefean bill than is any other commercial organization of an applearments.

Lefean bill than is any other commercial organization of an apple-growing locality, nevertheless we feel that, inasmuch as this matter has dragged out so long and bobbed up from time to time in so many different forms. It is more than likely that some may lose interest in, it and the measure be enacted into law by default of concerted opposition.

It has, therefore, been decided that this club will contribute somewhat to the general welfare of the fruitgrowing interests by sounding a warning at this time, especially as the present maneuver appears to be to enact the most obnexious provisions of the bill as an amendment to the pure food law, under the guise of a recommendation coming from the Department of Agriculture.

You are, of course, aware that, without a single exception, every organization of fruitgrowers in the entire Northwest has repeatedly stamped this measure with spirited condemnation.

WALLA WALLA COMMERCIAL CLUB.

WALLA WALLA COMMERCIAL CLUB

Pollowing is the message; WALLA WALLA, Wash, Jan, 31.—To the Apple Groweres of the Northwest:
The Lafean bill, with all its iniquitous provisions, still lives.
We have authoritative information that G. B. McCabo, legal adviser to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has redrafted the measure, retaining every one of its objectionable features, and it is to be pressed as a departmental amendment to the pure food law.

Get your neighbor.

od law.

Get your neighbors together, pass resoluons, send a copy to your congressman and
copy to this club. Yours for action,
WALLA WALLA COMMERCIAL CLUB,

Prohibition Issue at November Election PORTLAND, Feb. L.—(To the Editor.)— Certain gentlemen who are engaged in circulating for signatures a remonstrance

circulating for signatures a remonstrance to suppress the liquor traffic in Oregon are stating that the forces they are opposing are planning to force a special election upon the people of Oregon.

This is not true. These gentlemen should, not to say do, know better. The anti-liquor forces would not attempt the silegal action of calling a special election to pass upon the initiative when the regular election next Fall is the only one at which such measures may be voted upon which such measures may be voted upon this year. The issue will be presented to the voters November 8, 1910, and not

WILLIAM HIRAM FOULKES.

Presidential Electors. CASCADE LOCKS, Or. Feb. 1.—(To the Editor.)—(1.) By whom are Presi-dential Electors appointed? (2.) Does he direct primary law have any ing on this?

(1.) Presidential Electors are elected y the people. They cannot be ap-ointed. (2.) In Oregon, candidates for Elector were nominated in 1908 by a convention of delegates, each county's delegates being chosen by the party County Central Committees. This form was then deemed most expedient. Our primary law is silent on the question of Presidential Electors.

Ask Cannon's Self-Immolation. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The anti-Cannon movement now assumes the form of appeals in the New York Tribune to the Speaker to immoiste himself for the sake of the party. A grand old man is Mr. Cannon, shamefully abused; but will he not save the situation by definitely announcing his retirement. nouncing his retirement at the close of the present Congress? These appeals, addressed in terms most laudatory of the Speaker's eminent services in the past, are clearly inspired in high sources. If cleverly enough phrased and continued at proper in-

parased and continued at proper in-tervals, they may fetch him. Hard to Figure Out.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

There is a plan on foot to consolidate five Central American republics into one. The only doubt is as whether this will reduce present troubles down that way to one-fifth as many or multiply them by five.

For Governor of Spitzbergen. Providence Journal.
When we annex Splizbergen, Mr.
Walter Wellman should be sent there
as the first Colonial Governor. THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR. of Opinions About High Prices of Food.

New York Sun We have noticed that our public men. is well as the dealers in foodstuffs, ap proach the subject of high living with positive and conflicting judgments. Representative Sabath, of Illinois, wants many articles of food, most of them in fact, placed upon the free list, and he has introduced a bill in the House to that end. Mr. Sabath resents two crowded wards and parts of two others in Chicago where the struggle for existence is desperate and where there are no vegetable gar-dens, much less farms.

and where there are no venetable gardens, much less farms.

The Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. James Wilson, declares that such constituents as Mr. Sabath has are sufferings from the combinations that keep up the retail prices of food. With the interests of the farmer at heart he would like to see more people on the farms and fewer in the cities, but he maintains that the farmers are not getting their share of the predist on foodstuffs they produce. On the other hand, Swift & Company, dealer in meat and by-products, complains that "vast cattel ranges in the West where countless here's once grazed have been broken up into farms, raducing somewhat the supply or our meat additional farms could be reclaimed for the grazing beeves there would be so much the less room for the additional farmers who should relieve urban conjestion. Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, mest of whose constituents are farmers, and who is the author of a resolution to investigate high prices, with an appropriation of \$150.000 to pay the bill, takes his stand spiritedly by the side of Secretary Wilson. McCumber holds the retailer responsible for the high prices, and avers that the consumers pay from 260 to 8000 and 8000 per cent above the value of the farm products, whatever that may mean. It is an inprices, and avers that the consumers pay from 290 to 8000 and 8000 per cent above the value of the farm products, whatever that may mean. It is an inflamatory statement, so far as the consumers are concerned. McCumber is a lawyer, not a farmer; nevertheless his testimony as to details should be elicited if he can be called as a witness before his own committee. Stress need not be laid upon his opinion that the farmer is imposed upon. The farmer, insist the Senator, deserves all the protection the tariff affords him, in which respect Mr. McCumber is at odds with Representative Sahath, who wants the protection on cornmeat, buckwheat, flour, butter, cheese, eggs, meal, etc., taken off. Senator Reverlidge would have the prices of cattle on the hoof and of dressed meats at home and shroad inquired into. As he is priming himself for a set speech more full and rhetorical than any one else could deliver, there is no vell constant his motive. The more full and rhetorical than any one else could deliver, there is no veil concealing his motive. The general subject is much obscured by contradiction and perversities, and there is more fog than light. In Kentucky a "counter boycott" is started by farmers against organizations that get up "anti-meat strikes;" the farmers propose not to buy articles maturactured by members of labor unions who deny themselves meat. In Chicago the Federal Government enters upon the prosethemselves meat. In Chicago the Federal Government enters upon the prosecution of the beef trust, while in Nebraska, where the "anti-trust Iawa are very explicit," an attempt is to be made to break up the packers' combination. So the agitation exists and will not down, like a fire that spreads to new centers of combination and leaps and crackles. Either it will burn low from failure of material to feed on, a good deal of damage being done meanwhile.

Industrial Pragress in the South.

should it prove necessary

deal of damage being done meanwhile, or if an honest and thorough investiga-tion can be had it will be extinguished by publicity or by remedial legislation,

"Before the war" is still in many parts of the South the period of milk and honey, of gold and grandeur. In Charleston the Northern tourist is often told that he should have seen that city in 1860 to realize the difference between its past and its present. The tourits past and its present. The tour-ist hears stories of profusion when a ten-dollar bill was no fibre than a withered leaf: and Charleston was a gay metropolis. Now comes the News and Courier, in a special edition reviewing the progress of the city in the last haif century, and shows that there is far more money in Charleston than there was before the war. The capital invested in industrial enterprises in nearly \$11,000,000, or seven times wha it was in 1860, and the amount of an nual wages of industrial workers has increased proportionately. Capital a erally is much larger than in Charleston of 1860, which pinned faith on cotton. What is true Charleston is true of most Southern cities. With the abolition of slavery came emancipation of industry, by which they all have profited.

New Law Programme Hatched.

New York Herald.

New York Herald.

Taft and Roosevelt policies pale into insignificance when put beside this pregramme of constructive legislation outlined by two constituents of John W. Dwight, of New York, the Republican "whip" of the House of Representa-

Please give us parcels post. Don't raise the postage on secondlass mall matter.

"Keep the sugar trust under the con-trol of the Government.
"Disband the labor trust sitogether.
"Don't want a new Circuit Court."
The letter is signed first by Mrs. Constituent, then by her husband

Hunter Dynamites Hidden Wolf.

Madison, Wis., Dispatch.

For the sport of the chase as well as the \$20 bounty that would be paid for the pelt, Roy Rapp and two companions started after a big timber welf. The companions quite a nig timber wolf.
The companions quit after a day and a
half. Later Rapp wounded the animal,
but was compelled to use dynamite to
get it out of a rocky crevice in which it
had secreted itself.

London County Marriages Drop.

London Post.

The number of marriages in the County of London last year was the lowest a thousand of the population on . The number was, 38,209, and record. the rate 15.9 a thousand, which com-pares with 17 a thousand in the previous year.

Wisconsin Engle, Old Abe. Milwaukee, Wis. Dispatch Captain Victor Wolf, who carried the amous eagle Old Abe throughout the famous eagle Old Age throughout to Civil War as the mascot of the Wisco sin Eagle Company, is dead at Claire, Wis., at the age of S years.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Doctors say we may live without stom-achs. If you have the price of an opera-tion, the high price of meat need trouble you no more.—Cleveland Leader. And isn't it tough, when your physician prescribes a vegetarian diet and you shour for joy, and snut the burcher on your way home, only to discover that the vegetable man has raised the price beyond your limit.

Atlanta Constitution.

Possibly it half the butcher-shops were rushed out of existence it would cost the poor consumer less to support the remain-ler-ladianapolis Star.

That 11-year-old Harvard mathematica prodigy should be drafted and set to work to figure out the reasons for the high cost of living.—Neveland Plain Dealer. of Hving.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In the agreements to abstain from enting meat, which are now being generally signed in the cities of the Middle West, care should be taken to except crew, which the insurgents hope to make a staple article of digitize the reactionaries on and siter November, 8 next.—New Orleans Times-Democrat,