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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUG. 21, 1910.

THE TARIFF AND HIGH PRICES.

The United States is in an econor situation today the like of which it pewer has seen before. As a nation we are enjoying simultaneously the clation of prosperity and the pinch of hard times. There is prosperity being. Many buildings are going up in the cities. Farmers receive high prices for their crops. Men of enter-prise are active and confident. At the ie time, although there is a great deal of money in circulation, it seems to have lost a large part of its power to buy what we want. A dollar is not a fiellar as it was in the good old times. Hence there are a great many people, particularly those living on salaries, who watch the magnificent procession of prosperity passing their vindows but have no ability to parfrom those who have something to

sell there rises a paean of gladness for high prices, but from those who have to buy we hear a wall much louder and more continuous. Since there are few persons who do not find occasion now and then to buy comething or other the groans rathe tend to drown the shouts of joy.

As a matter of fact we are all er

gaged in trying to find out why it tests so much more to live now than it did formerly. If we could solve the problem no doubt there would be a grand attack on the offending cause, whatever it may be, and prices ould be brought down with a rush like the descent of Ningara. We have conveniently forgotten the sad epoch in the history of the country when prices were as miserably low as they now are high. In those days every body was wailing for goods to cos more. It was generally taught that there was some subtle virtue in high prices not only to make the desert character of the citizen. An honored president was said to have enunciated the profound doctrine that "a cheap coat makes a cheap man," meaning by "coat" any article of food or wear. and a vast majority of the people of the United States agreed with the pentiment. Now most of us are in-"coat" which makes the man cheap since the cost of the garment leaves him nothing to spend upon the beau-tification of his soul. In McKinley's time there was a mighty clamor for high tariff to make living dear. Now there is a mightier one for a low tariff to make it cheap. Thus is the fickleness of man illustrated. the escature what he wants and im-mediately he will turn and rend you because you did not give him the op-

But slowly through the muck of passion and ignorant wrangling rmeating the salutary belief that the power of the tariff to make prices nited. It is not the omnipotent force for good or evil which it was formerly supposed to be. As one newspaper remarks, we have had good and bad times under all sorts of tariffs and the partisan franky of the country has cooled down to the point where that weighty fact is admitted by almost everybody. The tariff is no longer regarded as an idel to be blindly fiend to be execrated indiscriminately. It is looked upon as a mere piece of human legislation, largely dishonest and blundering, but with many good points after all.

figence to the point where it is willing tionally and modified in accordance with the cold facts of the case. it is solely responsible for the high cost of living is too wild a fancy for many citizens to cherish in these days of broad information, but on the other hand it would be hard to convince intelligent people that it is not partly responsible. Where the tariff enables a trust to keep out foreign competition certainly it lays a foundation for extortionate prices. This can-

Canada, is reported to have just met 6000 citizens of British Columbia at Prince Rupert, the newly laid-out erminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific It seems that only about menton will complete this transcontiental road which, without blare of trumpets, has been steadily pushing

The Pacific Coast is used to think of a coast country cut off from the interior of the continent by the githe Grand Trunk in its western course shows no grade exceeding 1 per cent. No wonder that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should call the completion of this road the crowning dream of his long Mr. J. J. Hill is not alone in duction of North America will fail to fill the needs of the crowded East. But the Grand Trunk and the Cana-dian Northern, and the side lines and extensions of the Canadian Pacific. paralleling each other across the tinent, are opening wheat fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia on a scale which year to come. It is all another demnstration that with great needs of

the human race comes great relief. close on the heels of these rallroads be doubted by any who crossed fifteen years ago the vast spaces along which the Canadian There were wilder

line only broken at long intervals by redress, and his cries for relief are in the boarded cabins of the pioneer settler, and then, in this year of grace one sees the wilderness converted into wheatfields and farms, the water-tank stations replaced by thriving towns, with the great wheat elevators filled twice or oftener each season with the golden grain.

EASTERN OREGON CANDIDATES.

Judge Lowell, of Pendleton, has a

modest and altogether laudable de sire to be Governor, and the Judge is not without friends who are of the same mind. But there are three reasons that cause the Judge to hesitate. These reasons are Hofer, Dimick and Abraham. If these gentlemen could be persuaded to withdraw there would be mighty rejoicing in Eastern Oregon, for would not Umatilla have another Eastern Oregon candidate who would be pitted against the ris-ing son of Gilliam? Of course Eastern Oregon never was so much in earnest in its loud demand for a Governor for that section that it supported him at the polis with sufficient enthusiasm or unanimity to bring about his election; yet by this lovely arrangement no matter whether Umatilla is really for Lowell, or Gilliam for Bowerman, the nomines will still be in the

But would Lowell make a stronger candidate before the people than Bowerman? If there are so-called Republicans who would be happier with a Democrat for Governor than Bowerman, there are also not a few Republicans who may fancy that the state can get along for four years somehow without the services of the Pendleton Judge. A few of them live in Umatilla, too, and they have long memories and longer knives.

Judge Lowell is wise to stay out while Hofer, Dimick and Abraham Whether he would be wise to stay in. get in if the irreconcilable trio got out need not be discussed. They won't get out.

FIRES AND FORESTRY.

The significance of the forest fires, now devastating wide sections of Idaho, Montana, Washington and Oregon, is appalling. Great as is the present disaster in the loss of human life, of homes, grain, stock, and so forth, the future loss is incomparably greater. Homes can be rebuilt, crops will grow in a year, stock can be replaced within a relatively short space of time, but the standing timber that has been destroyed, aggregating millions upon millions of feet of lumber cannot be restored to our forest area

for a long period of time.

Much of the timber that has been destroyed is of slow growth; but a very small portion of the fire-swept area has been left in a condition fit for replanting. It is for the most part a vast stretch of blackened and dead trees standing, or fallen, forbidding even to Nature in conjunction with the process of restoration. The problem of dealing with these devas-tated forest areas with a view to their restoration is a stupendous one. It will include the getting rid one. It will include the getting rule of a vast amount of charred standing timber and blackened, half-reduced trunks of gigantic trees. The proposition can only be worked out by slow degrees and through intelligent understanding of prevailing condiof forestry, the enthusiast in "growing things," will find in the problems that confront and are to be worked out through the Bureau of Forestry his opportunity to enroll his name in the list of his country's benefactors in dealing with this question

First to save our forests from waste by spollation and fire; then to restore a portion, at least, of those that have been distroyed, by assisting Nature in the slow process of reforestration, and hereafter to guard them from waste with redoubled vigilance—this is the work of the Bureau of Forestry. With the devouring flames still un-quenched; with mighty trees falling in battalions in all the wooded sections fountain and Pacific Coast country; with from their homes and farmers abandoning their lands and crops for life's sake; with troops being ordered to the relief of frenzied settlers and the very skies withholding the relief desperately hoped for-the present stress is all absorbing.

When in the Portsmouth treaty, the "guidance, protection and control" of Corea were claimed by and entrusted a Japan, there could be but one end to what was of necessity a term of experiment. Here was one Oriental nation living the life and practicing usages centuries old-court, aristocracy and common people alike. It called itself the Hermit Kingdom and blinked feebly when the light of the Twentieth century was turned on it. A country it is, wide enough to hold twelve million people and yet leave room for millions more, rich in un-developed resources of forests, mines, and many forms of mineral wealth. Absolutely ignorant of modern science in every form, it yet practices hereditary arts resembling those of both China and Japan.

Internal communications are their infancy. No commerce has been established with the outside world, though there are hundreds of miles of scaboard, and harbors abundant. Corea is begging only to be let alone, seeking no outside adventure, offer-ing to invasion a feeble and unorgan-

Confronting them across the Sea of Japan lay the Island Empire, teem-ing with people who, after awaking from their sleep of centuries, have in a few very short years made their own the wisdom of the West, and were bound to find new worlds to con-Necessities of the Russian War brought the Japanese armies into oc-cupation of Corea and the greatest battles were fought not far from her

Japanese built roads and bridges even laid railroads, took possess of cities, policed and governed the whole country-all as a necessity of war. So thoroughly was this done that when the combatants met at Ports-mouth, and stood at ease on their arms till peace was made, it was the simplest thing in the world that when Japan insisted on staying where she stood in Corea with no term set for her withdrawal, she should gain that

Of course the usual fine line drawn between occupation, guidance, protection and control on the one hand, and ownership on the other. But Corea was weak, was unknown

ground to all the parties around the convention table, except Japan. It is so easy to be very liberal at your neighbor's cast, especially when your neighbor's cost, especially when because he preferred the \$4500 while there are no courts open to him for he was living to the \$5000 that would is sure to add fury to the storm.

an unknown tongue. So the occupation of Corea Japan was legalized by the nations of the world, and the rights and feelings of the Coreans were only dust in

he balance.

If a despot it may be conceded that Japan has proved a benevolent despot, according to her rights. She sent her best man, Prince Ito, as Resident General at Seoul. While he lived he were the velvet glove. His assassination probably hastened the day for com-plete absorption which has now dawned. The immigration of Japan-ese will be by hundreds of thousands. Their laws and systems of govern-ment and taxation will be applied. Commerce and manufactures

flourish. Twelve millions will be added at a stroke to the population of added at a stroke to the population of Japan, but the development of the great Corean peninsula will be carried through by Japanese hands and capital. Questions will arise about the open door, but unless signs fall, they will be solved as the dominant power of the Eastern seas shall die tate to the world. Exit the Hermit Kingdom from the world's stage.

ENFORCING THE LAWS.

"It is unpatriotic, if not treasonable for any citizen or public organ to suggest that this Government is powerless to enforce a law enacted by its soverign people," remarks the Rainler Review, addressing its remarks to The

Oregonian. Much depends on the law. If the law is foolish, or unreasonable, or not supported by the general sentiment of the people, it will not be enforced. The sovereign people two years ago enacted an initiative statute requiring all members of the Legislature to vote for the "people's choice" for United States Senator. The law is, of course impotent. No Legislator will pay the slightest attention to its mandates; nor should he.

It is a favorite argument of our Prohibition friends that the law against murder and other crimes is frequently violated, and that thereit is no indictment of Prohibition that it will be disregarded. "Would The Oregonian argue," cries one, "that there should be no law against murder since there are cer-tain to be murders?" This is very trifling; yet The Oregonian will ex-plain that there are crimes (mala in se) that the universal judgment of society condemns and there is no question about the necessity and justice of prompt and rigorous punish-There are other offenses made criminal solely by statute. Running a saloon and selling liquor is not in itself a crime. It may be made criminal by law. Society is not united in its purpose to suppress the saloon by enforcing the law or by punishing the saloonkeeper. Indeed, in many places, society may deem the selling of liquor a legitimate pursuit, and may resist both the enactment and enforcement of a law against it. Is it reasonable to expect that in such cases the law will be effective?

THE LOVES OF THE ASTORS.

The attempt to reconcile the divorced Astor spouses is not without an aspect of whimsicality. In the eye of the law these people are exactlike any other two unmarried persons. completely annulled and is the same as if it never had been. This being true the intermediaries who are trying to bring them together do not differ essentially from any other match makers. To be sure there is a child, but legally this human being is

w without any parents.
While John Jacob Astor and his former wife were married of course they were the father and mother of the girl. But they are now unmarried individuals. The former Mrs. Astor is in the eye of the law a spinster and to think of her being the mother of a child is scandalous, John Jacob is a member of the church in good standing and inasmuch as he is a bachelor it is highly improper to speak as if he had a child. It follows therefore that their "little daughter Muriel" is not their daughter either legally or logically. To give her that title casts a dark cloud upon their characters as upright unmarried peo-

Since their so-called daughter has been placed by their divorce Topsy's enviable condition as to parents, why not leave her there? now has neither father nor mother She growed and there is an end of the matter. It stands to reason that two parents who cared so little for their child that they could not compose their former difficulties for her sake will not be weighed down with anxiety for her welfare if they should marry They would be happy and make her happy perhaps for a few months and then the old story would

be resumed in a second volume. The Astors have tried the experment of living together as man and wife and it has failed. The law mercifully stepped in and freed them from each other. There is not the faintest hope that a second experiment would turn out any more hap-plly. No pretense is made that their characters have altered for the better. Each is as petty, selfish and malignant, as ever, and they would

behave just as they did before.

A wise man may be fooled once but not twice by the same trick.

land scandal in Oklahoma has brought to light testimony that tends to place some of the responsibility on the Government. There can of course be no excuse for the bribery which was charged, nor can any reasonable ex-planation be made for the attempt to dispose of the holdings of Indian children at a sacrifice. By refusing to sell these Indian lands and divide the proceeds among the Indians, as it was clearly the duty of the Govern-ment to do, the Government officials paved the way for Promoter McMur-ray. Much of the testimony given by the Indians was to the effect that the voluntarily signed the contracts held by McMurray for ten per cent. com-mission and they also endeavored to get others to sign them. The Gov-ernment has never questioned the right of the Indians to sell this land and on one pretext or another had de-

clined to proceed.

Tiring of the long delay, the Indians desperation turned the matter over to McMurray, and that seems to have undertaken the task in the customary Congressional manner. The Indians were mostly satisfied, because, as one of them testified, he was willing to pay McMurray \$500 out of the \$5000 to which he was entitled, because he preferred the \$4500 while

be coming to him after he was dead, providing he had to wait for the Gov-ernment to sell the lands. The public will accept with the customary grain of salt the statement of Mr. McMurray that he had no desire to take the contracts, and that they were forced on him by the Indians who had waited in vain for the Government to sell the lands and get the money which they needed for devel-opment and improvement of other lands. It seems quite plain from this reasonable testimony that it was the dilatory tactics of the Government that made it possible to work up a "slush fund" of such formidable pro-

Had the Government performed its duty towards these Indian wards, it would have sold the oil lands in question, to the syndicate that was obliged to deal through Mr. McMurray. might even have been possible to se-cure a greater sum than the \$30,000,-000 generally given as the value of the lands. Nothing has yet appeared in the testimony to show that any good reason existed why the Govern-ment should not have attended to the business for the Indians without unnecessary delay. As previously stated, nothing can-excuse Mr. McMurray and his boodling associates, for their al-leged attempt to purchase favorable

Some responsibility, however, must rest with the Government for its refusal to act more promptly in dispos-ing of the lands in question. This is not the first case where Government detay presented great opportunity for outside exploitation of projects which should never pass out of Government ontrol or management.

The Fall fruit crop in the Pacific Northwest promises to be one of great abundance. Apples lead in Oregon, since Oregon apples have come famous in Eastern markets, But of pears, plums, peaches and prunes there is a plentiful yield. The quality of all these fruits is excellent. This is especially true of pears, where a specialty is made of growing them. while prunes, though not so abundant as in some former years, are of excellent quality. Market conditions are satisfactory on high grade fruit, but of the culls there will be an enormous surplus, unless the facilities of fruit canneries have greatly increased since the last over-abundant yield of orchard products in the Willamette Valley. It is at this point that the farmer who has hogs to turn into his orchard is fortunate. There is no waste in fruit that is worked over into pork, or into getting hogs in good condition for Fall fattening.

Italy is shuddering and cringing in the presence of epidemic choicra. Con-ditions in that country invite pesti-lence, and when the invitation is accepted, it rages with a fury and fatality unknown to cleaner peoples. The odors of Naples and the reeks of Rome have become proverbial. Even worse than these are the vilely unsanitary conditions that obtain smaller, but still congested, towns of Italy. The King is showing courage Italy. The King is showing courage and sympathy in dealing with his dis-tressed subjects. All depends upon such sanitary conditions as can be compelled and such quarantine as can be enforced. At heat the source be enforced. At best the scourge will claim many victims before it is sub-Where ignorance invites and dued. filth nourishes postilence it readily secures a foothold that it is difficult for sanitary science to break.

Large increase in the population of all Eastern cities during the past ten years, as reported from day to day, is convincing proof of accelerated urban movement all over the United States. On the Pacific Coast, there has been the same recruiting of cities from the farm, and in addition a very large immigration. No city east of the Rocky Mountains, thus far reported, shows any where near the percentage of increase in population that the figures for Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane and Los Angeles are certain to years ago, San Francisco also would have shown greater gain than any other city in the 300,000 class.

safely married to the Duke of Abruzzi some one else; that Alice Roose velt Longworth would smoke her cigarettes in private, and that John Jacob istor and his wife would patch up their differences or quit for good and all! With Madame Anna Gould-Princess de Sagan in retirement in her nursery, and the Johnson-Jeffries prizefight in the past, the public might thus have surcease from acute anxiety for a time.

Medford is certainly "going some, to use a slangy term. A local paper says "over \$1,000,000 is invested in automobiles by citizens of Medford. Probably \$100,000 a year is spent in operating and maintaining them—all of which bears witness to the prosperity of this section." That is a fact. A Medford man need not mortgage his

When we hear that sixty young wo men of Eastern Washington are per sonally conducted to prune orchards to earn \$3 a day picking and packing fruit under the auspices of the Young Women's Christian Association, and personally sheltered during their work, we have increased respect and admiration for that worthy institu

Of course, President Taft wants to placate all factions of his party. And he might be able to do it if he could expunge his praise of the Payne-Ald-rich tariff. On that point, he can't create enough placidity to meet the demand.

A New York expert says lunacy in creases with longevity. His discovery is somewhat late. For example, there was Methuselah, who was 182 when he began to raise a family, and kept at it for 782 years.

Now the time is coming when the air feels rainy, it may be remarked that "Colonel" Hofer is too busy praying for votes to spend any time on

If the Elkins girl really has her foot on the bottom step of the throne, why doesn't she finish the ascent and A bunch of Illinois railroad men

are going to learn practically that the

way of the transgressor is hard.

Drillers at Ontario are down 400 feet, determined to strike oil or heat.

We Are "Conserved" too Much, and the Result Is Harmful.

La Grande Observer. Poindexter of Washington says the Governors' convention at Salt Lake is not in line with proper procedure, there are many people who will not agree with Poindexter in this any more than they do in other matters. The Governors' meeting is a good thing for the West, and we hope a firm stand will be taken, even if it is so radical that the people of the East will sit up and take notice.

The West is our home, and the man who will not advocate protection of his home is, to say the least, a peculiar man. We have too much conservation, too many laws, too many officials and too many changes of regulations relative to the public domain in the West. Much as Ballinger is hated by some, he has of late delivered a few speeches that should find a place in the heart of every Westerner.

is not right for the extreme East to dictate what shall be done with the resources of the West, any more than it is right for a lot of dishonest men to loot the entire domain. The timber, grazing lands and other natural resources should be for those who come West and who were raised in the West. They have a right to what profit these resources will bring without interferonce of a hundred regulations, which, if lived up to, would make it impossible for a citizen to ride through a reserve without infringing on Federal law, and thereby laying himself liable to prose-The woods are full of special agents and school boys in the Govern ment employ. These agents frequently overstep the wide latitude given them by law and as a result some citizen who has braved the frontier in order to live in the West, and help to make it what it is today, is brought before a Federal grand jury charged with an of-

The whole thing needs readjusting When reformation sets in it bed disease. Like most reforms, the extreme has been reached, and it seems high time that the department strikes a happy medium in the matter.

LATEST NOVELTY IN CHURCHES. Syrncuse Has Plans for Building With

Duluth News-Tribune. Rev. W. W. Dawley, of Syracuse, N. Y., formerly pastor of the First Baptist Thurch of this city, is now at the head of the largest Baptist congregation in the State of New York, outside of New York City, and one that is undertaking the erection of what is, perhaps, the most unique church edifice in the entire country. It is to be an "apartment-house church," a six-story structure in the heart of the Syracuse business sec-tion, the first three floors of which are to be used for the church additorium and usual assembly and class rooms and the upper three floors of which are to be bachelor apartments for young men. The basement of the novel church will contain a gymnasium and other facilities for recreation.

facilities for recreation.

Rev. Mr. Dawley stated that the edi-fice will cost about \$200,000 when com-pleted and that nothing like it had ever been planned before, some of the insti-tutional churches being the nearest ap-

"The Christian world is coming to The Christian world is coming to recognize more and more that the work of the church has to do with everything that is for the uplift and improvement of human life," said he, "and we see no reason why the church we are planning reason why the church we are planning will not be fully as sacred and can be dedicated to the service of God as any other. By combining two churches, we now have a membership of about 1700, and the site for the proposed church is in the civic center of the city. We estimate that we should derive an income of \$12,000 a year from the bachelor apartments on the three upper floors, and we consider that better than an ennd we consider that better than an en-owment."

TALLEST PEAK IN THE WORLD. Recent Measurements of High Mour

talu of Karakoram Range. London Daily News. I mentioned some time ago that the indian survey had thrown done on the hitherto accepted figure of 29,002 feet as the height of the world's highest mountain, Mount Everest. This, however, did not mean that it was lower than that, but that so many things operated to prevent accuracy in the trigonometrical measurement of the summit that the height might be only 28,700 feet or as much as 29,140 feet.

Until quite recently, however, either of those values would have left Everest

of those values would have left inverse, supreme, but a rather sensational state-ment by Dr. Longstaff for the first time places Everest second to the high-est mountain peak. Dr. Longstaff is a veteran Himalayan

explorer, and he tells of a vast wall of peaks he discovered in the Karakoram Range, northeast of the Saltoro Pass. peaks he from more favorable later from more favorable observations he made its height 28,200 positions, "something like 30,000 feet," unwilling to dethrone Everest, Dr. Longstaff, it would appear, took the lowest possible value his observations permitted, and, as he is a most trustworthy authority where mountain heights are concerned, it is possible that this peak, which he has named Teram Kangri, will shortly take its place in geographies and atlases as the

Novel "Ad" in Marked-Down Money.

Baltimore News.

Howard M. Deming, a Connecticut merchant, before closing Saturday night placed in the window a \$1 bill which was labeled "slightly soiled, 50 cents." Another brand-new bill was labeled "A good counterfeit, 80 cents." "Fly-specked quarters" were offered for 15 cents; two-cent stamps, not gummed on the back, for one and one-half cents and one-cent stamps, "good half cents, and one-cent stamps, "good as new," 75 cents a hundred. Monday morning, when crowds gathered at the store, the bargains were not there. But the novel "ad" served its purpose.

Philadelphia Record.

A substitute for cotton has been made from wood pulp. Cloth manufactured from the fiber is declared to be as serviceable as cotton cloth, and to be capable of possessing a more brilliant luster. Some of the cloth and raw material was exhibited at a cotton manufacturers' association at Rouen,

Technical Explanation Chicago News.
Assistant Editor-Where is the forenan today? Compositor—He dropped 20 feet from is seroplane last night and pied his

Original Kansas Insurgent. Mr. Roosevelt will have a few kind words to say for old John Brown, the original Kansas insurgent.

Famous Cities of the Past. Chicago Tribune, Rome. Athens. Carthage.

GIVE THE WEST ITS OWN LANDS USE OF LIQUOR ON THE INCREASE? Interesting Internal Revenue Figures on Spirits and Tobacco.

Washington Correspondence New York Sun.
The preliminary report of the Com

missioner of Internal Revenue is scarcely consoling to the drys. The revenue from the tax on distilled spirits does not indicate that the widespread "wave" of prohibition has done much to restrict the sale of intoxi-The receipts from the tax on distilled spirits for the last ten years

The receipts for the year just closed

considerably exceed those of any preceding year, except 1907. Using the revenues as a guide to quantity consumed there appears to have been an increase of about 30 per cent in the last ten years. A part of this has been last ten years. A part of this has been in the production of spirits used as beverages, and part in distillation for commercial and scientific uses, but details yet available are insufficient for a determination of percentages of increase for those purposes. The indications are that a large part of it has been in the line of beverages. The reported consumption of domestic spirits, including the product of fruits as well as of grains, is for 1900 95,651,336 gailons, and for 1910 128,657,775. In the same time the imports of spirits have increased from 1,705,468 gallons to 4,252,421 gallons.

Consumption of fluids classed as fermented liquors has increased from 39,-

mented liquors has increased from 39,-350,849 barrels in 1900 to 59,485,117 lo 350,849 barrels in 1900 to 59,485,117 in 1910, 50 per cent. The average barrel content is about 30 gallons. Details for 1910 are not ready, but the returns of 1909 show a total production of 56,303,497 barrels, with New York State as the producer of 12,573,773 barrels; Pennsylvania, 7,050,282; Illinois, 5,525,472; Wisconsin (Milwankee included), 4,600,931; Ohio, 4,961,730, and Missouri, 3,718,554. Compared with a domestic production of about 730, and Missouri, 3,718,552. Compared with a domestic production of about 1,800,000,000 gallons, imports of 7,000,000 gallons are only a drop in the bucket. The revenue from the tax on domestic fermented liquors last year was 360,572,288. The report shows the payment of \$1,1,778,458 on the production of \$132,000,144 domestic cigars, as compared with a production of 5,963,-170,381 in 1909. This indicates not only an increase in total production and consumption of cigars, but as well an increase of about 10 per convenience.

apita consumption.

More remarkable that the increase More remarkable that the increase in the use of cigars has been the increased use of cigars has been the increased use of cigarettes, snuff and pipe and chewing tobacco. The cigarette business is the most striking of all. Ten years ago the American people smoked two cigars to one cigarette; today the number of each consumed is about the same. Therecord of cigarette production in 1900 shows the use of £529,899,785, while the record of 1910 shows 7,874,300,339 cigarettes, as compared with 8,129,030,144 cigars. We are evidently becoming a nation of cigarette smokers. The demand for snuff has increased from mand for snuff has increased from 14,917,418 pounds in 1900 to 31,989,111 pounds in 1910. The greater part of this is used in the South and the this is used in the South and the Southwest, where the habit of "dipping" appears to be increasing. The chowers and the pipe amokers are included in a single group, and their consumption of tobacco has increased from 278,977,035 pounds in 1800 to 436,608,598 pounds in 1910. The total internal revenue from tobacco last year was \$57,889,351, and the revenue from the imported weed the revenue year was \$51,535,51, and the revenue from the Imported weed was not far from \$25,900,000. Internal revenue receipts from all sources amounted to \$289,718,014. This includes the excise tax on corporations, which amounted to \$20,859,783 collected prior to the close of the facal year. A little more than \$6,000,000 has been collected since that the Comparison of the present that date. Comparison of the present total internal revenue with the total of 1900 cannot be made with fairness, because of the imposition of the special war taxes, now removed.

KING GEORGE'S DISTILLERY. Whisky Made on His Balmoral Estate

a Gift for Crowned Heads. New York Sun.

Although King George is almost a tectotaler, he is the owner of a private distillery which produces excellent Scotch whisky.

The King's distillery is on his Scotthers of Pallowed Form

The whisky is sent to Buckingham Palace, where expert cellarmen keep an eye on it while it is maturing for 15 years. After maturity casks of it sent as gifts to the crowned heads

A Husband's Fourteen Errors in Life.

To tell her how to run her club. To bank his money in her name. To expect her to like his female rela-

To forget to praise her. To expect her to be grown up. To expect to have the last word To take her opinions too seriously forget that she will change her

To borrow her umbrella.

To get mad because his bed is not tucked in at the foot.

To hesitate to tall her where he is going and where he has been.

To work for her so hard that he has no time to devote to her.

Payment for His Time.

Pittsburg Post.
"I think from the implements around him that this mummy must have been an Egyptian plumber."
"I wonder what he would do if we could bring him to life?"
"He'd probably put in a bill for 3000 years at the usual rates per hour.

Columbus Journal.

About all we can do when informed that an important new comet has been discovered in right ascension 16 hours 10 minutes, declination plus 15 degrees 20 minutes, is to look as intelligent as possible and not say anything.

Washington Star.

"Have you taken any steps to demonstrate that women are fitted for modern controversy?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Mrs. Votington, "we have already named a number of eligibles to a Sapphira club."

"Homeward bound, eh?" Fond Regrets.

"You seem thoughtful. Thinking about the girl you left at the beach?" "No; I was thinking about those 200 plunks."

Applicable to Portland.

Washington Star.
"What form of Summer amusement
pleases you most?"
"Staying at home and writing to people at Summer resorts about how cool
it is in the city."

Life's Sunny Side

A North Carolina young man resident in London married an English lady, and shortly after went to visit a bachelor nacle in Sootland. When uncle and nephew were over their walnuts and wine

the old gentleman remarked: "Weel, Bobby, ye hae gotten a wife?"

"Yes, uncle."
"What can she do?"
"De! What do you mean?"
"Oh, can she sew a button on yer sark,
or mak" yer parritch, or do any house-

or max work?"

"Not at all, uncle. The servants do all that; but I tell you what it is: She has the lovellest voice you over heard. She's a grand singer." "Man, could ye no hae gotten a ca-nary?"-Tid Bits.

A Sunday passenger on a Staten Island ferryboat studied out a complaint suffi-ciently important to make the Commis-sioner of Docks and his assistants take notice. She hunted up a deck hand and directed his attention to the life preserv-ers stored in the dock celling. "Just look at these things." she said. "What's the matter with 'em?" he

asked.
"Matter?" said she. "They're dirty.
They ought to be washed. If a woman
with a nice Summer dress on had to put
one of those dusty things on over it it would never be fit to wear again."-Nev

The case in question was a neighborhood quarrel. One side had three witnesses, the other side seven. The supposedly star witness was called to the stand by the lawyer for the accused.

The witness was a labering man of henest appearance, and after the customary questions as to his name, address, occupation and length of residence in the city, the lawyer, who relied on the man's testimony largely to clear the defendant, asked:

asked: "Do you know the defendant?"

"Yes, sir."
"You know of the trouble between Mr. A here and the defendant?

"Yes, sir."
"State to the court just what part of the trouble you saw."
"Oh, I did not see any of it," replied the witness. "My wife saw it all. She was subpensed, but she could's come, to she sent me."—Kansas City Btar.

Richard Parr, the discoverer of the sugar trust frauds, was talking in New York about the generous reward granted "Some folks thought

"Some folks thought I was going to get a reward of a couple of millions or so," said Mr. Parr. "They put me in the lawyer class."
"The lawyer class?" said the reporter,

puzzled.
"Yes," said Mr. Parr, "the lawyer class. "Yes," said Mr. Parr, "the lawyer class. The junior and senior partner of a law firm, you know, once put their heads together to draft a client's bill.

"We've won the will contest for him, said the junior partner, rubbing his hands. "Suppose we charge him \$200,000". "But the senior partner frowned.

"Go on!" he said. 'He's worth more than that.'"—Detroit Free Press.

When Buby Has Summer Complaint.

Chicago Journal.

As soon as a baby shows the first sign of Summer complaint stop feeding it milk or anything else. Give it a dose of castor oil to remove the irritating matter that is causing the trouble. Follow this with a diet of barley water.

Boll two tablespoonfuls of pearl barley in a quart of water for six

barley in a quart of water for six hours. Then add enough boiled water to make a quart. Strain, and it is

ready for use.

Feed the child this instead of milk, and the odds are in favor of quick recovery. If recovery has not taken place within 48 hours, secure a doctor. A little baby has not much strength, and a very few days' sickness will reduce it beyond all possibility of recovery.

These suggestions are made by a hulletin of the Chicago Health Depart-ment. They should not be ignored by ment. They should not be mothers of little children.

All of Us Are Servants.

Washington Herald.

But if they only knew it, the girls who are seeking employment would most of them be much better off in domestic service than elsewhere. The servant's position, too, has greatly improved in recent years, and domestic proved in recent years, and domestic service is coming to be something of a tish exists of Balmoral. For a long time it was operated commercially by a dealer, but when the lease lepsed to the crown Queen Victoria continued its operation. Its product was not marketed but was hept exclusively for the use of the royal family. Queen Victoria was partial to Scotch and drank it at her lunch.

The whisky is sent to Buckingham Palace, where expert cellarmen keep an eye on it while it is maturing for 15 years. After maturity casks of it perfect the sent of the solution of the problem. But perhaps this is too much to expect. The problem comes about through false notions of dignity, through false pride, and until these are removed by pride, and until these are removed education is seems likely that the

ant girl problem will remain unsolved. Thinking Machinery May Rust

Boston Herald.

"We read books nowadays," said Rev.
Hugh Black to the Dartmouth collegians, "to avoid thinking. We seldom hear a voice which is not an echo
of what some one else has said." Ara
we getting to be a race af plagiarists?
Is it true that in those days of insurgency, of the exaltation of independent action, we are neglecting the
fundamental right and privilege of
thinking for ourselves? There's a deal
of truth in the warning. The programme that most men cut out for
themselves, and which they assume the
world lays out for them, doesn't give
them time to stop and think. They try
to assimilate what others have thought
and pass off the product as their own
But few men, even those who lead,
ever actually stop work, isolate themever actually stop work, isolate them-selves and think.

San Francisco Call. The fine architectural quality of the The fine architectural quality of the new city impresses the visitor, and he emphasizes the fact that we have done all this with our own money. Only an insignificant fraction of the money used in rebuilding has been borrowed from sources outside of this city. The superb confidence that San Franciscans have always had in the future of their city was never so impressively shown as in the costly and magnificent buildings they have with their own capital erected on a pile of ruins. Today there are four times as many class A buildings in San Francisco as there were before the fire. cisco as there were before the fire.

Sterilized Air for Public Library

Sterilised Air for Public Library.

Scientific American.

Air for the reading-room of the Chicago Public Library is purified by means of an ozone apparatus before being forced into the room at the rate of 10,000 cubic feet in a minute. Not only have tests shown the value of this sterilized air in its effects on germs, but the humidity of the room has been reduced 5 per cent.

Always Dangerou

Cleveland Plain Dealer.
"I told Mrs. Gadder her tongue would get her into trouble. The Brick Church people are determined to drive her out." "What's she been doing?"

"Telling the truth about them." Little Soap and Cleanliness in India.

Indianapolis News.
Only one ounce of soap a head innually used by the people of India.