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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUG. 26, 1910.

## TEACHING BELIGION.

The Oregonian printed a letter yes lerday from a Mr. Dermat Finnerty which touched upon the state of the Catholic Church in this country and elsewhere. We recur to the letter new partly to deplore the discouragreligious affairs, partly to present some reflections which may appear the reader a little more hopeful. Mr. Finnerty, who is evidently vont man, said he was a visiting Irish-man from the East. No doubt habitually his literary style is bland and his thoughts are buoyant, but we gather that the heat and worry of travel have exusperated him. In such an August as this they would exusper-Francis himself. To be sure, the balminess of the Oregon climatmust have ameliorated Mr. Finnerty's acerbity somewhat. Still there was much of it left even here that we shudder to think how he must have expressed himself in Southern Callfornia if he happened to journey through that torrid and withered re-It is difficult to discuss slogical subjects urbanely at any time. in dog days the task becomes just about impossible. We pardon Mr. Finnerty therefore for his vinegary statements, but we must be allowed to sweeten them a little for the good

of the public. The expansive effect of the dog-day temperature is particularly noticeable in his statement that of "15,000,000 Catholic immigrants to this country ce 1840 only about 15,000,000 remain faithful to their church" cause of the influence of our "irre-ligious institutions." This influence has made infidels of them. A person born in 1840 would be a little over 70 years old now. Few persons cross the ocean on the day of their birth. so that most of the 35,000,000 immigrants must be well on in their 50s er 30s and we fear that some of them may be dead. The unhappy brevity of human life may in fact account regrettable fact that only 15,000,000 of these people now show up on the church rolls. No doubt most of the remainder are sufe and where a good Christian life would naturally send them. Mr. Fin-nerty goes on to say that "25,000,000 Irish have entered this country since 1845," and follows with the plain implication that most of them are now lost to the Catholic faith. "I am shocked to notice the growth of in-fidelity among them." he says. Perhaps if Mr. Finnerty had made his trip at some more propitious season of the year this infidelity would not have been so noticeable to him. Outide phenomena often depend wonderupon the condition of a person's feelings.

The late gathering of Hibernian in Portland did not present an infidel On the contrary their devotion to the church was rather lmive, and they left the bellef with us that they represented their coun trymen pretty well in this respect. might be that a short course in arithmetic would heat some of Mr. Fin-nerty's soreness over this immigrant question. If out of the whole num-ber of 25,000,000 Catholic immigrants who, as he says, have come here since 1840, at least 25,000,000 have been Irishmen, what room is left for the Scandinavians, Germans, Italians, Huns and all the rest of the swarm-

At the risk of appearing impolite we are obliged to remark that there is something decidedly wrong with Mr. Finnerty's figures. He gives us a great many more Irishmen than we are entitled to. From 1820 to 1905 enly about 23,000,000 immigrants of United States. Estimating the arrivals at a million a year since 1905, present total would reach some 20,000,000. Is it credible that all but 5,000,000 out of this number have en Irish and Catholic? In the light of correct statistics the loss of memrs which the Catholic Church has suffered according to Mr. Pinnerty much less notable. The information which the officials of the church give to the public does not intimate that it is a decaying communion.

To tell the truth, there is no escape from the conclusion that Mr. Finnerty in a fit of bad temper with the weather sought for an occasion to tions," in other words at our public schools. He insists that the public schools have wrecked religion in this country, that they have exerted a similar "damnable influence" in the Philippines and that they are responside for the difficulties of the Catholic grants have sowed the dreadful seeds rom which sprang all the trouble in France, Italy, Spain and everywhere What a reckoning the public schools will have to meet when the final accounts are made up. have caused all this mischief because Finnerty's forceful language.

It might have been less forceful, but it would have been nearer the ruth, we think, if Mr. Finnerty had characterized the schools as "nonreligious. They make no pretense of dealing with religion, and indeed how could they and why should they? They could not do it, because if they make the faintest attempt hey would plunge into sectarian warfare. And they ought not to do it. churches. The churches are founded and supported to teach religion. They are amply endowed for that purpose and they have nothing else to do. If lumber which finds a ready market they fall to fulfill their duty, who is and is in no manner in competition to blame? It seems singularly inept | with the fir and spruce found else-

to charge the disaster up to the public schools. One might as well scold the cook because the postman neglects to deliver the letters.

IS OREGON READY FOR THIS? There is to be voted on under the initiative in November an act for proportional representation. Its provi-sions were set forth fully and ana-lyzed in detail in The Oregonian Au-gust 7. The readers of The Oregonian gust 7 are again directed to that article for a complete and accurate statement of this most astonishing measure. Its complications are so numerous and mathematical processes so intricate that it is impossible to under stand the scheme without careful study; but it may be stated that in its principal features it upsets entirely the whole plan of representation in the Legislature by districts or counties and in effect elects members of the Legislature from the state at

Much may be said, no doubt, for any fair and sensible scheme of proportional representation; but are the people of Oregon ready to deny to large counties like Donglas, Polk, Lincoln, Yambill, Gilliam, Sherman, Wheeler, Washington, Clackamas and Clatsop representation of any kind through any party in the lower house of the Legislature (except where one of these counties may be joined to another county in a joint Yet so grave and intolerdistrict) ? able an injustice this monstrous measure will impose on these coun-The operation of the scheme throughout the state will be so uncertain and discriminative that the only certain and unavoidableresult is that great and populou districts must relinquish absolutely their right to representation in the

is there any one besides U'Ren who will have the andacity to defend this most extraordinary act? .

## THE REAL FIRE SACRIFICE.

Loss of Pinchot-conserved timber is smallest part of these fire disasters. Loss of houses and barns, fences and crops, mills and factories, human lives and savings-this is the worst of the injury. Trees will grow again just as they were and in brief span of time. But the clearing and the crop and the barn are the product of privation and agonizing toll that it is pity to sacrifice. They are outposts of progress in the wilderness; har-bingers of coming wealth and comfort amld resources conserved during cons of solltude.

But, strange to say, this pity appeals to rabid conservationists the least. They think first of "the people's timber," "the people's loss" and the "wanton waste" of trees.

However, fire devours forest wealth probably with less voracious maw than the hosts of conservation officials devour tolls and taxes. Besides, now much land may be released from the Pinchot grip to settlers, to yield annual crops of grain and potatoes instead of century crops of trees. Henceforward there may be less conservation of solitude and wilderness; commonwealths of the West may get larger opportunities to use the wealth and power of their resources, after the manner of great states of the East. Western folk may be allowed larger freedom to apply commonsense in conservation. They may not be forbidden so sternly to enter reserves with their flocks and herds or to molest the fire-spreading under brush. They may not be affronted with the absurd assertion of officials that forests and underbrush conserve springs and moisture, against their knowledge that moisture makes the trees and that without moisture the

trees would not be.

Fire loss of timber injures the country and the community, of course. In many cases it costs the owners dearly. But the loss, compared with the aggregate timber wealth of this country, is small. A few years of

The severest injury is that to homowners and mill-owners. The capital represented in their fire-swept possessions is the kind that this country can ill afford to lose. The lives that have been lost with them are those of pioneer men and women who have laid the foundations of progress in own hardships and sufferings and who deserve a kindlier fate.

# TO DEVELOP A NEW FIELD.

Only a small percentage of railroad ompanies which file articles of incorporation get much past that preliminary stage. For that reason the pub-lic is inclined to be skeptical regarding many of the projected railroads nations and creeds came to the that are always numerous during good times. The latest of these projects announced is the Grants Pass & Western, for which the Harriman system stands spensor. This proposed from Grants Pass to Cre City, however, differs somewhat from the ordinary railroad project for the reason that covry mile of the proposed line passes through a wonderfully rich traffic-producing territory, and the road would accordingly prove a money maker from the start. such a field for exploitation should have remained so long unoccupied is surprising, when it is considered that there are annually large investments of capital in projects where the possibilities for remunerative returns are

The Grants Pass & Western, when it is built, as it surely will be some time, will open up for Portland an-other rich trade field and will make possible a development that will add thousands to the population and mil-Oregon. Nearly all of the great inmous will be found in this new field, for mining, lumbering, fruitgrowing and general farming are all carried on successfully in the limited scale possible where railroad transportation s missing. While the Tillamook and Nehalem country, which is about to be opened up by new rallroads, is of emewhat larger scope than the country which will be traversed by the line of the proposed road out of Grants Pass, the latter will haul out traffic not found in the coast region lying

One of the largest deposits of pure marble in the United States lies along the line of the proposed road, there are also vast deposits of cop-per, while gold mining has been profitably carried on in that region for more than fifty years and is still an important industry. The great forests of sugar pine and cedar will turn off lumber which finds a ready market

A brief consideration these natural resources and of the possibilities they hold for Southern Oregon and for Portland will explain the constant effort that Portland has been making to have that country, as well as a number of similarly situated localities, opened up for development. Portland has grown into a great city through the development of only a small portion of the rich country by which she is surrounded. To this developed area has been added within the past two years the North Bank territory, the Lewiston and Grange-ville districts, the Wallowa and the new fields opened by the Oregon Elec-tric. Another twelve months will add to our facilities the two lines through Central Oregon, two lines to Tillamook and Nehalem, and one or two minor projects. These will surely be owed by a line to Coos Bay, by the Crescent City line, and by great excult to understand why Portland is showing a more rapid growth than any other city in all the West.

## REPUBLATING THE PRIMARY

olection, and any assembly men have been nominated, and there are no anti-assembly candidates from the Republican party opposing them, I will vote for the Democratic candidate, provided he is opposed to the assembly, and is a competent man.—Interview with Senator Bourne.

The sovereign people, then, are no to be trusted? If at the primary they shall decide that they want one set of candidates, or any of them, and the leader of the anti-assembly forces shall have falled to put through his own candidates, he will repudiate the action of the primary and join with the Democrats. So he declares.

Such Republicans as Bowerman for Governor, Benson for Secretary of State, Moore, McBride, Burnett and McCamant for Supreme Judge, Miller for Railroad Commissioner, man for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hawley and Ellis for Congress and so on down the line, are not good enough Republicans for Senator Bourne. The opposing Democrats are He will not vote for these better: Republicans, or any of them, even if they shall be nominated at the Republican primary. If they shall not be nominated, of course, they will accept the verdict, and drop out. But Bourne will accept the verdict only in case it suits his particular purposes and is favorable to his particular

Is anything more needed to show the people of Oregon that the issue in Oregon now is not the assembly, but Bourne and Bourneism?

## HORROR FROM OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma Indians needed money from sale of their lands and influence in Congress to gain permit to sell. So they made "contracts" with politicians of pull, agreeing to pay the politicians fees ranging from 10 to 25 per cent of the whole. According to Senator Gore, he was offered a share of the proceeds for his in-fluence. Instead of taking the money, he seized the opportunity to boom himself politically and to advertise his delicate virtue-which he thinks will bring him more profit than the

The significant thing, however, is the exposure of "influence" methods in the National capital. Necessary legislation cannot be obtained, evidently, without hiring a lobby and agreeing in advance to divide with its members the proceeds. Congress makes this situation yet holds up its

hands in horror on discovering it.

Too bad that the despairing Indians have felt themselves obliged to pay so dearly for the laws they need. Too bad that the Democratic Senators and Representatives from the South have suffered such condition to be. Too bad that Republicans have not taken them to task,

# THE RESTLESS FARMER.

From the earliest centuries, down to this, the farmer has been laughed timber growth will mend it. Besides, at as "tied to the soil." He has been much of the fire-swept land will be an emblem of stability, and to be much of the fire-swept land will be rooted and grounded, was the image at as "tied to the soil." He has been that fitted him. His occupations led straight to slow and steady movement, his pursuits descended from father to son, the tools he used are pictured on the pyramids. In every ountry, from Norway to New Zealand, from China to Oregon, farmers passed their farms on to their descendants.

Even when, driven across the ocean, the Eastern states of this Union, they took root there. Not of their own free will did they move again. The houses they built, the barns they raised, the trees they planted, made up the resting place of home. But these farmers were prolific and the wonderful Westward movement be-Yet even that movement was gunt. typical of the farmer and therefore slow. So time was found for creating farm home in the states of the Middle West. Family history repeat-Solid houses, substantial buildings, fruit trees and shade trees

marked the family abode But it seems that as the westward movement passed on towards and then across the center of the continent the pace grew faster. The ambition of the farmer changed. He took less delight in the stable comforts, the homely beauties, the easy family life of the farm. sity of money-making, the desire as tively to stir, emulation of his fellows, drove the only recently-arrived farmer in what we now call the Western States, to pull up stakes and move yet again. This is shown in the bare homesteads, the quickly-built board houses, the wire fences, the rapidly moving machinery, where the farm is approved as a money-maker, or quick-The new environment changes the man; the "restless farmer" is evolved.

This man never is but always to blessed. He changes his farm wit as little hesitation as his cost, and his unfortunate family share his wanderings. So this type of people fill the "tourist" cars, and spend their substance in changing, seldom in improving their abodes. In vain will Colonel Roosevelt address such folk on "broadening their lives," on maksels need time to make effective. In hurrying and scurrying from place to place every grace and polish on the farmer's life vanished. Without care and beauty and neatness outside the house, vain it is to expect it of the wife indoors. And if the question ever in the mind is, may there not some place be found where more money can be made than here, the present abode will become merely a short resting place in a never-ending journey. These are the people that fly to Canada and back again. The same sort that sell off from lows or

Minnesota and come to Oregon. They stay three weeks and then write back that they can't imagine how any money can be made in Oregon, and

make ready for a further flight. For prosperity the farmer must have pattence; he must walt the early and the latter rain. He must have eyes for the farm he lives on, ideas of progress from its development, in-tentions of home-building where each year adds to memories of comfort and hopes of continuing growth, where affection will gather round the trees in yard and orchard and the familiar outlines of hill and valley that beautify life on an Oregon farm.

A 1400-foot dock, with seawall and concrete foundation, is one of the Portland harbor improvements Portland planned by the Harriman system. This would indicate that the owners of the big railroad system have no immediate intention of abandoning the water traffic. Not only has there been water traffic. Not only has there been an enormous increase in the railroad business between Portland and Call-business between Portland and Call-business a hollday? an enormous increase in the railroad fornia ports, but there has been an even greater increase in the amount of business handled by water, and the growth will continue. The improvement planned by the Harriman interests is in a portion of the city where property is rapidly increasing in value. Eventually this site will become too valuable for the handling of all classes of cheap freight and the heavy ocean traffic will move further down stream, leaving the up-town dock for the passenger traffic, which, ten years from now, will demand daily sailings of nger ships between this city and the California ports.

The field of the gasoline engine is widening. It is now running automo-biles in every country on earth, and is enabling aeroplanes to soar above the earth, while motorboats are being driven faster and farther than ever before. The possibilities of the gasolina marine engine are shown in a long-distance race which ended at Vancouver, B. C., Saturday. In this contest a fifty-foot launch was driven from Ketchikan, Alaska, to Vancouver, a distance of 528 nautical miles, in fifty-eight hours, and one of the contestants in the race, a thirty-foot boat, covered the distance in seventytwo hours. As yet the development of this type of engine has been almost exclusively for small craft, but the success attained by these vessels, both speed and general utility, is such that it is not improbable that we shall eventually have large craft equipped with this modern method of applying

The elevation of the stage is about proceed under high gear. News dispatches yesterday announced the robable return of Maybelle Gilman Corey to the stage, and also the early appearance of Mrs. John Cudahy, who has just secured a divorce from her husband. Maybelle's chief claim for histrionic honors lies in the fact that she won the affections of the unspeakable Corey away from the wife helped him rise from poverty and toil to wealth and idleness. Mrs. Cudahy came into the limelight through a ended when wronged husband performed a surgical operation on the "other man" in the case. If the appearance before footlights of this precious pair does not result in elevating the stage. nothing but hydraulic jackscrews or dynamite can do the work.

Lou Wagner, Constable, is much outraged by the machinations of the assembly delegates, who prevented him from getting a renomination.

of the timber of the Pacific North-Despite the west that still stands. awful ravages the past thirty years. only a small percentage of our forest

Buffalo, N. Y., gets into the 400,000 class this year with 23,715 to spare. When the census of 1920 is taken, all the American cities above 500,000 cannot be counted on the fingers of both hands. There are even chances that Portland will be among the cities ranked as first-class.

Mr. Sherman says he will quit politics when his term expires. No doubt. Vice-Presidents always have done so, with the notable exception of Mr. Roosevelt, who was forced higher and cannot yet let go.

Depend upon it, the Seattle plan saves time and money. The man saves time and money. The man who chased his runaway wife to this city and best up the affinity has his own ideas and puts them into practice.

A great many people in this city, qualified to vote, have not registered. The time is near at hand when the books close. Why neglect the first act in the effort for good government?

"Increasing cloudiness, possibly fellowed by showers," is the hope today. If it is realized, the whole Pacific Northwest ought to take a day off and do nothing but rejoice.

The annual story has begun coming that Hood River gets good prices for its apples, which is hardly correct. Hood River gets good pay for good work with its apples. Buffalo increased 20 per cent and

Denver 59 in ten years. That rate of progress westward will make Portland's gain much more than 100, which is a fact. For the next two weeks it is unlaw

ful to catch salmon in the Columbia. No matter: everybody prefers mountain trout. Massachusetts produces great men

ut makers of spurious coin in the Charlestown prison are near the limit. Mrs. Maybelle Gilman Corey is going back to the stage. The stage's loss is Corey's gain.

If this section of the earth is visible to Mars, her astronomers must be

Jere Lillis, like the brother to the

The People Can Rule by Holding Elections Every Month.

THE DALLES, Or., Aug. 24 .- (To the Editor.)-I am not a politician, not running for office and wouldn't have one as a gift, and I am not interested i any way in any candidate or any petiany way in any tanton tion to be voted on, but I am one of the great, free and intelligent voters great, free and intelligent voters Oregon, who are going to be called upon to decide at the coming election on 32 various and sundry bills proposed to become laws, and also to electric state and county officers. I am also interested, as a taxpayer, in seein interested, as a taxpayer, in seeing where my money goes. I am a busy man, and need to put in most of my time on the job of earning a living. I also believe I am a man of average intelligence, but judging from past experiences I am no lawyer, and unless I hire one and take about a month or two off and study law under his direction I won't know head or tail to any of them. I believe we hire a Legislature for the purpose of considering and passing upon laws, so why not make

Also, we are to nominate and elect to responsible offices a set of men. none of whom not one average man in 50 would know from Adam's off ox. The only way we know them is by the amount of advertising matter they send out, according to which each one, sepa rately and individually claims to be the very man, and the only man who can and will, if elected, save this great and glorious state from going straight to the bow-wows.

Now, I haven't either time or inclination to study up all these initiatives and referendums, and unless I vota "No" on the initiatives and "Yes" on the referendums, on general principles, and vote for men who are known and nmended by a responsible body of how, in the name of Great Jehoah, am I going to knew how to vote

If our Legislature hasn't time to per orm its duties within the limit set by law, let us by all means give them lime, and pay them enough to make it worth while for the average man to take time from his business to go down there to see that it is done right; that his taxes are not wasted. Or, if we want to turn the state over to the poitical bunco-steerer and confidence nan, let us abolish the Legislature altogether and save money that way. The political demagogues would bene-fit that way, too, for we would have

nore money for them. Of course, this will sound like tom-ny-rot, but is it any worse than hav-ng to pass 32 laws in 10 minutes that don't know anything about? we must have more laws and plenty.
why can't we have an election every
month, or week, if law is all we want?
I know what the answer will be from
one quarter. Just listen to Mr. U'Ren,
and do as he says, like a little man.
It may taste a little bad, but it's good
for you. Z. M. CHASE.

### USE REASON AT THE TELEPHONES Inside Workings of the Office as Explained by an Operator.

PORTLAND, Aug. 24 .- (To the Edtor.)-It was with a feeling of ndignation that I read in The Oregon ian of August 22 the attack of one of ortland's Councilmen on the Pacific elephone Company. As I have been n employe of this company, I feel injustice of the remarks.

he injustice of the remarks.

Perhaps the service is poor, but it s nothing like this Councilman would mply. Of course, there are delays—
is inevitable that there should be. It is inevitable that there should be. Few organizations or systems are perfect. But doesn't this Councilman realize that there is a girl at the other and of the line who is doing her best—a busy, hard-working girl with a watchful supervisor at her back to help her in every way possible to bring up the service?

Few people are patient in their dealings with "Central." Work in the office for a while and you will find out what kind of disposition 39 per cent of the people really have. Semetimes

was great rejoicing in the Bourne camp when word came that the ranks of the reformers had secured the powerful aid of the disinferested Wagner. Now at last the anti-assembly machine has a champion who can be pitted against the redoubtable Lockwood.

Losses by forest fires running into the tens of millions in one season furnish a basis for estimating the value of the control of t of the people really have. Sametimes Central rings a number and the party is out. "Ring again, please." comes the repeated request. A business man,

about the misrepresentations of pro-gressive leaders and of the ignorance of their followers. The Republican leaders who are dissatisfied with the Payne-Aldrich tariff law are not wholy engaged in the work of misrepre-sentation, nor are their followers wholly ignorant. A majority of the Republicans of the country believes Republicans of the country believes that the duties on many imports are too high and that in fixing the rates the wishes of the consumers of the country were given little thought. If it the boasted staunchness of their Republicanism Mr. Aldrich and his following of standpatters had given heed to the piedged word of the parry, neither rubber nor any other article today would be troubling them personally or politically. sonally or politically.

# No Infantile Paralysis at Heppuer.

No Infantile Paralysis at Heppuer.

HEPPNER, Or., Aug. 23.—(To the Editor.)—I wish to correct a statement in The Oregonian yestenday. Your reporter states that Heppuer has six (6) cases anterior poleomyelitis, or infantile paralysis. No cases of the kind have appeared here, and only one case in the county, and that was some time in July. Infantile paralysis is a very serious disease and atrikes terror to the hearts of all people, especially parents of little children. I ask you to please rectify the mistake by your reporter. reporter. N. E. WINNARD, M. D.

Health Officer for Morrow Co.

He was very bashful and she tried to make it easy for him. They were driving along the seashore and she became slient for a time. "What's the matter?" he asked. "Oh, I feel blue," she replied. "Nobody loves me and my hands are cold."

"You should not say that," was his word of consolation. "for God loves you, and your mother loves you, and your mother loves you, and your hands."

Man on the Shore—Neither of I don't go bragging about it.

"The Ladr of the Lamp you can sit on your hands."

Longfellow's tribute to Florence.

# Let Them Fling It Out.

Indianapolis News.

The President's efforts to placate the factions of his party are well enough meant, of course, but it almost looks as if time would be saved if he would let them fight it out and have it over

Long and Short of It. The short of it is courting.
The iong of it is living:
The short of it, divorce is.
The long of it, forgiving.

WHY NOT ABOLISH LEGISLATUREST | HIGH TAX REDUCES DRUNKENNESS

England Furnishes an Object Lesso

for Practical Reformers. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.
It is a little surprising that such militant temperance organizations in this
country as the Anti-Saloon League,
whose campaigns for county option and
state-wide prohibition in the South and West have created so much political disturbance, have as yet displayed no appreciation of the possible application in the United States of the lesson taught by the spirit duties of the last two Lioyd-George budgets in Great Britain

Inhoyd-George budgets in Great Sritain and Ireland.

In his first budget, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer raised the taxes og spirits and various kinds of intoxicating drinks, anticipating an increased revenue. As a financier, he blundered, for at the end of the year there was a falling off in the revenue from these taxes. Consumption throughout the United Kingdom had diminished so much, on account of the increased cost of the liquors, that the government lost income rather than gained it. When he came to frame his second budget. Mr. Lloyd-George was confronted with the question whether, for the sake of the revenue the government sorely needed, he should reduce the spirit taxes to the old point, thus restoring the consumption of alcoholic beverages probably to the former volume.

What the Chancellor of the Exchequer did is well known, Admitting that

What the Chancellor of the Exche-quer did is well known. Admitting that be had blundered, as a financier, in the first instance, in anticipating increased revenue from higher taxes, he took the position that he had really blundered into a social blessing to the country. There was not only the reduced consumption of strong drink during the fiscal year; in the same period, the convictions for drunkenness in Scotland fell off 33 per cent, in certain localities in Ireland drunkenness declined from 35 to 79 per cent, and in England the number of convictions for drunkenness and like offenses showed a decline of

and like offenses showed a decline of 18,000. "Any Chancellor," declared Mr. 18,000. "Any Chancellor," declared Mr. Lloyd-George, "who would alter a tax that had such beneficial results would be guilty of a crime against society." And, of course, his position was morally unassailable. The increased taxes on spirits are permanent. The income tax will be raised again before the whisky taxes will be reduced.

In the United States the Federal internal revenue receipts from spirits and fermented liquors in the last fiscal

fermented liquors in the last fiscal year amounted to more than \$208,500, This shows an increase of revenue over the previous year by som \$16,000,000. The internal revenue taxe on these articles have not been raise during the past dozen years. There is in fact, a steady increase in the con-sumption of spirits and fermented liquors under the present taxes in this country. We have noticed the follow-ing estimate, which we have not at-tempted to verify, but which bears the narks of accuracy:

The consumption for each member of the population in 1897 was 1.02 gallons of spirits, 1.94 gallons of malt liquors, which with the relatively small amount of wind brought the total for each and every member of the body politic, including the ball in arms, to 16.50 gallons per year. The per capita consumption of these three classes of beverages has risen in 1909 to 21.85 gallons.

During the past decade, the Anti-Saloon League has been making tremendous exertions to place large sections of the United States under the legal status of prohibition. The "dry" terri-tory has been greatly extended. To be tory has been greatly extended. To be sure, our population has rapidly increased, but at the same time it appears that the consumption of whisky and beer has also increased per capita. Enlarging the "dry" area of the country has not yet had the effect of decreasing the total amount sold to the people.

Why doesn't the Anti-Saloon League begin an agiation for the increase of the Federal taxes on spirits and fermented liquors to so high a point that consumption will be forced to a lower level? The British experience seems to prove that drunkenness may be actually diminished by high taxes on the product consumed. The present British spirit taxes are levied not so much for revenue as for the promotion of temperance. In this country the programme of the Anti-Saloon League and the various temperance organizations might Why doesn't the Anti-Saloon League

In some offices there are little red plugs inserted in the answering jacks of certain lines. These little plugs mean: "Crank! Answer quick or you'll get fred!" and the complaining and schoolyards to children and their complains should certainly have one Councilman should certainly have one on his line. A little patience, a little charity, a little knowledge of the workings of the system, and most people get along reasonably over the telaphone.

JANET MLEOD.

and schoolyards to children and their parents when classes are not in session. A plant which costs the taxpayers so large a sum should surely be utilized to the full extent. Some use for it should be found beyond the six hours a day for a little more than Councilman should certainly have one on his line. A little patience, a little charity, a little knowledge of the workings of the system, and most people get along reasonably over the telephone.

LANET M'LEOD.

Consequence of Broken Fatth.

Chicago Evening Post.

It is uscless for Mr. Aldrich to talk about the misrepresentations of progressive leaders and of the ignorance of their fallowers. The Republican readers who are dissatisfied with the Payne-Aldrich tariff law are not wholly engaged in the work of misrepresentation, nor are their followers wholly ignorant. A majority of the human being whose value cannot be a human being whose value cannot be measured. It is essential in the beginning that a boy should not be treated in such a manuer that he will come to consider the law and the officers of the law as his enemies.

# Courtesy Should Be Mutual.

Courtesy Should Be Mutual.

New York Tribune.

Persons who complain about the lack of respect for age exhibited by American youth do not always think it necessary to set an example of good manners to the rising generation by treating them with respect. Such persons might learn a lesson from the Japanese. "Not only are children gentle and courteous to their elders in Japanese. "Not only are children gottle and courteous to their elders Japan." says a recent writer on Lotos Land. "but their elders are a gentie and courteous to them. Courtesy is mutual. The old folk never forget that they themselves were at one til roung, and the young seem to divine instinctively what is due to age."

### Natural Historian's. Mistake. Washington Star.

A Cincinnati fournalist caused a sen-sation by announcing that the town was overrun with rabbits. The excite-ment was quieted by a student of natural history who discovered that rabbits have short talks and do not

Becoming Modesty. Harper's Magazine. Drowning Man-Help! Help! I can't

"The Lady of the Lamp.

"The Lady of the Lamp."

Longfellow's tribute to Florence Nightingale, heroine of the Crimean War, who was wont to vicit by night the hospital weeds of Scutari to see that all was well.

Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the bitmmering gloom
And dit from room to room.
And dow, as in a dream of bliss.
The speechless sufferers turn to kiss
Her shadow as it talls
Upon the darkening walls.

On England's annais through the long.
Hereafter of her speech and song.
That light its raws shall cast
From portals of the past.
A lady with a lamp shall stand
in the great history of the land
A noble type of good.
Herole womanhood.

# Life's Sunny Side

Down at the Sprague School play-

Down at the Sprages School playground the other day the isacher was
trying to teach her children to box the
compans, and began by teaching them
the cardinal points.

"Now," she said, "we'll stand Willie
Jones up here with his face to the north,
and what will be over here, where his
right hand is?"

"East." chorused the pupils.

"And what where his left hand is?"

"West." sang out the Hitle group.
But Willie was silent. "Now, Willie,
you have north in front of you, and east
over here, and west over there. Now,
what have you behind you, Willie?"

"There I knew you would see it, burst
out Willie. "I told ma you would when
she put it on, but she said I had got to
make these pants last till September."—
Brockton Enterprise.

Senator William Aldrich Smith says

yer acting for the defense arose.
"What you doing?" asked the Justice as the lawyer began.
"Going to present our side of the

case."
"I don't want to hear both sides argued. It has a tindency to confuse the court."

Seated in the lobby of the Brown Palace Hotel last night were several men talking about "the future of the country."

"If Rockefeller, Morgan and those big

fellows keep getting hold of this country's wealth," said one, "I can't see but what they'll have it all some day."
About that time another man, miknown to all but one of the party, got into the

"Don't you suppose Rockefeller has ny losses?" he asked, "People have the "Don't you suppose Hockefeller has any losses?" he asked, "People have the idea he never loses anything," he continued, without waiting for an answer to his question. "Well, he does. Frequently a month will show him loser. Why, the last time I played golf with him he told me he would be \$160,000 short on the month."

He gave the others a patronizing look and moved away. When he had gotten out of earshot somebody said; "Must be some big capitalist."

ome big capitalist."
'No, he isn't," said the man who knew him. "He's just a big liar."—Denver him. Times.

"What a beautiful sight it is, Mrs. "What a beautiful sight it is, and Bates, to see your two little boys always together!" the Summer boarder exclaimed in ecstasy, on the approach of Bobby and Tommy Bates, hand in hand, "Such brotherly love is rare as it is ex-

quisite."

Mrs. Bates nodded in pleasant assent.
"I tell Ezry," she said, "that they're as insep'r'ble as a pair of pants."—
Youths' Companion.

His name was Jimmy Strunk and one of those who took a fancy to the old man was Dennis Ryan, a policeman. It was a regular habit of Jimmy to join the Salvation Army, but he never stayed. He was forvently religious, but his religion was not enduring enough to keep him soher.

One night, when he was having a fall from grace, he ran across his friend

Ryan. "Hello, comrade," called Dennis,

"Hello, comrade," called Dennis, as soon as he grasped the man's condition, "What army do you belong to?"

"I belong." replied Jimmy, who had just become converted for the 20th time. "to the army of the Lord."

Ryan looked at him a moment, uncertain just what to do with him. Then, as

tain just what to do with him. Then, as he grasped his arm and walked toward the patrol box: "Well," he said, "you're a long ways from camp."—Philadelphia Times.

# His Lucky Escape.

"Thank heaven!" exclaimed a man watching the ticker tape mark the fail of stocks. "Are you short of the market?" asked a man, dripping with the perspiration of heat, humidity and excitement.

"Did you get out in time, then?" "Oh, no."

"What are you so thankful about then?"
"Why, they broke me, but if I had had any more money they would have broken me harder."

# Aviation Maps.

New York Sun. Aviation guides are the newest thing in the map line. They are different from the ordinary maps. Elevations and depressions in the land are scarcely indicated, but cities, railro and water courses are carefully plot ted, for these are the marks by which the flying men find their way. The new maps fold up like other maps, so that they can be tucked into a coat

Accustomed To It. Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

It's bad, of course, but the Indians ought to be used to it; they've had shout 400 years of skinning.

# IN THE MAGAZINE SECTION OF THE SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

### WHERE THE PINEST ROSES ARE PROPAGATED

First of a series of five articles by Rev. Spencer S. Sulliger, D. D., of Vaucouver, Wash., who spent several days at the famed Dickson Nurseries, Belfast, Ireland. Dr. Sulliger is a most enthusiastic amateur rosarian, was one of the judges of Portland's rose show last year, and writes clearly, avoiding technicalities. Every rose-grower will be deeply interested in these letters.

# A THOUSAND MILES

IN MOTOR-CARS From Portland to Portland in midsummer by way of Crater Lake and Bend; 13 days of joy in the sunshine.

## PICTURESQUE PLACES IN PORTLAND

Another page of pen-and-ink sketches by Althea Chase. This series is well worth preserving.

### ONE OF THE MOST INTER-ESTING MILES IN EUROPE

Annie Laura Miller tells of her visit to Edinboro' town; rich in history, beautiful to behold.

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