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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1911.

RECIPROCITY AND THE FARMERS.

In one of his Fourth of July speeches at Indianapolis President Taft took up the most plausible objection which has been made to the reciprocity agreement with Canada and made a telling answer to it. This objection is a head with two horns, as it were. The first horn has been presented by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, as well as by anybody else. To borrow his statement of the case, the farmers of the West produce some 750,000,000 bushels of wheat every year. The reciprocity agreement opens our market to the Canadians and they will send their wheat to compete with our farmers' product. Naturally the effect will be a reduction of prices. What compensation will the farmers receive from reciprocity to counterbalance this loss? The other horn of the objection may be presented in this way: By the reciprocity agreement we are opening to Canada a market of 90,000,000 people and receiving in return access to a market of only 8,000,000. Where is the fairness in such a transaction? It is to Mr. Taft's credit that he does not shirk this double-pointed objection, but meets it squarely.

To begin with, he recurs to the plank in the last National Republican platform which declares that protective duties ought to equalize the cost of production in this and other countries. When they do that they are high enough. As a matter of fact, the cost of producing wheat and other grains is as high in Canada as it is here, taking the whole country into consideration. In exceptional localities wheat can be grown for less across the border, but there are also exceptional localities on this side where the cost falls below the general level. But taking the two countries as wholes, it costs about as much to raise a bushel of wheat or barley in one as in the other. It follows clearly enough that Republican doctrine would counsel the removal of the duties in this case. The cost of production has been equalized by nature. Hence the tariff is an unwarranted intruder. It is a mere chimera without actual effect on prices. Mr. Taft speaks the truth when he says that the reciprocity agreement would not affect the cost of living appreciably in this country. It could not do so because the duties which it would cancel are already a practical nullity.

In his Senate speech on reciprocity Mr. Root, of New York, admitted that the duties on farm products had been of no earthly benefit to the farmers. When he was asked why the farmers clung to them so tenaciously, he was obliged to reply that he supposed it was in expectation of some future benefit. Of course this is not so. The reason why the farmers cling to the tariff which has deceived them so long is that they have been persistently misinformed about it. It has been the theme of spellbinders for the last fifty years that if the duties on wheat were to be removed agriculture would pine away and perish in the United States. Probably they did not know that they were uttering outrageous mendacities, but that was precisely what they were doing, and now, when Mr. Taft seeks to impress the truth of the matter upon the farmers, he has to combat half a century of continuous bad teaching. The duty on wheat does not and cannot affect the price which our farmers receive for that product, because the price is fixed in the markets of the world. This has been repeated so many times that it would seem as if everybody ought to have it by heart, but Mr. Taft thought it worth while to tell the old story over again at Indianapolis, and no doubt it will bear reiteration for a dozen years more before it will be remembered and understood. When Canada and the United States both sell their surplus grain in Liverpool, what possible effect can a duty between them have on the price of it? The price is made where the goods are marketed. At any rate, this is true of goods like wheat, of which no country has a monopoly.

Under the reciprocity agreement, if it were adopted, Canada would continue to sell the bulk of her surplus wheat abroad. How could she rationally expect to find a market for it here when we ourselves are shipping wheat to Europe? Since we already have more than we can use, would it not be a crazy proceeding to buy more? But it would be a mistake to assume that the removal of the duties would be without any result. It would not reduce prices, but it would, as Mr. Taft remarks, prevent corners. Mr. Leiter might well be able to corner the wheat crop of the United States, but if that of Canada were free to flow across the border, his difficulty would be greatly increased. Is this not a desirable consequence?

Moreover, the removal of the duties on grain would help the manufacturing millers because it would make their supply of raw material more constant throughout the year. When there was no American grain to be obtained, they could bring in some from Canada. But this would mean competition? Pray explain how that could be. If there is no American grain in the market, does it mean competition to buy some in Canada? A little consideration shows what humbuggery it is to talk as if the reciprocity agreement "gave the Canadians a market of 90,000,000 for their food products." As a matter of fact, it would practically give them no more market than they have already; that is, the market of the world. We raise pretty nearly all our food and we produce it as cheaply as the Canadians can. Will the mere removal of the duties set us all rushing across the frontier to purchase what we have at our doors just as cheap and just as good?

The lesson for the farmers to learn about reciprocity is that while it will not lower the price of anything they have to sell, it opens the way for freer trade in manufactures, which will very materially reduce the cost of what they have to buy.

ONE REFORMER.

Because the Pendleton East Oregonian has "for years suggested the making of the State Printer and the Food and Dairy Commissioner appointive rather than elective," that paper fancies it has been subjected to unjust criticism by The Oregonian, which recently remarked that the Pendleton paper would favor no plan "to safeguard the initiative and reduce the number of elective offices." No doubt, no doubt. But we shall get a little more light on the Pendleton paper's virtuous efforts for reform when we learn whether it wanted, by making certain officers appointive rather than elective, to increase the Governor's patronage or to shorten the barn-door ballot of Oregon.

This Pendleton paper is among those noisy friends of the people who have insisted that the electorate could never, no never, make a mistake, that representative government was a failure, and that the initiative was a sacred and infallible device through which to express the solemn will of the people. Any suggestion of correction or limitation or protection, such professional sponsors of the initiative have violently resisted.

Except that they are all now for the short ballot. The kind of short ballot they favor is a ballot that contains numberless initiative proposals and free and unlimited candidacies for any and every office. Any proposal to limit the character of the initiative proposals or to restrict the number that may be submitted at any election or to make it more difficult for the nobodies and the undesirables to run for office, they denounce as "war on the Oregon system." It is not. If the Oregon system is to survive, it must be put on safe grounds, so that the will of the people may be sanely and clearly expressed, and its use and not its abuse be its most manifest function.

THE MAYOR ON SALOONS.

Mayor Rushlight in his message outlines a progressive programme for his administration. Important public enterprises such as the Broadway bridge, necessarily left uncompleted by his predecessor, the Mayor promises to prosecute with energy; and a new fireboat, collection of garbage, a street-repair plant, and rigid economy in expenditures are among the important features of the work to which he will address himself and in which he solicits the co-operation of the Council. There is a friendly Council, and it ought to fall in with the Mayor's purposes.

If Mayor Rushlight shall undertake to make a record for thrift and money-saving so that the taxpayer will hereafter be less subject to the exactions of the taxeater, he will have done much to win the general approval. It is none too easy a job, however, even for an administration that outlines a specific policy of reform and retrenchment. If Mayor Rushlight has it in his mind to reduce expenses in any department, or to cut salaries, or lop off superfluous employes, or put the brakes on the general impulse toward more and more outlay for various schemes of public utility, improvement and pleasure, he has discreetly kept them to himself.

But the Mayor has outlined at least two definite proposals that ought to meet instant public favor. He would have more children's playgrounds throughout the city. It is a humane and generous proposal, and it should be carried out systematically and impartially.

The Mayor would also rigidly enforce the Sunday closing of saloons, and make "a determined effort to eliminate the undesirables in the liquor business," and he would urge the "prevention of new saloons in the residence districts and elimination from such districts of saloons already there whenever the opportunity shall present itself." The opportunity for wiping out a saloon in a residence district presents itself whenever its license expires and there is application for renewal. If the Mayor will keep himself informed of the transactions of the Council's license committee, and will make it his personal business to object whenever the granting or renewal of a license is under consideration, and call upon the community most concerned to back up his protest, there will be a rapid and desirable disappearance of saloons from the residence district. We believe the Mayor may depend upon Chief of Police Slover to find a scriptural text that will justify him in helping along the cause. The people of the suburban districts will no doubt take note of the promise by the Mayor to war on the neighborhood saloon and will govern themselves accordingly.

PELAGIC SEALING TO END.

The treaty by which the United States, Canada, Russia and Japan agree to put a stop to pelagic sealing is a beautiful thing for the seals, the sealing monopoly of the United States and the pelagic sealers of Russia, Canada and Japan, but it leaves the American pelagic sealers out in the cold.

Under the terms of the treaty the United States, Russia and Japan will contribute 30 per cent of their catch to a fund for the compensation of the Canadians and Japanese who are put out of business by the treaty. The Americans who were driven out of the sealing business years ago have seen the Canadians liberally compensated, while they have been treated as outlaws and their claim to compensation has been repeatedly ignored by Congress. Now they are to see the Japanese also compensated, while they are still out and injured. The pretext for this treatment is that they were violating the laws of the United States to which the Canadians and Japanese were not subject. The laws of the United States do not extend over the open sea and the agreement to compensate the Canadians and Japanese who killed seals in the same waters is an admission of the fact. Compensation to others without compensation to Americans does not accord with either law or justice.

The plea for prohibition of pelagic sealing is that it has diminished the Alaska herd from between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 in 1868 to less than 150,000, and that pelagic sealing has destroyed $30,000,000 worth of property in order to realize $6,000,000 for the pelagic catch. It is a pure assumption that the diminution of the seal herd is due to slaughter by pelagic sealers. There is equal ground for assuming that the wholesale butchery on the Pribyloff Islands has driven nearly all the seals to other waters, where they can land on the islands without fear of being clubbed to death.

Now that pelagic sealing is to cease entirely, we shall see whether the herds will increase while protected at sea and clubbed on land. The American sealers will at the same time enjoy the spectacle of Canadians and Japanese compensated for being forbidden to do precisely what they were driven off the seas for doing and that without compensation.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Oregon Agricultural College is nothing if not modern. Even its advertising is done by the most approved and artistic methods. What could be prettier than the pamphlet it sends out to tell the public what the college is doing? In advertising beauty certainly pays, however barren it may be of financial returns elsewhere.

The pictures in this pamphlet tell more than the letter press, though that is as precise and informing as words need be. One picture presents a pair of happy porkers with the college students inspecting them. But it is not the pigs themselves which strike the fancy so much as the legend under the cut. "Mortgage raisers" they are labeled. Is not this suggestive as well as accurate?

Oregon has never yet appreciated the staid and judicial pig at his full value. No animal brings in anything like the same profits for the same expenditure of feed and labor, and yet the Willamette Valley is far from being populated with swine as it would be if the farmers appreciated their blessings better. The Agricultural College, we gather, is making something of a specialty of the pig, as it is also of the Jersey cow, and in due time the Oregon farmers will get the benefit.

Other pictures show young men at work pruning and spraying trees. The women students are caught in the act of preparing and serving food, cutting out gowns and sewing. What could be more practical and useful? At the same time we must not make the mistake of thinking that all this is shorn of ideal values. The college has its artistic side. The higher aspects of work are not neglected, nor do the students leave without gaining that knowledge of literature without which manual toil is nothing better than drudgery. The Agricultural College harks back to the fine old theory of the renaissance that true art proceeds from the workshop. Art for art's sake sounds very pretty, but in practice it does not lead to anything worth while. The true maxim is "art for humanity's sake," and this ideal is never attained until the beautiful is intimately wedded to the useful.

HARMON TO THE FRAY.

So many pleasant things have been said of late about Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, that apparently the Democrats of Ohio think it about time the general public be informed of the accomplishments of Governor Judson Harmon. Therefore pictures of Governor Harmon in conventional photograph-gallery pose, Governor Harmon fishing, Governor Harmon playing golf, Governor Harmon in ball-fan attitude now grace the pages of that part of the Democratic rural press which appreciates an occasional illustrated article free of cost.

Lately our attention has been attracted by one of these articles in the Baker Morning Democrat. Were it not for one subtle paragraph therein we might account for its preparation to the enthusiasm of an admiring Ohio journalist or syndicate writer, but after one follows the adroit recounting of the achievements of the versatile and energetic Governor he is led gracefully up to the following paragraph:

> There is an odd series of coincidences in the careers of Governor Harmon and President Taft. Always Harmon has followed Taft or Taft has followed Harmon. Harmon resigned as Judge in Ohio, and Taft took his place. Then Mr. Taft became Solicitor-General of the United States. Harmon followed him to Washington as a Cabinet member. Will he follow Taft to Washington again?

Thus it is that we are delicately informed that the indorsement of Governor Harmon for President by the Ohio convention in 1910 was in dead earnest and thus we gain the conviction that the campaign press agent has begun active work.

There are some points of similarity between the records of Governor Harmon and Governor Wilson. Each formulated a definite legislative programme along so-called progressive lines and each has shown marked ability in obtaining the adoption of his ideas in the legislative assembly of his state.

The items on the respective programmes vary, in subject, however, in some instances, and when similar in subject sometimes vary in form. Of the latter class the direct primary measures of the two states are one example. There may be one point in the Harmon idea of the way to carry out the will of the people that will appeal to Oregon Democrats more strongly than the one voiced by Governor Wilson in the New Jersey primary law.

Governor Wilson gained the enactment of a direct primary law which is a modification of the Oregon plan in the particular of choosing United States Senators. We are told that in Ohio Governor Harmon vigorously rejected a proffered compromise and insisted on and obtained the Oregon plan. In New Jersey the legislator will pledge himself to vote for his party's choice for United States Senator as expressed in the primary. In Ohio he will pledge himself to vote for the people's choice as finally expressed in the general election. In appealing to Oregon Democrats for their votes in the Presidential primaries next April, Governor Harmon will do wisely if he sounds his advocacy of Oregon Statement No. 1 in loud and penetrating key. It is music that has never failed to please the ear of the Oregon Democracy.

We are told of many things in the Harmon career ranging from active pursuit of grafters to the forcing through of legislation providing for a nonpartisan judiciary, workingmen's compensation, taxation reforms and various means of conserving public funds. Naturally, in such articles as the one mentioned only the popular phases of the Governor's record are discussed. We find no mention of the fact that in the 1910 campaign in Ohio Colonel Roosevelt took the stump and said some very sharp things about Governor Harmon. It will be recalled for one thing, that the Colonel asserted that Harmon, as receiver of a bankrupt railroad, had approved the indirect payment of rebates.

This matter is mentioned by The Oregonian without any intention of affirming the Colonel's campaign charges, but merely to indicate that Governor Harmon's career will not be so free from the possibility of derogatory criticism as that of Governor Wilson if the two shall become the leading figures in the contest for the Democratic nomination.

It is true, too, that the Roosevelt criticisms failed utterly to defeat Harmon for Governor. He was elected by more than 100,000 plurality. But this was in the Governor's own state, where personal popularity and the intimate knowledge by the public of his accomplishments during his preceding administration were bound to influence voters, and it also occurred in a year disastrous to Republicans in several rockribbed Republican states. Repetition of the charges outside of Ohio and wholly within the Democratic family may have weightier influence. Voters in party primaries, delegations to conventions and conventions themselves often, in considering aspirants for nomination, give consideration to charges or criticisms that they do not themselves believe to be true or well grounded. Attempt is frequently made to weigh the effect the charges or criticisms will have upon the voting public in the general election, and, if they promise to be disastrous to party success, the convention will choose another candidate.

Frankly, The Oregonian is glad to see these indications that Governor Harmon will seek the Oregon preferment. His personality is strong enough at least to make the contest interesting and the hope is therefore supplied that it will be sufficiently so to attract the Democrats away from the Republican primaries and give the Republicans an opportunity to settle their family differences among themselves.

Walter Rogers, who attempted to commit suicide at a hotel the other day, is a man of ability and learning, but he seems unable to apply them to practical affairs. If he could exercise as much ingenuity in running a chicken ranch as he does in justifying self-murder, perhaps he would be satisfied to remain in this vale of tears. His education has gone to seed before its time. Cut off from reality, it has ended in pessimism. The cure for his trouble is hard work in the open air.

The cities which cling to the old style of celebration have paid the customary toll to death and misery this year. Pittsburg's list of three killed and forty-five injured, six of whom are likely to die, is typical. The absence of noise and slaughter may make the lovers of the old way "feel lonesome," but their sadness is more than counterbalanced by the public comfort and safety. The next step in reform is to invent a celebration which shall be interesting but not dangerous to life and limb.

It is doubtful whether the best way to select pictures for the Museum of Art is by popular vote. The ordinary citizen is not likely to be an adept critic of paintings, even though he may be willing to help pay for them. It would be preferable to intrust the selection of the pictures to a capable committee. The contributors would be just as well satisfied and the museum would fare a great deal better.

The restoration of Yuan Shih Kai to power in China may result in the development of the military strength of the empire. When he was in favor before, he reorganized the army on modern lines and held a review of 50,000 men which won the admiration of foreign military observers.

If one relied wholly on the grave charges made by the recallers against the Lane County Court, he might be moved to ask what could the voters have been about to elect such men to office. Either the people's will blundered or the recallers have not adhered strictly to the truth.

According to Mr. Underwood, a caucus is a good thing when it is a Democratic caucus. It has "the cohesive strength of a perfected organization." That sounds rather different from the names the Democrats used to call the Republican caucus when it represented the majority.

Let the farmer in the Oregon Country raise all the Fall pigs for which he can find feed, for there will be few shipments to this Coast from the Middle West next year. That is settled by the failure of the corn crop due to excessive heat the past week.

There being nothing doing in the way of Fourth of July firecrackers, the sun took a hand himself and blew up a garage at Butler, Pa., and a nitroglycerine factory at Marietta, O. It might be cheaper to turn the small boys loose, after all.

A full share of the sorrows of a Queen came to Maria Pia, of Portugal, who died at Turin in exile. Her brother, son and grandson, all kings, were murdered and another son, Manuel, of Portugal, was deposed.

The pity of it is that so many little ones must suffer from the extreme heat in the Eastern cities. Grown people can endure the discomfort, while the helpless child only can die.

Now the English boast that George Washington was an Englishman. When he was alive they called him a rebel and applied adjectives to him.

A policewoman has been appointed to keep order at a suffragist convention at Los Angeles. But can she?

The weather man, unruffled in the loft where breezes blow, is sardonic in predicting "fair and warmer."

To be good fellows and have a good time, many should attend the Salem Cherry Fair.

There is fear that Grants Pass people will get the habit while drinking water from bottles.

Do not waste the water. The people higher up want a drink occasionally.

A Montana cowboy will rope anything from an airship to a coyote.

To plan self-destruction and fail is the acme of bitter foolishness.

A widow duped into mock marriage must have been hypnotized.

The humane man will see that his dog gets water.

Gleanings of the Day

The Portland Woman's Union was the first organization in the Pacific Northwest to recognize the need of working girls for a home within the meaning of that term at prices which the wages they receive enable them to pay. The union is now greatly encouraged by the prospect that it will be able within the year to arrange for the construction of a building large enough to meet the demand upon its resources. The old building on Flanders and Thirteenth streets, that has served as a boarding home for a limited number of working girls, under the management of the union, is entirely inadequate to the demands that are made upon it. The site of the new building, Montgomery and Tenth streets, is regarded as an excellent one for the purpose and an effort will be made to place thereon a building which will meet the requirements in this line, of a growing, progressive and enlightened community, for many years to come. It is the purpose of the board of managers to sell the present location in due time and merge the funds thus acquired with the new building. The plans of the organization have not yet been fully matured but there is every assurance that they will meet the approval of the public when such funds as are necessary to carry the building to completion are asked for by the building committee.

Mrs. Edith Russell Gambier gives as a reason for suing for a separation from her husband, Edward Victor Gambier, who is a New York banker, that she wished to live in New York, admitting that she did not love her husband. She was an Atlanta society girl. There is no limit to what some women will do to get into the social vertex.

Being under Federal indictment for combining to fix prices, Boston milk contractors refused to meet a committee of the Boston Milk Producers' Union, which desired a guaranteed price for the season. The producers adopted resolutions denouncing the indictment of their secretary as "an unwarranted attack upon the rights of all farmers to combine lawfully in the sale of their product."

Catering to different national appetites is a new feature of the work now being done by the New York lunch committee, which operates kitchens in several of the public schools and supplies children with wholesome fare at the rate of 3 cents a meal, says the New York Herald. The school in the Italian quarter has an Italian cook who prepares maccaroni, spaghetti and thick soups. In the Irish quarter the staple article of food is potatoes. The Jewish children have a kosher cook, who prepares strictly kosher food and allows no soap to touch the dishes, using soda for cleaning. For 3 cents the committee says it gives the children plenty for their sustenance and that those who eat its lunches gain more rapidly than others.

Many cases investigated showed that the school children were often called upon to prepare their own midday meal, which was seldom a hot one. The mother was at work away from home all day, and her boys and girls had to forage for themselves. Sometimes they ate fruit or sweets bought of the pushcart man. At other times they got nothing to eat.

The Topeka (Kan.) Capital may be able to throw light on the Taft-La Follette Presidential rivalry, for it says: "If there is anything like organized opposition to the President in Kansas it has not manifested itself. This theory of the Kansas situation is so generally accepted that there is no talk of Presidential possibilities. With progressive Kansas and progressive Iowa in line for the President, the La Follette boom is so cramped of area as to be negligible in its importance."

The old courthouse at Boston, Mass., is to be torn down and give place to an annex to the City Hall. It was built in 1836 on the site of the building where Captain Kidd, the pirate, was imprisoned awaiting execution.

Fred Vosen, who lives near the Valley mill, at Lee, Mass., has the champion fish story of the season, says the Springfield Republican. He captured a carp at the Lee water company's reservoir yesterday that weighed 32 pounds. Now, this part of the story is positively vouched for, but the surprising part follows. Mr. Vosen says he was fishing and heard on the shore what he at first supposed was a muskrat. On investigating it proved to be a big carp. He watched the fish for some minutes, and states "positively that along the shore strawberries hung over the water, varying in distance from four to ten inches from the surface, and he was surprised to see the big fish bobbing his head out of the water and grabbing the berries. He watched him repeat the operation half a dozen times. He then tried his bait, and succeeded in hooking the fish, and had to shoot him before he could land him. Mr. Vosen was accompanied by several friends, who state that his story of the carp picking strawberries is true in every respect.

Animals do not know by instinct but have to be taught or must learn by repeated attempts, is the conclusion reached by Professor John B. Watson after a long series of experiments. He finds the popular opinion erroneous that young chickens know how to peck as soon as they come out of the shell and that ducks can drink without having to learn.

"We have found in the laboratory that the first attempts at drinking or pecking result in a large percentage of failures," he said. "The animal gradually learns how to perform these operations by trying and failing and trying again.

One series of experiments performed under Professor Watson's direction was aimed at the old question whether the fear of punishment or the hope of reward is the stronger motive. The answer is: "both."

Professor Watson said that animals cannot reason, in his experience, and that 99 per cent of their learning is gained by the trial and error method.

"I have had no success in teaching monkeys to do things by showing them how. I experimented for two or three years in the hope of teaching some of them to use a rake to reach food which had been placed outside the bars of their cages, but they seemed incapable of learning the trick."

UNIVERSAL PEACE FAR DISTANT.

Correspondent Expects When the Pine Turns to Apple Tree.

PORTLAND, July 2.—(To the Editor.)—In an editorial in The Oregonian of today reference to Norman Angell's "The Great Illusion" is made in a manner that, were The Oregonian universally accepted as conclusive in its statements, would settle forever the question of peace on this planet. I come as near as anybody to accepting the sound features in The Oregonian, and when it assumes to claim that this world will see universal peace I would not attempt to deny it as a remote possibility that shall be realized in that day when the pine tree shall become an apple tree, and the thistle have become a cabbage plant, and when there shall no longer be such a thing as a lazy mortal to be spurred on by pangs of the demon, hunger. I say again, I have long accepted The Oregonian as the best of editorial writings, but I feel it has been caught off its guard when it sanctions in so extreme a fashion the notion of immediate world-peace. I also desire to take exception to the insinuation that Mr. Roosevelt is extreme on National armament. Anyone who knows Mr. Roosevelt, and I think there are few in this land who do not know him, know that his advocations in that regard have always been made in a manner to be beyond sane question.

It is well enough to point out the great industrial progress of Germany during a period of freedom from great wars, but everybody knows that during that time Germany has kept herself fully equipped for any eventuality. Let me add, too, that the maintenance of her armament has been no small item in her industrial activity.

Norway is mentioned as an example of peace and prosperity. We all know that this instance has its own reasons. One will occasionally find an individual who has prospered for a lifetime without having ever had a legal fight, but I think if one will look into his life-history he will find that his success was gained through the security which he felt in the existence of the courts of justice. The security of accessibility to the courts is better, or more profitable, than the use of them, but that does not eliminate the need of the court.

The Oregonian speaks of "The vulgar maxim that the world is ruled by force." And it bases its treatment on scientific advancement. What would science be if it were not founded on force? What would become of the universe were it not held together by force? What would become of plant-life did the moisture not supply it with the sap that forces it up through the soil? What would become of mankind did not the force of necessity drive him to the acquirement of physical comfort? He would degenerate to the condition of the swine, who live merely to eat. He would be worse than the swine, for man is forced to feed the swine for the pork. It is, therefore, the force of circumstances that permits the swine to live.

We are all glad to feel that human nature has changed in the last few centuries; but the change is more or less in the manifestation, or manner of application. We may say that human nature has become cloaked in modern refinement. Speaking of science in connection with human nature, we may say that the art of cloaking human nature has become a science by itself.

While no one would do away with science, we must admit that while it has in one sense made legal application easier it has also become a science to try to defeat the law. Were it not that brute force is still a reliable recourse there would probably be too much science in human nature in this modern day.

J. A. CLEMENSON.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian July 6, 1861.

On the Fourth of July there was undoubtedly the largest gathering of people ever seen here. The almond-eyed race seemed to enjoy the fireworks. They took the occasion to explode about 10,000 firecrackers.

If any of our readers should come across our local reporter please put him on the sidewalk and give him a slight momentum in this direction. We are suffering for items.

The comet is making tracks for the south. It will soon be out of sight. We have not learned the name of the stranger.

The morning of the Fourth dawned unclouded and the slumbers of the people were broken by a salute of 13 guns and the ringing of all the bells for one hour. Everything that could pass muster as a National and patriotic emblem from an orthodox Star Spangled Banner to the simple combination of the red, white and blue was called into requisition, and of every size, from the magnificent flag which was hoisted on the lofty flagstaff on the plaza to the little miniature editions of the Stars and Stripes which have come into such universal use lately. The display of flags included hundreds of them and on Front street and the levee the view was beautiful and inspiring.

The various organizations, societies and delegations designing to take part in the procession were formed in the cross streets from Washington street down. The procession moved up Front street at half past 10 o'clock, down Second and up Third to the plaza. After prayer by the chaplain there was singing by the glee club; after the reading of the Declaration of Independence there was music by the bands; and then came the oration delivered by Colonel William H. Farrar, and worthy of his fame as an orator it was. The glee club sang another patriotic song and the chaplain pronounced the benediction and the audience dispersed, some to the public dinner at the square adjoining R. R. Thompson's residence and others to the various hotels in town and to the houses of resident friends. At 8 o'clock P. M. an immense crowd had gathered at the plaza to witness the fireworks. This assemblage has been generally estimated at 7000 human beings.

Some of our friends will have it that there were 8000 persons in our city on the Fourth. The city was one vast Union Club on that day.

American Polo Ponies to England.

London Chronicle.

We are going to import polo ponies from America. The game itself is an importation, and, as far as England is concerned, a recent importation. For polo is an Eastern game, and became known to us as one of the results of our occupation of India, where it soon became popular with our cavalry regiments. It was introduced into England by the Tenth Hussars, who played their first match in 1869, and four years later its adoption by the Hurlingham Club established it firmly among us.

The Boss Is Reassured.

Judge.

"Say, you kid!" said the boss to the new office boy, "you'll have to cut out that noise. I don't pay you to whistle."

"Oh, that's all right! I ain't charging you nothing for it," replied the kid.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

I had an interesting chat with Mr. W. M. Lowrie, general Eastern passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway Company, and also of the Northern Steamship Company, some time ago.

He talked to me about the Oregon Trunk Line, which is owned jointly by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railways. This new road opens up a territory of **35,000,000 acres.** It is 160 miles in length, and **it will do wonders** for this heretofore undeveloped territory.

The line, as completed to Bend, Or., **represents an expenditure of about $10,000,000,** or a cost of **$62,500 per mile—over $11** for every foot of the way.

Just think of it! Think of **this vast sum of money** having been expended to develop a territory like this in an unsettled section of this wonderful country.

To operate this 160 miles of road successfully **will require skillful management** and **good advertising.** But who **doubts its success,** when 35,000,000 million acres of land are now opened to the settler? How will they interest new settlers? **By advertising, of course.**

The public must admire the enterprise of the great railroads of the country—how **they develop** and **enrich** the country. The people do appreciate, as they never did before, the management of the railroads because they have been told, in educational advertising, just what the management has been trying to do.

Railroads were misunderstood for a long time. **That was because they did not advertise in a frank way.** They printed time table advertisements long ago and issued passes in exchange, but when they got down to real instructive and attractive advertising, how great was the change wrought in a short space of time!

Advertising hooked up to brains will accomplish anything.

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams)

Few people can say a good word for anyone without adding a sting.

Men hate to be called liars, but most of us are, occasionally.

People are not so much interested in your grievances as you think they are.

Girls don't seem to care as much as boys to know what is going on.

When people tell me things for "my good," I promptly think of things for their good.

Every woman who cuts the lawn does it to humiliate her husband; not to be industrious.

A man who dislikes preachers says that when he dies he intends to be buried by a justice of the peace.

Nearly every married woman says: "When I was married, my waist measure was 18, and I weighed only 195 pounds."

INSTRUCTION IN RIGHT LIVING.

Correspondent Recommends It in Lieu of Drugs for Eradicating Ailments.

PORTLAND, July 5.—(To the Editor.)—"If everybody lived a life of perfect habits, very likely germ diseases would ultimately disappear from the face of the earth."

So far, so good.

Now, why not teach right living, sanitation, morality and hygiene to hasten that germless millennium? Why cut off the thistle tops to try to eradicate the thistle? Why not dig it up by the roots?

Let us stop dealing with effects, doctoring precious germs, thereby causing them to grow. Let us, as physicians, go out into the afflicted world as teachers. Let us tell how the patient can avoid the germ infection, instead of charging fifty cents or a dollar to inoculate his almost sanitary system with the germs of smallpox, yellow fever or diphtheria. I say, let us awaken to the fact The Oregonian so clearly states that germs breed in imperfect habits and unsanitary conditions, and even though we vaccinate against the smallpox germ, should the patient have faulty habits the vaccine may "take," but the germ would thrive and multiply and the vaccination be unavailing.

So, let us say for argument's sake, and with a humanitarian motive, that positively sanitation, hygiene and fresh air will do the work of preventing smallpox, when vaccination does not really do it.

A. G. B.

This writer seems to think that all that is necessary is to "teach" right living, morality and hygiene. Our schools and many of our newspapers and periodicals are now doing it. The real problem is to induce the people to put into practice the things they have learned. Probably nine out of ten office men in Portland know they are taking too little exercise and eating too much. Teaching helps a few, but not all, in such matters. So long as people persist in postponing the application of their knowledge in the matter of personal habits until the twinge of ailments is felt or an epidemic approaches, so long we shall have use for drugs. Teaching of morality and enacting laws against crime have not as yet been successful in preventing crime, and they have been employed since civilization was young.

TWO PAGES OF CORONATION PICTURES IN THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

The first pictures of the coronation ceremonies in London were printed by The Oregonian yesterday morning.

In the Sunday Oregonian will be printed two pages of photographs of scenes and parades during the coronation ceremonies. These are copyrighted pictures, especially arranged for through the associations furnishing The Oregonian with news photographs of events in various parts of the world.