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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1910

THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY.

In the midst of life we are in death just as much today as when the Psalmist wrote his imperishable songs. Science may prolong life. It may remove many of the causes of un-It may search out the timely death. causes of disease and mitigate the stress of misery. But when all is done the dire truth remains that all who are born must die. Make the best we can of it, man born of woman is of few days. The progress of the world may render his life less troublous than it was in the time of Job and yet sorrow must be his lot forever and what joy he experiences must be the exception. Try as we nust be the exception. must be the exception. Try as we may to obscure the truth to our-selves, this world is literally a vale of tears. The road from the cradle to the grave runs all too briefly over deserts with only here and stony there an oasis where there are springs of sweet water with flowers and paims. "Like leaves on trees the life of man is found." as it was when Homar sang his ballads to the Greek "now green in youth, now warriors. withering on the ground. So generain their course decay. So flourish these when those have passed

The marvel of death is its peren nial unexpectedness. Nature has made it almost impossible for us to imagine that a man of power and dominant character should expire. We see him walking down the street to his dally vocation, learn the lineaments of his face, remember the tanes of his voice, and habit forces us to look upon him as we do the contour of the mountains and the courses of the stars. As he is now so shall he he forever. Then on a night comes the news that he is dead. The music of the tongue has stilled for eternity. The step has gone forever from the street and the light of the eye is darkened. Old age and the fullness of a noble career ought to prepare us in some measure to expect the final stroke, but they never do. It falls from heaven suddenly and

very time a great man dies we as much astonished as if nobody had ever before left the earth to take up his abode in the unknown. In one sense of the phrase it is impossible ever to get ready for death. The shock of departure remains undiminished whatever we may do, and for a long time after one has gone who filled a wide place in the affairs of men they are troubled to adapt themselves to his loss

In our secret hearts we do not be lieve in death. Providence has merci-fully taught us to think of the world as a permanency, and it is only with effort that the mind can be held to contemplate the end of all things. The Egyptian monarch who believed duty to keep his thoughts fixed on death even in his hours of feast-

away. The greater the genius the more triumphant his faith in im-mortality. The more of the divine there is in a man, be it the divinity of steadfast courage or of devotion to a great cause or of love to his kind, the less the Fury with her abhorred shears can frighten him. When duty colls we all cast our lives away as things of little value. Is it not because we cling in our deepest hearts to the steadfast promise of an eternal Inheritance?

STEEL TRUST EARNINGS.

In editorial comment on the quar-terly report of the steel trust a few days ago. The Oregonian insdvertent-ly referred to the net earnings of the trust as "dividends." The figures which were taken from the official report of the trust showed that the net earnings of the irust since its organization in 1903 had exceeded \$1,000,000,000, and that after the payment of elaborate dividends on a olossal capitalization, there was still sequestered in the reserve fund a to tal of more than \$164,000,000. A - A captious correspondent in a communi-cation to The Oregonian, overlooking the essential fact that the trust had actually squeezed out of the industry in a little over eight years more than \$1,000,000,000 in net profits, submits the "dividend" figures for the past few years and carefully omits any ref-erence to the unreasonable net profits which have reached such fabulous

figures. take It is a matter of small consequence bills to the public that pays the bills whether this extortion which is permitted by our beneficial tariff system appears as "dividends," net earnings, surplus, or just plain graft. As this correspondent has called The Oregoto account for mentioning n earnings as dividends, presumably for the purpose of minimizing the profits of the trust, a summary of the official report will explain the reason for The nian's comment. The net earn Oregonian's comment. The net earn-ings of the trust for the quarter end-ing June 30 were \$40,170,960, after deducting expenses for renewals, re-pairs, maintenance of plants, interest on merchandise and fixed charges of subsidiary companies.

These enormous earnings were diverted from the dividend account by allowing \$5,569,949 for depreciation and the reserve fund. For interest and sinking fund there was appropriated \$7,311,962, and for additi to the property, construction, there was allowed \$7,500,000. etc. Into the surplus reserve there was dumped \$5.410.093, bringing that item up to the \$164.297,151. These allotments brought the dividend down to \$12,-558,700, but the men who received the dividend have not lost their share in that immense surplus reserve nor in the new construction work or nee essary main repairs. Despite this skillful shifting of accounts for the the door. apparent purpose of making net earnings of more than \$40,000,000 per quarter seem reasonable, the quarterly report of the steel trust will hardly succeed in convincing the co sumers that they are not paying tribute that is unreasonable and exorbi-

RECONSTRUCTING PARLIAMENT.

tant.

grace.

to them by

As in chemistry, so in politics, whe long-standing materials are cast into the melting pot strange combinations The unexpected happens. Issue.

our neighbors across the At-For lantic, their ancient Parliamentcarrying yet supreme power over the destinies of the nation by virtue of the old formula of King, Lords and Commons-seemed to be, and was, an mmovable foundation for the nation's from history and precedent. It was the work of the many generations of the past. Each century added to it in laws called for by the expansion of the empire and the changing condi-tions of modern affairs. But through all this flux and stress the representatives of the nation came each year

budget of 1909 by ten to one. So the

When sent to the Lords that body

like the young lady in the song, "say-ing she would ne'er consent, coning she would ne'er consent, con-sented." It was passed without not

or comment. But that had been said

and done not only in parliamentary

parties, but in the nation outside

parties of progress were resolved that never again should the Lords have

or exercise the power to defeat the will of the majority of the people.

through their representatives in the

crystallize this resolution into law,

sions, searching for means of com

promise. Party meetings, conferences, the press at largs, have done little else for weeks past but try, and argue

seemed to be based on a suggestion

consider and settle all disputes on legislation adopted by one House and

brown out by the other. Plainly this method might settle

from The Times, the great Conserve

The

which could never be revoked.

was a third. This last brought in its train the question of the right of the great self-governing colonies, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, to send their representatives to take their part in solving the problems, many and intricate, affecting the empire on which the sun never sets. The United States has no monopoly of issues dealing with capital and labor issues dealing with capital and tabor and the social questions varying in each nation and territory. These Great Britain must solve, too. Some bold mind has suggested recasting the structure of the imperial Parliament at Weatminster from the ground up. The Canadian papers believe that the

conference committee is working these lines. The suggestion is that the imperial Parliament divest itself of jurisdiction

Parliament divest itself of jurisations over local questions rising in, relat-ing to and capable of being settled by each component part of the British empire. So England—either with or separate from Scotland and Wales— and bars her own ferialiture [rewould have her own legislature, Ire land hers, while the great colonics are already provided for. Only imperial questions, of peace and war, of national defense, army and navy, the relations of the British empire to other nations and governments, position of each legislature toward its sisters, would be considered in this grand committee of the empire, to onsist of representatives from each

local legislature. It may be imagined that even Irishmen might consider it an honor to take their equal and unchallenged seats in such an imperial Parliament of the future.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF OREGON.

It is no doubt desirable that the topographical map of the state be carried through in conjunction with the Federal Government as quickly as can be reasonably asked. The State Engineer's desire for larger appropriations by the next Legislature than the \$2500 supplied by the recent Legislature is deserving of support on the ground that these working maps on a large scale are asked for whenever capital is considering new enterprises in irrigation, drainage, or water-

What is as urgently needed by the state is the service of a State Geologist, and that as early as practicable Oregon is remarkable for the dis-tribution of coal, iron, oil, gas, platinum and other metals, and of many

of the newly discovered minerals But trained and expert examination and testing would be needed in most cases before capital could be enlisted in development. Such a suggestion is not intended as a means of dispensing with the ultimate particular investi-That will surely come in any gation. case, but the geological survey of the

state would lead the way and open

NEW PROBLEMS IN THE SILETZ. What is called the Siletz country s that part of the former Siletz res ervation, in Lincoln County, Western Oregon, which, after providing amply for its declining Indian inhabitants. was thrown open to settlement under the homestead laws some ten years About twenty miles by thirty in ago.

area, it contains a dense body of magnificent timber. Being excepted from the restrictions of the timber and stone act, a general scramble for the timbered lands followed at once. Quarter sections, bearing from 7,000,-000 to 20,000,000 feet of timber were entered as homesteads by men and women who saw probabilities of making from \$10,000 to \$20,000 if they could only prove up on their claims. But to clear the land and make homes in an agricultural sense was not found possible by these first settlers. Ve many of them did not try, but co Very tented themselves by having a \$40 cabin built for them of rough logs,

poles and shakes, which they occasionally visited. These settlers came from far and

terial which in the past have been worked up into a manufactured state abroad, we are now sending out fin-ished products, and are keeping at home all of the profits accruing from their manufacture and wages that are paid to American laborers. Some in-teresting comparisons showing the rowth in imports of certain articles used in manufacturing are shown in STO. the report just issued. We note, for example, that imports of India rubber have increased from 49,000,000 pounds in 1900 to 101,060,000 pounds in 1910. But 346,000,000 pounds of hides and skins were brought into the country in 1900, while last year more than 600,000,000 pounds were received. received. Similar increases are noted in raw

silk, pig tin, and even in wool. This trend toward manufacturing will continue in this country until we are in a position to consume all of our agricultural products at home, and there will be a steady increase it the volume of exports. We have such a large and varied stock of raw material that can be secured cheaper here than anywhere else on earth that in many lines it will be impossi ble for any other country to compete with us. The United States, fully settled and developed, will be the greatest manufacturing nation on the globe. -----

The proportion of religion to danc ing in the Rev. Frank E. Heerthmus' novel services at a Seattle skating rink was about equal to that of sinto pretentious folly in the The praying and preaching pretentious folly in the erity affair. lasted fifteen minutes. The dancing four hours. If any regenerative influence persisted fifteen minutes after the farce was over it was more than could have been expected. The "masses" are not attracted to religion by making a harliquinade of it.

The hunter who does not know a man from a deer has again been ranging the woods with gun in hand. Luckily, he shot only one person and did not kill him, but next time his work may be more deadly. The law might wisely require men who apply for hunter's licenses to pass an examination on the more salient. differences between human beings and such game as bears, deer and cata wHid mounts. It would save funeral bills.

Did the reader over notice that most of the fatal and other accidents are recorded in Monday papers? That is because people, same other days of the week, select Sunday for an outing and navigate animals and vehicles with which they are not familiar, and when the refreshments include, as they often do, a keg or a case of something, the difficulties of navigation are increased the more.

Because an Idaho woman fell dead of heart disease when she saw her son-in-law getting whipped, the aggressor is under arrest on a charge of manslaughter. Verily, if a man has to select his spectators as well as surroundings, there will be little doing in this line. The decision will establish a precedent of value.

The demand of the French railroad orkmen for \$1 a day would not seem very extravagant in this coun-It all depends on standards. dollar amounts to five francs and a franc in France will buy protty nearly as much as a dollar here, though to rule the exceptions are numerthis OUE.

If soldiers never did anything more injurious or expensive than fighting fires who could object to a standing army? Mr. Taft's order does not exactly forge swords into plowshares, but it comes near enough to that happy consummation for most purposes.

LOOKING BACKWARD-AND FORWARD

Sunday Gregonian, October 7, 1996.) A youth who had come from Puget Sound, on foot from Olympia to the Cowlitz River, down the Cowlitz In a cance with a couple of Indians, and from the mouth of the Cowlitz to Pertland on the steamboat Willamette, crossed the Willamette River In a skiff, at the foot of Stark street, on the morning of October 4, 1856. Taking the road on foot for Oregon City, he arrived there at 11 October 4, 1856. Taking the road on tost for Oregon City, he arrived there at 11 o'clock; and from Oregon City pushed on to the southern end of Clackamas County that afternoon, to a point near Butts Creek, arriving there at 6 P. M., 35 miles from Portland. It was a good day's walk, but for these times only ordinary work I Last Thursday, October 4, 1995, this

Last Intraday, October 4 person, after the lapse of 50 years, again rossed the Willamette River at Port-and, for observation and retrospect-walking over the Morrison-street bridge Portland in ISS6 contained about 1800 All business was on inhabitants. All business was on Front street. A few residences were estab-lished as far hack as Sixth street and south as far as Jefferson; but through-out the whole district west of First street no streets or roads had yet been opened on regular lines, and only paths, trails and signag roads made by wood-men led the way through stumps and logs and over uneven places, out into the forest. The Canyon road had been habitants

logs and over uneven places, out into the forest. The Canyon road had been opened, but was yet almost inaccessi-ble from the nascent city, and most diffi-cult of passage or travel when reached. The Barnes or Cornell road was even more difficult, for it had sharper turns and steeper places. It crossed Canyon or Tanner Creek near the present Mult-nomah Field, ascended the hill through the present City Park, and further on entered the rayba, upon which it fol-The Canyon road had be

or Tanner Greak ascended the hill through the present City Park, and further on entered the ravine, upon which it fol-lowed substantially the track of the present road to the summit. In many places these roads were so narrow that teams could not pass each other, and most of the logs had been cut out at lengths, or widths, that gave room for only a single vehicle. In the Winter there was bottomleas mud-though the Canyon road was crosslaid with timber a portion of the trens or the density of the forest then. The logs, under-growth, ridges and guilles, hills, steeps and sharp turns in the ravines rendered roadmaking a thing difficult now to com-prohend or believe.

On the East Side, after passing the narrow strip of low land, of which Union avenue and Grand avenue are now the limits, there was unbroken forest then, and till long afterwards. The orig-inal donation claimants were the only inhabitants. The only house directly op-posite Portland was that of James B. Stephens. Others who held donation claims were Gideon Tibbetts and Clinton Kelly. To the north were the Wheeler claims were Gideon Tibbetts and Clinton Kelly. To the north were the Wheeler and Irving claims, and to the south the Long claim. East Portland then had no name as a town. Years were to elapse before a beginning was made of clear-ing the site. The road towards Oregon. City. after reaching the high ground, threaded the darkest and thickest of for-ests. With the exception of the small sta. With the exception of the small pot on the West Side that had been paresta. spot on the West Side that had been par-tially cleared-though logs and stumps everywhere abounded-the whole site of the present city was covered with "the continuous woods where rolled the Oregon." So dense was the forest, so impervious to the sun, so cool the shades, that the mudholes in such roads as had been opened scarcely dried the Summer long.

A flatboat was maintained for a fer-

Summer long. A flatbeat was maintained for a fer-ry at Stark street, with a skiff that would carry a single passenger, or two or three, which was used when there were no isams to cross. The East Side, as we now call it, furnished little traffic for the ferry. Most of it came from Oregon City and beyond. The purpose of the youthful traveler in coming from Puget Sound was to go to Forest Grove to school. But he first had occasion to go to the southern part of Clackamas County, and afterwards to Lafayette, in Yamhill. Thence to Forest Grove. The various stages of the journey were made on foot, after the manner of the time. The baggage was so light that it didn't get the Ro-man name of impedimentum. It was a man name of impedimentum. It was a single small satchel. President Marsh Portland is saved the trouble inci-dent to a general strike. The unlons at work will contribute financial sup-port to those out of work until the "boarded themseives," A dollar a week

(Written by H. W. Scott; reprinted from The Sunday Gregonian, October 7, 1996) A youth who had come from Puget Sound, on foot from Olympia to the Cowlitz River, down the Cowlitz in a cance with a couple of Indians, and from the mouth of the Cowlitz to Pertiand on the staamboat Willamette, crossed the Willamette River in a skiff, at the foot of Stark street, on the morning of October 4, 1856. Taking the road on foot for Oregon City, he arrived there at 11 or to the southern end of Clackamas County that afterneon to a point near and in Southern Origin in consist with the Indians was practically ended. There were no white settlors yet in Idaho, which, indeed, was not made a territory until 1863. A con-siderable trade had, however, grown up between Portland and the interior, by way of the Columbia River, which up between Portland and the Interior, by way of the Columbia River, which first was interrupted, and afterwards supported, by the Indian war. Fifty years ago there was pretty regular steamboat movement between Portland and The Dalles with preture common

years ago there was provided portland and The Dalles, with portage connec-tion at the Cascades. Between Port-land and the Cascades the steamer Senorita, and between the Cascades and The Dalles the steamer Mary, three times a week. It took two days to make the trip, either way, between Portland and The Dalles; and in The Oregonian of October 4, 1856, W. S. Ladd, agent, gave notice that the price of freight by these boats from Port-land to The Dalles was \$40 a ton, ship measurement. The steamer Belle was at times one of the boats on the route. On the Willamette the steamer Port-land ran to Oregon City, and the En-terprise from the falls to Corvallis. The Multnomah ran between Portiand and Astoria, and the Jennie Clark, un-der Captain Ainsworth, between Portder Captain Ainsworth, between der Captain Ainsworth, between Polt-land and Oregon City. The Willam-ette, the boat on which this writer came from Rainier to Portland 50 years ago, had been brought around Cape Horn, but she was too expensive for service here and was taken to Califor-nia. Jacob Kamm and George A. Bearse are the only ones of the early nia, Jacob Kamm and George A. Pease are the only ones of the early steamboat men who still live here. Kamm came to take charge of the en-gines of the Lot Whitcomb, built at Milwaukle in 1856. She also was taken,

merely to set down a few facts as to the state of the country 50 years ago. Transportation is great part of the life even of a ploneer country, and Portland owed its early growth entirely to its position in relation to navigation on the one hand, and to accessibility from the ploneer settlements on the other. With the outer world communication was had chiefly by steamer from San Examples. Fifty years ago the steamer was had chiefly by steamer from San Francisco. Fifty years ago the steamer came usually twice a month. Latest news from the East was from one month to six weeks old. But it was matter only of mighty interest that could fix the attention of a people so nearly isolated from the world and denearly isolated from the world and de-voted of necessity to the little life around them. People here hardly cared who was elected President in 1856. By who was elected President in 1856. By 1860 somewhat closer touch had been gained with the world. Oregon then for the first time was to vote for President, and the questions of that year, resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln, quickened the atten-tion of all. Even so late as 1860 the entire population of Oregon and Wash-ington was but 62.055, more than was but 62,059, more ington was but offer as in Oregon. three-fourths of which was in Oregon. But those were days of idylic life-at least of idylic memory: so happy is the constitution of the human mind

that hardships and privations are little remembered, or are turned in after years into precious recollections.

years into precious recollections. But our pioneers, most of whom had come from the Middle West, or Upper Mississippi Valley, and had had much experience in pioneer life there, used to say that life here in our pioneer times inever encountered so many difficulties or privations as in the early settlement of the older states. The reason was that the great interior country out of which the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinols and Missouri were formed was remote from the seaboard and almost inaccessible from it. On the other hand, access to the Oregoon country was had direct from the sea, and necessaries of many kinds were obtainable here, soon after the settle-

new into harmony together, modifying both. It is through such admixture that best results to society are at-tained; for it gives variety to the life tained; for it gives variety to the life of a community; affording to the prin-ciple of conservatism and to the prin-ciple of innovation their due influence and proportions. Jars it will produce; but within them lies a principle of progress, from which the best effects upon the life of a country may be real-ized "Samething different" has long been the need of Oregon. It is appear-ing during these recent years, and the signs of the transformation that has so long been necessary are due to it. Older Oregon, however, never will be submerged. It ought not be. But it needs the newer touch of thought and action, the fruits of which we are now action, the fruits of which we are now

one who has taken part in the active One who has taken part in the active life of the Oregon country, nearly from its beginning; who has borne his share in its work of almost every descrip-tion; who has known every kind of habor and made such essay of it as he could in wide variety of endeavor; who has pride in the Pacific Northwest happy temembrance of its nest and happy remembrance or its past and unbounded confidence in its future unbounded confidence in its future-such a one may, it is hoped, be par-doned an enthusiasm about a country with which nearly his whole life has been so closely associated, and cleared of any imputation of vanity, when he speaks of an experience which in-cludes so much of personal observa-tion and actual history in the progress of states great already and destined to ultimates heyond prophetic conception.

CONFESSION OF A COUNTRY EDITOR

Fruit Canning Senson Interfered With

Getting Out One Issue. Kansas City Star.

An editorial confession from the Win-field Free Press: "The head to this office is gone. The real boss has laid office is gone. The real boss has laid down on us and fled. Proofs are un down on us and fled. Proofs are read; copy unedited; papers unoper and the editorial column flat and sipid. We suspected it Saturday; feared it Sunday, and Monday the r Bilkawikie in 1850. She also was taken, after a while, to San Francisco, as she was too large for the trade then on our rivers. E. W. Baughman, still on the Upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, be-gan his steamboat career as a fireman on the Whitcomb. Pease, at the age of 20, began boating on the Willamette and Columbia in 1850. But it is not the present intention to attemt even a sketch of Oregon's early steamboat history. The purpose is merely to set down a few facts as to the state of the country 50 years ago.

"When she finally came in at 9 o'clock, the far-away look of Saturday which had developed into a haunted stare Sunday, had plainly become a wild glare Monday. She fussed around the papers for a minute; ploked up some proofs and laid them down, wandared nimlessly to the desk and glanced over the receipts and expenditures, restlessly hammered nothing out of the type-writer, and finally said she must go home. It was out. No, she didn't care if Stubbs or Wagstaff were elected; elections were of no importance; tele-phone, nonsense; what was calling her home had called thousands of women before the telephone was ever invented. before the telephone was ever invented. Yes, it was important, it was vital. She

went. "As we expected, on the kitchen fa-ble when we reached home were 63 jars of peach preserves, 25 glasses of peach marmalade, 37, jars of peach pickles, 30 glasses of peach jam. also peach vinegar, peach butter, peach jel-ly, to say nothing of peach pie, peach cobbler and allced peaches for supper."

Ed Howe's Philosophy.

Atchison Globe. You'll never get in any trouble from something you haven't said. A man who is younger than his wife cannot help being a little beastful of

cannot help being a little boastur of the fact. A distressingly large number of peo-ple who are well make a specialty of pretending to be sick. There is in most women's love for their husbands as much of a wall as there is in a Methodist hymn. Schoolchildren laugh as quickly at the teacher's jokes as church people laugh at the jokes of the Bishop. What is a reasonable rate of interest

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ould not do it without a grinning skeleton at the table's end. Cyrus the Great directed his wandering attention to eternal things by ordering a slave to cry out "Cyrus the Great King must die.'

Perhaps it is better not to dwell too much upon death and what shall No doubt it is a kindly ordering of Providence which impels up to think of life and not of the grave. Still, as our years advance toward the sear and yellow leaf and the affairs of earth begin to lose their Springtime interest, it is inevitable that questionings of the future should force themselves upon us. What hap-pens to the soul in its lonesome journeying beyond the bourne of time and space? Tennyson makes Mary ask of Lazarus, "Where wert thou, brother, those four days ?" when his body was lying in the sepulchre before the voice of the weeping Savior recalled him measures. Why did Jesus weep his home?

when they told him Lazarus was Of the Centurion's daughter he said. "Puella non est mortua, sed two houses, Lords and Commons, were face to face with "never, no dormit," the girl sleeps, she is not dead, but no such testimony did he give of the immortality of Mary's never will we give way" on the tongues of their spokesmen. This was in May. But by the end "There lives no record of rebrother. ply" to her question, and none of the of July a mighty change was wrought. The 1909 budget was passed again in travelers returned from that bourne whence so few come back to earth has ever had a syllable to say about the Commons by the new Parliament. what he saw there and what hap-pened to him. Not the son of the Shunamite, not Lazarus, not even Jesus himself has spoken one word to illuminate the darkness of that world whither we are all journeying. As Dante said of the souls newly come to Purgatory, "They know not end of their journey, but they are on their way," so may we all say ourselves as we travel into the darkness beyond the tomb. Or is it light and not darkness?

House of Commons expressed, and confirmed after full debate. How to Gray's Elegy is the only fine poem on death which shuns the question of how it fares with the happy dead.' duly passed, was the question. Even the House of Lords admitted Tennyson soared higher in trying to answer it than he ever did again. Shelley wrote some of his noblest that it must be reformed. An in-formal committee of eight, four from verses with his eye on the mystery of the Lords, four from the Commons, consisting of the leaders in both par-ties had held repeated private sesthe hereafter. The lovellest of elegies says that as we leave the warm pre-cincts of the cheerful day we cast our longing, lingering looks back on the being we are about to resign. Not so. It is forward that the dying look. Earth loses its charms in the presence of death and the world to out, all imaginable suggestions. The most likely one until a week or so ago come claims the wondering attention of the mind. Perhaps it is the blank materialism of Gray's Elegy that materialism of Gray's Elegy that keeps it from taking place with the tive organ, for a standing committee, say of 100, half from each House, to greatest poems on death. In all the enchanting notes of that song there s none borrowed from the choiring cherubim

stinctively we all treat death as if it could never happen and no great man has ever bowed to it. They have all contemned the things of this world as insignificant and looked be-yond them to that which fadeth not Woman suffrage throughout the British empire another. Tariff reform

to Westminster to follow forms and near, but very few were form submit to bonds and restrictions-irksome aften in themselves, but dents of the neighborhood. Claims so held were "jumped" by the score, and marking the many stages from the contests even three deep were piled on them. This last process has gone Dark Ages to this present year of

on ever since and is still working. The Interior Department seemed at The very essence of conservatism loss how to act in this muddle, so did imbued the House of Lords. The nothing. At last the original settlers House of Commons was recruited in got busy and transferred their fight ever larger numbers from the progressive Liberals and Labor members, to Washington. A bill was prepared while Irish Nationalists held the baland intrusted to Representative Hawley at the last session. He gained ance of power. The possibility of home rule for Ireland being peacemuch favor by pressing it through both Houses of Congress. But, alas, ably granted lay in common action by the three forces. But the House it had to come to President Taft, who has an uncomfortable habit of wantof Lords barred the way to the passage of laws which had been sent up ing to know before he acts. The President declined to sign the bill. the House of Commons He referred it back to the Interior Department with instructions to infrom the majority votes of all three in this list were found the Lloyd-George hudget of taxation, the public vestigate each case and decide it on education laws, with other Liberal the merits. Formal orders recently received at the Land Office here with-The finances of the nation were draw all such lands from settlement thrown into utter confusion when the Lords rejected the Lloyd-George and defer action on all applications

for said lands until further instructions are received.

GBOWTH OF MANUFACTURING. Increased consumption of food-stuffs by our own people and heavy food gains in our manufacturing industries

are reflected in the detailed state-ment on last year's foreign trade. That the United States is rapidly gaining a prominent place in the ranks of the world's manufacturing coun-tries is shown in record-breaking exports in a year when there was a heavy decrease in the exports of foodstuffs. A bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Depart-Dartment of Commerce and Labor shows that, in the fiscal year ending June 30 our exports of "manufactures ready for consumption" for the first time exceeded \$500,000,000. There was a gain of more than \$60,000,000

over the previous year. There was also a heavy gain in the experts of crude materials for manufacturing and of "manufactures for use in manufacturing." These three items alone represented a value of \$1,820,-

compared with about \$1,190 .-000,000 for the previous year. These figures, taken in connection with those which show a steady de-

in foodstuffs exports, make a striking exhibit of the great eco-nomic change that, has been taking place in the past few years. That it is a change beneficial to the country is a change beneficial to the bounty cannot be doubted. On all of our foodstuffs that are shipped abroad, the freight charges must be paid by the producer, for in one way or an-other they are deducted from the pro-ceeds of the commodities. If a good home market can be found for these

products among that ever-increasing army, of factory hands and other in-dustrial workers, the cost of moving these products will be retained at Finally the present horizon. But bigger questions were in the air. Home rule for Ireland was one. Weman suffrage throughout the

In lieu of these exports of raw ma-

wearing out process shall end the differences. Perhaps this is the better way.

Two automobile accidents near Portland last Sunday, with serious results, demonstrate that these mas chines, apparently under good control, simply run away. An auto that skids is more dangerous than a horse that shies. -----

Stick a pin in this date: Saturday, October 1. It will be Portland day at the Vancouver fair. Visitors from this end of the North Bank bridge will be limited only by the capacity of 'cars, boats and automobiles.

Insurgency, which in Kansas has reached an epidemic stage, has now spread to Portugal as well as Spain. It is curious to note the revolt against Cannonism and canonism.

Another old man, an eminent clergyman, aged 78, is about to marry a society woman of 22. The end will be as usual, for these unions are against all natural law.

Many are calling themselves these days to be servants of the people, and the Secretary of State is kept busy recording them. In a little while the people will decide.

Wallowa County is in the front row again with 200 carloads of sugar bests. Wallows is doing great things this year for a region that does not specialize.

The lid has been taken off Sun amusements in Idaho, but Wilbur Crofts is meandering in Oregon and the neighbor state would better bevare.

headling, "Chehalis Wing The Twice," although telling of baseball, recalls the days when the game little horse put Oregon on the breeder's

If all those 500 deafmutes holding a congress at Colorado Springs talk at once the chairman will dislocate

Hope and persistency are hand-maidens. A Lane County family has just welcomed its twelfth child, a

Portland scores again. Her banks carry a reserve of 31.14 per cent-higher than any other city in the

wearing Summer clothes today.

At last the long spell of cold wea-ther seems to be breaking.

"boarded themselves." A dollar a week was supposed to be money enough; \$2 luxurious living. At that time there was no school at Puget Sound, except a small private school at Olympia, kept by Rev. George F. Whitworth, ploneer missionary, who still lives at Seattle, and not long ago was at Portland. His school was a mixed school. in which each still lives at Seattle, and not long ago was at Portland. His school was a mixed school, in which only primary instruction was given, for there was no demand for higher. In Washington the public school had not begun; in Oregon it was making here and there its earli-est start.

In that October, 50 years ago, the

eet start. In that October, 50 years ago, the weather was fine, as now. The early rains had washed the smoky dust out of the atmosphere, and the woods were fresh and clean, untouched yet by froat. The cheerful spirits of the young and longity traveler, who was on his way from Fuget Sound that week, and who senger on the road, put Nature also in har cheerfulest mood: for whether was, so far as he knows, the only pas-senger on the road, put Nature also in har cheerfulest mood: for whether here were no bridges, one had but to strip and wade or swim, carrying his clothes in a close pack on his should der or pushing them ahead of him on a float. Sometimes, on reaching a mail stream, one would take the trou-ble to look for a footlog over which he might pass, but not often, for the best bile to break through it. Besides, to wade or swim was nothins. All young fellows took it as a matter of wate ar swim was nothins. All young fellows took it as a matter of wate ar swim was nothins. All young fellows took it as a matter of wate where you could get an outlook its of even up and down the sinuous streams, for any distance. The great its ones usually gave the effort up as hogeless. The clearing could could set hat had long been occupied by the men of the Hudson's Bay Company, it hat had long been occupied by the men to the Hudson's Bay Company, it hat had long been occupied by the men the town of Chehalls now stands a attended the railroad. At the Cowlits that had long been occupied by the men the town of Chehalls now stands the men the town of Chehalls now stands the men the town of Chehalls now stands the house most travelers lived, at whose house most travelers lived, ot whose house most travelers lived, ot whose house most travelers lived of the coving the real function with the main the town of Counters lived, at whose man named Saunders lived, at whose house most travelers stayed over night; and on the east fork of the Cowlitz, at its junction with the main stream, there was a settler named Gardiner, who with his son, s boy of 15. lived the life of a hermit, yet would help on his way, with fare of it rained, the traveler who chanced to drob in on him. To the wayfarers of the Cowlitz trail he was known as "Old Hardbread." Mighty good man he was.

he was. Western Oregon, 50 years ago, was so fully settled that the most desirable lands were all taken. The great dona-tion claims of 640 acres, to man and wife, covered all or nearly all the open valley lands. The country then was everything, the towns comparatively nothing; and Salem, as the center of agricultural Willamette, was in many

obtainable here, soon after the settle-ment began, which the pioneers of the old West could not obtain at all. Espe-cially after the discovery of gold in

cially after the discovery of gold in California, and after the rush thither began, tools, nails, glass and clothing could be had here. Our women in Ore-gon did not spin and weave in the beaution of the spin and weave in the households, as our mothers and mothers did in the older states, in their pioneer time. Certain tuxuries soon be-gan to appear here which our pioneers had not known in the states whence

had not known in the states whence they came. Much of our food supply for a good many years came to us by sea. Flour and beans from Chile and sugar from Manila were sold at Port-land and Puget Sound for general con-sumption. There were dried codfish, barreled pork, Malaga raisins and Eng-lish walnuts. A few had carpets, por-sessions unknown to the early settlers of Illinois and Missouri. Attempts to imitale fashions in dress were not unimitate fashions in dress were not un-known. As soon as wheat and pota-toes could be grown living became easy

known. As soon as wheat and pola-toes could be grown living became easy and in a sonse luxurious; for there was every kind of game, excellent fish in all waters, and the small wild fruits in greatest abundance. Social life was open, hearty and free. Every house was open to the comer, whether neigh-bor or stranger. If night overtook you and you wished to stay, you knew you would find welcome. You had to ask no questions. It was a thing of course.

The country lay isolated so long that it took on a character of its own. Man-ners, habits, customs, naturally assim-ilated. One year was very like another. The few who came into the country from year to year, from abroad, soon and naturally fell into the prevailing modes of life. Industry was not stren-uous. Production was carried scarceand hatdrainy ten into was not stren-modes of life. Industry was not stren-uous. Production was carried scarce-ly beyond the wants of our own people. for transpartation was lacking, and ac-cessibility to markets. Of course, the mercantile interest in such a communi-ity, though the leading one, could not be very great. The foundations of a few large fortunes were laid, but the country in general "got ahead" very little. As the years wore on there came some local railroad development; but in the low state of industry then existing it had little effect. It was not till con-nection was made by rall across the Continent that the new era bégan. Even then, for a number of years, the progress was slow. It has taken time for the forces to gather that make for the modern progress. But now they

a manner which indicates they have mistaken the game for an athletic con-test or the table for a punching-bag. New Use for the Vacuum Cleaner. Boston Herald.

Boston Herald. As great a boon as women know a vacuum cleaner to be, comparatively few have learned to put it to personal use. When they buy one for their home use they revel over the clean house they will keep, with never a thought as to clean clothes and a clean scale.

Scalp. Instead of laboriously brushing your tailor suit with a whisk, stand in front of the vacuum cleaner and every par-ticle of dust and dirt is lifted out in a few minutes. Nothing remains to do but wash off grease spots and pressing. Shampoos are simplified by using the cleaner as a dryer. Put on the blower, sit in front of it, and the hair is dry in a surprisingly short time.

When She Answers the Door Bell.

When she Answers the proof Ben-Kansas City Star. "When the doorbell rings." Descon J. E. House says, "a man goes to the door and opens it. A woman fixes her belt, looks in the glass, catches up a few loose strands of hair, dabs a little worder on her pose restranges the order on her nose, rearranges power on her nose, rearranges the or-naments on the mantel and picks up the loose things scattered around the room. After this she goes to the deer and opens it."

Overlooked in the New Tariff.

Overlooked in the Ace Tailer New York Telegram. Antiquated Missouri laws allow only a dollar a day for board and lodging of jurers. The high cost of living has caused Kansas City hotels to refuse to boild jurymen at this rate and they have to exist on sandwiches. The Al-drich-Payne tariff bill ought to have revised this jury thing up with the rest.

One Condition.

Catholic Standard.

"It's all very well," said Grouch, "to talk about forgiving your enemies, but it's not easy to do." "You're right." replied Dubley, "we shouldn't be expected to forgive our enemies except when they freely admit that they don't deserve our forgiveness."

One Not Enough.

Buffalo Express. "I wish I knew of two good Summer

"Two? Isn't one enough for you" "Oh, yes, one's enough for me, but I want another for my wife."

Looked Chenp.

New York Press. Jinks-I saw something cheap at 8 bargain counter today. Binks-What was it? Jinks-A man waiting for his wife.

No Suitable Field.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. The trouble with Colonel Bryan and his county option aeroplane seems to be the lack of a suitable aviation field on which to get started.

map.

his fingers calling them to order.

long-looked-for daughter.

United States. It may be entirely safe to begin