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FIXING OF TRUSTS' PRICES.

When the head of the greatest trust expresses his desire for Federal control and even for Federal price-fixing. much progress has been made toward trust regulation; but Mr. Gary must fergive us for asking for further par-ticulars. What shall be the starting point of regulation? What shall be the basis of prices? These are the points of most interest to the humble and despised consumer who ultimately pays the bill.

When Federal control actually be gan, the question would arise: Is the capitalization already existing to be allowed to stand as the value of the trust's property or is it to be scaled fown to actual value minus water? Are the prices to be based on watered point is important, for the report of Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations, says that the steel trust, though capitalized at \$1,482,000,000, has tangible property worth only 1682,000,000, and has paid average profits of 12 per cent on the money invested, though much of this is in undeveloped and unworked property. The consumer, who is always generous, would probably be willing to pay per cent on the actual investment that being the rate paid on preferred stock, but he would balk at 12 per cent on that basis, much more at 12 per cent on the watered capital, which is a large proportion of \$800,000,000.

But the trust is expected to defend its valuation on the ground that its property has a "merger value." That brings up the question of how trusts arrive at their capitalization. First, of course, there is the value of the tangible property they acquire, which probably bears the same relation to capitalized value as Mr. Smith's \$682,-000,000 bears to the steel trust's \$1,-482,000,000. To this may be added something for the good will of the individual plants. Then comes the "merger value." This includes the power of the trust, because it is a trust, o fix and maintain prices higher than would prevail in open competition. It is a power derived solely from the privilege of incorporation given by the government of state or nation. If its exercise be allowed for the benefit of the trust alone, the Government is in effect licensing the trust to practice extertion on its citizens, which is repugnant to the republican form of government. All profit derived from this power should be topped off except such part as will compensate the captains of ndustry for organizing and managing such giant corporations.

Next comes the economy in operation due to the combination of many plants under one ownership. This is the great argument used in defense of lege of incorporation granted by gov-ernment, state or nation. This privilege being derived from the community, its fruits-namely, the savingsshould at least be shared with the

Last comes the protective tariff. The steel trust has been paying 7 per cent on preferred and could have paid 5 per cent on common stock. Its securities would normally sell at or above par on a 7 per cent basis. After making liberal allowance for the capitalized value of its monopoly power and of its economies, a vast proportion of its capital must represent something besides these values and its tangible property. It cannot be successfully disputed that much of this capital is simply the protective tariff capitalized. When the Tariff Board has ascertained the comparative cost of producing steel in the United States and abroad, the tariff either should be reduced accordingly or its capitalized value should he ignored in the Government pricefixing which Mr. Gary suggests.

When these things are done, the water will be pretty well aqueezed out of the price of steel. The trust might be left free to maintain the par value of its stock on the watered basis, for the reduction in the price of its products would squeeze the water out of the stock's market value automatically. But it is highly probable that Mr. Gary and other trust magnates will the Government to give them a clean bill of health as to past operations in stock-watering. If the Government were to consent, it would impase on the consumer for all time exorbitant prices for all trust products. A plaintive plea would go up on behalf of the widows and orphans who have bought trust stock, but the general consumers have a few widows and orphans of their own who are entitled to

WHERE SYMPATHY IS DUE.

some consideration.

It is difficult for people who have lived a number of years in the Pacific Northwest, and especially on the Oregon and Washington coasts, to appreciate the discomfort and exhaustion that result from the intense heat under which the East and Middle West are at present sweltering. With temperatures ranging from 100 to 110 degrees, and a humidity that causes the sensation of having taken a coat of varnish previous to putting on the few clothes that were assumed for decency's sake, the people of the crowded districts of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City, and other cities of the East and Middle West suffered a torrid discomfort, comparable only to the conditions pay. that fables erstwhile feigned or fear conceived as awaiting sinners in Some of these people, the misery that the heat induced.

meaningless to those who have never experienced the conditions that result from the combination of extreme heat and humidity. They appai the imag-ination, rather than appeal to the understanding. A temperature that is not perceptibly lowered when night draws her curtains between the sweltering earth and the scorching rays of the sun is a condition that those who are able to draw the coverlet close under the chin and enjoy refreshing sleep throughout every night of July and August but dimly comprehend. Like facts of abundant harvests, or figures of an abounding prosperity that deal in enormous bulks and values, these extreme conditions of heat simply stagger the imagination and confuse

rather than aid the understanding.
This much, however, we of Portland, the Willamette Valley and, indeed, of the entire Pacific Northwest know. We have not as yet this season suffered the slightest discomfort from heat, and with July and August still to come do not dread any discomfort from that source which cannot, by intelligent care of our bodies and homes, be reduced to the minimum. We know, moreover, that cool nights will follow our hottest days, making refreshing sleep a guaranteed blessing. Furthermore, to the extent that we can understand the untoward atmospheric conditions that less denizens of the East and Middle West find so unbearable, we sympathize with them most heartily and suggeat to them that there are still unoccupied lands and waiting opportuni-ties for settlers in the Pacific North-

A FINAL WORD ABOUT THE MAINE.

It is now full time to cease to "remember the Maine" in the vengeful sense that culminated in our late war with Spain. General W. H. Bixby. Chief of Engineers, United Army, who has had personal super-vision of raising the battleship from capitalization or on real value? This the muck and slime of Havana harbor, states that the wreck of the vessel was caused by the explosion of her three magazines. In other words, the explosion, as disclosed by the explora-

suited from a force from without. But for the intervention of the years which has dulled the memory of the feeling aroused by the sinking of this battleship in Havana harbor we, as a Nation, might read the report of General Bixby with shamefacedness. It may be said, however, that the United States Government took no part in the contention that the Maine was destroyed by emissarles of the Spanish government, and, though this plea was made the basis, or rather the provocation, of war with Spain, President McKinley approached the conflict with reluctance and was literally driven into it by popular clamor.

A review of the circumstances of the

dilemma in which he found himself in the early months of 1898 discloses a condition scarcely less tragical than was his violent death. A man of peace: painfully conscious of his great responsibility; harried by crafty, selfseeking politicians to whom he was indebted for the support that made him President, and not a man of strong will, President McKinley struggled in a maelstrom of contending elements that, metaphorically, swept him off his feet and made the long-sought incumbency of the Presidential office anything but the fulfillment of his

As time goes on and the shallowness of the pretense upon which war was declared against Spain is exposed, sympathy for President McKinley in the dilemma with which he was unable to cope increases and his tragic death becomes more tragical in contemplation than it was even when the smoke of the assassin's pistol cleared away, revealing the fact that he had received a fatal wound.

trusts, yet it, too, is due to the privi- blunders of the war, it is well to year periods, beginning with 1891, the change the siogan "Remember the figures evidence a steady increase. In Maine," with which a thoughtless host 1891-5 the ratio was 14.5 per 100,000; enlisted for war, into the adjuration "Forget the Maine," or to remember the gallant battleship because of the brave lives that went down with her. The case is one that it is well to remember only to forget.

A FAMILIAR CRY.

The Associated Boards of Trade of Eastern British Columbia are again agitating the opening of the Columbia River to navigation as far as Revelstoke and possibly to Lake Windermere, in East Kootenay, near the source of that mighty stream. Storied regions these-until within recent years unexplored and of still unguessed sublities. During all the yearsand they were many-wherein open river" was the watchword of development of our own Inland Empire, "an open river" meant to us the completion of the Government canal and locks at the Cascades and perhaps tramways for freighting around the rapids at various points as far as Lewiston, Idaho. This cry answered, has been taken up by those who would exploit the resources of the vast region farther and farther away-on and on to the sources of the mighty Columbia. The cry is a legitimate one and should be answered-will no doubt be answered not longer than two decades hence, and the dreams of empire will

from its sources to the sea. Upon the question that navigation along this watercourse would regulate and reduce railroad freights from the Pacific Coast to the interior and greatly increase tourist travel by water, there is no chance for argument. The waterway is the settler's guarantee for freight rates by rail that will enable him to realize a fair division of profits for his labor in producing crops. And as long as the dust of travel can be shaken off, or avoided by commodious means of water transportation in Summer, the second point in this contention will be conceded without demur. Joint legislation by the United States and Canada must precede the

be further realized by an open river

accomplishment of an open river from the sources of the Columbia to the sea, but this should not, under the circumstances, be a formidable task.

IS THERE GRAFT IN RAILWAY MAIL PAY?

The Bureau of Rallway News and Statistics has been provoked to reply to a statement credited to Postmaster-General Hitchcock that there is \$14,-000,000 graft annually in railway mail The bureau, which is a news organization of railroads, many statistics to prove that, while the railroads have been forced by the indeed, driven out of their with, sought | Government to improve their service relief in drowning or other forms of in speed, punctuality, number of self-destruction, and yet others died trains, size of cars and better termifrom the utter exhaustion that de- nal, facilities, their pay has been arprived them of all power to withstand bitrarily reduced. It says that postal

increased only 111 per cent. As the mileage increased 98 per cent, this increase in pay little more than compensated for it, irrespective of the increase in weight, which for seconddenied that there is even plausibility

in the charge of graft. But the real point at issue is what is blighted and she broods and magnithe service costs and what it is worth. The railroads ought to be paid for carrying the mail a fair profit and no more. To show that their pay has been reduced does not prove that it is not still too high. The railroads have not made out their case unless they prove that it has been reduced too much or just as much as it should To prove this requires a showing

of the actual cost of the service. That there has been graft in railway mail pay in the past there is good ground to believe, for there have been times when railroad influence was strong in Congress and committees allowed exorbitant payment for railway mail carrying. Railroad influence in Congress and the Postoffice Department has sensibly diminished of late years and has caused large decreases in railway mail pay, but not yet dead. Until the cost of the service is openly shown and the payment approximates the cost with a fair profit added, there will be ground for hellef that the effect of, if not the influence itself, is still alive

WHEN A TRUST IS NOT A TRUST. The trust has been defined as a embination in restraint of trade that ou happen not to be in on. The good trust has by someone else been said to be your own trust; the bad trust Take the magasines. They have taken, or assumed to take, the leadership in the great work of muckraking the trusts. There was a magazine for every monopoly, week-to-week or month-to-month crusade on every kind and species of wrongdoing, industrial, political or moral. Beginning with Standard Oil and winding up with the Mormons, the great magazine war on the trust. and every other imaginable evil, has been valiantly waged for years.

But now the Government is muckraking the muckraker. The maga-zines—many of our most justly famous trust busters-are described as a "com bination in restraint of trade." Perhaps President Taft, through his Attorney-General, has gone after the nagazines merely because he was tired of having the magazines go after But the magazines are to have a chance to explain things. No loubt they can explain to their own entire satisfaction why a combination in restraint of trade among the express companies, for example, is quite different color of horse from a combination in restraint of trade among the magazines.

The way the magazines have restrained the magazine trade-if they have restrained it-is in forming periodical publishing house as a selling or distributing agency, requiring all news agents throughout the country to buy the magazines of the publishing house, fixing a certain sales price or prices and adhering to them, and disciplining by fine such members of the publishing house as violate the rules.

Doubtless the magazines will be able to show why the wicked trusts, which fixed prices and fined recalcitrant members of their "gentlemen's agreeement," should go to jail, and the magazines should lawfully agree not to compete by cutting rates or paying exorbitant commissions or selling to independent news agents.

SUICIDE ON THE INCREASE.

From year to year suicide increase in the United States until now it has reached a ratio of 20 for each 100,000 people in 100 principal cities, shown by statistics collected by the In view of all this and of the many New York Spectator. Taken by fivein 1896 to 1900 it was 16.2; in 1901-5 it was 18.6; in 1906-10 It was 20.

Taking individual cities, San Fran cisco shows the highest ratio in the ten years from 1900 to 1969, namely, 52 per 100,000, but in 1910 showed a decrease of 9.8. Los Angeles, Oakland and Seattle stand high on the list and Increased their ratio in 1910. Portland stood below the average of 19 for the ten-year period, her ratio being 18.8, but last year the ratio rose to 25.6, there being 53 suicides in this city in that year. The largest increase in 1910 was Concord, N. H., namely, 28.4 over the previous ten years. Large increases also are found in Bridge-port, Conn.; Atlantic City, N. J.; De-troit, Mich.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Newburg, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C., and large decreases in San Diego, Pueblo, Colo.; Haverhill, Mass.; Newport, R. I., and Gloucester, Mass. New York and Chicago both show a marked decrease, the former from slightly above to slightly below the general average, the latter remaining still above that average. Philadelphia. the third largest city, shows a marked

increase. From the fact that in general the highest ratio exists in the greatest centers of population and in the cities of the Far West where the adventurous congregate, the conclusion is justified that discontent at inability to realize high hopes and failure in business are among the main causes of suicide. The smaller cities, where men have no opportunity to rise high and fall low, have a low suicide ratio usually, while the Western cities have a generally high rate. The larger cities draw the more discontented and ambitious from the smaller cities and the country, and their ability and energy are unequal to the reafization of their ambition. Not having the energy make a second attempt, demoralized by the vices of the city or unwilling to deprive themselves of luxuries their means cannot buy, some of these people take the short cut to "end it all." Some rise high in business only to fail, and, regarding their failure as final, they prefer death to poverty. Suicide is becoming very frequent among bankers and brokers who are discovered after a long career of dissipation and fraud and resort to suicide as the only escape from the penitentiary. The close relation between business failures and suicide is evident from a table of comparative figures given by the Spectator. To these causes may be added incurable disease and insan-

ity, and a growing proportion of love affairs. But it is no longer possible to class the great majority of suicides as insane, though coroner's juries almost invariably pronounce them so. suicides are committed after such calm preparation that it is impossible to doubt the perpetrator's sanity They act like one who, having calmly e misery that the heat induced. revenue increased 268 per cent from and deliberately decided that life is not worth living, acts upon the deci-

sion. Love of luxury and dread of poverty are the two main causes man cannot live up to the standard of the class with which he wishes to associate or refuses to come down to a class matter was 370 per cent. It is lower standard when his means diminish, and he settles the matter with A woman's social ambition fies her wrongs until death seems

preferable to enduring them. But the ratio of female suicides is much lower than that of males, being only 7.6 per 100,00 in the five years ending 1968, as against 24.2 for males. Now that the drift of population has set back from the cities to the country it is possible that the proportion of suicides may decrease, but the effect of this drift will be combined with so many other elements that it will be hard to discern. Outdoor life and physical exercise tend to preserve the mental balance, if not combined

with too much solltude Suicide formerly was regarded as a crime and the body of a man who took his own life, if held to have been sane, was buried at the crossroads with a signpost driven through it. It was denied burial in consecrated ground and the beginning of a milder era was marked by verdicts of temporary insanity in order to deprive the clergy of an excuse not to hold religious services over the body. Persons who attempt snicide are now rarely punished, and in some states the courts have openly asserted a man's legal right to take his own life, leaving him to settle the moral question with his conscience. Other states view the attempt at suicide as an attempt to shirk one's obligation to the state or to care for one's family, bu such laws are not really enforced. The community is content to regard the suicide with pity or contempt, as the circumstances dictate.

The Charter Commission will find that the best, highest-salaried service for the city is the cheapest, but that it is useless to go in advance of public opinion in raising salaries. The best the Commission can do is to place the salaries as near the value of the service required as the voters will approve, and trust to time to educate public opinion up to the point of paying full value. If an attempt is made now to secure an indorsement of a salary roll allowing full value, it is apt to cause the rejection of the whole charter on the ground of economy. The Commission's work would then go for naught, the present inadequate salaries would continue, together with the present cumbrous municipal machin-

Eastern Multnomah has probably the best mountain roads in the Pacific Northwest. This is largely due to intelligent grading and natural These roads are now largely used by automobiles, but for years the thrifty ranchers of that picturesque and productive section of the county have kept them in good condi-tion for travel. Material for roadbuilding, of the best quality and inexhaustible in quantity, abounds in that district, and the users of highways are fortunate in having a road supervisor who knows how to apply it.

Canadians are knocking at the obstructions which prevent the Columbia from being an open waterway from Revelsfoke, B. C., to the sea. Uncle Sam is making a long step in deepen-ing the lower channel and building the Cellio Canal. If Canada will go to work on her section of the river, the forces of the two nations will meet at the boundary. But it is a long and costly work, and the only way to get it done is to keep everlastingly at it.

Too many favorite sons may spoil Missouri's first chance of having a candidate for President on the ticket of either of the leading parties. Having risen to the dignity of a doubtful formidable rivals to them as Wilson and Harmon, she needs her united strength to win the prize.

The virtuous purpose of the world's steel kings to observe the golden rule may be proclaimed by having that rule printed on the steel trust's stock certificates and bonds. Above might be inscribed the cross (not the double cross), with the motto: "In hoe signo vinces." As a beginning in observance of the golden rule, the trust might squeeze out the water.

The declaration of the Pope in favor international arbitration strengthen the movement begun by President Taft. The Popes have been the peacemakers of the world except during the religious wars.

Salem celebrates the ripening of the

fruit of the cherry tree; Japan cele-brates the blooming. For the rest of the week King Bing will reign at the state capital and sport and merriment will be the rule. The money left Edward R. Thomas his father has brought him a broken leg and broken fortunes and

been born poor, he might have been of some use. With a crop of six million bushels in sight, Umatilla County keeps to her record of producing nearly 1 per cent of the wheat grown in the United

States.

Dr. Brougher would not willingly aid a man to become a bigamist, but the doctor is in the business of tying knots at so much per tie.

Woman's ambition aims at a seat in the Washington Legislature and will add interest to the primary campaign at Spokane.

Oil men intimate the price will be

raised upon removal of tanks. In new

location the price can never he as high as of late. Let the world be thankful that at least one good man can say a word of praise for anybody in the Lorimer

scandal. The Eskimo wife turns up her nose at the charms of Missouri and returns to the Arctic and a diet of seal blub-

Dublin is divided on the address to the King, and naturally Dublin could not be Dublin and be of one opinion.

Mrs. Rees testified that See never kissed her unless there was occasion Nobody does otherwise.

John W. Gates is reported better. The fact is, Mr. Gates would be will ing to bet that he is better.

Gleanings of the Day

Amherst College has engaged Gilber Murray, Reglus professor of Greek at Oxford, to come to America next season and lead in the movement which Amherst wishes to undertake for the re-establishing of Greek in American Professor Murray is best colleges. known for his translations of Euripides, says the Springfield Republican. In other respects he is eminent, but in none more so than in having stood, at a time when scorn was being heaped upon Greek for being a "dead" language, as an example of the vital worth which Greek and the Greeks have for the modern world,

The study of Greek has its place, but that place is below, not above, the modern, living languages. It is essential to a complete knowledge of the sources of the English language, but in an age when the first regulaite in education is to enable a man to earn a living, less than a complete knowledge of that subject will suffice. Among languages German. Spanish, Italian and French come before Greek and the mechanical sciences are pre-The study of Greek was inferable. troduced in Western Europe as a literary accomplishment and spread as a means of theological study and controversy. It became regarded as necessary to the complete education of an English gentleman, who considered work ungentlementy, and its study was included in the curriculum of American universities in imitation of the English. Its relegation to the background was the result of an Irrasistible demand from men who found it worthions as an asset in the struggle for a livelihood. For those who have the money, leisure and tasts the study of Greek is a pleasure, but its usefulness is restricted to a comparatively small

The bodies of elx men who lost their

"Waterways as Creators of Prosperity," by S. A. Thompson, is an abla argument for river and harbor improvements published by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. It begins by comparison of the enormous "transportation tax" paid the railroads with the taxes collected by the Federal Government and by the states, cities and counties to show the importance of reducing transportation cost It then compares the cost of transpor tation by road, rail and river, and tells what water transportation has done for New York, Manchester, Frankfort and the cities of Holland and Beigium. It tells how waterways create prosper ity by forcing reduction of railroad rates, and cites the movement for waterway improvement in Great Britain as one worthy of imitation by the United States. It gives the meat of the transportation problem in small

A conference is being held between delegates from Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia for the ostensible purpose of forming a federation under the title "Gran Colombia," but really, it is believed, to form a kind of alliance, offensive and defensive, against the real or imagined interference of the United States, the shadow of whose political dominance has long been feared.

While it is possible to admit that a combination of some sort is not only probable, but desirable, it is believed. says the Boston Transcript, that the character of the people and their innate disloyalty to one another, comstate, Missouri should not throw away bined with their inordinate vanity and her opportunities, but should choose incurable pursuit of self-interest will between Clark and Folk. With such at least in so far as a common or cen tral government is concerned.

Percy F. Martin, an English writer. who shows decided hostility to Amerlcan influence in Central American countries, says of this conference:

Ountries, says of this conference:

It will be recognized that any combination of these different peoples would present a formidable opposition to any interference or aggressive action which could be instituted by the United States or by any other memy; and the fact that the Isthmus of Panama—which must not be confused with he state of that name—now under North merican dominance—could be summarily ut off by means of a combination beween the other states, means that the namal ould be rendered of negative value to its tween the other states, means that the annal could be rendered of negative value to its american owners. It will be borne in mind that had the various Latin-American states combined to resist North American aggression, Panama today would remain a part of Colombia and the Istimian Canal would never have been constructed, as it is being constructed today, without the consent of Colombia whose permission not alone has never been asked, but whose emphatic objections have been ignored in connection with the undertaking.

The truth is that Mr. Taft is rapidly chieving prestige as one of the great Presidents of this country, says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, His frankness with the people, his high. sense of honor, his unflinching moral courage in defense of views and measures he believes to be in the interest his wife a broken heart. If he had of the National welfare, his calmness and good nature in the stress of critical emergencies, and his clear, incisive and forceful way of stating his views have won the confidence of the Amertean people.

In short, he is justifying in a remarkable way the belief in him which led to his great victory at the polls in 1968-a belief which was shaker somewhat during the early part of his Administration, while, in his quiet, careful way, he was finding himself in the Presidency. There is no longer anything hesitating or even tentative in his policies. He has adjusted himself to his great office and to the Nation, and is advancing with a strength and confidence rarely equaled by any of his predecessors. This is the more notable in view of the confusion prevailing to some degree in both of the two great political parties.

A Question in Ethics.

Kansas City Journal. Joe Rands, of 'Atchison, tells this story; "A colored man was charged with stealing \$9.70. His lawyer, after a long fight, succeeded in securing his a long int. After the acquittal the law-yer told the darkey that he ought to have some pay for his hard work. Have you got any money at all? In-quired the lawyer. .ve still got that \$9.70, said the negro.

Maximum Hours of Work in Austria. London Tit-Bita.

In Austria the legal maximum is 11 hours a day, but is exceeded, under permit, by a large number of work-people, particularly in the textile trade. In the mines the predominant hours are 8 to 2 and in factories 9 to 10 and 10 to 11. 19 and 10 to 11.

MR. CRIDGE STATES REAL ISSUE.

Assertion Made That True Single Tax Is Not Proposed for Oregon in 1912. PORTLAND, July 3 .- (To the Editor.)—Not attempting to debate the question of the single tax, but only to "inform the chair," I would call attention to the fact that no single taxer has ever claimed that British Colum-bia, Alberta, New Zealand, Vancouver, etc., or any other state, province, cour try or city was on a single-tax basis. Some are nearer to taking the full ren-tal value of land for public purposes than others. Some levy more taxes on improvements, personal property, im-ports, exports, occupations, commerce, etc., than others. None of them as

etc., than others. None of them as yet levies all public taxes upon land values entirely, exempting improvements and all products of thrift and industry by individuals.

Mexico levies no taxes on land values, the entire burden of taxation being levied on commerce, industry and thrift. New South Wales collects nearly all of its local city, town and shire taxes from land values exclusively, but still has a multiplicity of other taxes for state and federal purposes. for state and federal purposes.

To the extent the principles of the Single Tax have been applied, the advocates of an exclusive land value tax claim that it justifies the contentions of its advocates. The steps toward it made by nine British Columbian cities are greater than anything done by Ore-gon, which is on the road to the Single Tax as compared with Mexico. Some of the states of this country have abandoned nearly all forms of personal property tax. Others stick and hang property tax. Others slick and hang to the general property tax, regardless of the absolutely impossible task of taxing the most valuable forms of personal property, not 5 per cent of which can be listed when in the shape of bonds, mency, notes or shares.

There is no attempt to be made to establish the single tax in Oregon in 1912. What will be done is to endeavor to go as far as experience in other civ-

isiz. What will be done is to endeavor to go as far as experience in other civilized communities has demonstrated to be practical, effective and conservative. It would be impossible for the people of Oregon to establish the absolute single tax. Federal taxes would still remain, anyway. They are the heaviest of any single item of all our any taxes.
In Great Britain a tax of about two

The bodies of six men who lost their lives in climbing Mont Blanc 41 years ago this Summer, are likely to be given up by the natural movement of a great glacter on the side of the mountain.

"Waterways as Creators of Prossome months ago that we have now in Oregon a heavier tax than that on land values was correct. The point that alarmed the landowners of Great Brit-ain was not the amount of the tax, but the peculiar provision that it should be levied exclusive of improvements.

A man does not have to be a single taxer to vote for local revenues to be levied upon land values. The four to one vote cast for the land value tax in Victoria, B. C., a few weeks ago was of cast by single taxers. The ideal of most single taxers is

that society take the full annual rental value of all land, and that no other tax be levied. That some would stop at 8316 and others at 39 per cent is not a matter to consider at present when we don't take more than 20 per cent in Oregon; and but about 30 per cent in British Columbian land value tax cities.

school of thought absolutely agrees on secondary propositions but a great many people in Oregon are ready to take more of the community produced land values for community purposes. That is the question before the House. ALFRED D. CRIDGE. Judging from the text of the tenta-

"single tax" measures offered by

the local Fels organization and heretofore published. The Oregonian agrees with Mr. Cridge that the campaign in preparation does not contemplate the establishment of the real single tax as it was advocated by Henry George. Nevertheless, W. G. Eggleston has issued a pamphlet "published to explain single tax measures to be placed on the bal lot at the general election in 1912." When The Oregonian discussed the concrete proposition presented in this pam phiet, Dr. Eggleston replied by proposing to do something else. In other He also misconstrued statements in The Oregonian apparently for the purpose of enjoying an argument. Therefore ance, self-reliance, arouses ambition this letter was not published. I not contain the statement of the statement of an audience, gives self-confidence, assurance of the statement of t taxes-a question not "before the house. this letter was not published. Lack of straightforwardness, to which Mr. Cridge's communication of today is a pleasant exception in most part, seems to pervade Oregon single tax propa ganda. When one points out that the tax plan proposed for Oregon will not stop land speculation nor decrease the tax burden now imposed on improved property owners, and tells why, it is the habit of its advocates to rise up with discussion of some other form of single tax. In view of Mr. Cridge's clear statement of the "question before the house," it may not be too much to hope that the single taxers will hereafter argue the real issue and not something eise

How to Get "Die Christusmythe." EUGENE, Or., July 5.—(To the Editor.)—I was much interested in your editorial of July 2, the History of Hell. Please tell me where I may obtain a copy of Professor Drew's book, "Die Christusmythe."

H. H. H.

Professor Arthur Drew's book, Die Christismythe, has not yet been translated into English. It can be obtained from any bookseller who handles foreign publications. The European price s \$1.80, postage paid, for two volumes. It is a highly valuable book which should be accessible in the public libra-No doubt any library committee would be willing to purchase it if properly requested.

Lover's Lane a Busy Place.

Judge's Library.
"Where is that spot you call the lovers' lane?" diffidently asks the oung man while the young woman on the hotel plazza. down yonder, replies the "Just keep going until you see clerk. the porter from the barbershop. Lovers' lane is so crowded now that we have him stationed there to give the guests checks, so that each may

Lesson in Home Economy. Chicago News

Ker-Smith-Here's \$2.50; you'd better Mrs. Ker-Smith-You know, never ride in anything but a taxi. Ker-Smith-Oh, in that case, stay where you are. I'll have the depot moved up here; it will be less expen-

Seventy Years With One Firm. Manchester Guardian Seventy years with one firm was the record of an aged clothworker who has just died at Trowbridge. Wilts England. He began work when he was 81/2 years old.

Case of Before and After.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

A gentleman by the name of Brock mberton, sent in to me some ago a clipping from the Graduate Magazine of the University of Kan-It read as follows:

"A course in advertising is being given at the university and 14 students are being taught the principles of ad writing and the methods used in conducting successful advertising cam-This is one of the first, if paigns. not the first, advertising course to be offered by a state university. One of the features of the course is a series of lectures by men who have made reputations as experts in the advertising field. An invitation has been extended to business firms to send their advertising men to hear these addresses."

Mr. Pemberton sent in the above to me with the comment that he thought the clipping might be of interest to readers of these Advertising Talks.

That which was once an inconvenient method of making known a merchant's desire to sell goods has become practical and great method-a real business factor, requiring the greates skill in presenting to the public the reasons why it should buy the merchandise offered-requiring men of extraordinary ability to plan advertising campaigns-requiring the aid of the business artist and the business liter-

That is what advertising has become through the efforts of men who recognized in it the greatest business power in the world, and therefore universities and manufacturers and business mer are recognizing the importance of the

advertising fraternity generally.

Advertising is a profession, all right enough—that requires constant study and the kind of brains that create new things all of the time. (To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams)
Building contractors should get over
the habit of taking their time. If it ver becomes necessary to have an ark n a hurry, we will all drown,

A man is not truly unselfish unless he would rather have his wife and chil-dren get his life insurance than enjoy The women have great admiration for

man who says he never saved a cent until he got married. The average man isn't very proud when his wife is operated on, but he will say, in talking to his friends: "I

suppose Doc. Smith, who did the work, is one of the greatest surgeons in the world. If it were not for the fact that most people ask too much, there wouldn't be much use for courts.

You can get up a quarrel, but will rou be any better off after you have uarreled so fiercely that peace will be

agreeable? So many lary people masquerade as the poor.

No man pays as cheerfully as he or-When a man tells a woman he loves er, it is with the secret hope that some

ther woman will never hear of it. A man is always on the verge of in-sulting a lady. A man began swearing in a saloon. "Look here," said the bar-keeper, "you will have to cut out that profanity. Suppose a lady should come

Awakener of All Faculties. Success Magazine

The practice of public speaking, the effort to marshal all one's forces in a logical and forceful manner, to bring to a focus all the power one possesses, is a great awakener of all the faculties sense of power that comes from and tends to make one more effective in every way. One's judgment, education, manhood, character, all the things that go to make a man what he is, are being unrolled like a panorama in his effort to express himself. Every mental faculty is quickened, every power of thought and expression stirred and of thought and experience summons all his reserves of experimence, of knowledge, of natural or acquired ability, and masses all his forces in the endeavor to express himself with power and to cape the approval and applause of his

Prophet Not on the Joh. Philadelphia (D. C.) Ledger.

Dr. Harvey Wiley, head of the Bueau of Chemistry ot Washington, who reau of Chemistry of Washington, who has won much militant fame in the purefood embroglios, is an ardent and old-school Republican. Also he is a bosom friend of Willis Moore, chief of Weather Bureau. Last November they sat side by side in the Cosmos Club listening to the election returns that told of a Democratic landslide. The news at first ran had for the Doctor, then it changed and ran worse. But through it all he sat perfectly impassive and imperturbable. sive and imperturbable

At length there came in with the mid-night a peculiarly disheartening dispatch from a one-time powerful Repub-lican stronghold. As the worthy Doctor rose in disgust

he turned to his companion, the chief of the Weather Bureau, and witheringly said: "Willis, I wish you had predicted

As to Birds and Men.

There is scarcely an end to the birds that have given their names to human simplicity-rook (originally), pigeon, guil, daw, jay, cuckoo, goose, owl, woodcock (from its supposed habit of walking into snares with its eyes open) and so on. But mankind has paid back some of the debt by naming some birds after stupid human beings. "Is a leading case, and possibly "Dotterel" is derived from "dote" (the verb) and "dodo" is the Portuguess doudo, a simpleton, which is thought to be connected with our "doit" and the provincial English "dold."

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Checkers is now classed with danger-ous pastimes. Playing the game has been declared unlawful in a Georgia town. When graybeards clutch each town. When graybeards clutch each other's throats and maul each other's wrinkled brows over the next move, and fields are barren for want of care, and cattle in their stalls gasp for water, it was high time to cut short the insidious sport

Story in Saxony Same as Elsewhere,

London Chronicle.

The conditions of existence in Saxony have changed so much in the Cieverand Plain Dealer.

Why is it that it pleases a married woman to be called "Miss" and makes a single woman mad to be called "Mrs." What do the girls want?

"Mrs." What do the girls want?