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PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1916.

MR. TAWNEY ON EXTRAVAGANCE. In an article in the Review of Reviews for September on the increas f Federal appropriations, James . Tawney, chairman of the approcommittee in the priations gressional House of Representatives, suggests two principal causes for the growing extravagance of the Governent. Under each main head he presents a number of minor ones, but at the root of the disease lie the protective tariff and the lack of a systematic Federal budget. Of these two Mr. Tawney thinks the tariff is the more to be blamed. "The fundamental cause of our greatly increased expenditures," he says, "is found in the fact" that the Government obtains its revenue from indirect taxes. The people do not realize that part of the money they pay for food, clothing and the other necessaries of life is really a tax which goes either to the Government or to some protected manufacturer. The income from the tariff was supposed at one time to be derived from some mysterious source, nobody knew quite what. Many believed that the idiotic foreigner paid it. The prise of meddling in the Republican American consumer felt fully con-primary. The Oregonian has not only vinced that whoever might have to stand it, he did not.

This article of faith is not held quite so implicitly as it was years ago. The notion that the Government could go on forever drawing limitless sums of in 1908 was 17,819; Bryan, 9870, money from nowhere and spending Here is a loss of over 5000 Demo-them on all sorts of follies without cratic votes and a gain of 5000 Reburdening the taxpayers has at last publican votes that cannot possibly be ielded a little to common sense. The Nation no longer hopes to accumulate endless riches by taxing itself. But light on the subject has come too late to prevent the development of serious evils, some of which Mr. Tawney sets forth in detail. Easy come, easy go, has been our motto concerning the revenues of the general Government. Since nobody had to pay the taxes, why should anybody worry over the question how they were spent? Economists long ago taught that, in spent? question addition to its other mischiefs, the protective system tended to debuse the morals of the country. The habit of living on one's neighbors which it in- ry the shocking news to Bryan. culcates does not stimulate the manly virtues very greatly. The natural logic of it is that if it is right for A to rob B under the protection of the clusion must be if this absurd Jeffrey

the influence of our easy tariff reve-nues the country has been taught to Ellis (his Republican opponent) were look to the general Government for Republicans and there were none othaction which belongs properly to the ers genuine. They were 16,848 in states or to individuals. Since the au-thorities at Washington possess meas-to last Saturday) 22,871 Republicans and belt in Arizona be reclaimed by ds of riches which are created out of nothing, let them share of their abundance with everybody on truders who are not Republicans, every imaginable occasion. Thus the Ergo, they must be Democrats, or National authorities have undertaken a great number of functions which else? they never ought to have assumed, according to Mr. Tawney.

Reflective statesmen are not so a government ought to do and what it ought not as they were some years ago. It is possible that there are other reasons besides the easy money from the tariff which has led the public to look to the National authorities for action in many cases. Mr. Tawney specifies meat inspection as a duty which ought to be left to the states. If Illinois had properly looked after the packers, he says, the American people would have saved the \$3,000,-000 which is now spent to keep their products reasonably hygienic

Of course the remedy for extravagance growing out of protection is to reduce the tariff. The waste which flows from our lack of a systematic budget he thinks he could cure by placing all appropriations under the care of one great Congressional com-mittee. This plan looks attractive, but the thought cannot be evaded that such a committee would be a potent instrument for disciplining members might happen to "insurge" against the ruling clique of the moment.

HARVESTS OLD AND NEW

Yamhill County farmers have just harvested one of the most satisfactory wheat crops, both in point of yield "Old and quality, in recent years. Tamhill" has been raising wheat for fires was the work of the Govern-more than sixty years. Among the ment troops. This work was so satisfirst wheatgrowers of that storied regions were Francis Fletcher, Cook, Joseph and Ahlo Watt, Henry Bird, W. T. Newby and others-names that belong to memory, yet that represent worthy achievement in the annals farming was not possible in the early years of the endeavor of these men. since there was practically no market for any crop more perishable than industriously; cut the heavy, bearded wheat with the cradle, bound it with straw, threshed with the fall the bountiful harvest of those early times and sold the wheat at prices varying They from \$5 to 50 cents a bushel. kept their land free from mortgage, prought up and educated their children and went their long and useful way, as ambitious as are any of their descendants to do their part in their

day and generation The wheatfields of old Yamhill have whitened for the harvest many times since then; the harvester cuts and the the hempen twist" around the fast falling sheaves and the golden grain pours in steady streams into the sacks when engaged in fire-fighting, any deftly placed to receive it as it is objection of the men would be over-threshed. But it is doubtful whether come, and the Government would protection that is granted them by the government. But Germany like Engmore of pleasure and plenty into the by men actually in the Government land will be obliged to let down the lives of the farmer folk than did those service. This would be a system of bars to foreign food products. There half a century and more ago. Or is forest fire protection that is now im-

yet ample abundance?

Be this as it may, it is a matter of rejoicing that the wheat yield of those old ploneer fields is abundant this year, that oats are in full supply and that the hay crop is a bountiful This means prosperity for the farmer, and the farmers' prosperity extends to the city and every vocation pursued therein.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT, CONSERVA-

President Taft goes one way on conervation, Colonel Roosevelt goes another. It might have been expected, for their varying views are an exact reflection of their different tempera-Taft's address at St. Paul was ments. careful, conservative, painstaking and explicit; Roosevelt's was extreme, radical, vehement and general. Taft suggested methods and defined policies Roosevelt was clear only in his de-nunciation of the mythical monoportes which are said to be gobbling up the ower sites, in his support of the general scheme of conservation, and in his approval of Federal control as opposed to state control. The President was guarded in his references to the rights, of the states, but he gave, nevertheless, distinct recognition of the merit of their contentions and the ustice of their grievances.

Everybody is for conservation now days, to be sure; but there is a Taft onservation and there is a Roosevelt-Pinchot conservation. The Northwest knows from trying experience what the latter is. There are encouraging signs that, despite the obvious purpose and desire of the President to carry out the Roosevelt policies, he has his own notions as to how the Roosevelt conservation policy should be carried out.

FACTS AND FIGURES. There is Democratic complaintvery noisy and wholly insincere-because The Oregonian has said that 5000 Democrats have registered as Republicans in Multnomah and are engaged in the dishonest and unlawful entersaid it; the statement is clearly proved by the indisputable registration totals. The Multnomah registration up t Saturday was: Republicans, 22,871; Democrats, 4396. The vote for Taft accounted for except by the state-ment that 5000 Democrats have registered as Republicans. There is, and can be, no other explanation.

Now we are told on inspired Democratic authority that the electors who voted for Bryan were not Democrats and that the only true Democrats in Multnomah were that faithful and unafraid body that voted for someone named Jeffrey, Democratic candidate for Congress. Could journalistic pet-Were the intifogging go farther? trepld Democrats who voted for Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for President, not Democrats at all? Carit's not a joke. It's just unadorned silliness.

Yet let us see what the logical conlaw, it is fully as right for C to rob D calculation shall be adopted. If the without such protection. Mr. Tawney complains that under | were Democrats, then by a fair inferregistered in Multnomah. Somewhere in this 22,871 are, therefore, 6023 in-Ergo, they must be Democrats, or something very like Democrats. What

Yet, whatever the process of investigation and calculation and whatever the interpretation of the plain facts eager to draw the line between what and figures, it appears that five voters have registered in Multnomah as Republicans where one Democrat has registered as a Democrat. No election in the county ever was held that showed such results between the parties. Every intelligent and observing person knows that the normal proportions are about two Republicans to one Democrat. But the 1910 registration shows the astonishing and unprecedented ratio of five Republicans t one Democrat. It is not correct. bogus; it is false; it is criminal. It is a deliberate and concerted effort to outrage and destroy the Republican party by a Democratic onslaught into the Republican primary

GOVERNMENT FIRE PATROL Fall rains have set in throughout the Northwest and the ravages of the forest fires have at last been checked of precaution for next year. actual loss has proved much smaller than was at first reported, it is still heavy, and in many places falls to lose their timber. One of the most factory that it has suggested the advisability of making it a permanent feature of the annual fire season

By maintaining a corps of these troops in the vicinity of the National forest reserves in the timbered states | tenance of high meat and animal dupioneer agriculture. Diversity in of the Pacific coast, it is a certainty that there would be an astonishing decrease in the number of forest fires. It would, of course, be unnecessary to keep them on fire patrol duty more wheat. But they plowed and sowed than a few months in the danger to cattle and meat. period in the Summer time. If they were trained and ordered to do the same work that is now done by the private fire patrol of the timber ownor by the forest service men of the Government, it would be almost impossible for a fire to gain any head- increased supply, and we still regard The number of men who would thus be available for fire fighting would be so great that they could open up trails and establish telephone com-

serves on the same plan as is now followed by the big timber-owners. The work would of course be more binder, with tireless fingers, "tightens arduous than at an army post, and it might be less attractive to the soldiers. By providing for extra pay the harvest returns of today bring have its forest reserves looked after

nunication throughout the entire re-

be excelled.

MAKING GOOD.

California is taking steps to meet one of the principal New Orleans arguments against the Panama Exposition being held in San Francisco. The enterprising New Orleans promoters have said that there was a "string" on the handsome sum subscribed by the San Francisco business interests. In order to show the world what can be done in the exposition line when a big event is to be celebrated, a special session of the California Legislature has been called for the purpose of voting on a law permitting the use of bonds for \$5,000,000, by the State of California, and to provide means by which San Francisco can bond the city for an additional \$5,000,000.

With this \$10,000,000 for a begin ning, and general support from the other Pacific coast cities and states, the San Francisco Panama Exposition will start under very favorable circumstances. As the success of the big show means nearly as much to other Coast cities as it does to San Fran-cisco, every effort in the right direction will be heartily seconded by a united Pacific coast.

DISCRIMINATING AGAINST OREGON

Brigadier-General Marshall's views on the apportionment of the irrigafunds for Oregon will hardly meet with the unqualified approval of Oregonians. According to General Marshall, consulting engineer to the Secretary of the Interior. "There is so much good land in Oregon that does not need irrigation, that the Government sales have been heavy. Many think that because Oregon has con-tributed so much in land sales a large apportionment should be made for this state out of the appropriation of \$20,000,000 by Congress for irriga-The reason that Oregon has not been given a proper share of these funds is further explained by General Marshall, as due to the fact that "there are sections of country like Arizona, where nobody will buy land ecause it is nothing but desert and irrigation is absolutely necessary to

make it valuable." If there were in Oregon no desert land or no land which needed irrigation to make it valuable, it might be fair and right to divert to Arizona money realized from the sale of Oregon lands. But, in addition to the vast tracts of good land with which this state has been favored, there are several million acres of land which need only the application of water to make it very valuable. This arid land is as good as any that can be found in Arizona, and money realized for the sale of Oregon lands, instead of being sent to Arizona, should be expended largely in the state where it belongs. There is each year an increasing num ber of farmers who prefer irrigated farming to the old process of trusting to nature. Many of this class would like to farm in Oregon instead of Arizona; but, if the funds raised by the sale of Oregon lands are not used for development of the arid lands in this state, these farmers will be obliged to go to Arizona where the Oregon funds are to be used for

reclamation purposes. Viewed in the most liberal light, there is nothing in the policy outlined by General Marshall that will appeal to the Oregonians who prefer matchless climate and fine soil of this state to Arizona or any other state in which Oregon's money is being expended for reclamation purposes. essary projects in the states which supply the money and which present much better opportunities for quick returns? It is even possible that there are worse places than Arizona which might be reclaimed if sufficient funds could be diverted from the states which nature has favored with good lands as well as arid lands. If it is the policy of the Government to take money out of one state where it is needed, and present it to some other state less fortunately situated, an unnatural equalization of conditions is effected and the states supplying the noney with which the change is made are losers by the process.

CLAMOR OF THE CONSUMER.

Increasing urban population which of course must be fed by the country producers, is gradually working a great economic change throughout world. In this country, the agricultural classes are still producing great food staples in such quantities that there is a vast exportable surplus. The beneficial effect of this surplus on the general economic situation, is such for a season. Now that there is a that the domestic consumers as vet breathing spell in which we can esti- have made no concerted protest against mate the losses and determine how the high prices which of course are much might have been averted, it fixed by the foreign demand. In the might be well to prepare for a more old world, where the output of the emprehensive and effective system farms has either remained stationary, While or has actually decreased while the consumption continues to this demand for relief from high prices has become a problem of inon small holders who could ill afford creasing gravity. A Cologne cable in yesterday's Oregonian states that in effective agencies for combatting the many German cities, a strong movement in protest against the high prices of meat had begun.

At a number of meetings held Saturday and Sunday, there was "brought out a sharp arraignment of the government's policy in restricting the importation of livestock and the mainties in the interest of farmers." number of Saxony municipalities have also appealed to the government to use its influence in the federal council for the re-opening of the frontiers

While consumption is slowly but surely overtaking production in the United States, there still remains such a large amount of new territory susceptible to cultivation that much of this increased demand is met with an high prices and their attendant prosperity for the farmer as paramount to all other features of the It is this view of the matter that causes the city dwellers to pay without much grumbling, the high prices for bread, meat and other products of agricult-

Eventually this country will find this problem as important an issue as it has become in Germany, and other old world countries where the agrarians are great countries beyond the it true, as suggested by those who re- possible with the limited number of which with cheap lands, modern ma-

The Oreginal gard the pioneer era as dedicated strictly to toil and hardship, that it is memory that lends a golden glow to the old harvest festival and its simple system of protection that could not than it can be produced at home. products in Germany at a lower cost The vast urban population will continue its clamor for this cheap food and the permanence of Germany's manufacturing industries is dependent

on their request being granted. In the United States we are going to have a home demand for all of our the other countries. When that point is reached in our industrial career, there will be the same clamor here for cheap food that is now heard in the two census periods of 1900 Germany, and our urban population | 1910, will be insisting that the "frontlers" be opened to cattle, meat, wheat and other agricultural products.

From Berlin, Germany, comes the announcement that German naval designers are at work on a small type of battleship which is expected to destroy the greatest Dreadnoughts afloat. The projected fighting machine is only about half the length and about one third the tonnage of some of the big battleships now building, but it is to be equipped with guns which will make scrap of the larger ships whenever they land a blow. This seems to be a move in the right direction, and when, a few years hence, some enterprising airship builder perfects a small flying machine that will soa over the new destroyers, and smash them into bits, the cause of peace will be still further advanced. Warfare is rapidly becoming so expensive that it is about to fall of its own weight. or to be accurate, by the weight of expense which has become so overwhelming that it is rapidly forcing some of the old world powers to the brink of bankruptcy.

Wireless telegraphy has been the base on which some colossal stock jobbing frauds have been builded, and the notoriety attained by some of the jobbers has left the public slightly confused regarding the value and ownership of the great invention. Any un-certainty as to the merits of the wireless, however, is quickly swept aside, whenever it flashes from the ocean a call for help or sends glad tidings of The latest achievement of this modern miracle was the relaying from midocean of the news that the British steamship Mauretania had picked up the missing crew of the steamer West Point, which had foundered at sea. A portion of the crew had been previously picked up by the steamship Devonian and the news that the others were safe relieved many a fear that was causing distress to the friends and relatives of the missing crew.

The reports regarding the Iditarod old fields continue very conflicting. Last Spring Major Richardson, Road Commissioner for Alaska, refused to build a road into the new camp, because, he said, the permanency of the camp was not assured. Nearly every returning miner for the past two months has come back from the Iditarod empty-handed, and it is now somewhat surprising to learn that Major Richardson has advocated the construction of the road. If the Govrnment would build more roads in Alasks, and make the new mining amps easier of access, there would be surmountable barriers which nature has placed between most of the Alaska mining districts and the outside world.

All of the grain statistics were bearish yesterday, and in consequence the markets declined with a rush. The American visible supply, with an instands 15,000,000 bushels larger than on a corresponding date a year ago. Quantities on passage were 12,000,000 tonsiderably exceeds 64,000,000, and it is expected that when the quinquennial tonsus is taken at the close of the present year it will pass 65,000,000. This will mean a gain of more than excess of the same week last year. In excess of the same week last year. In Quantities on passage were 12,000,000 the face of this array of bearish features, the European markets ruled steadily, but the American markets declined heavily, and are now approaching a parity with the European markets, which continue to set the price on any exportable surplus available anywhere in the world.

There are numerous rocks whereon the Devil has left his imprint by sitting down. Mahomet's coffin hangs in the sky in plain sight. The angel Gabriel's footprint may be seen on a temple floor in Jerusalem. Why, then, should not the Colonel's features appear on an agate? Mr. Campbell's discovery at Sellwood is interesting, but not surprising. We expect to see pumpkins marked the same way at the fairs this Fall.

It has taken a Missouri church two ears to expel a minister who had been convicted of causing a woman's death by a criminal operation. One is at a loss whether to admire most the charity or the persistence of this church. It does seem, however, that after retaining the preacher for two years they might about as well have kept him forever.

If it were entirely certain that Judge Gaynor would make as good a Goverhis administration nor as Mayor, ould be a revelation to New York. Were the common sense he has exhibited suddenly transferred to Albany t would burst the walls of the \$14,-000,000 capitol and ooze out all over the state.

Colonel Roosevelt has at last indorsed President Taft, in one matter. The Colonel's specialty, however, is not in indorsing other people.

Just as a matter of precaution, white people would better keep out of the Chinese quarter. Tong bullets go

names can be filed on the state ballot. There are enough as it is. Mr. Gompers thinks the courts are too far from the people; yet they found him within reach.

The issues are joined and no more

Hood River, having got all the New York money, is seeking a new market for its apples. Are there any more bandwagens for the versatile Colonel to climb

The Western Governors took the insurgent degree, too.

Hokesmith rhymes with Jokesmith.

Watch Pinchot smile

HOW GERMAN CITIES GROW Comparisons With the Census in This Country.

New York Sun, Natural pride in the rapid expansion in population and wealth of the large cities of the United States finds very general expression as the returns of the recent census are beginning to be made public. Great as has been this agricultural supplies before the de- advance, however, it is necessary to mand overtakes the supply in some of the other countries. When that point by no means limited to this country or to this continent. As a matter of fact, remarkable as has been the prog-ress of many American cities between 1910, an even greater growth among the cities of the German Empire was disclosed by the consuses of 1895 and 1905, the most recent in Germany

A comparison of the figures for five cities in each country of approximately equal population and prosperity serves

5		s Gern		riority
	Hamburg 8 Munich 7 Dresden 5 Cologne 5	erman, 1905, 03,000 39,000 17,000 29,000 35,000	1895 638,000 411,000 836,000 322,000 229,000	Gain 135,000 128,000 181,000 107,000 106,000
1	Total2.6	23,000 merican.	1,986,000	657,000
8	St. Louis	1910 857,000 834,000 686,000 174,000 864,000	1900 575,600 432,000 286,000 285,000 826,000	Gain. 112,000 82,000 180,000 89,000 38,000
,	Total 2	125.000	1.924.000	501,000

It will be seen, therefore, that the progress of the five German cities in the period between the German cen-suses of 1895 and 1905 has been much more rapid than that of the American cities in the period marked by the cen suses of 1900 and 1910. Thus the total gain for the German cities was 657,000, as contrasted with 501,000 for the American cities. Comparing the census figures for the 1900 and 1895 enumerations in America and Germany it will be seen that these cities were but 42,000 apart in total population; that is, 1,965,000, against 1,924,000, but at the 1910 and 1905 censuses the difference was 198,000. While the American cities added 28 per cent, or barely more than a quarter, to their population in decade, the German increase was 33.4 per cent, or a third.

Nor is the result different when the results of the same censuses in smaller

	German.		
lanover usseldorf Conigsberg tremen tettin	1905. 272,600 258,000 288,000 288,000 228,000	1895 210,000 176,000 173,000 142,000 141,000	Gain. 62,000 82,000 85,000 86,000 87,000
	,234,000 American.	852,000	382,000
ersey City Esnas City	248,000	1980. 208,000 164,000 169,000	62,000 84,000 85,000
t. Paul	215,000	163,000	48,000 52,000
Totals	,189,000	878,000	311,000

In these tables the German increas for the five cities shown in the 1895-1995 decade was 382,600, or 45 per cent that for the American cities in 1900-1910 period was but 311,000, or 35 per cent; a difference of 10 per cent in favor of these German cities as con-trasted with 7.4 per cent in the larger cities shown in the first table. Nor do the cities thus selected differ in their rate of growth from the ma-

jority of German towns, which main-tain the same superiority over Ameritain the same superiority over American cities. Thus, while the City of Syracuse in this state increased from 108,000 to 137,000 in ten years, that of Posen grew from 73,000 to 137,000 in an equal period, or 64,000 as compared with 29,000 for the American city. The less necessity for taking care of destitute miners who had spent their last penny to get in over the almost inhabitants is entirely overbalanced by the growth of Essen from 96,000 to 235,000 in a decade. Even the material increase of Washington, the National Capital, from 279,000 to 331,000 is relatively inferior to that of Stuttgart, the capital of the minor State of Wurtemberg, which grew from 158,000 to 249,000 in an equal time, or 89,000 against 52,000.

plation of the German Empire at the present time, as shown be official estimates recently published considerably exceeds 64,000,000, and reasonably safe to assume, therefore, that the figures of the next German census will show that the majority of the German cities have continued grow at a rate considerably larger than that shown for American cities in the recent census.

Ten Health Commandments.

London Daily Mirror. Shutting the windows brings bad luck (Sickness is the worst kind of bad luck. Open the windows.) The ten health commandments

Keep windows open night and day. Do not spit. Breathe through the nose by keep the mouth shut.

Drink pure water. East slowly, take well cooked meals and cultivate regular habits. Wear loose clothing of seasonable

Take regular exercise in the open ir, in sunshine if possible.

S. Wash whole body at least once a

veek.
2. Work but do not worry.
10. Get house drains certified by itary authority.

Wealth That Has Real Wings. Cleveland, O., Dispatch.

Glenn Curtiss, the aviator, who gained renown first by his long flight down the Hudson river for a prize of \$10,000. gave an inkling to friends in this city while here making his over-the-lake flights, of how profitable is the profession of aeroplaning at the present day Curtiss in the last year has cleaned up \$175,000 in prizes and through sales of his aeroplanes, just \$100,000 more than was the salary of President Taft. Of this amount \$100,000 was obtained, Curtiss said, for flights made in France and Italy. He made \$5000 while here, the trip itself costing him only \$2.15 for

Roosevelt Nouns and Adjectives.

Baitimore Sun.

During Mr. Roosevelt's address Kansas City. In one and a half para graphs of 210 words in all, the following repetitions and synonyma occurred: "Dis-trust, dishonesty, reckless agitator, dishonesty, unscrupulous, unscrupulous, dis-honesty, blackmalling politician, crooked labor leader, obnoxiousness, fools, hypo-crites, dishonest, corrupts, bribing, awindling, corrupt, blackmailing, black-At any rate it is not hard to mailing. nderstand what Mr. Roosevelt was driving at.

Montgomery Advertiser. "Well, Major, how do you tell when you have been drinking enough

stop?" Well, sah, when Ah gets to that point, sah. Ah cayn't say rural free deivery so as to be understood distinctly. Ah know it is time to stop, sah, before gets intoxicated."

A Boy's Specialty. Dallas News.

A boy is an animal who can spill water and soap suds all over the bath-room without getting any of them or

HOW AUTOS AFFECT HEALTH. Doctors Inclined to Think that Riding Is Beneficial.

New York Globe.

What is the effect of automobiling on health? The question is engaging the attention of our foremost insur-ance companies, which are at work ob-taining statistics from which really valuable deductions may be made. it has already been taken up by in-dividual doctors, and, if one may judge what they say, the general verdict by what they say, the general vertical is likely to be much in the automobile's favor, though in special cases—where persons are affected with certain kinds of complaints—its use will e condemned. Recently Dr. James Tyson presented

paper in Philadelphia on the effect f the use of the automobile upon the eart. His conclusions were favorable He expressed the belief that in many cases of heart trouble the sufferer is materially benefited by automobiling. It gently stimulates the circulation, materially benefited by automobiliasit gently stimulates the circulation,
affords fresh air, a moderate amount
of exercise, and mental diversion,
things which he says have an excelient influence in those cases. In the
Medical Record for August 20 Dr. D.
Bryson Delavan, of New York, discusses the matter from another standpoint, that of the effect of automobiling upon the upper air passages. While
agentiting that the subject must be mitting that the subject must be carefully investigated before an authoritative opinion may be reached, he comes to the tentative conclusion that "properly used in suitable cases, the automobile may be a valuable there "properly used in sultable cases, the automobile may be a valuable thera-

un acute catarrhai conditions, he says, motoring would seem to be a bad thing. But in many subacute and chronic catarrhal conditions it appears to be distinctly advantageous. And he states that in his own experience he states that in his own experience many such cases have been benefited, and more than one patient of long standing has been cured. If sudden changes in temperature and exposure to strong winds can be avoided, cases of asthma and bronchitis may be benefited by the automobile. Several cases, he says, have been reported to him "in which bronchial asthma, vasomotor coryza, and hay fever have been markedly relieved by it." His opinion conedly relieved by it." His opinion con-cerning the effect upon patients suffering from throat or pulmonary tuber-culosis appears to be less definite. Common sense will be pleased to find

doctors' opinion in agreement itself. And who shall say that the in-direct effects of automobiling may not direct effects of automobiling may not be even greater than the direct ef-fects? Automobilists having at last ob-tained a whiff of real fresh air are building sleeping porches, are more and more oppressed by stale air and an indoor life. It is a bad guess that the only kind of insurance companies that will be at all likely to discrimi-nate against chauffeurs or others who spend a large part of their time in auspend a large part of their time in auwill be the accident co panies?

Naval vs. Merchant Efficiency.

New York Evening 1s not, of The merchant steamer is not, of curse, an exact parallel. Yet the spec-cle of the Etruria and Umbris cross-cle of the Etruria the Atlantic for New York Evening Post. ing and recrossing the Atlantic for over 25 years with unfailing regularity, and only one month's overhaul an-nually, is a sample of efficient opera-tion not to be matched by any naval vessel of which we know. Not only do most of our warships deteriorate as to speed, but the enermous sums spent on them for repairs are out of all on them for repairs are out of all proportion to the cost of ships like the Etruria and Umbria, which were finally laid off only because their engines, designed pressly 20. designed nearly 30 years ago, con-sumed too much coal from the modern engineering point of view. With Uncle Sam. "everything goes." It is a metter of course that, besides the an-nual overhaul, there shall be a "reno-vation" after three years' leisurely vation" after three years' leisurely cruise and a "reconstruction" in due course, just as the department now plans to spend half a million in bringing Schled's flagship of 1898, the Brooklyn, up to date—she is 13 years old. Finally, those who would reckon accurately the cost of our huge naval establishment must not fail to count in the annual appropriation (about \$140,000,000 this year), the tremendous depreciation in the amounts already in-

Cost of Living Halts Marriages. Pittsburg Dispatch. Like the price of groceries or the

ost of clothing, marriage has become mere matter of money. It flourishes prosperous times and declines with ras of panies or high prices

Never has the danger been greater than at present. The "silent panic" of 1907 was succeeded by such a rise in the cost of living as has not been known since the Civil War.

The result-such a decrease in marriages, judging from the past, as will never be made up in succeeding years, and such a consequent shortage in the and such a consequent and such as the birth rate as will probably cost America 1.000.000 future citizens, This is clearly indicated by census reports that show that the 1893 panic cost 259.813 weddings—at least 500,000 fu-

The Hero Never Stopped Smoking.

Boston Herald. Rushing from an electric clad, and with a pipe in his mouth. C. R. Harrington of Pawtucket, R. I., plunged into Scott's pond in Lincoln and saved the tife of a boy who was drowning. The youngster had gone down for the third time when Mr. Harrington reached the banks. He dived for him and brought him back to the surface. When he reached the surface Harrington was clinging to the lad and had not even taken the pipe from his mouth. Mr. Harrington, after his plunge, got on the electric car, which had waited, and rode to his destination in his wet clothing.

Pennsylvania to Try Motor Cars.

Pittsburg Gazette-Times Motor car No. 4701, the first to the first to be built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company arrived in Pittsburg from Omaha en route to Philadelphia, where it will be tried on suburban service with a view to studying the adaptability of individual notor car equipment for suburban traf-

The Pennsylvania proposes to a thorough trial of the car and, enouraged by satisfactory performance by similar cars on Western railroads will seriously consider installing motor equipment on some of its suburban lines

European Women Employed as Sailors New York Tribune

Women sailors are employed in Den ark. Norway and Finland, and are found to be excellent mariners. In Den-mark several women are employed as mark several women are employed a state officials at sea, and particulari in the pilot service. They go out to meet the incoming ships; they climb nimbly out of their boats; they show heir official diploma, and they the newcomer safely into It is the same in Finland. into the harbor

Denver Republican.

Don't quit going out to the parks taking car rides into the country or walking out of doors just because the season of the resorts will end with the week. Good health is found in the sunshine and out where the breezes blow Keep the windows in your bedroom

Political Intellect.

New York World Nominate Mr. Roosevelt for Governor just to get rid of him?" Oh well, you cannot expect much intellect in

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

After the war with Spain a party of mericans, including Colonel Hecker, Americans, including Colonel Hecker, of Detroit, went to Cuba on a tour of inspection. They had with them a negro messenger named Frank.

One day Frank got into a place where they sell ices and cakes on the Prado, in Havana, and bought a plate of ice cream. That was 20 cents. The waiter handed around some cakes. Frank took a few. The cakes

were passed for a second and a third time. On each occasion Frank helped himself liberally. Then he called for his check. It was \$1.80, American. Colonel Hecker and

ome friends, who were at an adjoining able, heard Frank yell.
"What is the matter, Frank?" asked table, the Colonel "Why didn't you stop me?" sobbed Frank. "Why didn't you stop me? Doan you know dis yer nigger could eat enough of dis yer stuff to bankrupt the hull Gov'ment?"-Saturday evening

Parents, as well as teachers, have etimes to run the gauntlet of awkward questions.
"Father," said little Tommy one day,

'what is an equinox?' Father-Why, er-it is-ahem! For goodness' sake, Tommy, don't you know anything about mythology at all? An equinox was a fabled animal An equinox was a fabled animal—half horse, half cow. Its name is derived from the words "equine" and "ox." It does seem as if these public schools don't teach children anything nowadays."-Strand Magazine.

A local paper recounts the following conversation between a minister and a man whose wife was buried that day. "My brother," said the preacher, "I overtaken you, and though you are compelled to mourn the loss of this one; who has been your companion and partner in life, I will console you with the assurance that there is another ho sympathizes with you and seeks o embrace you in the arms of unfail-

ng love.' this the bereaved husband replied by asking as he gazed into the minis-

r's face: "What's her name?"-Tit-Bits.

An American and a Highlander were walking one day on the top of one of he Scotch mountains when the Scotchman, wishing to impress his boastful "cousin," produced a famous echo to be heard in that place. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the proud Scotchman, turning

minutes, the proud Scotchman, to the Yankee, exclaimed:
 "There, mon, ye canna' show anything like that in your country."
 To which the other replied, "I guess we can better that some, stranger. Why, in my shooting lodge in the Rockies, when I go to bed I just lean cut of my window and call out, "Time out of my window and call out. "Time to get up: wake up!" and eight hours afterward the echo comes back and wakes me."-Truth.

A gentleman formerly attached to the American embassy at London tells how an old country sexton in a certain English town, in showing visitors round the churchyard, used to stop at one tombstone and say;

"This 'ere is the tomb of 'Enry 'Ooper an' 'is eleven woives."

"Eleven!' exclaimed a tourist, on one occasion. "Dear me! That's rather a lot, isn't it?"

Whereupon the sexton looking

whereupon the sexton, looking gravely at his questioner, replied:
"Well, mum, yer see, it war an 'obby of 'is'n."—Harper's Magazine.

ONE CAUSTIC VIEW OF T. R.

With a Few Unkind Remarks on His

Specches. Yakima Republic.

Colonel Roosevelt's speeches on his trip to Denver and back are remark-able for one or two things, but not for the matter they contain. has said nothing new. We have had these speeches over and over. The Colonel contributes nothing to the solution of any problem before the American peo-

The two things for which the Colonel's oratory is most remarkable are his bounding egotism and his apintentional failure to make complimentary reference to somebody else. The linotype operator who sets the speeches in this office tells us that parently the speeches in this officers the has to wait on the distributor for Cap Is; that the "mats" carrying that character have had their ears worn off by constant use since the Colonel left New York, and that the channel in which they run is a quarter of an inch deeper than it was ten days ago. He estimates that the eight Cap I's in his font of "mats" have each been around not less than 19,486 times.

The contrast between the speaches of the Colonel on this trip and those of his friend Taft some months ago is most striking. Mr. Taft used to refer to his "distinguished predecessor" in every breath; the Colonel has not made the slightest reference in all his torrenthe slightest reference in all his torem-tial oratory of the past ten days to his old tillacum, Bill. Reading those speeches, one would never suspect that there is a man in the White House of any kind. It would never occur to him that there is a Republican party, nor a Republican policy, nor much of any, thing else in the world but teeth and

goggles. How would you like to be Taft, and have an old friend like the Colonel?

Still the Diamond Imports Grow.

New York Dispatch More diamonds and precious stones are being imported at New York than ever before, according to the report of Appraiser of the Port George W. Wans-maker. The total imports for the month are I million dollars in excess of the same period last year and 3 million dollars greater than in 1908.

200,000,000 Pounds of Cigarettes. Baltimore Evening Sun From the 118,000,000 pounds of to-bacco reported to have been sold to the trust it is estimated that 200,000,000 pounds of cigarettes will be made, to say nothing of cigars and cut plug.

A Woman's Ways.

Detroit Free Press.

It's human for a woman
To enjoy a little cry.

Though a man will grin and bear 'em
And pass little trothles by.

woman seeks a pillow
And her face she buries in it.

Starts the bitter tears to running.

And she's better in a minute.

It's human for a woman.
To expect a lot of fuseing.
Though a man will greet his fellow Without once his topknot mussing.
A woman greets her sister.
Disarranging gown and hair.
Kiesing, bugging, squeezing, gurgling, With enthusiasm rare.

It's human for a women

Not to know just what she wants,
That's the reason she goes shopping
And the downtown stores she haunts.
Though a man knows just, exactly
What he wants and goes and gets it.
A woman spends time looking.
And she never once regrets it.

It's human for a woman
To enjoy a leituce sandwich.
Though a man wants steak and onions
And a cup of "Mocha and" rich:
She must have her lady fingers,
Ices, tea and macaroons,
And she gets her fun in toying
With the solid silver spoons.

Man must grin and bear his troubles,
Lovely woman always orles,
And the man who'd seek to stop her
Does a thing that's most unwise.
Let her weep and kiss in greeting.
Shop and feed on definity fare:
These are human for a woman,
They're her meat and drink and air.