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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1910

BRYAN'S LATEST DEFEAT.

Mr. Bryan's energetic effort to drive the Democratic party of Nebraska into the Prohibition camp has resulted in dismal fallure. The Democracy of his home state has long been loyal to Bryan and has followed his flag in many a hopeless battle. It cheerfully faced defeat over free silver and anti-Imperialism and other disastrous issues in three Presidential contests. It accepted in 1904 with hardly a grimace the Peerless Leader that all go down as Alton B. Parker. In the interim between Presidential contests counsel of Mr. Bryan has been sought as to party platforms and as to local campaigns, and his suggestions have been lot of the party in Nebraska to have for its own the intrepid Bryan. That the principles supported by Bryan were false and that his leadership invariably involved disaster to himself and party were mere matters of detail. After all, the Democrats of Nebraska had faith in Bryan and he was an asset not easily to be surrendered. Bryan accepted as a matter

course his own imperial control of the It was his to order, theirs to . He traded on his remarkable upon his immediate following and benefited much thereby politically few months since Mr. Bryan aston-Ished the country by coming out openly for Prohibition. He had been through many Presidential campaigns and a variety of state contests without in any way betraying his consciousnes of the evil of the liquor habit and the power of the saloon. His conversion the ranks of ardent fanatics on that question was therefore quite unex-pected. He made several public addresses setting forth his new views on Prohibition and reconciling them so far as he could with his previous ut-

terances on personal liberty.

Bryan sent forth a decree from Lin-oln that the Democratic party should adopt county prohibition. There was instant revolt. Former ardent champlons of Bryan, like Mayor Dahlman Omaha, and Representative Hitchcock fell away from him. Along with hem went pretty much the whole body of the Democratic party. County con-ventions were held. Out of the first twenty which sent delegates to the state convention at Grand Island, just one, Lancaster, Bryan's own home, in-dorsed his stand. At the state convention Tuesday Mr. Bryan sang his swar song, praising his own virtuous conduct in his long proprietorship of the Democracy and insisting that failure to follow him in his new advocacy a great moral reform would be fatal. The convention defeated the Bryan county option plan by a vote of more than three to one, first imposing upon the Peerless Leader the unheard-of humiliation of fixing conditions under which he might make a single speech.

Has Bryan read himself out of the Democratic party? Or will he read the Nebraska Democracy out of the amocratic party? It has been the habit of Mr. Bryan through many years to define Democracy and to insist that every other person whatsoever should live up to his definition on penalty of official proscription by the party's sole lawful and recog nized ruler. He placed a ban at one time or another on various New York leaders. He once questioned the or-thodoxy of John A. Johnson's princioles. Lately he wrote an article in which doubts were expressed about the party fidelity of Governor Harmon There could be no other king than Bryan. If Bryan accepts the decision of the Nebraska Democracy, it will be something new in the experience of the Lincoln autocrat.

An interesting sidelight on the situation in Nebraska is that the Republican State Convention there has clared for precisely the same scheme of Prohibition in Nebraska that Bryan so valiantly urged upon the Democ racy. If Prohibition is the param issue now, it will be extremely difficult and embarrassing for Mr. Bryan evade the logic of his own record and support the Democracy which opsoses his ideas and oppose the Republicans, who indorse them. If Bryan were a real opportunist, as he has been frequently charged with being, he would, of course, desert his own following now and join his old enemies. That he has been an opportunist in the sense that he has sought always for any issue whatsoever that will appeal to the popular fancy is of course But he has always heretofore been able to take his party with him wherever he went. Now he has the unique experience of being called upon to follow his party wherever it goes.

WOMEN REPLACED BY MEN.

The Government has decided to dispense with women as typists stenographers in its service. In accordance with this decision women are not eligible to the examinations for these positions that will be held throughout the country next Tues-The reasons given for this do not in any way reflect upon the ability of well qualified women to do the It is asserted, however, that women are not as amenable more easily transferred from place to place, as the needs of the service require, and they can be more readily

promoted to other lines of work. It is remembered that George B Cortelyou and William Loeb, each distinguished in his time as private se retary to the President, and each later becoming official and political factors in the Government, began life as lowly stenographers. Doubtless a num ber of bright, competent women began about the same time, but for

obvious reasons none of these were | 000, while in the fifteen years immedi- | These colleges arose in response to the transferred and retransferred along ately preceding the imports of these various lines of work leading up to official station and finally landed on

high official ground.

It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts the Government here. It is not only desirable but necessary to keep material in stock, so to speak, from which promotions can be made. Some of the leading railroads made this discovery several years ago and ple are forced to pay, to the full extent gave out the information that no of the tariff, an increased price over more women would be taken on its stenographic force. The decision no doubt worked a hardship on competent young women in some cases, but it was held that the general good of the service required this sacrifice on the part of individuals.

THE DEMOCRATIC GAME.

The Aberdeen Herald, a Democratic newspaper, openly advises Democrats to vote for Miles Poindexter for the United States Senator in the Republi-can primary. If Poindexter is not good enough Republican for Republicans, he is good enough Democrat for Democrats. The Herald does not see how a Democrat can do otherwise than vote for Poindexter "as conditions exst in this state."

The conditions which bring forth this criminal counsel from a Demo-cratic paper are, first. Poindexter's record of consistent hostility to anything Republican in Congress, and, second, the gross imperfections of the promiscuous primary in its notorious failure to protect one party from ruinous interference by members of

The Oregonian has repeatedly de clared that there is grave danger that the purposes of the primary would be o outrageously perverted that Poindexter, rabid insurgent and Democratic ally and mischief-maker, would be nominated for Senator by Demo-Republicans at a Republican primary, the Legislature would perhaps have no proper alternative but to elect him Senator. But he will not be. It is now well understood that he cannot Therefore Democrats have dropped all disguise and are calling upon other primary so that they may "get their It is a dirty game, which there is no way under the law to prevent.

MISREPRESENTING PORTLAND.

Every year at the opening of the harvest season, some Walla Walla farmers, through ignorance or in the belief that they are improving the market situation, start a rumor that wheat will command a higher price in Tacoma than in Portland. A Walla Walla dispatch in The Oregonian yesterday states: "Farmers say that Tacoma always pays several cents better price for wheat than does Portland, and those on the Harriman lines have been demanding rates to the former city. One farmer states that this means \$900 to him, as he is offered 6 cents per bushel more by Tacoma buyers than he can get in Portland.

About four-fifths of all the wheat shipped out of Tacoma and Portland is handled by firms that have their headquarters in this city. The price paid as a rule is exactly the same for delivery at Portland or Puget Sound. At times an emergency demand springs up, and a small lot of wheat change hands at a cent or two above the market. This advantage in price occurs as often in Portland as it does on Puget Sound. Even this reek a small sale was made for Portland delivery at 2 cents above the ruling price on Puget Sound. The reason that there can be no difference of consequence in price at either port lies in the fact that the freight charges either to Europe or California, the markets to which the wheat is shipped, are exactly the same from Portland and Puget Sound. Competition is a little stronger in Portland than it is a Tacoma for the reason that in addihandle the business at both ports there are nearly a dozen independent buyers in Portland who do not operate at Ta

Figures on last season's business offer the best argument in refutation of the charge that Tacoma was the better ending July 1 there was shipped from Portland to Europe 5,665,067 bushels of wheat; from all Puget Sound ports o Europe the shipments were 3,874,-072 bushels. To California, Portland shipped 3.888,058 bushels, while Puget Sound shipped 2,729,516 bushels. If than Tacoma, the figures would have

THE COLOSSUS OF TRUSTS.

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation, better known as the "steel trust," was made public Tuesday. It shows that this king of all trusts has a perfect right to be known as the greatest industrial enterprise the world has ever known. In the three months ending June 30 this Colossus of industries showed cross earnings of more than \$40,000 and net earnings of \$33,880,755. This means that there was added to the net profits of the trust every twenty-four hours during the three months \$376,400, or about \$900 a min-

Out of these immense profits the trust set aside for expenditures made and to be made for additional property, new plants, etc., \$7,500,000. There was charged off for depreciation and extraordinary expense for the last quarter \$5,569,949, and there was still enough to pay 1% per cent dividend on the preferred and 1% per cent on of more than \$6,000,000. These handme dividends were paid on stock that is so well saturated with water that on a legitimate valuation returns yould probably be three times

New York dispatches conveying the figures state that Wall street was disappointed because the report showed unfilled orders of but 4,257,754 tons, a decrease of more than 1,000,000 tons from the previous quarter. This decrease will hardly interfere with the reached a stage where it builds almost everything out of iron and steel, and the demand for the great staple is steadily increasing. The steel trust, through the iniquitous tariff, has se tured such a strong hold of the trade of the world that any shortage of orders can be speedily remedied by an

advance in prices. are paying the prices that produce ost of the money for these enormous dividends is shown in official statistics ecently issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor. In the Ofteen years ending June 30 the exports of ron and steel in various forms have

dities exceeded the exports by 1890 our imports of iron and steel products were \$481,000,000 and exports \$195,600,000. This country, with its immense railroad systems and great industrial works, consumes an overwheiming proportion of the output of the trust mills, and our peowhat is charged the foreigner, al-though the facilities and cheapness of raw material enable the trust to manufacture steel at a much lower cost than it can be produced abroad. About one-half of the \$15 nef profits that drops into the trust treasury every time the clock ticks is unnecessary tribute permitted by the tariff.

OUR VERSATILE SENATOR.

Our senior Senator at Washington has apparently changed his mind again regarding the bridge draw problem The task of carrying water on both shoulders has never been an easy one, although the political history of Oregon shows Senator Bourne as an adept at the business when he was juggling politics in this state. It was only afrepeated urging from the Portland Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies that Senator Bourne awoke to the fact that there was actually a sentiment in this city that favored giving the people some rights in bridge matter. Removing his ear from the ground, Senator Bourne then succeeded in riding in on a Boston movement for closed draws, and for a few days it seemed that there was at last a prospect for relief from the han-dicap we had been suffering for years.

But Senator Bourne, with full faith in his ability to sail under two flags at once, has changed his mind. Just at the last moment, when the plans of Major McIndoe for closing the draws at intervals in the morning and the evening are about to be come effective, the Senator requests that the matter be held up for further investigation. This appeal for delay was at the request of the steamboat and sawmill interests. The situation presents the somewhat novel spectacle of the senior Senator acting one week for the people and the next for the interests. In the old days in politics this system was known to work admirably, but it makes a poor showing in the limelight. If the senior Senator displays his usual acumen, be will switch back to the right side of this question with as much alacrity as he displayed in getting in wrong by listening to the interests.

THE WOMAN OF TOMORROW.

Mr. William Hard contributes a remarkable article, from an economic standpoint, to Everybody's Magazine for August under the above head. An article on the "Woman's Invasion" by the same author was published in that periodical some months ago. Since that time, we are told, Mr. Hard has given close and careful attention to the study of modern industrial conditions as they affect woman's status in the home and in business, and the results of his findings are embodied in the August article. Noting the necessity for technical training and trade schools for women, to which response has been made in recent years by the Simmons College and the Woman's Industrial Union in Boston, and by th author cites facts showing the economic value of this training and the conditions that make such training imperative. These schools not only furnish opportunity to learn to do one particular thing in one particular department, in one particular trade. Such knowledge as this could be gained in a factory. These schools also furnish means of getting some understanding of a whole trade, or getting some kind of view of how the world is run. The object is not to make people into machines, but just hem directly from books which do not explain the working world out that world to become uncomprehending appendages to minute sses in infinitely subdivided manufacturing organizations."

the objection of the irritated manufacturer, who protests that it is impossible to get anybody, boy or girl, who wants to do anything but hold down a job and grab a pay envelope, that the boys and girls of the presen day have "too much schooling," the author responds: "My dear sir, those early New Englanders were in trade schools from the time they began to crawl on the floor among their mothers' looms and spinning wheels. There was hardly a home in early New England that did not give a number of technical courses in which the men and women were always doing and the boys and girls were always learning by imitating." He cites in proof of this statement a course that was given in gardening, one in medicinal herbs, one pickling, one in brewing (including a course in light drinks such as elderberry wine, the making of wort out of barley and barm out of hon and fermenting the two in barrels), one in butter and cheese making, one in soap and starchmaking, one in preserving (including preserving everything that could not be pickled), one in mush and forty kinds of bread one in lighting (including the making of tallow, the twisting of wicks, the attaching of wicks to rods, the dipping of them into the melted mass and patience in keeping on dipping them), one in wax candles (including the use of molds), and one in textiles, which was exceedingly comprehensive, taking the learner from the growing flax in the field to the snowy square of linen on the table, and from the wool on linsey and jeans with which the family was clothed.

These courses, it must be admitted gave girls and women a pretty fair knowledge of the working world their day and generation. But that day has passed, and that generation has been succeeded by another and yet another, and with each period one more of the courses in this old school of technique, the home of old New England, has been superseded and has fallen into disuse by what is

termed progress. The college, asserts this writer, is not a cause, but a symptom. It was by no means a vagary of chance that the demand of women for higher educution came simultaneously with change from the old industrial home to the new, more purely domestic It was the simple, clearly defined process of evolution. when the manufacturing need went out of it "came the explosion which exceeded the imports by \$1,400,000,- created the first woman's college."

needs of women-the need to be some-thing, to do something self-respecting and self-supporting. Following the college idea comes the modern industrial school, the aim of which industry as the primitive home was about primitive industry. It was thus that the trade schools for girls give courses in plain sewing, millinery, personal hygiene, color design, business tiles and industrial conditions. equipment given suggests the voca-tional lives of the "women of tomorrow." The soap and candles, the pickies and preserves, the medicines, salves and ointments, the butter and cheese, the sausages and bacon used In the houses, even in the rural homes of New England, are no longer the products of domestic skill and labor. Is not this species of home manufacture dearer to sentiment than to reality? If so, let us rejoice in the energy and wisdom and philanthropy that have blossomed and borne fruit in such industrial training schools as the Simmons College and the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, and, away back in the years, Troy Female Seminary, Mount Holyoke Seminary and Rockford College. These institutions, with others of their kind, enable women to supplement the general education of the common schools, which does not land them anywhere in industrial life, by vocational and technical training. The women of yesterday are sacred to memory-the women of today are rising grandly to meet their opportunities, the women of tomorrow will have clear comprehension of an industrial world that is represented by methods primitive homes, each of which was trade school in its way, according to the scope of its endeavor and its

Asa B. Thomson has lost his case in the Federal Court, wherein he sought to defeat the payment of a \$6000 note justly due the Scriber bank at La Grande. That the public may understand the nature of this transaction, and something of the manner of briefly recorded: Thomson was Receiver of the Land Office at La Grande. With Scriber he was engaged in pri-vate investments, and he borrowed \$6000 of the bank, giving his note, During Scriber's absence he contrived by a ruse to get hold of his note. When Scriber returned Thomson refused to return the note or to pay the money. When the bank examiner came Scriber put among the bank's paper a forged note to take the place of the genuine note. This was Scri-ber's first forgery and the beginning of his downfail. Why he did not make public at that time Thomson's action is not clear, but probably his relations with the Receiver were such that he did not want them investigated. Probably, too, Thomson knew all this, and so boldly kept his own note and as boldly refused to pay back his just obligation. Perhaps from this little story there may be formed some notion of much, if anything, Thomson has had to do with Scriber's present plight.

Explorer Peary has abandoned the lecture platform. His story of the North Pole discovery utterly failed to enthuse the people in the cities which he visited. Had Peary been a man of different temperament, he would not today be suffering the extreme chagrin which he must feel over his reception by the American public. This senti-ment toward Peary was not altogether due to having the glory of the discovery dimmed or at least "bungled" by Dr. Cook. It was to a great extent a rebuke to the arrogant manner in which Peary has acted for years toward any other aspirant for polar With the Government paying him a salary while he followed his chosen pursuit, and the public paying the reverse. It is the common school, his expense bills, Peary came to reasserts this author, "which makes gard himself as the sole proprietor of people into machines, when it sends the North Pole. Peary's actions since his return softened the blow which the public delivered to Cook and dimmed

There should be ready sale for the bonds of the Multnomah Athletic Club, which will be offered beginning Apart from the matter of clul interest by members and civic pride by others, these bonds ought to be good demand. They are backed by lose-in real estate worth more than twice the sum of the issue of bonds and they earn 6 per cent interest. The present net income of the club is more than large enough to meet the interest on \$200,000. from business lots on Chapman street probably double the club's net receipts. In any market, these bonds would be regarded as gilt-edge security. Members, friends of the club and those seeking merely a safe investment are urged to be prompt with subscriptions in order that the work of building ma get under way while the weather is

There is one branch of industry that is not suffering by the violent changes the Chicago grain markets. The broker, with his little ticker, like the darky's coon trap, catches them a-comin' and a-goin'. With grain showing from 3 to 5 cents per bushel variation, and stocks as wide a spread as \$11 per share between high and low in a single session, there is always a

Thirty-two concerns oppose regulation of the draws. Thirteen thousand persons daily cross the bridges. Will the War Department believe that the voice of thirty-two is louder than the complaints of the thirteen thousand? Senator Bourne listens to the thirtytwo, for the people rule. Some peo-

Meanwhile Mr. Bryan may make prohibition of liquor for himself as wide as any state and as lasting as life. Is there any other real way to

seem to indicate that the Democrats are getting ready to fall out and fall down at the psychological moment.

Jimmie Garfield got 73 out of 1100 votes for Governor in the Ohio convention. They had Jimmie sized up.

Ohio "pointed with pride" and Iowa "viewed with alarm" yesterday. The campaign is on, and all is well.

Can Bryan come back? He never Can Fielder Jones come back?

crats for An Off Year.
PORTLAND, July 27.—(To the Editor.)-Politically the writer assumes no virtues not possessed by the masses out appeals to the common sense of Oregon's electorate. With no United dential campaign at stake, this may be counted an off year for paying up old scores; in other words, of getting

I beg to urge a different policy. secret that Oregon stands at the foot of the list of states with both of politics. On the Republican side there has been too little regard of party principles, too much readiness to espouse doctrines not in accord with

their party, but have sought office by vying with Republicans in esponsing with the defeated faction of Republicans in the nominating contest. Instead of standing as a live factor at election, they have been the tail to either Republican faction that would permit them to hang on, continuously falling to have their own ticket.
No Republican of backbone can be

proud of his party's history in Oregon. No Democrat of intelligence can but deplore the vaciliating tactics and guerilla methods which entitled their party to no local title, but nationally assumed to be Democratic.

Is not Oregon capable of possessing two reputable parties, one shaking off men without any sentiment of their own: the other contending for something more than office?

Instead of two factions, each nursing hangers-on, who never did believe in Republicanism, that party will do more credit to itself and have better standing with the people, when it shakes off men who condemn a republican form of government and rids its registration of names marked "Republican" who seek only the party's defeat. The Democratic party will stand in far better light when it will give attention to its own fences, define its own principles, and marshal enough members to name its own ticket, and a full ticket; instead of wasting its energies to build a Republican party whose greatest curse is the unsolicited aid of these same Democrats.

cratic party in Oregon of enough members to have its own candidates, paying some heed to its own principles, eulogizing its own candidates for Legislature, instead of seeking out men registered as "Republican," and praising "half-breeds" as superior to the best of Democrats or Republicans?

Frequently we see the boast, that the entire electorate of Oregon is capable of enacting wise laws by the use of an "x" on election day; if so, able to serve in the Legislature where committees, experts, libraries, etc., can be utilized. If it is possible that Democracy lacks legislative ability, would it not be well to devote an occasional editorial to the Democratic cause, rather than devote all editorial space to Republican policies and in enthusing over the need of Democacy giving its undivided attention to heiping anti-assembly Republicans? Oregon's resources are so wonderful that people are flocking here in spite of her mongrel politics; but in my opinion, the time is ripe for two con-sistent, respectable, self-dependent parties, which can and will fight on their strength, and cease to look for

victory as the result of an incongru-ous, inconsistent opposition.

Such suggestion will not meet the approval of men who are simply fight-ing for office, especially the disciples of fads, with no liking for either of the old parties; but no unbiased Dem-ocrat or Republican, with a desire for respectable politics can afford to allow Oregon to grow notorious as the abode their lips, seek to enroll people of all parties under one comm and with a pretense of devotion to party, do everything possible to cor-rupt all that remains of a once or-ganized party; and at the same time destroy the only opposition worthy the name of party. In brief, when all are registered as Republican, and the Democracy is powerless by reason of such registration, the spirit of an-archy must rule. Common sense calls for the organization of at least two parties the more average divided the artles, the more evenly divided the etter, and for the good of Oregon will we not have two parties?

while we not have two parties? We are better off without two Republican partles; we are lonesome without a Democratic party.

This election has its important bearings, but two years hence is vastly more important, and Oregon will apmore important, and oregon will ap-pear vastly better if she enters that fight with two live parties, than with one organized clique, with secret or-ders, secret meetings, and not in sympathy with any National organ

Advice for Veterinaries

Youngstown (O.) Telegram.

A horse suffering from collo was
lying in a pasture at Lordstown one
day last week, and the owner, with a friend, was endeavoring to cure the ani-mal by holding a blanket over its head, underneath which a smudge of chicken feathers was burning in a bucket. feathers was burning in a bucket.

While they were this engaged, a physician happened along and inquired what they were doing. He was told that the smoke was a most potent cure for colic, and that, while awaiting the arrival of a veterinarian, they were trying the old-fashioned remedy.

"Did you ever have the stomachache?" inquired the physician.

"I should say I had."

"Do you think that if you had the stomachache and someone made you breathe burning chicken feathers it would have done you any good?"

would have done you any good?"
"I can't say it would."
"Well," continued the physician,
"horses are like some people, only

"horses are like some people, only some of them have more sense."

The last bit of information put a stop to the amateur doctoring, and the men waited until the arrival of the

The Daily Census · Chicago Record-Heraid. "How many children have you?" said the tourist affably. exactly," answered the

"Not for certain. Willie's gone fish in'. Tommy's breakin' a colt, George borrowed his father's shotgun to go huntin', an' Esmeralda Ann is thinkin' of elopin'. I never know how many I've got till supper time comes, so's I can count 'em."

Business Looking Up

Brisk." answered the druggist. "I've ought tickets for two picnics and four coursions this morning, and donated oods for several indoor affairs." CHRISTIAN UNITY NOT A DREAM.

Organic Union Not Needed; Merely a Sameness of Purpose. UNIVERSITY PARK, Or., July 27,-(To the Editor.)-The call for a union of the churches of the world, to which attention, cannot expect uniformity of churches and denominations. unity may be sought and possessed by sameness of sublime purpose, spirit, faith, hope and love. Such a oneness as this, the Man of Nazareth prayed for and foresaw. To disagree is not of necessity to wrangle, and to compare is not to fight; and The Oregonian per-mits many views to appear upon its pages from contributors who are not alming to devour one another, but to know the truth and to know the truth is better than to know error

is better than to know error.

When minds disagree in some things—many things, if you please—they have a special gladness in what they agree on. In fine, disagreement emagree on. In fine, disagreement em-phasizes agreement. The systems of theology differ mainly in the matter of metaphysics, and the forms of church government are but three, viz. Epis-copal, independent and Presbyterial. Unity lives in variety, one hand with five fingers, and one music from many instruments. Temperament is satisfied by a particular church, a wholesome by a particular church, a wholesome rivalry comes from different evangelical forces, and truth is kept alive by particular guardians in denominations. One church makes prominent one thing, another church another. The Presbyterians have emphasized learning, the observance of one day in seven, with no let-up, and the penal code; the Congregationalists, civil liberty and individual dignity; the Baptists the rights of conscience and the glory of the sacraments; the Episcopalians, law, order, authority and continuity in history; the Methodists have loved ardor that has not always respected order, warmth. not always respected order, warmth, enthusiasm, and have not been dis-

enthusiasm, and have not been dis-turbed by the shouts of faith. Of course one church rejoices in the success of another in this beauty of unity.

If one tree is fallen in the forest of humanity by the ax of one preacher, the team of another does not go in to haul the tree away from the chopper. Christianity is wider than our creeds. The great assembly just held at Edin-burgh the most important held during burgh the most important held during burgh the most important asid during the Christian Era, speaks for millions of devout men, women and children around the globe that they are one. B. J. HOADLEY.

LIQUOR TO INDIANS IN NEWPORT Mayor Bensell Corrects an Error Made

by a Visitor. NEWPORT, Or., July 27.—(To the Edi-or.)—Dr. L. J. Falkenberg, of the Smith-conian Institute, is mistaken in his statement in The Oregonian of July 23, when he says "The City of Newport allows the saloonkeepers to sell whisky to Indians." The city tries to prevent the sale of liquor to Indians. I have lived here 39 years when it was "dry" and when it was "wet." Under both conditions, Indians were drunk on the streets. They get the liquor from worthless white man get the liquor from worthless white men who, no doubt, make a profit on the

The doctor's suggestion to place notice of a reward in public places would be time and money wasted. No Indian or white man, either, for that matter, ever betrays the party that serves him with bad whisky. Since they won't do this, a fine seems the only remedy, for they count that so much real pleasure lost.

If the doctor instead of compiling a grammar of Indian dialect, would come over here and find out the man or men who are responsible for Indians drunk, the city will add to his a nice sum, and I am sure the

a nice sum, and I am sure the indian dialect at times would increase the value of his grammar, and be highly appre-ciated by the Smithsonian Institute. R. A. BENSELL, Mayor,

New York Press.

A new variety of sophisticated diamond is chronicled for early appearance in the shops. The ordinary diamond is chronicled article, which mond is chronicled for early appearance in the shops. The ordinary diamond (that is, the real article, which
is not, perhaps, so ordinary, after all)
is pure carbon. The new diamonds are
composed of carborundum, a wellknown abrasive, now widely used in
grinding wheels, knife sharpeners, etc.,
which is chemically silicon carbide.
Carborundum is very hard, in fact,
stands next to the diamond in respect stands next to the diamond in respect of this quality, and has a refractive index as high as or higher than the latter stone. The brilliancy of the diapracticable to manufacture a colorless calcium carbide, but it is now announced that a manufacturer has suc-ceeded in achieving this result. This means, if the report is to be trusted, that a supply of artificial carborundum diamonds may soon be on the market. The fact that carborundum widely used in the form of grindstones indicates its cheapness, at least as a "precious" stone. The Scientific American is responsible for this piece of news, which we pass along for what it

Anti-Assembly Organization.

Parties cannot exist without organi Parties cannot exist without organization, and men not a part of a party organization are not a part of society. The man who thinks he can saddle a political party on his shoulders and carry it is a strong man, and if he succeeds he must have men back of him to boost him. The anti-assembly men are an organization, they have their satellites working in every community. They are locked in arms with the They are locked in arms with the Democratic and anti-Republicans in every community. They use the primary law as a means to destroy party unity and claim there should be no party organization. They are assisted elected by the party,

Chicago News.

The average man doesn't improve time when he tinkers with his watch. Even a consistent temperance advocate may kick on the amount of his

A suffragette says the average woman's faith in her husband is fully two-thirds prefense.

When you hear an undertaker growling about the increased cost of living he is probably trying to boost his busi-

A married man complains that every time he meets one of his wife's rela-tions he is asked to explain something.

Busy for Three Minutes.

New York Press.

Willie Manderolo, 6 years old, of 1299
Gates avenue, Brooklyn, had a ride on a truck, a slashing from the driver's whip, a smash from a trolley car, a ride in the fender and a foot race with a motorman and a conductor all in three minutes yesterday afternoon. He passed through his busy period without a scratch. In fact, he escaped so well that women in the trolley car who had fainted out of sympathy for him when they saw him standing between the tracks regretted afterward they had permitted their feelings to get the bet. rmitted their feelings to get the bet-

No Miracles Nowadays, Cornell Widow.

Young Loveman—Dearest, would you be satisfied with a little vine-hung cottage in the suburbs, where there is no malaris, and a convenient trolley, with a willing, cheerful maid-of-all-work, who can sew, cook, wash, and—Dearest—Stop, Percy; the days of miracles are over

MR. MARTIN ANSWERS CRITICS

He Is Unable to Indict the Dog to Without Violating Decency. PORTLAND, July 27.—(To the Editor.)
To present the facts concerning the dog
hrough the medium of any decent newssuper would be impossible. No subject paper would be impossible. No subject presents such nauseating details. The writer will, however, present them fully in any suitable hall in this city, excluding therefrom all women and childron. Mankind should realize that it is yet in the making, and its savage nature clings tenaciously to old traditions, and some sort of fetich worship. The dear little house fly, "God's little fly," that was supposed to be a blessing in dissuise, as the motion of its wings aided in the directation of the air, sic. Such rot is no longer believed.

Education, careful examination of facts regarding the dog and its day will have passed. In public debate the writer is prepared to prove beyond quibble, that

is prepared to prove beyond quibble, that the dog is an adjunct of the wilds and a nulsance and menace to civilization, whenever centered in village, town or

In the early '60s the writer, dressed in the early six the writer, dressed in buffalo coat, coyote-skin cap, dog-skin mittens, boot packs, etc., hunted and trapped in the then territory of Dakota, and carried wolf and coyote traps and an old Springfield musket oung across shoulder, and had as companion that adjunct of the wilds. dog, who then and there occupied his rightful sphere. At present the above-mentioned paraphernalia, outside of the wilds, is not in evidence, save and ex-

mentioned paraphernalia, cuiside of the wilds, is not in evidence, save and except the dog.

The man or woman who would inflict any unnecessary suffering on a dog, or on any other brute, only emphasizes his or her own brute nature, and by the same token the person who nurses or wallows with them discredits his manhood or womanhood. Senator Vest's "Eulogy on the Dog" was simply the same professional eloquence he would use defending a murderer or thief, and carries no weight whatsoever. Dogs will tear, rend and destroy their masters, and the writer can furnish abundant proof thereof. Has the world so soon forgotten the Messina horror? What a grewsome spectacle it was to behold it quote from Associated Press reports) "Thousands of dogs roaming like ravening welves or hyenas through Messina's ruins, devouring the living and dead." Oh, dog lovers and defenders, for every good act on record for the later that a service was and defenders. and defenders, for every good act on record for this domesticated wolf, im-partial history will record a thousand

bad and savage ones.

The writer's recollection of Medford,
Or., is that about one year since, his
wife and self, after three nights' loss
of sleep there, caused by hundreds of
barking, howling curs making night hideous, had to leave that dog town and go on to Ashland to secure a night's slumber. The merchants of Salem, Or., posted placards in their windows requesting their customers to leave their dogs outside. Will some dog defender set forth the benefits to Portland in its vast army of useless brutes? Sanitary measures alone should be sufficient to relegate this filthy monster to the wilds where he be wilds and trails need your dogs—the more wolf in them the better. Portland has thrown off the garb of savagery and wilderness, and can well dispense with any and all adjuncts of the wilds. Awaken, say I. Make this a city for men and women, civilized men and wom-en. Turn your eyes for a time on God's little children, and exterminate or send to the wilds this filthy monster, this ever-present menace to life, limb, prop-

PORTLAND, July 25.—(To the Editor.)—In answer to J. Brown's letter, I rise to remark that just as many people are annoyed by their neighbors' children as by their dogs, and just as many flower beds are spoiled by children. (I speak from experience.) Yet one is considered a crank if one protests. I do not own a dog at present, but my neighbor owns three, and they but my neighbor owns three, and they do not cause as much annoyance as do other neighbors' children. Is it not pessible that children and grown people take diseases from each other? I think so. Why blame dumb animals that canseem generous. As for dogs being dis-gusting, one does not expect them to conform to a human standard of beha-vior. I live on the outskirts of the city, and can say that I have seen children do quite as disgusting things, and with far less excuse. When a child I lived on a farm with my

Bernard was our only protection. Bernard was our only protection. His death was the one real sorrow of my childhood. He was both playmate and friend, the truest and most faithful. His love remained ours until his death. I am not ashamed to say I loved him, and am glad to pay him this tribute. I

"Etella" Doesn't Know Dogs. PORTLAND, July 27.—(To the Editor.)—About this everlasting dog question: I'm very much surprised "Etella" (where did mother find that name?) should take the time that really belongs to her "higher and nobler call-

longs to her "higher and nobler calling" and stoop to give us poor animallovers such a dig.

Now let me tell you a dog is only a
dog except when he has an intelligent
master. Then he is almost human; so,
of course, "Etella" can't be expected to
know a dog at its best. No dog will
ever desert you, no matter how poor
you may become, and that's more than
one can say of most friends. And, anyway, if dogs were really the wolves by the Republicans who cannot trust with good stories about dogs, which, of their ambitions to representatives course, "Etella" is too busy to read,

"Love Me, Love My Dog."

PORTLAND, July 27.—(To the Editor.)—"Love me, love my dog" is a saying founded on fact, if not on reason. Mr. Martin may console himself, however, by reflecting that he isn't compelled to do either.

Every dependent creature (even a child) can be rendered disgusting by

neglect or over pampering. For neg-ect the law should be, in every case, the prompt and well-applied remedy, The sensible dog owner who cares for his pet, keeps him at home and does not be moved to speak in his behalf; must defend his excellent comman sense, his quiet, unassuming companionship and his fidelity, which if "only a habit" as his assaliant assures us, is a habit that goes as deep as life and only dies with it.

MRS. O. intrude him on anyone, must, however,

Use for Last Year's Hat.

Philadelphia Record, Last year's bats have their uses: H. Wilson, of Wallis Run, Lycoming B. Wilson, of Wallis Run, Lycoming County, hung his last years' straw hat on a rafter in the wagon shed loft. This Spring swallows built a nest on the crown part banging uppermost, and also another nest within the crows. After the swallows came a wren and built her nest in the swallows' nest within the crown,

Baseball Not Played With the Mouth

Springfield Republican.

Nothing is more amusing and silly than to see a ballplayer kick on a decision when he is out ten feet, and there are many who do it. It is useless generally and is more harmful to himself than any one eise. Baseball is played with a ball and bat, not with the mouth. Springfield Republican.