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Eastern Business Offices Verre & Conk-in-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-age, Steger building. PORTLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1911.

THE PREPOSTEROUS ABBOTT STORY.

The Abbott woman is primarily responsible for the most inexcusable recent years. Upon her insupported

testimony rests a charge involving the Predident of the United States that has been seized by the enemies of Mr. Tuft In a reckless and disgraceful effort to It is said that Mr. Taft is much incensed over the episode. It is not surprising. It is very nasty business, and it dishonors everybody engaged

The Abbott woman says she found in the private files of the Secretary of the Interior-to which she had cheerfully been given access by Secretary Fisher-a compromising postscript of a letter from an Alaska claimant to the former Secretary, Mr. Ballinger. The Abbott woman alone declares there was such a postscript. Secretary Fisher denies it, or rather says he never saw it. Plainly he does not believe It. Private Secretary Brown never saw it. Nobody else saw it. or ever before heard of it,

The Abbott woman's story is pre esterous and it is doubtless false. The woman is the most dangerous type of muckraker. She is able to find incriminating documents in letters where, even if they existed, they could have been placed or left only through the most insane folly or unaccountable stupidity. It is incredible that anyone should have written such a letter on such a subject in such a manner. It is incredible that it could have been found and revealed only through the vigilance of such a person as the Abbott woman, a space writer of the spying type, selling her wares to whomsoever should buy.

The people of the United States have profound confidence in the personal integrity of their President. It is outrageous that for any purpose there hould be a conspiracy to shake or disturb their faith.

VICE AND THE ARMY CANTEEN.

The statement that almost one fourth of the men enrolled in the United States Army undergo treatment in the hospitals each year for diseases caused by vicious indulgence naturally provokes comment. The patriotic citizen who takes pride in the army as one of our National institutions moved to inquire why soldiers should suffer so much more than other men from these avoidable maladies. Their life seems to an outsider to be rather more healthy than that of ordinary persons. They take a sufficient amount of excellent exercise, their meals and sleep are supposed to be regular, their dwellings are carefully looked after. Why should vice have obtained this fearful hold upon them and why are its physical effects so deplorable?

There was a time when the French army suffered even more than ours from the maladies of vice, but it is said by observers that the evil has now been remedled, to a certain extent, at No European troops, we are told by the Surgeon-General of the Federal Army, suffer so severely our own from these disgraceful diseases. Of course, with a hospital enrollment which amounts to one-fourth of the troops each year the efficiency of the forces is seriously impaired. For the sake of military fitness, if for nothing else, the secret of this trouble ought to be sought out and frankly

Americans are usually somewhat re luctant to approach the subject of vice and its effects, even when the public good requires that it should be dis We are inclined to keep the whole matter under a discreet cover and let the consequences accumulate without much effort to counteract them, except by ill-advised legislation. The faith of our people in theoretically supposed by many, for instance, that when the sale of liquor was abandoned at the Army canteens the morals of the soldiers would be greatly improved. Prohibitionists entertain a similar delusion about the saloon. Close it up, they tell us, or rather pass a law saying that it must be closed, and nothing ; more need ever be done to cure the evils of strong drink. They will all out mosquitoes by the million each vanish as if by magic the moment the | day to bite the owner and his innocent statute has been printed in the books.

to cure moral Ills is beautifully illustrated by the consequences which followed the closing of the canteens. In- infinite thinness on the water, but no stead of improving the morals of the soldiers, it seems to be true that this suffices to smother the pests. istaken policy made them a great deal worse. At the canteens a regular quantity of liquor was sold to each soldier who asked for it, but no excess was permitted. The hours of closing in a basin left with a little water in were reasonable and diversions of various sorts helped to ward off the tendency to drink too much. But our good friends of the prohibitionist propagands were not satisfied to let well enough alone. The canteen made decent men of the soldlers. Our apostles of perfection could not rest until they had made angels out of them, the definition of an angel being a person who "touches not, tastes not and handies not the accursed beverage." they kept nagging at a too compliant | Portland to Astoria, but we feat Congress until the canteens were

But the deprivation of refreshments under wholesome conditions has not the best they can with screens and made angels out of the young men who constitute the fighting force of the Army. On the contrary, the testimony of their officers is virtually unanimous that it has depraved their habits, Drinking has now become debauchery. whereas, in the days of the canteen it was a mere moderate and comparathat there are some fanatics who draw no distinction between the "moderate building dikes and pumping out the rest of his life to substantiating his drinker" and the sot, but we hope their seepage, as is done in Holland. There claims and will eventually submit his

vision and restraint of their officers than to see them resort to the vicious dens which encircle tvery Army post. and there stupefy themselves with polsonous liquor, to say nothing of the other vices which are practiced in connection with drunkenness.

The canteen was clean, temperate and wholesome. The low dens where the soldiers now go for their drink are unspeakably vile in every particular. At the canteen excess was discouraged. At the dens of vice no temptation is omitted which tends to draw the young man on into debauchery of every sort. Without friends, counsel or restraint, he plunges into ain and incurs disease which follows 18 it in blind obedience to debased passion. Such is the work of the fanatic in this particular instance. We should think they would feel proud of it.

Still there is something to be said on the other side. Although the officers who are in direct association with the troops are almost unanimously of the opinion that the abolishment of the canteen has led to miserable consequences, the Surgeon-General does not seem to be of this opinion. According scandal stirred up at Washington in to him the fearful increase of vicious diseases in the Army began and was well under way before the canteens were closed. Statistics more or less reliable are also presented from other sources which seem to prove that alonholism was even more prevalent in the Army when the canteens were than it is now. It is said that the habit of drinking was formed in the canteens even if it was not carried to ex-cess there. The soldiers were just as much at liberty to visit low dens then as they are now, and they did so to the same extent. In fact, the canteens, it is alleged, were in a sense, feeders for the stews. Thus the subject is one upon which the wise citizen will hesitate to dogmatize for the present. It needs thorough and candid investiga-The problem of keeping the tion. morals of an army decent is one of the most perplexing in the world. It never has been completely solved anywhere but it is humiliating to our National pride to learn that the European nations have succeeded better with it than we have.

WHAT IS THEIR REAL PURPOSE?

Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, offers through the New York-Independent, a supplement to the weighty reasons he has heretofore presented to the United States Senate against reciprocity with Canada. The Senator is greatly distressed for the farmer, and for the Republican party. "The proposition," he declares, "amounts to the proposition that the farmer is now receiving unjustifiable compensation for the labor and capital he invests." it were demonstratable that the farmer had received the slightest benefit from the tariff on wheat against Canadathe Senator is using wheat to point his moral-the farmer might well be anxious about what will happen to him. But the farmer knows better, or he ought to know. Continues McCum-

It is not a Republican measure. It is not protection. It is not for revenue. It is a hybrid which inherits none of the good politics of one parent and only the bad politics of the other. The Republicans in Congress are almost solidly against it.

It cannot be charged to the Republican party except that it is supported by a Republican executive.

If Republicans are to defeat recimeasure, and appeal to the country, what will be the response? Not even Senator McCumber can be insensible to the fact that the people at large are shall be beaten, the Republican party in the next campaign will justly be held accountable, and it will be overwhalmingly defeated. If reciprocity shall succeed, President Taft will have a chance of re-election.

Is it the desire or purpose of Mc Cumber, and his standpat Republican allies, to defeat the Republican party and the Republican nominee?

MOSQUITOES.

Observers agree that this is a bac season for mosquitoes, though perhaps we ought-rather to say that it is good for mosquitoes and bad for human be-Not for several Summers have ings. the little pests been so numerous and vicious. Luckily those which we enjoy in Oregon are not of the malaria breeding variety. If they were every-body would be shaking with the ague or pining with malarial fever and the price of quinine would sour to the heavens. It is a sign of the natural submissiveness of mankind that they have permitted themselves to be bitten by mosquitoes and harried by files for thousands and thousands of years when remedial laws is pathetic. It was both pests can be extirpated with com-

parative ease. There is no good reason except neglect and ignorance why any house old should be worried by flies, while it is still easier to be rid of mosquitoes. All that is necessary is to pour a little kerosene on the pools where they breed. If there is a stagnant pond in a meadow it is almost certain to send neighbors. A little kerosene poured The folly of this reliance upon law on the surface would kill the "wigglers" and end the woes of the com munity. The oil spreads out to almost matter how thin the film may be it

> Mosquitoes will also breed, as we have been told over and over again by scientists, in barrels of standing water, in forgotten buckets or even the bottom. In a state like Oregon where not much rain falls after the end of June, there ought to be no difficulty in getting rid of mosquitoes everywhere except along the Columbia bottoms. There the problem is more extensive and difficult. Some time these great marshes will be drained and dyked. Instead of sour swamps they will become productive fields. When that happens the pest of mosquitoes will be extirpated from this happy consummation is a tle remote. Meanwhile householders along the Columbia must make out

smudges. In seasons when there is no "high water" and the marshes remain dry during the Summer there are very few mosquitoes. The railroad grade has protected some areas from their ravages by shutting out the June freshets, but no general remedy can tively innocent indulgence. We know be hoped for until some engineering genius undertakes the project

number is not large. The rational is reason to believe that the Columbia case to some impartial European tricitizen would far prefer to see the flats would prove fully as fertile as bunal before which Peary will also troops permitted to enjoy their glass the famous polders of the Low Counbe invited to appear. When he reof beer at the canteen under the super-, tries if they were once drained and protected from overflow,

JOKE ON THE PEOPLE.

The commission form of government for Portland is on the way, and we are to have it, certainly-not now, soon, but some time. That is the est from the City Hall. Mayor Rushlight is "just as much in favor of early submission of the commission plan as he was before election. Explicit enough, for everybody remembers that before election he was just as much for early submission of the commis sion plan as he thought he would be after election. Various members of the charter board appear to be in no hurry. It is a delicate matter. There is a long Winter before us. Just look what happened to Tacoma, which adopted the commission government before it was really ready. It will be quite expensive to open the registra-tion books. Special elections cost money. Rushlight and his administration are entitled to a fair chance to show what they can do. A year from next November is only a year longer than next Fall.

The present charter board was ap pointed by Mayor Simon before the June election, in response to the general public demand for a new commission charter, and to give the public evidence that he meant what he said when he promised "Immediate" commission government. The present Mayor, then a candidate, wiggled and wriggled and hesitated, but finally took position also on an "Immediate" plat-The various candidates for orm. Council, too, solemnly assured the publie that they had no concernabout how soon they might be legislated out of office. No, indeed.

All hands agreed that the earliest practicable time was the right time for mmission government. Mayor elect Rushlight was so eager to get the matter off his mind and out of his way that he had an ordinance presented fixing the date of the charter election and January 9, 1973, the date agreed upon, was none too soon for him. But the ordinance was defective, Mayor Simon vetoed it on grounds that no one criticised, and immediately presented another which the Council

quietly laid on the shelf.

Meanwhile the inspired springs from the City Hall that there is a "joker" in the Simon ordinance. There is no joker in it, except the joke on the people played by the new Mayor and the Council who pretended that they were for a commission govern ment right now.

PORTLAND'S CHINESE WALL.

The repetition by Mr. D. O. Lively of a statement by an officer of the Milwaukee railroad that that company will not attempt to carry out its purpose to enter Portland so long as the socalled Ziegler amendment remains in the charter does not come with the This amendment shock of surprise. was considered by the voters with more than a score of others during the heat of a lively municipal campaign for the election of city officers. Yet it was plainly and repeatedly pointed out to election that its approval prior would bar the entrance to the city of transcontinental railroads not now having terminals therein, and prevent the development of new manufacturing enterprises. There was no reason why any voter should not have known what procity and a Republican executive, be-cause reciprocity is not a Republican would be.

It is difficult, therefore, to reason out to one's own satisfaction just what for reciprocity and that it is or will amendment. In Portland we have the be the most popular achievement of direct primary which is supposed to machine politics, and the resultant invasion of public office by those who are corporation-controlled and disposed to squander the city's patrimony for the benefit of their masters. addition we have the ever-ready recall to invoke against the dishonest or have slipped into office when the public mind happened to be diverted elsewhere. On top of these two safemeans of which we may reverse or overrule any action by the City Council that may be deemed adverse to pub-

With all this paraphernalia of popular and progressive government it was still deemed necessary to bottle the city for fear some designing land-grabbers might obtain a street to which the public desired free access. Streets that may be of far more value to the public if devoted to railway or manufacturing needs than if left open to vehicle uses are to be forever reserved for the benefit of the few who occasionally travel over them.

It may be stated, however, that there is serious legal doubt as to the applicability of the referendum to a street vacating ordinance. But if this was in the minds of most voters in the election a peculiar way was chosen to remedy the difficulty. One does not usually so bar his house against bur-glars that he cannot enter himself.

In view of the semi-authoritative statement of the Milwaukee's view of the new charter amendment it would seem to be a wise policy for the charter commission now at work to frame a provision that will safeguard streets essential for public access to the waterfront and ratiroad terminals and still permit the use of streets for other purposes when the public benefit to be derived from those purposes outweighs their value as thoroughfares If there is no better way a charter provision certainly could be devised which would make the referendum applicable to street vacations.

One thing stands forth clearly, however, in the matter, and that is if it is necessary to build around ourselves a Chinese wall impregnable to industry and development in order to protect ourselves from the assaults of landgrabbers and dishonest public officials t is time to seek some way of doing it that will do less harm to ourselves and more to the persons or interests we so violently fear and distrust.

DR. COOK ONCE MORE

Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the man who did not discover the Pole and did not climb Mount McKinley, is exploiting his shame on the Chautauqua circuit. Having coined into dollars the false statements that he had solved the problem of the Arctic and of Alaska's highest mountain, he coined into more dollars his confession of their faisity. He now coins still more dollars out of attacks on Admiral Peary, which are sufficiently refuted by the fact that they emanate from Dr. Cook.

Dr. Cook says he will devote the rest of his life to substantiating his

turned from the Arctic he promised

further evidence but did not produc He promised to bring to the United States the Eskimo who accompanied him to the Pole, but he did not. He has had plenty of time to do these things since his claims were rejected by the University of Copenhagen, Instead of doing so, he did his great disappearing act and was reported to have been seen at various points from Copenhagen to the southernmost peak of the Andes. He returned to confess that he really was not sure that he had reached the Pole. Still without the promised proof, he now revives his claim, seemingly with no motive but to keep a remnant of doubt alive

and coin it into still more dollars. If Cook persists in keeping himself before a nauseated public, he should be hooted off every platform on which he attempts to speak. The only man ner in which he can gain pardon for his monstrous imposition is to become silent and retire into such deep obscurity that his existence may be forgotten.

Seattle has good cause to hold a Golden Potlatch on July 17. On that day fourteen years ago the city was impoverished by four panic years, and saw no hope of improvement, when a party of miners arrived from the Klondike on the steamer Portland bringing \$700,000 in gold and telling of the great wealth of the Yukon Val ley and Alaska. Since then, Seattle has become a new city with nearly five times the population, and the affairs of Alaska have become the campaign cry of the parties.

It appears now that the commodities clause of the interstate commerce law was merely stupefied, or knocked silly, by the late Supreme Court decision. It was not actually killed, and now, under Mr. Wickersham's tender assiduities, it shows signs of reviving. To pry the railroads loose from the coal mines will be something of a job, but for the public good it ought to be done, and Mr. Wickersham may be the champion predestinated to win the victory and reap the glory. Power to his elbow.

Our trade with Alaska and our insular possessions last year aggregated \$200,600,000 in value-more than dou-ble the total of 1904. This commerce has been practically free from exploitation and has proved an immense advantage to all concerned, thus verifying the commercial foresight of William H. Seward in the Alaska purchase and that of the McKinley war Cabinet that adjusted the terms of settlement with Spain at the close of the Spanish-American War.

The Postoffice Department performs many functions, but E. G. Lewis' scheme to convert its fraud charge against him into an advertising mevindicated, promoters with trial and acquittal as necessary accompaniments. There would, howacquit, for no man can safely bet what a jury may do.

The times are out of joint when the price of ice is permitted to rise with the thermometer. Costly ice means misery and often death to the poor in big cities. If it is controlled by a trust then that trust, if no other, ought to be regulated even to the point of fixing prices for it. The health and comtheory or reasoning actuated those who fort of the community are more im voted for the adoption of the Ziegler portant than the extertionate profits of a monopoly.

ence accumulates that Senator Heyburn, like Milton, was born "an age too late." In the heat and strife of the Civil War his flings at the "Lost Cause" might have been pardoned, vulgar and cruel, as they are. when peace reigns and good men everywhere talk of brotherly co-operaincompetent public servant who may tion, his language admits of no excuse.

The terrible forest fires in Ontario combine with the beginning of Summer weather in Oregon to warn every body in this state to be on his guard. No fire should be started without be ing watched to prevent its spread, and every campfire should be stamped out before campers move on. Burning of forests is burning up money and, worst of all, is often burning up human life.

The Portland Auditorium is proving a drawing card. Already since it was voted two big National conventions have been secured to meet in it. There is no time to waste in building it, if it is to be ready to receive the Elks and the Christian Citizen Conference.

A news dispatch says a man named he thought was an infernal machine The scene of the scare was Salem, the time is a year ahead, and it was another Jonathan, so no political significance attaches.

It requires no great stretch of the howl would have gone up from Rushlight sources if Mayor Simon had been put off the commission government another year.

In the matter of the bridge draws, the War Department is not suffering from incubus of Inertia. Great bodies move slowly, and the War Department

When the Oregon hen read in the market column that Dakota eggs can be put on sale here at 20 cents, she is not to be blamed because she "flew the coop.

Potatoes go down on the Pacific and The mercury's obliged to stop, ice goes up on the Atlantic Coast. The necessaries of life play see-saw. Do not grumble at the heat. Think

of people in the Antipodes who have this for Christmas weather. Two weddings were necessary to make Gogorza and Eames one.

also took two divorces. Mr. Taft realizes this is mosquito weather and will let La Follette's A suit of heavy underwear, stings go at that. stings go at that.

The Oregon hop, in its glorified form igured largely in the retail line yester. day.

The Municipal Milk Inspector ha soured on his job and quit.

The traffic officer has the hardest

Gleanings of the Day

The New York trust companies ar between two fires, and some of them are undecided into which fire they should jump. The Clearing-House has voted to admit them to membership and they are anxious to join, that they may get the benefit of its assistance in times of stress. But they cannot do so without becoming subject to its rules, which render the charge of a commission on outof-town drafts and checks compulsory This has led Philadelphia and Albany banks to reach out after their business and has caused some trust companies to hold off from joining the Clearing-House. Trust companies have not been in the habit of charging commission on collections and thereby have gathered in much business which Clearing-House banks would have liked.

The National Citizens' League, which has undertaken to push the agitation for monetary and banking reform, will seek to win popular support by eliminating the name of ex-Secretary Aldrich. The league, of which Prefessor J. Lawrence Laughlin is the head, will adopt the plan for a National Reserve Association, but is eliminating those features which had the special counte nance and approval of Aldrich, who is accused by the American Banker of "arrogating to himself the honors that be ong properly to the National Monetary Commission." On this subject the United States Investor says:

States Investor says:

The lack of progress thus far characteristic of the movement has been largely due to suspicion and fear of the amplicos under which the plan was being urged. Remove these, and the first step toward better conditions has been taken. But it is unlikely that any banking hill can be forced through that any banking hill can be forced through that any banking hill can be forced through that the plan is to be shaped in the interest of all, and that there is to be no special favoritism for any particular class or for any particular group of businesses.

In order to establish in the public mind the opinion that the movement for banking reform is now entirely free from Mr. Aldrich's point of view, as well as from personal control of the ex-Senator himself, the National Citizens League should as soon a definite bill. If it thinks best to adopt the ideas herestofors grouped as the Aldrich plan as the basis of such hill, no one will object, for, as we have often noted, the fundamental ideas underlying the Aldrich plan are the same that have been accepted by all students of banking for years past. The league will necessarily have to reshape the proposition at those points where objection has been found, and must hold itself in readiness to make further changes as occasion as the demand. readiness to make further changes as

Excessive irrigation has destroyed the fertility of a tract of 6500 acres of land of the Deseret Irrigation Company in Millard County, Utah. This tract was once good farming land, and while it was properly irrigated it yielded fine crops. Those in charge, however, became too generaus in the use of the precious water. It was not long before the crops on the land grew less vigorou and finally they failed to be profitable. R. A. Hart, one of the experts of the Soil Investigating Bureau, found tha dium is the most novel. It he should the flood of water had washed alkali whose and other poisonous substances on to schemes fall flat, may seek to revive the land from the adjoining hills, and them by engineering a fraud charge so had killed its fertility. Mr. Hart will have an immense excavating machine turn over the soil, and bury the ever, be risk that the jury would not alkali. He estimates that the fertility of the tract can be restored for about 512 an acre.

> Commenting on the decreased importations of champagne, the Chicago Record-Herald says:

Where has the money gone that would have been spent for champagne under a continuance of our thirst for that fizzy beverage? Speculation is only speculation, but possibly a large part of it has gone into automobiles. To those who have been wondering how it has been possible for Jone and Robinson to purchase machines we dering how it has been possible for Jones and Robinson to purchase machines we venture to suggest this explanation: They may have cut down their champagne bills instead of mortgaging their homes. This also should be for public good, since the automobile, moderately used, means the enfoyment of frosh air and recreation for all the family. Less champagne, more automobiles—may the good showing increase even though it cannot be shown that there is a direct relation between the two. Possibly domestic champagne has taken the place of the imported article. It may be that the suppression of racetrack gambling has some relation to the champagne slump. The first impulse of nan making a big winning used to be to 'buy wine." Held down to his regular salary, he buys beer. Champagne may be going out of fashion with high-liver and other wines may take its place Automobiles are only one of several possible explanations of the phenome-

Unable to get rid of Police Justice Stag in any other way, citizens of Hillside, N. Y., have asked the court to order a special election on the disincor poration of the village. Stag caused the arrest of Hillside's only policemen for neglect of duty and of two saloonkeepers for violating the Sunday law.

Strife and disaster fill the world with pain, our month of roses is a month of rain, but, after all, our lives are not Jonathan Bourne was scared by what in vain, Caruso's singing voice has come again!-New York Times.

Since the United States Government has gone into the banking business, and has not bought out the individually-owned banks, why, also, might it not go into the express business withimagination to fancy what an awful out purchasing the equipment of those corporations? says a correspondent of the American Banker. The answer is re-elected, and had now proposed to that it might if the influence of certain Senators could be overcome and the delusion that the business of country storekeepers would be injured could be dispelled.

> A SONG OF TEMPERATURE. Old Sol has turned upon the East,

Oregon, old Oregon; Till asphalt streets boil up like yeast, Oregon, old Oregon; Sweat runs as it has never ran, The card's out for the Iceman's van, And John D. hollers for a fan, Oregon, old Oregon.

Oregon, old Oregon; Since it has bumped against the top, Oregon, old Oregon; med lemonade can scarce be bought, Sunstrokes have come to count for naught.

They are so easy to be caught, Oregon, old Oregon.

And when I view this state of things, Oregon, old Oregon, My soul soars up on joyous wings. Oregon, old Oregon

If then you e'er heard me complain, Oregon, old Oregon.
Of your Winter, with its bit of rain,
Oregon, old Oregon.
I make apology complete;
It's certain, in this tempered seat,
We don't die off from cold or heat.
Oregon, old Oregon.
—Dean Colling

-Dean Collins. Portland, July 11, 1911.

IRELAND IS NOT CONTEMPTUOUS Loyal Addresses to King Simply Await Constitutional Relations.

PORTLAND, July 13 .- (To the Edior.)-The abstention of the representatives of the Irish people from all participation in the ceremonies of the King's coronation was not intended as an act of contempt for the person of authority of the King, but as a protest against the unconstitutionality of the existing relations between his kingdom of Great Britain and his kingdom of Ireland.

The passage of the act of union was only successful treason, brought about according to Lecky-"contrary to the manifest will of the people and by means so corrupt, treacherous and and simple directness sells more mershameful that they are likely never to

be forgotten. O'Connell said, "the union is null and void; it has only the force of the soldier's sword and the policeman's baton." Vice-Chancellor Saurin, one of the foremost jurists of Ireland, said. previous to the passage of the act o

"If a legislative union should be forced upon this country, against the will of the inhabitants, it will be a nullity; and resistance to it will be a struggle against usurpation and not a resistance against law."

Mr. Gladstone addressing the British House of Commons April 16, 1886, s of this political crime—"I will only say that we obtained that union against the sense of every class of the community by wholesale bribery and un

ushing intimidation."
Redmond in 1912 says to George what Grattan said to George III just about one hundred and thirty years

ago:
"We shall beg leave with all duty and submission, to lay before his majand jealousies; to assure his majesty that his subjects of Ireland are a free people, that the crown of Ireland is an imperial crown, inseparably nected with the crown of Great Britain on which connection the interests and happiness of both nations essentially depend—but that the kingdom of Ire-land is a distinct kingdom with a parliament of her own the sole legislature thereof—that there is no body of mer competent to make laws to bind the nation but the King, Lords and Commons of Ireland-nor any parliamen which hath any authority or power of any sort whatever in this country save only the Parliament of Ireland-to as sure his majesty that we humbly conceive that in this right the very es sence of our liberty exists—a right which we, on the part of all the people of Ireland do claim as their right and which we cannot yield but with our lives."

When King George as King of Ire land opens the free Parliament of Ire land, then, and not till then, should entitled to receive loyal addresses from his subjects of the kingdom of Ireland.

L. SHANAHAN President Branch 270, U. I. L.

MOSQUITO SHOULD BE SWATTED Writer Appeals for Its Inclusion in

Anti-Fly Campaign. PORTLAND, July 13.—(To the Editor.)—If our fair city is to become the noted Summer resort we all wish ! to be should not something be done at once to rid us of the pesky mosquito' It really is embarrassing to have our Eastern friends visit us expecting to enjoy our delightful evenings on the verandas, or in the gardens of fragrant flowers, and then be com-pelled to go through all sorts of gymnastics to protect themselves from the vicious mosquito, or retire ignomin-iously behind closed doors and screened windows.

In one of the recent magazines, notice that the authorities in a New Jersey town have imposed a fine of \$10 per day upon persons allowing stag-nant ponds or water that may become a breeding place for mosquitos, to re-main upon their premises. That mosquitos can be vanquished has been demonstrated on the Isthmas of Panama and other places, a traveler recentthat in traveling the length

canal, he saw not one mosquito.
In our campaign against the fly, let us include the mosquito. My experience is that the latter is the more un-

comfortable companion of the two.
MARY N. WHITNEY. Edmar Cottage, Woodstock

Work on the Sabhath.

PORTLAND, July 12 .- (To the Editor.)—I happened to read an editorial in The Sunday Oregonian, reading: "Let Portland show the visiting clergymen today we are a city of church-goers." It should have been added, but not of Christians. Why? Because I have been watching thes

hurchgoers coming out of church or Sunday for the last six months, pass-ing on their way scores of workmen tearing down old buildings, digging foundations, building hotels, with noise-making steam hoists, yanking 10 to 15-mule teams about, and yet they never complain or get red in their faces wit-nessing such outrageous abuse of the doctrine of Christ and the Sabbath. I have traveled all over Europe and this country and nowhere else have I met such conditions.

NEW YORKER.

Largest Lumber Cargo PORTLAND, July 18.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Kindly state what the largest lumber cargo amounted to that ever left Portland on any ship, and whether ft was the largest that ever left any A SUBSCRIBER

Aboard the British steamer Knight of the Garter, which cleared from Port land for Shanghai October 14, 1910, was a lumber cargo measuring 5,000,000 feet and valued at \$55,000. It is generally admitted to have been the larg-est cargo of the character floated for export in the world. It is without questhe record cargo from Portland and the assertion that it takes first place in lumber export loads of globe has not been disputed, though lo-cally all records are not available.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

It is not merely what you eat, bu

what you can digest that builds your wasted tissues up and makes you truly hlest. It is not simply what you make, but what you salt away that makes you rich and prosperous and equal to the fray. It is not 30 feet of books to read and highly prize, but things that you remarks. things that you remember make you great and truly wise. It is not loud apparel that makes a man of you, but a heart throb warm and tender and a hand clasp that is true. It is not what you seem to be, or what you may profess, but what you are and what you do that make for righteousness. It is not what you mean to do, or what you may pretend, but the things you put in practice that will keep you to the end. The world is full of theories, and full of empty creeds; but it hones for truth and honor, and for brave, unselfish deeds. Don't fret about your war-ranty to mansions over there, but lend a hand to make this life a bit more bright and fair. Somebody needs a cheering word to help him on his road; somebody needs a little lift to ease the weary load. If you would win the blest reward and shine forth as the sun, get busy on some noble deed before this day is done. (Copyright, 1941, by W. D. Meng.)

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman

The first essential to a successful advertising campaign is good copycopy that is distinctive enough to attract the reader's attention, and convincing enough to hold their attention after they read it.

To be convincing, the statements made in the copy must be absolutely true-there must be no exaggeration -and no promises made that cannot be fulfilled.

Accuracy and plain words are the chief assets of all advertising copy. chandise than anything else.

Such advertising copy run in reputable newspapers will bring responses, and if it is backed up absolutely by reliable goods there is no question about the success that will follow. Every manager of a store and every

ception, naturally, of what constitutes good copy. There was a time when the retail stores especially ran largely to "price list" advertising; that is, they filled up their space with a mention of the goods they had for sale, and the prices

advertising writer has his own cor

at which they would sell. "Price list" advertising, however, is gradually being eliminated. People nowadays want to know the intimate details of the store in which they deal -they want to know how the apparel and other necessities of life are made

before they buy. And the wideswake merchant and manufacturer is responding to this demand by printing "human interest" copy about the goods he has to offer. Clothing manufacturers are telling in their advertising just what their garments are made of-how they are made, and under what conditions they are made, and why they should be bought-and the same is true of other

manufacturers. It is this kind of advertising copy -the newsy, interesting, story-giving details, that is bringing the greatest

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed How,

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams) Frequently you do not know, but you might find out oftener than you do.

A man rarely tells of a bet he made A man should take pleasure in paying

a bill; he found pleasure in the fact that he was able to buy on credit. It is all right to vote for the country's

prosperity; but you must work for your When a man hears of distress, he

ongs to give advice.

People never fail to appreciate goodness; but you can't fool them with begus goodness,

Every man is full of philosophy he can't apply to his own necessities

A business seldom amounts to enough to give all the employes the credit they claim. There would be some reason in putting

off work if you could get out of it by delay; but the work has to be done, and delay makes more of it.

An amateur would never take part in an entertainment if they didn't believe he could do better than he really can.

Timber Reserved From Sale

NEHALEM, Or., July 11 .- (To the Edttor.) - "A" sells a piece of land to "B." which has some timber on it. 'A" reserves the timber, no time being pecified to take it the time there is to take, or is "A's" right outlawed in a certain number of years? Would the timber then be-A SUBSCRIBER.

long to "B?" If not removed within a reasonable time the timber would revert to the land. "Reasonable time" would depend on accessibility of tract and other factors, but is usually about two years. It would be well for "B" to consult a

lawyer before asserting ownership. When Property Owners Can't Agree. PORTLAND, July 13 .- (To the Editor.) - In case of a short street, no much traveled, one-half of the property owners want parking, the other half want full width of street hard surface. Being equally divided on the question. ow would this terminate according to law?

The City Council has authority, uner the charter, to determine this ques-

FICTION FEATURES

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

Sherlock Holmes will solve another perplexing mystery next Sunday in "The Adventure of the Solitary Cyclist." It is a tale surcharged with tense action Conan Doyle at his best.

The adventure, occupying more than a page, illustrated, is complete in the Sunday issue. The following week, by the way, and each succeeding week during the Summer months, will develop a complete Sherlock Holmes adventure. Don't miss them.

Further light entertainment features are provided by the Funny Men's department, by the suave philosopher, Colonel Crowe, and by a short story, complete. An additional fiction feature will be the next installment of Miss Cranston's story of Washington society, "Compensation."

Mexico seems to have dropped out of sight lately. What is becoming of Mexico now? What is Mexico's future. Important light is thrown on this subject by a well-known writer, who was in the country throughout the late rebellion. Half page with photos.

Another half page of popular music, new adventures by the Widow Wise and other favorites and an endless variety of selected reading matter bearing on almost everything of popular interest.