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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, SEPT. 22, 1910.

WAY DOWN IN MAINE.

It is a pity that the shrewd farmers of Maine cannot have the privilege of reading the various hypotheses which have been offered by the Eastern newspapers to explain their behavior on election day. They would find the display diverting. The downfall of the Republican party in one of its Gibraltars has excited emotions ranging from despair to rapture in editorial bosoms. The wildest Imagination could hardly conjure up anything which has not been brought forward to account for it. Some papers declare that the overturn happened because there were no insur gent candidates running in Maine. Hence the voters chose Democrats for lack of something better. Between the two evils of standput Republican ism and asinine Democracy-according to this interpretation-they chose what seemed to them for the time being the lesser. Other papers, like the New York World, apply to the Maine cataclysm the general explanatory principle that every event of recent times depends in some way more or less occult on the hatred of the American people for Theodore Roose The World exclaims with an astuteness which seems little short of miraculous that "Maine read the Osawotamie speech with its declaration for the new nationalism, and

went Democratic."

Unhappily, the World leaves us in the dark as to whether the farmers way down in Maine meant to accept or condemn the new nationalism by voting Democratic. Had they cast their ballots in favor of the Hale regime, would it have been because they agreed with the ideas of the Osawotumle speech? The New York World also finds in Roosevelt's misdoings a sufficient reason for many untoward political events. "Are Roosevelt and his attacks responsible," it inquires "or does Maine's vote mean that this is a Democratic year?" The Herald does not explicitly answer, but it leaves us in no doubt as to its genuine opinion. The too active Colonel is the evil genius who is responsible for the calamity in Maine. But the Herald discerns occasion for comfort in the depth of its sorrow. The Democratic victory was not followed by a panic, and why not? Because, gentle reader, while a Republican success in would have been construed within the precincts of Wall street as an indorsement of Roosevelt and would have caused such a financial earthquake as modern times have not yet beheld, when the news came that the Democrats had won an immense calm ensued. The perturbed breasts of the bulls and bears yielded to the soft impulsions of confidence and the impending panic was, heaven be thanked, averted. That is, it was averted for the moment, but who shall say what horrors may follow a Republican victory in some other state?

The Springfield Republican confesses that it does not know "how much Mr. Roosevelt's uproarious plunge into a campaign of obvious to the Taft regime has had to de with" the result in Maine, but it intimates that it was an important actor. Mr. Taft, says the Republican, has done all he could to prevent a party split, while Roosevelt "has done all he could to disorganize and divide the party forces." Hence the fearful in Maine. Obviously, the Springfield Republican keeps no account of the state of Mr. Roosevelt's party when he returned from killing ions and skinning hippopotami in The Cumminses, Bristows, La Follettes and Beveridges have all sprung into noxious existence since that day of evil portent.

There is another group of papers which does not find the Rooseveltian hypothesis sufficient to account for what happened in Maine. Some of them attach great importance to prohibition. The New York Tribune, for example, informs us that "dissatisfaction with the prohibition amendment to the state constitution and with the methods used in enforcing the prohibition laws has been growing steadily." It told heavily against the Re-publicans in 1906 and 1908 and now has compassed their ruin. Democrats have won the battle because they are pledged to submit the prohibition question to a referendum vote of the people and upon the tide of this purely local success their candidates for Congress were incidentally carried along to the glorious goal. The Tribune may be mistaken or it may be right, but its hypothesis has at least the merit of appearing plausible. It does not outrage common sense quite so flagrantly as some of the

Then there is a group of papers which interprets the result in Maine little more broadly. While they admit that prohibition played a part and that differences in the Republican party no doubt helped the trouble along, still the essential cause of the Democratic victory was "dissatisfaction with the old bosses and the old system of political dictatorship," quote the New York Evening Mail. The Boston Herald is another paper which attributes the result in Maine to general dissatisfaction with recent Republican policies, particularly the late revision of the tariff. The Congressional committee, it says, has submitted its defense of the Payne-Aldrich tariff to the people and the Maine election shows what the people think "It is an unmistakable rejection of" Republican revision. So the doctors disagree while the suffering patient slowly and painfully works out his own cure.

treasury than was ever before at-

The Oregonian his airship has been rejected, and in the future, when the government has dens will take the place of the forests. any flying to be done, it will pin its Tillamook or any other coast port simany flying to be done, it will pin its of the Zeppelin dirigible balloons was due to the numerous mishaps which have befallen them. Yet the future may deal more kindly than the present with the name of Zeppelin. German inventor has to his credit the first flight ever made with an airship carrying passengers for hire. opment and improvement of the type of vessel to which he has remained loyal may yet enable it to attain a high degree of utility. The world jeered and ridiculed Langley, the inventor of the aeroplane, but for all that time proved that the world lost a great inventor when Langley died. As long as the world endures his name will hold a prominent place among the great inventors.

SLATE-MAKING.

There are big assemblies and little semblies. The big assemblies are held in broad daylight and do their work and recommend their candidates where all may see them. The little assemblies meet behind closed doors; peer behind chairs and under tables to discover any intruders; have no roll-call or known list of those present; keep no record of their proceedings; speak in whispers; permit no suggestions from any rank outsiders and close the night's work by a solemn agreement all around to deny that any living being was there.

That is your anti-assembly assembly You don't hear the footfall of your stealthy and lurking anti-assembly asembly boss, but luckily you can see the footprints and you can smell the dor of the Bourne incense.

Now they come out into the light and openly proclaim their legislative slate for Multnomah County. The task is easy for the State Senate for there is a single candidate for the joint enatorship and a single candidate for the unexpired term of Mr. Coffey, But Boon Cason is in the way of the chosen and anointed Joseph, and so young Cason, who had thought he heard a call to duty for the people by signing Statenent One and running for office, is ruthlessly wiped off.

For the House in Multnomah there are twenty anti-assembly Statement One candidates. But the slate-makers liminate six and reduce the slate to fourteen. Then they boldly and frankly publish them.

It's a very good job of slate-making. But who are the slate-makers? Why are the six anti-assembly candidates left off, kicked out, jumped on, spat on, mashed up, ostracised? Why, under a free-for-all primary, are they not entitled to run for office withou going counter to the intrigues and machinations of any machine?

JUST A POLITICAL JOB. This humbug non-partisan lawyers ssembly enterprise deserves another word. There is loud outcry from antiassembly sources that the state asembly and other assemblies were "controlled" by sinister corporation and corrupt machine influences. Not true. But look at the lawyers' assembly. The state lawyers' assembly -a poor affair with only a small fraction of the 1500 odd Oregon lawyers in it-was worked up from the outset to keep Judges King and Slater on the Supreme Bench. Except for their ambition to keep their jobs and the active, persistent and capable effort in their behalf, the state assembly would never have been heard of.

Controlled? The lawyers' assembly was controlled all the time at every point and through every difficulty by the King and Slater interest. No others had a "look-in." No others tried. The nomination of two Republican judges was only an inclplaces were assured anyway. plan had to be devised to save King and Slater, and the state assembly was the plan.

The lawyers' assembly projectpurely political movement for the of two office-hungry Democrats-fits well in with the general Democratic record as to the Supreme Bench. The first scheme was to cajole the people into increasing the Supreme Bench from three to five so that Judges King and Slater-then is not lifted soon, we will probably court commissioners-could continue to hang on. It failed, for the people refused to be fooled. Then the King and Slater machine lobbied a bill through the Legislature-in open defiance of the people's will-even adding with unblushing coolness an emergency clause, and Governor be effected so long as this city is put Chamberlain completed the job by signing the bill, and saving the judicial necks of the two fellow Demoernts.

Now it's the lawyers' assembly for King and Slater. What next?

IMPROVING TILLAMOOK HARBOR.

Major Morrow, of the Corps of Engineers, accompanied by Senator Bourne and Russell Hawkins, of the Whitney Lumber Company, is at Tillamook investigating the possibilities of that harbor for becoming a first-class seaport. There is plenty of land there for building a city and plenty of water outside the bar to float the ships. The problem now to be settled is the removal of enough sand and debris from the channel to admit the sea water in sufficient depth to float larger ves sels than can now enter the port. The present depth of water is insufficient for vessels of more than 13 feet draft. To secure tonnage that can be econom. ically used, it is necessary to have at least twenty feet of water on the bar. If the Government takes into consideration the immensity of the traffic that could be developed by a deeper channel into Tillamook, there is hardly any doubt about the necessary ap-

propriation being secured. There is not only more standing timber than is tributary to any other port on the Pacific Coast, but the dairying and small farming industries are of great value and are rapidly growing. This proposed improvement of Tillamook bar is of nearly as much interest to Portland as it is to Tillamook. It will be impossible for the timber owners and other residents of that region ever to get the best returns from their holdings except by water shipment. As Tillamook grows through this improvement Portland will share in the prosperity thus made possible and the trade of this city with the Tillamook county seat will double and treble as the development of the

ountry progresses With a twenty-foot channel out of Tillamook and two railroads leading across the Coast Range to Portland, timber owners can ship the low-grade lumber by water and the better quali-Poor old Count Zeppelin! After ties by rail. The wonderfully produc-making a stronger pull on the German tive soil that has made Tillamook famous will attract thousands of thrifty tempted by any kind of an inventor, small farmers. As fast as the timber road through Salmon River canyon, surgencitis in Minnesota

faith to the asroplane. Abandonment liarly situated can always call on Portland for assistance in any public work that will in the slightest degree enlarge the markets and increase the exports of the territory.

TRUSTING THE PEOPLE.

Senator Bourne represents faithfully the spirit and ideas of the neckor-nothing allies behind the anti-assembly movement. He is a fit leader, for he plays the game all the time and for all it is worth-and more. Not long ago the Senator issued an imperial proclamation in which he repudiated in advance the possible, or probable, action of the primary in cominating assembly candidates, say-

If I am here at the time of the general section and any assembly men have been cominated and there are no anti-assembly andidates from the Republican party oposing them. I will vote for the Democratic andidate, provided he is opposed to the assembly and is a competent man.

No uncertain sound about that. Do the people rule? Hardly, unless they rule the way their self-anointed rulers would have them rule. Now comes another ukase from the Bourne throne com, in which the former plain defiance of the people's will (unless they should abide by Bourne's will) is emphasized, as follows:

I have the utmost confidence in the in-telligence, honesty and independence of the people of Oregon and believe they will defeat, either in the primaries or the general election, every candidate who has allied himself with the assembly movement and assisted the effort to restore the political machine.

Every candidate of the Republican assembly -- county, district, statemust be beaten at all hazards the primaries, or later at the election. No matter if the Republican primary shall nominate the assembly candidates, or any of them Senator Bourne distinctly declares and repeats that no Republican candidate that may be good enough for a Re publican primary is good enough for him, unless the candidate shall espouse his particular and peculiar personal views of the assembly. Yet how could Bourne have been elected in June, 1906, except through a persistent, repeated and irresistible appeal to party loyalty? It was party spirit, the desire for party harmony, the rec ognized need of party regularity alone

that saved Bourne. Nothing else. But Bourne is not alone in his reection thus early of the expected ac-He tion of any Republican primary. speaks not only for himself, but for his Democratic and Statement One following. If they cannot run the Republican primaries they will go Democratic. "Trust the people, of course; but not unless 'we' are the people," is the real anti-assembly Bourne slogan.

WILL WORK AGAINST PORTLAND.

The annual waterfront labor trouble s with us again, and, as usual, It threatens to cut down the volume of he shipping business from the port. Grainhandlers are asking from 5 cents to 10 cents per hour more than is paid for the same class of work on Puget Sound. Some criticism is heard because the exporters will not grant the increase. Other criticism is heard because the exporters will not fight the unions and force them to accept the same wages as prevail on Puget Sound. The exporters are not entitled to adverse criticism in either case. It is unnecessary for wheat-or at the most more than a small portion of it-to be handled in this city; the exporters all have facilities for handling it on Puget Sound, where freight rates are the same as to and from Portland and where labor is cheaper. For the same reason it is unnecessary for exporters to go to any trouble in fighting the it must cost more to ship wheat from has observed, is urging the

Portland than from Puget Sound. of this business, but it does not seem trouble of fighting for an open shop tion in the Republican primary along the waterfront. If the embargo Sound, where moderate wages and plenty of work are regarded more faorably than big wages and no work. No permanent or satisfactory settle ment of this annual trouble can ever at a disadvantage with the ports with which we must compete.

OREGON SHORT LINE PROJECTS.

Not all of that \$72,000,000 increase in stock which the Oregon Short Line will issue in the near future will be needed to build a line across Central Oregon. According to press dispatches it will be held for emergency purposes, but the activity displayed in the Pacific Northwest by the Hill ines makes it reasonably certain that ome of the "emergencies" which are likely to arise will be the necessity for hurried construction of new lines in strategic territory. The Harriman interests, by their great activity in the Central Oregon field as well as in the Coast country, from the Columbia south to the California line, show due appreciation of the traffic of the field, and local officials are doing everything in their power to hasten construction of roads where they are needed the most. It is not improbable that one of the big "emergencles" which the directors had in riew is the construction of the muchdiscussed line down the Salmon River canyon.

This line through the canyon would be a very expensive project for the greater part of the distance, but as a onnecting link in the great water level system operated by the Union Pacific-Oregon Short Line-O. R. & N. it would be worth all that it cost. This project provides for the extension to the mouth of the Salmon River of the Oregon Short Line branch now ompleted from Blackfoot, Idaho, to Mackay. Much of the distance along the river would be through the est canyons to be found on the American continent, the river for many miles running at the bottom of can-yons from 4000 to 5000 feet deep. There are, of course, wonderful scenic attractions on a route like this, but it will not be natural beauties nor ssenger travel that will justify ex-

penditure of so large a sum. The road when it is built will be Scat! onstructed for the purpose of extending the water-level lines of the Harriman system farther into the interior than any other railroad system has penetrated with a continuous waterlevel line from tidewater. With this

freight can be hauled along the bank: of the Columbia, Snake, Salmon and Lost rivers for a distance of more than 800 miles from the ocean. This natural advantage over any line which is obliged to climb mountains has ar economic value that will recompense the builders for the heavy cost. may also have a very important bearing on the changed conditions in dis tribution which are sure to follow the

ompletion of the Panama Canal. With a water-grade route from the Pacific Coast to a point more than 800 miles inland, a railroad can handle the freight which is brought around from the Atlantic by steamer at a cost so low that the trans-continental rail business will be far from attractive to any point west of the Rocky Mountains. Whether the Short Line spends its money in developing Central Oregon or in building a line fown the Salmon River, Portland, at the foot of the down-hill haul from the Deschutes, the Salmon, Snake and Columbia rivers, will come in for the lion's share of the benefits.

The pride of the white race having uffered total eclipse when a black cloud arose at Reno, the black race will now have everything its own way for a while. There being no more white worlds to conquer, Mistah Johnson, the champion slugger of the vorld, is now browsing around the black belt. He met Sam Langford, another gentleman of color, in Boston Tuesday and both agreed to meet in a boxing contest for the world's championship. While the necessity keeping pace with Jeffries and Corbett developed "Li'l Arthah" into quite a voluble talker, it is hardly probable that a prospective match between the two blacks would make such a heavy drain on the English language as was occasioned by the Jeffries-Johnson fight. There ought to be less talk and more fight when these dusky descendants of Darwin's original prizefighters finish signing up the articles

A Medford man was stabled to death by another man who became angry because he was under the impression that an effort was being made to steal his dog. The punishment failed fit the crime; there was too much to fit the crime; there to an even of it. Something nearer to an even break would be the official execution of the dog-owner. If Mr. Mock, the man who did the stabbing, is arrested and placed in jall, he will have plenty of time in which to reflect on the value of dogs. Sober reflection can hardly fail to convince him that he overrated the particular dog in question. While Mr. Mock demonstrated to the world that he is a man of strong convic tions, he will hardly be in a position to enjoy the society of the dog for which he risked so much. As the hangman's noose dangles above his head it is highly probable that he will feel keen regret at ever having owned dog.

The limited train service which has een a source of satisfaction and pleasure to thousands of Oregon beach visitors this season has been withdrawn. Travel is still unusually heavy but the season is waning. No better evidence of the growing popularity of the Oregon seaside resorts could be shown than in the fact that the limited train service, which is usually abandoned nearly a month earlier, has this year been extended to near the end of at the resorts, this season broke all previous records by a wide margin. With the improvements planned in hotel and train facilities, next season will surely be a better one than that which has just closed.

dent to the success of the plan. Their labor unions, which have decreed that exception, so far as The Oregonian nation of Representative Hawley The City of Portland will lose in every newspaper behind Mr. Mulkey usiness and prestige by the diversion the over-night insurgent, without exception is a Democratic newspaper to be a case where any blame can at- with "independent" pretensions. Now ach to the exporters, who this year there is the line-up. The Republican find it unnecessary either to pay the newspapers, regular and progressive higher wages demanded or to go to the are satisfied with Hawley; the opposifor its impulse and basis Democratic against Portland's wheat export trade interference in Republican party affairs. The fact that Senator Bourne witness the departure of a number of is actively with Mulkey does not alter prominent grainhandlers for Puget the significance of the facts. There is his natural alliance.

They who favor statewide prohibition should read again the news from Umatilla County (dry), where whisky and beer have been sold openly for months past. In that county as well as every other county in Oregon, public sentiment is not strong enough to stop the unlawful sale of intoxicants. And it is so wherever in the United States prohibitory laws have been enacted. Why have a law that universal experience teaches cannot be enforced?

Of course there is no disposition to question the honesty of Senator La Follette's motives. He is an honest man. He is no doubt even honest in his opinion that there are no other honest men. But there may be.

The Colonel is trying to down the New York bosses. Commendable warfare, truly. Still it is to be remembered that a typical boss made him Governor of New York and secured his nomination for Vice-President.

-Note that Taft, while favoring direct primaries, is not opposed to party con entions. Yet you hear in Oregon the curious charge that indorsement by an ssembly puts the bar sinister on a candidate.

Precisely how many colonists are coming to Oregon this Fall cannot now e estimated, but whatever the number, we wish it were doubled.

Continuous baseball is once more the talk. Based on the record for 1909 and 1910, Portland prefers one win ning team to a pair of losers.

In view of the latest political news from Nebraska, almost any one can guess the Prohibition candidate for President in 1912. After reading Lillian Russell's first

page free reading notice, what press

under the sun? There can be but one comment on General Funston's ordering banishment of all felines from Fort Leavenworth.

agent dare say there is nothing ne

It has been a great many years since a New York state convention comed so large in National politics.

There are strong symptoms of in-

CONGRESSMAN HAWLEY'S RECORD INTEMPERANCE AND ITS CAUSES Service in Connection With Appropriations for Oregon.

SALEM, Or., Sept. 20 .- (To the Editor.)—Friday evening in his address in tor.)—I certainly most heartily agree this city, Hen. B. F. Mulkey, who is contesting with Congressman Hawley its editorial entitled "Intemperance for the nomination as Representative in Congress from the First District, nade some statements that appear far from the facts, as reference to news-paper files, letter files, committee files and the Congressional record demonstrates. He labored hard to prove that Mr. Hawley was not instrumental in securing the appropriations for the Oregon City locks and the Siuslaw waterand claimed that he had proven because the items were in italics in the bill as reported by the confer-

Mr. Mulkey was exceedingly ill-ad-Mr. Mulkey was exceedingly ill-ad-vised relative to these appropriations of these is the chief cause. In my and the manner in which they were humble opinion the causes should stand secured, or he willfully sought to mislead his audience. A brief reference to facts will show Mr. Hawley's hand in these matters, and Mr. Mulkey could have so informed himself had he the inlimition and industry, with the requi site fairness

First, Mr. Hawley has never made he statement that unassisted and alone e securel the enactment of any legis-With two branches of Congres the House of Representatives and the Senate, through which such legislation must pass, claims of this nature could properly be called egotistical. But what he can claim, and what the facts show, he was instrumental in securing both the appropriations for the Willamette Locks at Oregon City, and the improve ment of the Siuslaw waterway.

The House of Representatives is by that branch of the National Legislature which makes appropriations for National uses. All such bills originate there and when the Senate makes any amendments, the House must pass upon then and concur before the bill is enacted into law, and as the House is the watchdog of the treasury, large numers of Senate amendments jected annually. During the 60th Congress Mr. Haw-

ley took up with the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the various commer cial bodies of the Willamette Valley the State Railroad Commission, and th Secretary of State, the matter of secur-ing facts and figures upon which he could secure an appropriation of \$360, 000 to accompany a like appropriation by the State of Oregon for the purchase or construction of locks at Ore gon City. His requests were complied with and he received a large mass of valuable and very important data which so far as known were the only data delegation

In order to secure an appropriation it is first necessary to secure a favor-able report of the United States En-gineers, and this he set about to do. The survey was in due course author ized by his efforts and based on the facts above referred to, but up to the time the river and harbor bill of last ession had passed the House, had been received from M Indoe, the local engineer, although a report had been called for several times. This was in part due to the bad health of the engineer and lack of help, and the Sluslaw waterway, as well as a portion of the Coquille waterway were ilkewise without reports. However, Mr. Hawley had filed arguments in each of he cases, as well as made numerous oral presentations of the facts, and up to the time the bill left the House had securel appropriations for project favorably reported in the Firs District, including Coos Bay, the Will amette River, a portion of the Coquille waterway, Tillamook Bay and River-almost \$600,000 in all.

He also had the assurance of the September. The beach season, in House Committee on Rivers and Har-length and in the number of visitors bors that should the reports on the above projects be received before the bill left the Senate that no objection would be made to amendments and such would be concurred in. The reports having been received, the amendments were ing been received, the amendments were made and no further difficulty was experienced, although a number of Ser In the First Congressional District man Alexander stated when the bill every Republican newspaper, with no passed the House, which statement is exception, so far as The Oregonian to be found in the Congressional Rec-

ley was in the lead in this matter, the contained at attack on him for not giving the data he had collected from the above sources to the other members of the Oregon delegation. This goes to show that they were without any at that time. The data had been on file with the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors and the United States Engineers for several months, and were open to inspection.

Mr. Hawley secured the survey for he Siuslaw and the appropriation fol-owed as in the above course. The Port of Siuslaw, organized under the laws of the State of Oregon, upon Mr. Hawley's advice, the president of which is Hon, I. B. Cushman, of Acme, Or. and the people of Lane County know the facts, and are appreciative of the services rendered them as many letters and telegrams on file in Mr. Hawley's office indicate.

JAMES G. HELTZEL.

Grammar. W. D. Nesbitt in St. Louis Times.

Grammar is an invention to make conversation difficult. It is an ever present aid to the comic ritic and slight criterion of social stand-

If a man have cash and no grammar he can get through, but if he have neither cash nor grammar he is im-

And yet when a man says to you, "If And yet when a man says to you, "If I had have knowed that you would have came I wouldn't have went till I seen you," you understand him perfectly. If you ask him to lend you \$10, and he says to you simply, "I hain't got no money nohow," you do not require a diagram. diagram.

Even when some one splits an in-finitive and confuses his "wills" and "shalis" his meaning is clear even to the most cultured mind. Speech is the vehicle of thought, and grammar is merely the gilt on the Bad grammar, like bad language, (

always learned from the Neighbor's Children. Addisonian construction and Chester fieldian elegance is always inherited from Your Side of the Family. One form of grammar was invented by a man named Harvey. The Harvey ho invented the Sauce-

But sauce may, at times, be good grammar. Grammar was hammered into you a chool, until now you can shudder when some one says "had saw," but off-hand could you name the eight parts of Nine, indeed? We might have knew

that.

First Catch Your Republican Kansas City Journal.

Colonel Roosevelt will next make
a series of speeches in the Sunny
South. The "regulars" will not grudge
him all the disruption of the Republican party he can cause in that section.

One Important Point. Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Well, have you learned anything from your experiment at making a garden "Yes: I have learned not to promise anyone any vegetables."

Difference of Opinion as to Which Are Primary and Which Secondary. PORTLAND, Sept. 20 .- (To the Editor.)-I certainly most heartily agree with The Oregonian in some things in and Its Causes." For instance, that "the American saloon in its present condition is indefensible," and that to speak fruitfully we must speak dispas-

sionately. It was farthest from my intention to inject anything like sarcasm into my former communication, and shall certainly not do so in this. You say that "perhaps I will agree with you that intemperance arises from three sources—social habits, disease and poverty." Partially I do agree with this diagnosis, but my own study of this has convinced my that neither n about this order of relative impor-

Aggressive saloon business methods Social customs and habits.

Improper education.
Improper discipline in the home.
Hereditary blemish in cell life. There is such a preponderance of opinion of investigators and of evi-dence that "insufficient nutrition, disease and poverty" are both the immediate and secondary effects of alcol-ism, that I am compelled to put them in that category and not regard them as primary causes. The larger per centage of drunkenness among tha class which some call the proletaria (I don't like the word in America) is largely accounted for by the operation of prohibitory laws as enacted and en-

forced by big business and industrial corporations. My reasons for putting the saloon first as a cause are: The known effects of vigorous adertising upon any business.
The presence of so many restrictive laws upon the business. The rapid reduction of drinking un-

der even imperfect prohibition. The effect of the American saloon upon newly-arrived foreigners. The first two are evident. The proofs are at hand for the the last two.

BRYAN FOR HOKE SMITH.

Thinks He Should Be Given Chance for Presidency in 1912.

Last Week's Commoner The Georgia convention in ratifying the nomination of ex-Governor Hoke Smith, who recently won the gubernatorial nomination at the primary, sug rested him for the Presidency. And In 1900 and 1908, whenever cted by any member of the Oregon the corporation papers of the East in-elegation. the South. Why not give the South a chance now? Hoke Smith is from the South. He is a big man, too. He was in the Cabinet.

Spirit of the Boy.

Ohio State Journal. It is the spirit of a boy that deter-mines whether he should go to college or not. If he has not spirit, "get up, gumption or active ambition, college will do him more harm than good. So every boy that goes to college should inquire daily, "Am I that sort of a chap?" If he isn't, it may nudge him up and lead him to take on a resolu-

ion that will win. This is very important. We know two boys whom a father sent to the best colleges; he spent lots of money them; they fared fairly well at hool; they are now loafing around one, waiting for the silver spoon to come their way. Having no impulse, no initiative, no spirit, their education doesn't amount to a flying straw. Still this thing goes on and on, and the fan-cy keeps dazzling before the eyes that education is a nest of eggs to bring in from the haymow.

It is not so. Education is in getting the hens and starting the haymow. The chore boy can gather the eggs.

Aero-Cowboy Next.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A letter from Valentine, Tex., quotes a herdsman who has proposed to his chief the purchase of an aeroplane as saying:

ord of June 19, that all amendments had the hearty support of the House committee and showed that they had met the House committee requirements. as stated above in his assurances to Mr. Howsley. "If the old man carries out my plan their sides. That ain't much of a change, for it's about as easy to slap Portland Journal no later than last Fall | the iron on the top of a calf as it is on its side. By placin' the brand on their top side it will be made plain to the acr'plane man, and as he soars around over the ranch he can take note of every brand and tally up the herd in no time. It is now a hard thing to locate every brand in the pasture, particularly if the country rough. But with the air outfit rough. But with the air outfit it would be no trouble at all to find every animal and get down its brand."

Pen Portrait of Helen Taft. New York American.

Miss Taft is a splendid type of the American girl. She is extremely pretty, with great masses of brown hair and big blue eyes, clean-cut features, with a slightly tip-tilted nose and up-turned mouth. She is free of affecta-tion—a perfectly natural girl. Last eason she appeared occasionally at informal functions at the White House and won hosts of friends by her quiet, unostentatious demeaner. On the north shore she has been a favorite for the last two seasons. She excels at tennis; plays a good game of golf, is an accomplished horsewoman, a grace ful dancer and has shared the honors at all the functions at Beverly at which the junior set gathered during the sea-Moreover, she is an accomplished linguist.

Pointed Paragraphs. Chicago News. Jealousy indicates misplaced affec-

Wise is the man who doesn't know more than he should.

It takes a widow to flirt and make man believe that she doesn't. Smiles cost less than electric lights nd they make the home brighter. Too often the supposedly dead past is merely a case of suspended anima-

A quick way to remove the taint from other people's money is to get your own hands on it. A woman may not have faith in a physician, but she believes everything the beauty doctor tells her.

It's surprising how many things a irl can learn at a boarding school girl can learn at a boarding school that will never be of any use to her.

Mrs. Belmont's Hobble Skirt.

New York World.

Mrs. Belmont wore one of the new
Faris creations, a black silk hobble gown and a long black silk hobble coat, Miss Ine Milholland, who accompanied Mrs. Belmont, attracted attention by er Parisian millinery-a round black velvet hat of Turkish mode with a gold embroidered crown, attached from the side of which and falling to the bottom of her gown, was a bizarre-looking Persian veil of blue and gold. Miss Milholland's smart blue gown was of the hobbled fashion, but not her suffrage views.

Life's Continual Warfare.

Judge. A patriot is a man who successfully ooks his wife's clothes. A martyr is a man who makes th

endeavor and fails.

A hero is the man who refuses to try A coward is a man who remains single to avoid it.

LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE

They were very young and very hapand very foolish, and very newly

And they kept a kitchen garden, "Angelina, darling," said the youthful husband, "as I was passing through the garden I saw some asparagus ready for ooking. Perhaps you'd like to go and rather the first fruit of the season gather

She would love to, but she wasn't expert in horticulture and didn't want to "let on." If she went alone, she might commit some egregious blunder. "I tell you what, Edwin," exclaimed the girl wife enthusiastically, "we'll go out together. You shall pluck it, and I will hold the ladder!"—Answers.

Years ago Justice William H. Moody was attending a caucus in Haverhill, Mass., where, as usual, the slate had been made out in advance.

The slate had been given to one Bill Jeffers to nominate, and Bill, being new at the game, halted and stammered, after he had addressed the chair, until the situation became embarrassing. Mr. Moody promptly relieved the situa-

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "I move that the list of names in Bill Jeffer's hat be nominated," and the motion prevailed.—Chicago Evening Post.

Abernethy was supposed to iffuence people by a brusqueness amounting to absolute rudeness. It is related that one day a very voluble lady took her daughter, who was fil, to see him. "Which of you wants to consult me?" said Abernethy "My daughter," replied the elder

Abernethy then put a question to the girl. Before she had a chance to reply her mother began a long story. Abernethy told her to be quiet and repeated his question to the girl. A second time the woman began a story, and a second time he told her to be quiet. Then she interrupted him a third time.
"Put your tongue out," he said to

"But there's nothing the matter with e," she exclaimed.
"Never mind; put your tongue out," ic commanded.

Thoroughly overawed, the woman beyed.
"Now keep it out," said Abernethy. And he proceeded to examine the girl. -Ladies Home Journal.

"Mark Twain hated a gloomy man," said a New York editor. "Once, at a banquet, a gloomy man sat opposite him. This man would not smile at the most amusing jokes.
"What's the matter with you?" cried

Mark Twain. "The stories are all good, Why don't you laugh?"
"'Ah, sir,' said the gloomy man, 'how can I laugh when I remember that every time I breathe a soul passes into the great beyond?"
"'Good gracious,' said the humorist. 'did you every try cloves'?"-Washing-

The remarkable resemblance of Victor Herbert and William Lackage has often been the subject of comment. It also happens that both gentlemen pos-sess decided opinions, are not averse to airing them, and rigidly refuse to yield a point taken in argument. The other day they were standing on the pavement in front of the Lambs' Club, loudly discussing some matter of im-mediate interest. Another member of the Lambs' stepped out, looked at them, and then retreated to the club's in-terior. He went to the telephone and

called up William Muldoon, the rest "Come get me, Billy," said he. need a rest. I know I've been hitting it up lately, but I didn't think I was that bad. What's the matter? Why, I just saw Victor Herbert standing in front of himself quarreling with him-self."—Cincinnati Times Star.

Economy at Washington Boston Globe. If President Taft follows his proplan and asks the sub n the Government service for their ideas on how to decrease the expenses of the departments, he may obtain val-uable information. Every one who has een connected with the Federal offices. particularly in Washington, knows there is much unnecessary labor, dupli-cation of duties and numerous petty

bureaus which waste more money than the services rendered are worth. There can be a large saving in the running expenses of the Federal service throughout the country if the authorities have the courage to institute the proper methods of retrenchment. The question is, will they do it? It has often been proposed, but no Ad ministration has ever had the pluck to undertake the task.

Stendying Public Opinion

Washington Star. Washington Star.

James J. Hill, who ought to know something about business, thinks there is no occasion for alarm. He is an optimist. With a large knowledge of business credits, he gives his voice for confidence. It is a good note to sound just now, when the strident tones of spellbinders, whooping it up for votes regardless of consequences, are having effect. For seven weeks wn shall have a great political bullaboo, and a word now and then from business sources giving the business view of things will be of service in steadying

public opinion.

Philadelphia Inquirer. "I don't know whether to accept this testimonial or not," mused the hair restorer man. "What's the matter with it?" de-

manded the advertising manager.
"Well," explained the bess, "the man
writes: I used to have three bald spots on the top of my head, but since using one bottle of your hair restorer I have

Buffalo Express.

"Derbsy brought back a bear's head and a lynx, both mounted, as souvenirs of his vacation in the mountains. Have ou any such fearful reminders? "Well, I have my weekly receipts for board and extras." Logical.

Omaha Bee. Mr. Bryan insists that Democratic prospects were never better. Then adds he will not be a candidate in 1912. That sounds more rational.

The Secret Brew.

Exchange. I've heard about the perfumes that from Araby arise Like subtle soothing shadows on a journey to the skies; Likewise about the spices of the Indias far Likewise about the spices of the Indias far away.

I'll wager that we have them beat right here at home today.

The treasures of the garden 'round the place have been outpoured.

The grocer has delivered sundry packets from his hoard,

And the traveler at a distance snifts and pauses to admire.

Aunt Hanna's in the kitchen with a kettle on the fire.

You see, the careless witches once mislaid their cauldron strange. With all its possibilities of swift and mys-tic change. A kindly fairy found it and reformed it on the spot. A kindly fairy found it and reformed it on the spot.

Although its might in magic has abated not a jot.

And now the incantations take a more prosale tone;

Now, boys, you keep away from here and let those things alone!"

The household waits in wonder and impatience and desire.

Aunt Hanna's in the kitchen with a kettle on the fire.