The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon Posterios as -invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL)

or included, one year ... y included, six months, y included, three months with the month of included, one month the day, one year the bunday, six months ... Sunday, one month ... Delly, Senday included, one month. 75
Delly, without Eunday, one year. 600
Delly, without Subday, six menths. 1.75
Delly, without Sunday, one month. 60
Weekly, one year. 1.50
Cumday, eng. 1887. 2.50
Cumday, and Weekly, one year. 1.50 (BY CARRIER)

Easiern Business Offices-Verre & Conk-n-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-igo, Steger building. PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1941.

ON SPARING THE ROD.

Evidently Dr. F. W. Van Dyke is not much of a believer in the Angelic theory of the nature of children. will not go so far as to say that he would call them all little imps of Saian, but from his presidential address at the opening of the State Modical Society we are constrained to infer that he pins his faith to the ancient and respectable doctrine of total depravity. He emphatically inderses the opinion that "all children will lie" and steal," "that cruelty is inborn in boys," that "the joy of killing something is well marked," and to cap the fearful climax he seems to hint that our lax methods of parental discipline tend to deepen the dye of the evil traits which nature has planted in the infant soul.

While we are not prepared to insist upon the formal morality of little children, we think it proper to caution the against taking their sins too seriously. The lying that children do is something very different from the eliberate mendacity of their elders. The infant mind requires a certain amount of experience before it can draw a clear distinctino between the inner and the outer world. The two series of "states," the internal and the external, which play such a part in Herbert Spencer's psychology are only a single series until events have separated them to the intelligence. The child must wait for this to happen and in the meantime he necessarily treats the figments of his imagination almost as he does the reports of his senser Hence if he is a liar his sin is venial He cannot help committing it.

It is much the same with the little boy's stealing, and perhaps also with the little girl's. The distinction between meum and tuum, as all philos ophers agree, is not natural. That is to say, it is created by society for sopurposes. In the world as man eriginally found it this distinction did not exist. Dr. Van Dyke himself says that "children are in their instincts and desires primitive men." Therefore they take the world as primitive man did and, regard as their own whatever they happen to want. we consent to brand our infants as Bars and thieves it must be with the provise that their crimes are instiffe tive and inevitable. Until they can be born mature they will continue to be born with imperfectly developed Indeed complete morality is the highest intellectual state to which man ever attains. Many persons never reach if before death calls them to a happier sphere.

But we say this merely to relieve somewhat the somberness of the stain It is there even with the most angelic Indeed, too much of the external angel in a child is a bad sign. upt to indicate that within there is a superfluity of the imp. The relieving thought is that the stain, dark as it is need not be indelible. It can be erased education, and here is where we join hands with the eloquent and wrathful doctor. Nature has done her best to make our beloved offspring end on the gallows or in the penitentiary, and we fond and futile parents do little or nothing to thwart her baneful purpose. Instead of chastising our children, we, as Dr. Van Dyke says, "Idollze them." Especially is the shiped. The doting mother narrates his wonderful performances to the guests at luncheon, the boy sitting by and drinking it all in. The father bores his visiting friends with the mar veis the infant prodigy has wrought while the prodigy listens and plans future miracles of magnified naughti-

The simple truth of the matter that the ordinary American parent, of either sax, completely fulls to do his duty by his children in the way of eradicating their inborn deviliahness. Nay, far from eradicating it, they do all they can to encourage it by fulsome fariatry, by neglect of discipline, by Is it any wonder hat as Dr. Van Dyke declares, our children grow up to be nuisances negcos too selfish to admit the rights of sthere? A man who has been eduouted to think his will the law of the unfrerse is not to be blamed if he In the way of his desires. When he he been trained by his parents to conelder himself the only person in the world of any consequence, it is not surprising if he develops into a cruelly seifish man. Social morality has no teen implanted in the human heart by pure and simple, and if the education is neglected the morality is never at Much less will it be attained if the person is educated away from morality by the silly idolatry of weak-

The long and short of it is that the human infant is a little brute and his training cannot be carried through without a certain amount of brufality. There are times when the father's hope and the mother's joy must feel the tingle of a hickory switch on his skin or suffer serious moral detriment. To whip a bad boy is not cruelty. It is often the greatest favor that can be conferred on him, since it rescues him from moral wreck. Occa sionally a good, sound thrashing is the only thing that will convince a boy o the supremacy of right and bring to his attention the value and beauty of the moral law. As to cruelty, that is a In our opinion it is more cruel to make a boy lie abed all day for stealing apples than it is to thrash hin and have done with it. Many of the "humane" nunishments

devised are incomparably more brutal in essence than the old-fashioned ap-peal to the rod. Take, for example, the sentimentalizing which goes on in some refined families. The boy must not pick daisies because "the mother daisy grieves over the death of her dear little ones," and so on. This h not only inane, but it is the worst kind of cruelty because it puts the wretched boy fatally out of touch with the reaifties of the world.

HALF-WAY MEASURES.

If Brother Crim, who ridicules local option and prohibition, before the Christian convention, will tarry a while in Oregon, he will get testimony from many sources to convince him that he has made a mistake, and other sources that he has not. Here there are about twenty countles local prohibition. A traveler with through Oregon recently reported that the law was not enforced in some of the counties, indifferently enforced in others and rigidly enforced in a few

It depends on the community. If there is a strong and active sentiment against liquor, liquor-selling and liquor drinking, it will manifest itself in the election of officers who will see that the law is obeyed. If the community is divided, or if in any city or town prohibition has been imposed against local feeling, there the saloon has been replaced by the deadfall, the speakeasy, the locker, the bootlegger and the bogus soft-drink emporium.

That is local option in Oregon and verywhere. Brother Crim thinks it hopeless to expect lasting results from But through it the community that prefers aridity and sobriety can stay iry, sober and peaceful; the people who want the other thing get Brother Crim is weary with the effort to reform people against their appe tites and will. He would go to the ource of the evil by destroying the distillery and the brewery, But the brewery and the distillery are only half way on the road to the real origin of all the mischief. If liquor-making and liquor-drinking are to be remedied only by going to the fountainhead, the only sound way is to the hopyard, the wheat field, the corn field, rye, sugar cane, rice, potatoes and other abundant products from which beer, whisky and other liquors are made. What is the use of any half-way measures?

DOES BRYAN TRUST WILSON?

Mr. Bryan quotes in his Commone from the Sloux City (Ia.) Journal an article which he captions "A Republican Newspaper on 'Bryanism,' which contains expressions that evireflect the present Bryan view of an interesting public subject. Sloux City paper describes consecu tively the several defeats of Mr. Bryan, but finds that while the country de feated Bryan because he was Bryan, it elected Taft because he was for Bryanism or the twin Rooseveltism, or t thought he was. It defeated Bryan in 1826 because he was a radical; it elected Tuft in 1908 because it had secome a fixed National habit to refect Bryan. But it has become greatly dissatisfied with President Taft because he is not more like Bryan, Now, continues the Journal:

Continues the Journal:

The Democratic party is looking for a sure enough radical to oppose Taft. If it can get the right man it confidently believes he can be elseled over Taft by a large a majority as Taft had over Bryan in the confused rampaign of 1908. The talk not is that Woodrow Wilson is the right anal if he can secure the inforesement of Bryan. Wilson is a former conservative who turned radical after radicalism had been made fashionable through the initiative of Bryan.

If Wilson turned his back on his

If Wilson turned his back on his incient conservatism when he had be come "fashionable" through the initia-

Mr. Bryan appears to accept complacently and approvingly the Journal's statement that the right man must secure the indorsement of Bryan, how nearly can anybody be right who took to the cyclone cellar in the dark days of '96 and who emerged only when the political fashions changed? There is only one Bryan nan that Mr. Bryan can unconditionionally trust. Putting his O. K. on one's esiduary legatee as a Presidential nominee involves a grave responsibiltty and equally grave consequences, as Mr. Bryan may learn by consulting Mr. Roosevelt.

HOW GREAT AN ELEMENT IS LUCKY What part does luck play in one's uccess? is the question which has been put to a number of distinguished

Frenchmen and their answers widely, from a denial that there is such a thing as luck to an admissithat luck plays the chief part in all things. Paul Deroulede said that the recipe for success was one-quarter luck to three-quarters perseverance. But several insist that luck amounts to little, some putting it as low as 10 per

Most precise of all is a member of the Academy of Medicine, who says: he Academy of Medicine, who says: Success is made up of intelligence, caacty and luck. At chees talent means
so per cent and chance nil; but at roulette
hance means 100 per cent and talent nil
setween these two extremes lie all possilitties. Success, I should say, needs of
eer cent totelligence, 10 per cent influstry
nd 50 per cent luck. But these figures
housed be taken as products, not as additons. If any of these three faculties of
owers is nil, then the result will be nil
oo. After all is mid and done, the question
thether we have been born intelligent in whether we have been born intelligen itself a matter of chance or luck. Ther no werea stroke of had luck than to

Jules Lemaitre thinks there is no such thing as luck. "What we call luck is the belief in some equalizing power; an idea born of the innate in stinct of justice in man." And at the other extreme is the composer Masse net, who says: "Yes, I believe in luckespecially in others."

But if the chess-player's opponent makes a false move which leaves him an opening, is that not luck which re duces below 100 the percentage of talent entering into success? At roulette a winning player must exercise intel ligence, in order to know when to stop playing, hence his success is not due entirely to luck.

Luck in some degree corresponds to that "tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." The quotation from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar continues:

Omitted, all the voyage of their life to bound in shallows and in miseries Industry is required to get into the tide, perseverance must be exercised to keep in it and not be diverted by some side current and intelligence must be used to know when it is at the flood and take it then.

What is commonly called buck is a large element in the lives of all men, but men are too often called lucky bewhich fiscoid parental indulgence has cause their fellows do not know or mind and character which have contributed to the so-called stroke of luck. On the other hand, the chronic failure, the human derelict is prone to blam his "rotten luck" for "slings of fortune," which are nothing but the fruit of his own follies, either of commission or omission, for the last person such an one is willing to blame himself.

In short, good luck is the scapegoat of thise who see others achieve where they have fallen short and bad luck the scapegoat of those who have failed. If each man exercises the several qualities which the Frenchmer nention-perseverance, industry and intelligence-his share of luck is pretty apt to come and do him some good. If he lacks those qualities he will waste the fruits of the greatest stroke of luck and fortune, being a "fickle jade." is likely never to return.

REVISING THE DECLARATION.

It strikes one that some of the crites of ex-President Ellot's Fourth of address in Fancuil Hall did not read it very carefully before they began to pour forth their reflections. One ommentator records that Dr. Eliot, referring to the statement that all men are created equal, "biuntly speaks of it as a ile." What the distinguished orator really said was that "the statement is manifestly not true in every

Who ever dreamed that it was? Are not some men fat by nature and some lean, some muscular and some feeblo, some poets and some painters? What Jefferson meant was that all men are born equal before the law, that they are born with a just claim to equality opportunity in the world. given the opportunity, it is their own fault if they fall to improve it.

Again, Dr. Eliot remarked that some time, he hoped, education would clear away the "error that every journeyman in the same trade should receive the same wages, that the hours of labor during the day should be the same it all occupations," and so on. Note that Dr. Ellot calls these propositions 'errors," but his critic counts them among the things which he would have in his new Declaration of Independence." Is this not excellent fooling? It requires some little "gall" first to quote a man as saying the exact opposite to what he did say and then gravely scold him for doing it.

The remarkable point in Dr. Eliot's address was his insistence upon the conomic motive underlying human affairs. He reasoned that the Dec laration of Independence was written to correspond to the economic conditions of a time when the citizenry of the country was composed largely of farmers, all in fairly comfortable circumstances, without industrial problems and without social misery. If it were to be rewritten now, he went on to speculate, it would probably be made to jibe with current economic conditions. Instead of the old insistence upon political freedom he declared that it would call for industrial freedom because the public inconven ences which then flowed from polit ical tyranny have now been replaced by others arising from industrial tyranny. This is too obvious to startle any reasonable person, but even if it vere the hottest radicalism, Fancuil Hall would have found it well in line with familiar traditions. The audience room which has heard so many radical and revolutionary speeches could hardly have been much disturbed by the cautious and restrained remarks of a great scholar upon the manifest conditions of the life around him.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST LIBRARY.

The new public library that was ppened with great ceremony in New tive of Bryan, for that reason, it York recently is housed in the largest may be supposed there is some doubt single building in the world devoted on the infant character, not by any in Bryan's mind as to whether he is to this purpose. It has a floor space of eans to deny that the stain exists. a sure enough radical. Are there any 375,000 square feet compared with is there even with the most angelic. sure-enough radicals besides Bryan? \$46,000 in the great library of Congress at Washington, and represents a combination formed by the Astor Library, which was incorporated in 1849, the Lenox Library, incorporated in 1870, and the Tilden Library, incorporated in 1887.

The total endowment of the three foundations is \$3,446,500 and the institution started out with 373,000 cooks on its shelves. The main read ng-room on the top floor is 295 long, 77 feet wide and 50 feet high, the lofty ceiling painted to represent the sky with drifting clouds.

The influence of the effort and op portunity represented by this great and artistle building with its hundreds of thousands of books and the invitation and even enticements on every hand to read, study and acquire information, is beyond computation. Even after it has left its stamp upon successive generations of men this chapter in its history will remain written. A great and growing institution, an object lesson, in the progress of human intelligence, it will simply take its place among the forces civilization that lay a shaping hand upon the destinies of the race.

DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS. If the next President should be an Ohioan, his name will be Taft, not Not every Democrat who is elected Governor of a normally Republican state can be regarded as good Presidential timber. There was guite a crop of them last year, but the only one who has succeeded in enlisting any following outside his own state is Wilson, of New Jersey. An attempt has been made to inflate a boom for Marshall, of Indiana, but the gas leaked out through many pinholes in the envelope.

Publicity has everything to do with the inception of Presidential booms Whatever achievements Harmon has to his credit have not been noise abroad to the extent that Wilson's feats have been. Wilson was a picturesque figure through having been president of Princeton, a university of National fame, and few college presidents have gone into politics with any remarkable success. There was natural curiosity to see what sort of a Governor a pedagogue would make and the opportunity for publicity was good through New Jersey's proximity to New York, the news center of the When Wilson proceeded to country. win one battle after another, to bowl over the bosses like tenpins and to force the Legislature to carry out platform pledges which had adopted only to bunco the voters, the attention of the country became fastened on him. He riveted this attention by his Western tour, in which he ecommended progressive measures without the usual red fire of the in surgents-namely, furious denunciations of the "interests," He had caught the public ear, he stood in the limelight, and Harmon could arouse but a

languid interest. Wilson's most serious rival appears

are unwilling to admit the qualities of to be Champ Clark, of Missouri, which has become a good source of Presidential timber since it became doubtful in Presidential years. Clark's prospects are somewhat complicated by the pledge of support given Folk at the state convention in 1910, but as a candidate for President Folk is a back number. He might have secured the nomination while the impression of his prosecution of the St. Louis grafters was fresh in 1994, had not Bryan secured such an unbreakable the nomination, but since grip then the Missouri Supreme Court has undone his work and it has passed into history. Folk is left over from a for-mer crop of candidates. Clark, on other hand, comes with the flush of victory in 1910 and with the pres-

tige of the Speakership. If the Democrats should name Clark for President, it is within the range of possibility that the Republicans might retaliate by naming ex-Governor Hadley, of Missouri, for Vice-President on the ticket with Taft. Hadley has made a fine record both as Attorney-General and Governor. In the former capacity he co-operated with Folk, then Governor, in anti-graft prosecutions and became a National figure through his successful prosecution of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company for combining with the Standard, of other trusts and of race track gamblers. He continued his good record as Governor and has contributed largely to make Missourl a Republican state.

Casualties of peace were reported as

the result of gun vibrations on the

Eastern shores of Virginia and Maryland during the sinking of the old battleship San Marcos by the twelve-inch guns of the New Hampshire. These consisted in the killing of hundreds of unhatched chickens and thousands of hard-shelled crabs. Farmers and crab packers in the zone affected by these vibrations have filed a strong protest with the Navy Department against a repetition of this slaughter of the innocents by further gun tests in Chesapeake Bay, Reprisals upon industry and destruction of property in time of war are unavoidable and must be borne with patriotic stoleism, but gunplay in time of peace arouses no such response. It remains to be seen whether the Government will take this view of the matter and move

out to sea the next time it puts up

one of its old naval craft as a target.

The National Educational Associaton is fighting again the battle between the old and new, the past and present, the ornamental and the use-The conservative universities are ruled by veneration for the great works of the past; the progressive Western universities and schools are inspired by the thought of great works to be done in the future and by desire to fit the growing generation to do They have use for the works of the past only so far as they aid in doing greater works in the future. They would shape the brain and hand to do the work of the world and consider that the most beautiful which best serves man's ends. The conserv ative East would beautify first and make utility a secondary consideration.

Secretary Meyer's plan to have the pattleship fleet divide its time between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts is gratifying evidence that the East at las realizes that the Pacific States are not a mere distant colonial possession but are as much a part of the United States as are the Atlantic States. But Mr. Meyer need not wait for the completion of the canal, near as it is. Now is a good time to send the fleet.

She was indeed a sensible mother who met her eloping son and his young bride at the Union Depot in this city last Sunday with kisses and congratulations. It is the part of wisto accept the situation, not only without useless protest, but with amity. Just think of the grandchildren!

The professional arbitrator is the atest in labor affairs. The Kansas coal miners and operators have jointy employed W. L. A. Johnson in that capacity and hope thereby to strikes. They may have many imitaors until the walking delegate or ousiness agent is supplanted.

Bruce, the Chesapeake spaniel, out of place on a farm and knows it He should be the pet of some childless marble bathtub and all the other folderois of a poodle. He is as to be his mistress would be.

The latest crop estimate by the Government shows that everything that grows is about one-fourth or more short of normal and will, in consc quence, command good prices. There is but one way to beat the game-diminish consumption and acquire bet-

If Captain Faria delayed landing the passengers of the Santa Rosa in response to orders from the owners, as dispatchers state, the law should have some dealings with the company's ofclais who gave the orders.

John Keats sang pathetically of the owl that "for all his feathers was a-A news dispatch tells of the pitiable plight of John D. Rockefeller who, for all his money, is "a-hot. Poor rich man!

There is one thief beyond the power of Sheriffs to arrest and of courts to punish, as Sheriff Bonn, of Lane County learned when the wind whisked a check out of his hand,

Early apples from The Dalles are rowding late strawberries from many parts, and between them the market is well supplied with all the fruits that

One big thing to the credit of Postmaster-General Hitchcock is the raise in pay he is giving to the rural delivery carriers. They earn the money One of the demonstrations in con-

struction of big office buildings is that the best-paid men are the slowest to quit when the whistle blows.

Depend upon it, everybody in Atlantic City will know that Portland, Or., is on the map.

the crosswalk, but will be better off

Nat Goodwin has a good memory Most men forget about all but the first

by using a little vigilance,

Gleanings of the Day

That crops of grain, potatoes and other food plants may be increased not only by rotating them with crops of leguminous plants, but by actually mixing the seeds and growing the two crops together, has been proved by T. L. Lyon and James A. Bizzell, of Cornell University. Such leguminous plants as alfalfa, clover, peas, beans and vetches manufacture their own fertilizing nitrates, which not only increase the following crops of grain in quantity, but also increase their per centage of grain, which is the tissue building substance of food. The Cor experimenters have discovered that not only may the soil be stored with nitrogen compounds by turning under the leguminous growths for future crops, but "the growth of legumes may also furnish nitrogenous food to other plants growing with them," and "then influence the nitrification of the soil besides." They increase the percentage of protein in timothy 12.75 to 15.56 by sowing it with alfalfa. and from 17.19 to 24.56 by mixing its seeds with red clover. Oats which sown alone yielded 3750 pounds of hay to the acre increased the yield to 4850 pounds when sown with peas, while another lot of oats which yielded 2900 pounds alone increased to 3900 pounds when sown with peas. By this method, too, the nitrification of the soil con tinues long after harvest.

Sir Charles Watson, speaking at a meeting of the Palestine Exploration Fund, referred to his recent visit to that such proper characters as comcarried on at Beth Shemish by D. Duncan Mackenzie, says a London dispatch to the New York Sun. During the past year the White Fathers of St. Anne have discovered the site of the church erected by the Empress Helone, mother of Constantine, on the Mount of Olives, over the sacred cave in which, according to tradition, Christ sat and taught his disciples. church was completely destroyed by the Persians in the sixth century, and its situation and that of the cave were

Sir Charles said Dr. Mackenzie and his assistants had found several periods of construction, the earliest dating very far back. Great quantities of pottery of all ages had been found. but had not yet been classified. Various filnt implements and bronze and fron objects had been found, while other articles belonged to an Egyptian occupation, possibly of the 18th dy-

In a debate on the Aldrich National eserve plan at the recent convention of the New York Bankers' Association, E. C. McDougal, of Buffalo, said:

One gentleman here today said somethin bout the fact that when legislation of th ind is introduced by bankers they woul ist as soon trust criminals to formula: about the fact that when legislation of this kind is introduced by bankers they would just as soon trust criminals to formulate the criminal laws and other classes of the communities to formulate laws to apply to them. I know, too, in some cases, the bankers are to blame for that, I think, and in some ways they are not. They are to blame for this reason. I think we will admit that we ourselves very seldom recommend and bring in legislation which is primarily for the benefit of our depositors, mises it seems to be at the same time for the benefit of our depositors, where is where the bankers are wrong. We should be first to bring in measures for the benefit of our depositors—for the benefit of the general public. The next reason is that we are kept so husy defending ourselves, there are kept so many attacks on us by the Legislature—that we do not give very much time to originating any laws for the benefit of our depositors. But the banks should realize that their first consideration should be for their depositors, and for the soundest possible banking system and that their stockholders will be well taken care of on that basis.

Mr. McDougal has put his finger or the cause of much of the distrust of legislation. Bankers go to the Legislature to see that their interests are guarded in new laws and pay no attention to the depositors, without whom they could not exist. Manufacturers, merchants and fisheries do the same with regard to the interests they represent, ignoring the people who buy their goods. If they would do some-thing to help "the other fellow"-the depositor or the customer-the other fellow would help them to safeguard their interests by proper legislation. A battle between clans at Point

Creek Church, Whitley County, Kentucky, is taken by the Louisville Courier-Journal as the test for a lecture to the Legislature on how to civilize the mountains and backwoods. Three Galamore brothers went to the church with the avowed intention of breaking up the services, and driving out the four Swain brothers and were sent to place on a farm as the woman fitted by the Swains, who plead self-defense and recall a previous attack by the Galamores in support of the plea-Commenting on the encounter, the Courier-Journal says:

Courrier-Journal says:

Encounters such as the Galamore-Swal battle do not occur where the highways as broad and smooth, where the little counts schoolbouses are sufficiently numerous an well conducted, and where industrial properity lifts the people above the necessiful of living in primitive homes and laborin under the disadvantage of the limitation of their mental burison to the natural horizon created by the surrounding hills. Whitle Country's backwoods districts are not representative of Kentucky, as is believed in considerable part of the United State thanks to the wide exploitation of the dials of such picturesque affrays as that reported from Williamshurg, but they are part of Kentucky, nevertheless. The people of the state owe it to themselves to pride a system of taxation, highways an schools that will give the people of the hackwoods an opportunity to develop the hackwoods an opportunity to develop the high state of the rich bingrass counties upowhich prosperity has smilled for a centur which a riain duty when they orpose liber residents of the rich binegrass counties upon which prosperity has smilled for a century shirk a plain duty when they oppose liberal laws for road building upon the ground that they would benefit pauper counties rather than their own section. And legislators who play peanut politics at Frankfort and refuse to consider tax bills that aim at bringing capital into Kentucky, at developing the natural resources of the mountains as well as bringing a greater number of mills and factories to other parts of the state, are guitty of criminal neglect of their duty as law makers.

The white man's burden is not always black.

There is a stortage of candidates for midshipman at Annapolis. Only 300 appeared to fill 450 vancancies and only 140 of these passed the tests. Allowing for the usual number of failures, there should have been 700 or 800 can didates to fill all the vacancies.

A Terrific Romance, Almost. Answers, London.

He took the proffered gloveless hand his, while high above them blew soft breezes, which, descending, fanned the stifling air that sought to stew them as they stood there face to face. Her brows were raised. What joy to be so near this queen of smiling grace, to hold her hand so tenderly! The fingers rested, slim and white, for one brief moment on his palm. And yet his face showed no delight, his massive chest betrayed no qualm. As the electric fans above disperthe heated air and flies, he said, with-out a sign of love: "Six and a half, ma'am, is your size,"

BALLINGER AND POPULAR WILL Writer Likens ex-Secretary to Alarm-

ists in Early Days of Nation. PORTLAND July 5 .- (To the Editor.) I note the recent statements of ex-Secretary R. A. Ballinger challenging present-day popular government by the

people. It is to be regretted that in this day of printed page, rural free mail delivery and generally discussed social and conomic affairs by the people, one as earned as Mr. Ballinger should bring forth the same argument that was made against popular government by framers of our National constitution. With the limited knowledge of state affairs when compared with the present day then prevailing among the common people and with a large per-cent of the citizens disqualified through a property franchise right, the demand was even then so strong as to cause fear for the adoption of the National enstitut'on if submitted to the people or ratification

At the so-called constitutional con vention, which was never called for that purpose, Elbridge Gerry, of Massa-chusetts, said: "I am afraid to submit the proposed constitution to the peo-

Mr. Madison-afterward Presidentwas afraid the majority would oppress the wealthy minority and said: "In a Republican form of government, the maority, if united, have always an op portunity" to defeat the ruling nority. His plan was to keep t divided and thus destroy their u of action through conflicting interests of representation.

Mr. Rutledge, of South Carolina, had no faith in the people. He said: "If this convention had been chosen by the people in districts it is not supposed ferred. Listen to Mr. Ballinger at Aber-deen's celebration July 4, 1911:

Gen's celebration July 4, 1911:

Will not every one say who candidly surelys the situation, that the tendency egislate in our constitutions, to weaken or expresentative system, to heave to the polace the decision and disposition of publicancies which demand the deliberate conderation of men of wisdem and of specification is destructive of the liberty sour obe secured by our constitutional system of the control of the contr Is this not the same spirit that rule the self-imposed constitutional conven-tion of revolutionary war times, who we had not a smattering of the know edge of economics that prevails today This same issue was loudly proclaim during the agitation for the adoption of the initiative and referendum, in this state, which today stands in popular favor with our people and is fast pre-paring every state in the Union for a

similar privilege.

The issue is fully demonstrated, not in fiction but in fact, that the people are the government. Their management may not be to the liking of the special interests; neither is it sary that their actions and legislation be always perfection. Their mistakes are as easily corrected as are the mis-takes of an arbitrary representative body and their blunders far less in

umber and magnitude.
The fact remains that the people are fast coming to the management of their state affairs by a more direct method. The general education and common knowledge, as the legitimate offspring of the common or public school syste has prepared the people to surmount every possible objection for complete democratic self-government. Ever impediment placed in the path of progress by any autocratic power will only add to the force that will sweep i Flowery words and fine techn calities fall to stay the pending changes demanded by an educated populace; and we sweep irresistibly on. C. W. BARZEE.

Pedestrian Has Slim Chance. Buffalo (New York) News. Here was a case where it seemed at everything was settled. The inrance company's doctor had reported that the man evemed to be all r and the man himself had certified ne was not engaged in any dangerou

"I lead a sedentary life," he told them. "I work in an office and we have no danger or excitement."
"How about the sports?" the exam-"How about the sports?" the examiner asked. "Do you football? Base-bail? Do you box? Do you belong to

an athletic club? "No-none of that stuff. I guess I'm a safe risk."

"Do you scorch?"
"What do you mean?"
"Do you drive your car faster than the speed Hmit?"

'What? How do you get about?" walk. "Risk refused. A scorcher is a dangerous risk, but a pedestrian has no chance at all. Buy a car, old man Sorry-good night!"

THE HOTHOUSE METHOD.

Professor Borts Sidls claims the train ing of the kid is Not everything it should be in our progressive day; That his system psychologic should supplant the pedagogic Methods that at present hamper us on learning's thorny way.

The Sidis system drustic grabs the mind And early is the twig inclined toward mathematic lore.

'Til a youth of seven Winters can knock Euclid into splinters. While most of his contemporarie balk at "four times four."

With Baby's milk dentation, comes Demosthenes cration.

An almost simultaneous growth—like puppydogs and fleas— And his convolutions can knit rings around the Persian Sanskrit, Where our present system binds him

to the simple A B C's.

He can argue on extension to a fourth or fifth dimension, And can draw dodekahedrigonswhatever those things be-While a lad of the old system never heard of them or missed 'em From his limited arithmetic or his

When the prodigy is twenty, then his learning will be plenty To confound the deepest and thinkers of the age,

And then if he be alive still at the age of twenty-five, will Rank him up, to put it mildly, as the Dickens of a sage.

But the thing that puzzles me now is the fact I cannot see how. With his baby bites of Sanskrit, and his boyhood, science filled, will have a chance of learning,

when the Autumn leaves are turn ing. Where crabapples ripen thickest, and where chestnuts have been spilled.

Will the lines of "De Corona" give unto

the boy alone a Clue by which he can translate with ease the language of his dog? Will the fourth or fifth dimension e'er improve on that invention Of a forked stick with which to twist

After all, Professor Sidis may have ample right to bid us To plunge straight out from the cradle into learning's crabbed land

But myself—I really can't see, but that childhood's age of Fancy Is lots shorter than the most of us would have it, as it stands.

-Dean Collins, Portland.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman,

I received a letter from Frederick Edward McKay, from Seattle, recently. He is now manager and half owner of "The Yankee Girl" company, in which his wife, Miss Blanche Ring, is star-

While in Seattle Mr. McKay wrote an article which appeared in the Post-In-telligencer at the head of the dramatic

epartment. On this subject he writes. "As I read my own paragraph a secnd time, it occurs to me that you might e glad to have it sent to you as a text for one of your daily chats. The point I make is that if a manager-who is in the same class with all other business men-makes an honest and valiant effort to give his patrons "the goods" and advertises exactly what he has, he will inke all the money he requires in this world, and the mere fact that his production is financially successful in firstclass theaters proves that It must be stistic-must have merit.

"Every week throughout the last two asons a great many dollars have been ment in the daily newspapers in the various cities in which Miss Ring has appeared. As I look upon the profits of these two tours I consider that a very considerable portion of them is due to the thousands of dollars spent in extra advertising in the daily newspapers and the further fact that the old-fashioned 'hot nir' over-elaborate methods of writing these advertisements has been thrown to the discard. Henceforth I will spend twice as much money in this direction as hitherto, realizing that in the theatrical business, as in other lines of occupation, the scheme of 'hull's-eye' statements in the daily press is simply casting bread upon the wa-

When Mr. McKay and I were associated together we often talked about the value of advertising-discussed the methods employed by theaters-and we always agreed that a theater running a good play would always be filled with an appreciative audience if the management took the trouble to put some human interest, as well as facts in the advertising copy.

I am glad to know that Mr. McKay has done this on his own account and that he has succeeded. The plan that he has carried out so successfully should be adopted by theaters everywhere. Five-line theater announcements have little if any effect. (To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew If you can't do anything well yourself, be a critic.

If any one gives you more than he gets in return, you may rest assured it is counterfeit.

One reason some actors change their ames is that their acting is so bad don't want people to know who they are.

People don't seem to be homesick as such as they formerly did. Most ministers are too willing to al-

ow strangers to strike their congregations for a collection. 50, people say she is 18 and her hus-band near 70. If a woman of 30 marries a man of

Too many men, when asked for an opinion, try to decide in favor of all parties concerned.

I believe I never knew a widower was not abused for not visiting

his wife's grave oftener. A rich man usually has poor kin to keep him humble.

No man ever enjoys the kisses enmake women feel happier. This is the season when a woman

the front door without never goes to chasing out a fly. Half a Century Ago

From The Oregon.an, July 11, 1861. The first Central Overland mail left Piacerville on the 1st of July. The coach and horses were decorated with American flags. There were six bags of letter mail and 28 bags of paper

mail, weighing 1776 pounds. The U. S. troops have been removed from the fort near Klamath reservation. The Indians in the country are just double the white population, and some solicitude is felt for their safety. The Indians in the country are The neonle are about organizing them-

selves into military companies. There was a severe shock of earthquake at San Francisco on the 30th

There was a great fire in San Fran-cisco on the 3d. It was progressing at the date of the dispatch. Fifteen buildings were burning. The wind was high. The fire commenced on the orner of Vallejo and Kearny streets. There was no water.

Stop it.—Bathing in front of private dwellings. If this is not done there will be some striped hides.

The comet, one day last week, occupied a portion of the same space that the earth had occupied the day before. A meeting would have done no harm The earth would have gone through the without the least inconvenience

Brad's Bit o' Verse You think your life is all up bill?

Then think of poor old Kalser Bill; if anyone deserves a crown for daring dark misfortune's frown it surely is that monarch grand who tries to run Der Faterland. In vain his flerce mustachios point upward with imperial pose; in vain he chants Die Wacht am Rhine—they calmly chuck his right divine and tell him bluntly to his face that "Me unt Gott" can't boss that race. The reichstag hands him out a chunk that makes his daily life seem punk; his stein of beer has lost its charm; his soul is filled with deep alarm. He sees the people getting wise -it brings the tear drops to his eyes: each day with bootless worry teems; the spooks of freedom baunt his dreams. The trouble with our good friend Bill, he wants to see the world stand still. He thinks it might advance too fast; he loves the cobwebs of the past. And there be others of his kind who grope about in darkness blind like blinking owls that fear the light and hoot at all things fair and bright. If all such dubs would disappear and leave the track of progress clear, this world would lose a heavy load and be a place of blest abode. (Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.)