# The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1911.

### MR. ROOSEVELT ON MR. TAFT.

The fame of Mr. Sidney Brooks a journalist has not penetrated the fastnesses of the far Northwest with sufficient thoroughness to make it generally known whether he is an Englishman or an American. But it is known that he contributes illuminative articles on English affairs to Harper's Weekly and other periodicals light and leading, and it is now further known that the latchstring at Oyster Bay is always out for him. Mr. Brooks has an article on Roosevelt in the current number of Harper's Weekly that is the product of several visits to that illustrious citiand that is the latest and perhaps the best word contributed on the ir tentions, ambitions, purposes and status of the man in whom no American has ceased to be interested.

Mr. Brooks has much to say abou the unique Roosevelt personally and about his daily life, habits and outlook; and then he gets around to the delicate subject of Colonel Roosevelt's thoughts about the Presidency and about his successor. He is careful to make it clear that he "alone is to be held responsible"-yet he uses "as nearly as possible Mr. Roosevelt's Ipelasima verba," which is the elegant Brooks manner of saying that he uses his very words. "In the ordinary sense of the word," says Mr. Brooks, "Mr. Roosevelt is not and does not expect be a candidate for President." He is satisfied with his record. He is happy in his home life. He thoroughenjoys his journalistic work. He annot hunt up delegates, maneuver for a nomination, conciliate this political interest or that, make promises or pledges-in other words, play the ame. The statement continues: On the other hand, he does not feel him

On the other hand, he does not feel himself in any way debarred from accepting another namination. But the nomination, I gather—though he is the last man to put it in abruptly—must seek him; he will not seek it. If some great National crisis were to arise and the American people were to arise and the American people were to take it into their heads that he, and he alone, could handle it to their satisfaction; from hig job were clamoring to be done and popular ofinion pointed unmistakably and overwhelmingly to Mr. Rosesvelt as the man to do it—then the ex-President would be willing to enfor the race for the White Hense come more. But it must be a National and not merely a party emergency. Mr. Rosesvelt will not again accept another nomination merely to get the Republicans out of a hole or save them from being pushed into one. Only a call from practically the whole country will again drag him into the Presidential arona, and the prospects of such a call coming to him he regards, not indeed as inconseivable or impossible.

The prospects of such a call coming to him are indeed in the highest de gree improbable. If a grave National crisis should arise, if a foreign war should impend, if a startling political revolution should break out, if any peril common to all citizens should threaten, it is not likely that the country would turn en masse to Cole Roosevelt; but it would in all probability place its dependence on that incumbent of the President's chair who had shown himself by his patriotism, his coolness, his judgment and his record, to be fit for respon ibility. Of course these things are obvious to Colonel Roosveit, and what he says, or rather Mr. Brooks says for him, may be looked upon as merely interesting as speculation and disclosing his frame of mind. Mr. Roosevelt is perfectly conscious

that if he had remained abroad he would have been in a vastly better po sition politically. He knew it then but he wanted to come home, and home he came. Continues the Brooks

Being home again, finding the Republican party which he had committed to his successor in the full flush of strength and victory now broken, and discredited, his policite disregarded, and his friends out of favor with the Administration and without a leader, and finding also a clear call from his own state to fight for political purity and popular rule, he plunged, as he could not help doing, into the thick of the struggle. Like Feary at the pois, there was only one path open to him, and he took it. But it was a path beset with pitfalls and misunderstandings. The Republican inturgents could not understand my he did not came out with a flat-footed repudlation of Mr. Taft and all his warks. Mr. Taft's friends charged him with disloyalty and ingratitude because he found little or nothing to any in the President's favor. The East thought him a revolutionary and the West a rather timid conservative.

It may be fairly asked how Mr.

It may be fairly asked how Mr. Roosevelt's course benefited himself or the Republican party, or the country, but it's done, and there's an end or That is clearly his view, and we'll let it go at that. But here is more in

teresting matter: The situation today is not essentially dif-rent. Mr. Roosevelt is still frankly dis-pointed in Mr. Taft. He chose him for a Presidency, not us the ideally best man out as the best man available. He know much of human nature and of politic toe much of hyman nature and of politics to expect a certain continuity both in politics and in personnel. In neither respect has he been gratified. Both the Roosevelt Cabinet and the Roosevelt policies have been abundaned, and Mr. Tafra whole conduct of his office has farced the ex-President to nonfees to a decided error of judgment in selecting him as his successor. But while sevent as having been mistaken in Mr. selecting him as his successor. But white he swim to having been mistaken in Mirath is out of sympathy with his Cabinet and his policy, and regards him, like the rest of America, as a perplexing failure, he is not to be reckoned as anti-Taft man. Whenever he finds shything in the President's programme that he can shoerely support he supports it. Thus he has publicly approved Mr. Taft's action in primoting resprecity, in creating a tariff beard and in despatching American troops to the Mexican border. Mr. Rossevett, it is always worth remembering, is a good Republican, and party seatiment and loyally operate ipon him as powerfully as ever.

Much may be forgiven Mr. Brooks, who has lived for many days within the radius of the Roosevelt influence for taking the Roosevelt view; but it ought to be said that the "rest of America" does not regard Mr. Taft as a "perplexing failure." We should say also that if that is Mr. Roosevelt's oninion, it would be better for him to say so outright, and get it off his mind, and wash his hands utterly of all responsibility for Taft. Is he silent because he is a "good Republican and believes he has a duty as a Reublican to protect a Republican President? Perhaps. Or because he

is embarrassed by his previous sponsorship for Mr. Taft and has not the will or the wish now to repudiate him and to acknowledge his own blunder doing so much to make him President? Perhaps also. It is an awk-ward position for the ex-President. But it is a situation that is simplicity itself compared with the dilemma that will arise at Oyster Bay next year when Mr. Taft shall be renominated.

## MR. BRYAN TO THE BESCUE.

Mr. Bryan has met the difficulty involved in the direct election amendment by the good old method of eva-The question which perplexes the Senate is this: "Shall there be Federal control over the election of Federal Senators, or shall there not?" The resolution for the amendment as it came up from the House took away Federal control, or seemed to do so. In reality, Congress will always have authority to regulate the elections of its members as long as it remains the sole judge of their elections, qualifications and returns. But the resoluauthority, and therefore Mr. Bristow ubmitted an amendment to it restor. ing the original language of the Constitution. Over this point the battle rages, and the direct election of Senators may be delayed a few years in consequence. Now comes Mr. Bryan with a compromise. Inasmuch as the Constitution is said by many great authorities to be a bundle of compro mises, the addition of one more ought not to frighten anybody, if it is desirable on other accounts

Mr. Bryan suggests that the method of electing Senators be left entirely to the different states to settle for themseives. If a state prefers the present way, well and good. Let it follow the present way. If a state wishes to try popular election, insert a clause in the Constitution giving it permission to do This is Mr. Bryan's suggestion, and in some respects it seems to be rather a happy one. It discreetly shuns the subject of Federal control and it gives formal legality to what is already being done. Perhaps half the states have popular elections of Senators in all but name. In most of the Southern States the subject is settled at party primaries by popular vote. In Oregon II is decided according to the rule of Statement No. 1. Other states are showing signs of following Oregon's example, whether for good or ill. As a simple matter of practice, we shall have popular elections of Senators almost everywhere within a few years whether the Constitution is amended or not, but it does look better to obey that venerable document when we can conveniently do so, and there is at least an esthetic propriety in amending it to conform to the usage of the country.

Mr. Bryan's compromise would break up such uniformity as there is in the present practice, but since there is not a great deal we need not make over that. Those who love rules and dislike exceptions will no approve of Mr. Bryan's plan. Those who think more of the substance than of the form will be inclined to give it respectful consideration.

The appearance of cholera at Atlantic Coast ports need cause no alarm, in dew of the thorough quarantine and the isolation of the patients until all danger of their transmitting the infection has passed. Like other epidemic diseases, cholera thrives in ignorance and filth. It no sooner ap ears in a country where strict laws protect the public health and where cleanly than it is stamped out. There were cholera epidemics in this country and Europe nearly a century ago. had more difficulty in finding out what first refused, but finally compiled. medical science has since pro-

opportunity to become epidemic.

The home of cholera is in the warm damp soil of India and China, and it often appears in the Nile delta, but long drought kills it. The admitted cause is the comma bacillus, which was discovered by Dr. Robert Koch, the German bacteriologist. The commo bacilli are so small that 30,000,000 of them weigh only a milligram and live in temperatures ranging from 15 be-low to 194 above zero. The bacilli cannot live in the stomach, but overeating carries them in great numbers into the intestines, where they quickly prove fatal. Hence deaths are more numerous on Monday and Tuesday as

the result of Sunday feasting. Cholera is most frequent in the vallevs of the Ganges in India and of the Yang-tse in China. It originated in countries many centuries before Christ, as shown by Sanskrit writing and did not migrate thence for 1400 years. It was carried into Western Asia by the pilgrims to Mecca, but did not Western Europe until 1830, when the Russians carried it from India through couriers and stagecoaches. The epidemic in that year was serious, but the most deadly subsequent outbreaks have been in China, India and Russia, where it recurs almost annually.

The most dangerous recent outbreak of cholera occurred in 1892, when the lisease started from India, traveled through the Khyber Pass to the Afghan cities and continued westward along the caravan routes to Merv, and thence to Persia. Thence it crossed the Cuspian Sea to Astrakhan, traveled up the River Volga to Nishni Novgorod and spread from that city of fairs to Moscow, St. Petersburg and Russians distributed the Bultic Sea. it over Europe, and as they were then emigrating in large numbers to the United States, they carried it to the United States. It reached New York on emigrant steamers and only the strictest quarantine checked its progress beyond that city. The admission of immigrants was stopped until the disease was stamped out. The disease broke out again in Europe in 1893 and 1894, but a strict quarantine shut it

out of the United States. A terrible epidemic of cholers raged in Russia in 1910, when there were 170,353 cases and 77,466 deaths. The recurrence of these epidemics is due to the apathy of the government and the opposition of the people to sani-tary reform. Of 1082 cities in the Russian empire only 192 have a public water supply and thirty-five sewerage systems. Russia is the halfway house from which the disease on its from Asia invades Europe. In 1910 it transmitted cholera to Ausstria and Italy and the epidemic became serious in several parts of Italy and caused many deaths. It was so alarming at Naples that that city was for a tim dropped as a port of call by steamers. The news of a cholera scare in the East takes back a couple of centuries to the days when hygienic precautions

were few and uncertain. Under mod-ern conditions of cleanliness and gen-

giene, an old-fashioned cholera epiwould be impossible. Even in India, the home of filth and cholera, the British officers, who live decently are seldom attacked. Of course quarantine should not be neglected, immunity from cholera really implies little more than bathing and clean,

## LET US HAVE MORE LIGHT.

Probably Mr. Parkison will explain, when he gets around to it, that he signed those referendum petitions twice in a moment of temporary aberration, or that one or the other signature is a forgery, or that he made an entirely innocent mistake. It is really immaterial, for the matter is not so important as some of our university friends appear to think. It is only one bogus signature in a total of 8000 false signatures. It may be a little more difficult to show that the 7999 remaining names are not genuine

But there is a phase of this referenum matter that Mr. Parkison can throw a flood of light upon. That is, the source or sources from which came the money to hold up the uni-versity bills. Who furnished the funds? To whom were they furnished? How much did Parkison get, if any Did he turn all he received into the pot for the payment of petition-shovers? Or was he employed by certain unknown interests to take charge of the campaign against the university?

It was probably not unlawful for Parkison or anybody to be the paid manager of the referendum promoters. We are not prepared to say it ought to have been. It was not unlawful for the petition-makers to get so much per name; but it ought to be made unlawful. If it shall not be, law-making and law-breaking by the initiative and be reduced to referendum will sordid basis of dollars and cents for the unscrupulous hirelings who are in the petition business solely for what they can make out of it.

A few words of explanation and apology are due from Mr. Parkison.

## FROM WONDER TO LAW.

Famous as the Davenport brothers were a generation ago for their mysterious power over the world of spirits, they are now almost forgotten. The fame of a wizard is as transitory as that of an actor or a politician. The death of one of the Davenports passed the other day with scarcely a comment. It was chronicled in the newspapers, and that was all. He had outlived his reputation and came pretty near outliving the faith of which was once a distinguished apostle. No doubt there are still people who believe in special Providences and others who trust in messages from the world of the departed. We read of signs and wonders in the daily papers and occasionally there is a person who takes them seriously, but the ordinary reader passes on with a smile to the baseball cores and the latest aviation accident or triumph. The world is losing its nterest in the occult. The scientific, the law-abiding phenomena, have become so numerous and fascinating that we no longer need to call spirits from the vasty deep to keep our interest at the boiling point. It boils all the time from causes less dark and dublous.

The confidence which men gave to chosts and ghost seers a few years ago they now give to scientific law. a person feels the need of aid in his enterprises he does not call upon the spirits to impart counsel or remove obstacles. He turns to the man of science, describes what he wants and asks him to invent it. Usually the demand the habits of the people are generally is met without serious difficulty. Science has so far more than done what the world has required of it. We have to ask than the men of the laboratory and crucible have had in supplying our wants. The truth of the matter seems to be that the world found that the occult powers promised somewhat more than they could fulfill. were a little unreliable when the pinch came. To put the case strongly what practical men really depend upon in their enterprises is the uniformity of nature's known laws. If they draw upon their imaginations and picture future developments, the ground upon which they build is the probable discovery of new laws. The supernatural does not enter their

thoughts or figure in their plans. The mind of the common man has changed a little also in regard to the interpretation of wonders. The time was when any unusual event such as the San Francisco earthquake or the performances of the little Harps boy were immediately referred to the world of spirits. It would have been said of the great earthquake that the Almighty had sent it to punish some body for his sins. The fact that Jesus put this method out of court 2000 years ago would have made no differ When the disciples asked him whose sin it was that occasioned the collapse of the Siloam tower, he answered brusquely that it had happened for nobody's sin. A certain Seattle preacher did explain the San Franisco earthquake as a punishment for the shortcomings of the inhabitants but he was laughed at. Nothing more The world has got beyond that. When we hear of a marvel nowadays we at once ask for the natural cause of it The supernatural is not invoked. The vast majority of men are perfectly certain that, no matter what happens if we search long and diligently enough we shall find the natural sequence of events from which it re-

sulted. Wonders such as the old Davenport group performed and the manifestations of Eusapia Palladino still cause people of a certain degree of intelli-gence to stare and gape, but the same and sober citizen waits for the expose which has always been sure to come. On the other hand, intelligent men not dogmatize about the super-

natural. They do not commit themselves to the indefensible proposition that the laws of nature cannot be altered, that miracles cannot happen, and so on. It is safe to say that none of us ever have known the laws of nature to be amended, and that we never have seen a miracle happen. Farther than this the well-balanced mind will not try to push conclusions. An alleged miracle is a matter of evidence purely. If the evidence advanced to prove it is sufficient, we must believe Nor is it wise to assume that all the laws of nature have been discovered and the books closed. The chances are that new laws will be brought to light rapidly within the next few years. The discovery of radiant matter has opened a new world to science, and where its paths will lead it would be insane to try to pre-

dict. It is certain, however, that the old distinction between matter and spirit eral attention to food and bodily hy- is vanishing. No man of science would

think of laving down flatly just where matter ends and spirit begins. Perhaps they are identical. The natural continually encroaches on the domain of the supernatural. The miracles of yesterday are the routine events of today. The progress of science has been going on in an accelerated ratio during the last century. More has been learned of nature since the American Revolution than in all the time that preceded it. More will be learned in the next fifty years than in the last thousand. People who have the good fortune to live in this age of wonders ought to be thankful for their blessings.

"Why didn't she stop me," pitcously or impudently asks the former nurse and companion of Mrs. S. B. Armour, of Kansas City, when acknowledging the theft of enormous sums of money from her mistress. A baby plea, indeed, utterly contemptible in its evasion of personal responsibility. after all is there not something in it? Where was Mrs. Armour's sense of moral responsibility when she left her purse literally open to her handmaiden and did not require an accounting? She has arraigned servant upon the charge of stealing \$142,000 from her during a term of service covering several years. Was the mistress asleep all this time? Or was she simply too indolent to supervise the expenses of her household? Did she not, in permitting this enormous peculation to go on under her eyes, show herself a derelict in her duty as a mistress, even as her servant showed herself derelict in her position? Of course this is no excuse in law for the thieving servitor, but it shows clearly a divided responsibility which puts the more responsible party in the case upon her own defense in a moral sense while the less respon-sible is made to face the legal phase of the question.

Mrs. Keppel, otherwise known as the "friend of the late King Edward," has certainly shown more than questionable taste in "the ostentatious retirement and more than widow's mourning" which she has indulged since the death of the King. It is noted that she left London at once, fived for months in strict retirement in Paris, and then left for a prolonged tour of the Far East. Late this Autumn, it is said, she will again be seen in London. Queen-Mother Alexandra, one of the few women who have known how to keep discreet and profound silence under marital slights and troubles, will no doubt ignore, as she did in the King's lifetime, the woman who has presumed to mourn with her the death of her husband, as will also King George and Queen Mary. It is easy to see, therefore, that the extremely delicate problem of "the late King's friend" will be difficult to solve in London society. One can readily however, that she is a woman whose sensibilities are easily shocked. Otherwise, having sought retirement upon the death of King Edward, she would have remained in seclusion at least as far as a return to London goes during the remainder of her natural life,

Why any parent desires to take, and ioes take, an infant to the theater-or to church—passes the comprehension, not only of the childless but of sensible and humane, parents, who hesitate long before inflicting intolerable weariness upon a child and are ordinarily considerate of other people. Yet it seems that the Chief of Police of San Francisco was recently an offen der in this way against his own offspring, the rights of an audience that had paid to hear Ethel Barrymore and the actress herself. When asked to retire the disturbing element he at tea Miss Barrym would occasion furnished additional proof of the fact that many people who are considerate and sensible in other ways are both inconsiderate and foolish where their children are concerned.

As regularly as Summer - come around, certain cities investigate their ice combines. When the weather grows cool, the investigation dies, to be revived in Winter as an investigation of the coal combine. The result is usually the payment of some fees to witnesses and grand jurors and some tinguish it. fleeting glory for the District Attor-

The purchase of dock sites at San Francisco by a Trans-Atlantic steamship line to operate through the Panama Caal is the forerunner of many which will land at various Pacific Portland must be on the alert ports. to get her share of this business, which should come to the port to which the largest area of rich undeveloped land is tributary.

If the newly-rich newly-weds desire a new way to spend their money, let them have a moving picture machine in continuous operation from the time the baby opens his mouth for his first squawk until he opens it to say vill" as he holds the hand of the bride, blushing or otherwise.

Old Yamhill, with records of the best of almost all products of the soil has added new laurels-made of eight-foot vetch. Yamhill will continue to be all right, if the real estate men never spoil her.

That young woman, handsome, accomplished and backed by Yerkes' millions, is a thoroughbred from Old Kentucky and that is the reason she was able to break into Buckingham Palace.

The man who got rid of \$360,000 in three years less than a generation ago has just died in poverty. Yet many young men "wishing for riches" would follow his example.

Portland is becoming so accustomed to temperature above 90 degrees that, if it should fall as low as 80, it would don its Winter underwear. The best investment made by Mult-

nomah County the first half of the

year was the \$151,567.24 spent on Indications point to a great crop of huckleberries, but the Indians and the

bears are wise to it. The unusual demand for lemons has none other than hot-weather signifi-

cance. San Diego is not far from Los An geles. Why not kidnap Wilde?

The optimist never minds the

WATERED STOCK GREAT ISSUE. EVILS IN TRAINING THE CHILD

Will Courts Regard Over-Capitalization as Reasonablet Is Asked. PORTLAND, July 16 .- (To the Editor.)-In referring to the over-capitalization of the Steel Trust recently The Oregonian pointed out with great clearness the real trouble. Chairman Gary wants Government control but

does he want the Government to pro-

trouble and in view of the recent de-

cisions of the Supreme Court there is no more important economic question at this time under discussion. How far-reaching it is may escape some.

The new era in trust matters which began with these decisions has established the principle that the Govern-ment must regulate and control, not merely prohibit trusts. Under the "rule of reason" the main point is, will the courts regard over-capitalization as reasonable? Since this is the kernel in the whole matter the point must be decided sooner or later. Suppose that now that the court has seen fit to interfere in this matter it should ignore the main point and indirectly at least the main point and indirectly at least sanction any load which in this way may be put upon the shoulders of the people. In view of the enormous amounts of spurious capital of this kind is it likely that the people will stand for it? It would seem that President Taft saw further when he remarked that it (court control of trusts) might involve the whole judicial sys-

tem in disaster.

Again, suppose that the courts attempt to discriminate will they not, as Mr. Taft pointed out, be involved in a mass of detail impossible for courts to handle? It would be interesting, for instance, to see how the lease by the Steel Trust of the iron ore properties of the Great Northern Railway Com-pany would be treated. Under this of the Great Northern kalway com-pany would be treated. Under this contract a certain number of tons must be taken out every year and a certain price paid. The value of the properties thus controlled and in-cluded in the merger has been esti-mated by som; above \$500.000,000, yet this vast amount does not figure in the capitalization of the trust. But it would be interesting to note what would happen if these vast ore deposits were not included in the merger and were not included in the merger and what effect it would have upon the capitalization or rather earning power of the trust. How will the courts han-dle such side matters as this? But suppose that the courts would

really go so far as to exclude honest ly everything but legitimate capital and then proceed to fix a reasonable standard of profit on that. What would standard of profit on that. What would happen? The incentive to eff'ciency would be lost. The maximum profit would be sure to come. The surplus probably would be dissipated in some way, and the situation would become intolerable as a matter of course. So much for court law, but what about the moral law? Is it right to obtain something for nothing in this wholesale way? Is it not a fact that somebody must pay for all this? In the steel merger alone, including the contract above referred to, the capitalization will be something like two billions, and is it not probable that active capital (labor products used in active capital (labor products used in the production of wealth) will amount to one-fourth of that total? The same principle is carried into everything, small as well as large affairs. Labor and active and competitive business must support the almost inconceivably large load, and competition becomes large load, and competition be too strenuous and intolerable. price of life, the terms upon which the multitude may support life are that this spurious capital must first receive aupport. Are these conditions such as any decent man, rich or poor will care to knowingly support? I cannot think so. A. S. FROSLID.

### Lighted Cigars in Streetcars. PORTLAND, July 17 .- (To the Edi-

tor.)—I have read with much satisfac-tion The Oregonian's editorial on the tobacco nuisance and the crusade against smoking and chewing of to-

bacco in public places.

I am glad to acknowledge the great I am glad to acknowledge the great service that the streetcar company has rendered in prohibiting smoking and spitting on the streetcars. Still per-sons are permitted to hold lighted have left the stage. The folly and ob-duracy of the peace officer upon this and float through the car to be inhaled lude, collect-on-delivery, the long-suf-

by other passengers.

I cannot see the difference, except in the magnitude of the offense, whether a person is allowed to smoke or the cigar or cigarette is allowed to smoke unassisted believe the streetcar company

should go a step farther to make this rule effective. In some Eastern cities ne sees in the streetcars a notice reading, "You are not allowed to carry a lighted cigar or eigarette in this car," and if a passenger boards the car with lighted cigar or cigarette he is po litely requested by the conductor to ex

Yours for continued success of the anti-tobacco crusade.
L. E. ANDERSON.

150 North Twenty-fourth street.

PORTLAND, July 17 .- (To the Editor.)-To the busy men of this city who do rise at an early hour and have various household duties to perform taking their time until they leave for work, the added burden of using hose in the morning is far from a joke. requires the entire time to do any kind of proper irrigation to save the little gardens and lawns we all take pride in so very justly.

It might be possible to allow use of the hose every other night and still

keep up the reservoir supply. If this can be done there is no reason for can be done there is no reason for putting a great number of unfortunate users to so much hardship and going beyond all limit. I am certain in the foregoing I voice the sentiments of a mighty big majority of citizens, men and women. Of course those really and women. Of course those really wasting water should be firmly called

n the matter of public contracts such as pipelines, reservoirs and many other things, it might be a wise idea to cut out all fine and penalty clauses and insert a clause that all extra time needed on a job is left to the dicretion and judgment of the contractor. is the result anyway and the contracts might as well read so instead of having foolish and superfluous clauses in ROBERT C. WRIGHT

## Longest Pastorate. PORTLAND, July 17.—(To the Edi-tor.)—I send you some facts respect-ing, perhaps, the longest continuous pastorate of a single church that ever

Rev. Robert Frew, D. D., was installed pastor of St. Vivian's United Presbyterian Church, in the city of Stirling, Scotland, in 1835, and he held that passides are all the city of Strings. that position, and discharged the duties of Pastor, to the date of his death, which was in August 1910. He therefore, served one church, as its pastor, continuously for a period of 75 years. If this is not the longest pastorate ever occurred, it certainly is a long one.

cured in the world.

His successive arrivals at his 50th 60th and 70th anniversaries were duly celebrated, and in later years he was known throughout Scotland as the "Father of All the Churches." In 1868 he was given the highest honors that can come to a Presbyterian minister, being elected Moderator of the Genral Synod.
Toward the last be was relieved of

some of the details of his duties, but he preached as long as he lived. He was 98 years old at the time of his death, which was a painless, peaceful sleep. LEVI W. MYERS. 681 East Ankeny street Writer Decries Frequent Mawkish a

Mollycoddle Methods.

PORTLAND, July 13 .- (To the Editor.)-The discussion between "A. G. B." and The Oregonian is interesting and illuminating. While, no doubt, The Oregonian might have used in some instances more discreetly chosen words, every thinking adult will agree that its statement of opinion of the fascindoes he want the Government to pro-tect the water in the stock? In view of the vast ramifications of his same correct. And even A. G. B. will concede that a darling child may be de cede that a darling child may be de-signated an imp without infringing upon any canons of truth or of pro-priety. But we all understand, of course, that it is our privilege to main-tain towards the child the same fine reserve in the expression of opinion which he displays toward us.

which he displays toward us.
Children are spolled, probably, as often by training, so called, as by lack of training. Most parents lack clear ideas of the ends they seek to attain by training, and the wiseet of parents are often sadly puzzled about the best methods to be pursued in achieving the desired result. A. G. B. refers to the "first principle of guiding children to right action," but unfortunately falls to state what is this foundation principle. He tells us, however, "Teach child he is our equal-to-be and he will strive to live up to it." The parent is to hold himself up to the child as its ideal. He is to tell the child, in effect: "Some day you will be as self-con-trolled as I am, as tolerant as I am, as slow to bitter words as I am, just, as merciful, as discreet, as truth-ful as I am." Children cannot be deluded thus.

The lynx-eyed little critics know the parental shortcomings better than do the parents themselves. But not for worlds would the little diplomats (hypocrites, if you will), reveal a hint of the voluminous knowledge they have acquired on the subject. One of the most amusing things in life is watch a bright, year-old baby sou ing his mother and charting he shallows. He will deliberately do mis chief, warily watching mother while, with what appears to be keen telligence, but which, alas, may be only cunning. So we see the baby is not naughty from innate meanness, always. Stern necessity drives him. He under stands the need of learning accuratel the precise degree of truthfulness an

firmness possessed by his deting mother.
The present sentimental, mawkish molly-coddle method of child-training like many other evils, has its root in the modern apotheosis of the ego. "Ye shall be as gods," said Satan to first parents. To our modern parents, be, grown more bold, cries: "Ye are gods! Bless you, my children, ye are gods!"

## MARION B. CLEVELAND.

Cow Not Wholly to Blame PORTLAND, July 16.—(To the Editor.)—In reply to the headline in The Oregonian of July 13, which says that tuberculosis is all "laid to cows, think it but justice and mercy to public already frightened on that sub ject to say that in a recent study of the disease in the South Sea Islands, I visited one "island which used co nut milk and had the largest percent-age of consumption per capita of any country on earth. Owing to its intense heat, no white man could or ever did live within its borders, so it could not have been communicated in any known way. As a matter of fact, some theo-ries are necessary in order that we may make progress in science, but they must be pulverized before it is safe or while on the subject of enthusiastic medical grafters, another branch of robbing the poor, besides permanently injuring and disfiguring many who cannot be killed with an ax, the value of "soo" otherwise known as salvarsin. of "606," otherwise known as salvarsin might receive a little well-merited attention. A number of thoughtful, educated men, some of whom are teachers in America, and all of whom have passed their quarter century mark in ctual practice, condemn with righteo wrath the exploitation of one of the most dangerous serums known to the profession, whose only recommendation ay in its subtle method of separating the coin from its unsuspecting victim. But, in the language of another: "Our

## fering people. O. C. HOLLISTER, M. D.

people dearly love to be humbugged.

Religious Liberty Every Day. PORTLAND, Or., July 14.—(To the Editor.)—I was very much surprised to read (in this the 20th century of advancement along every line) that article entitled "Work on the Sab-bath." What is the writer going to do about what is styled in the articl as "such outrageous abuse of the doc trine of Christ and the Sabbath? This is an old controversy. I will not attempt to prove here which da the Sabbath, as I realize that The gonian was not established to settle gonian was not established to settle religious questions. Suffice it to say, however, that it certainly is not Sun-day. So with all respect to the con-scientious belief of the writer of the article herein referred to, I would merely suggest that he please cease to worry, for we live in a land where we have freedom of conscience, and woe he to the city or nation who disregards this vital principle of lib So I hope (for the good of the Nation) that the workman will continue to tear down and build up on any day they choose, regardless of the narrow views which some people possess. I the day will never dawn when United States of America will repudiate this glorious principle which has made our Nation great, namely, reli-

GEORGE S. WORK.

"The Hand That Rocks." ASHLAND, Or., July 16.—(To the Editor.)—Kindly quote correctly and give the author of the quotation, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world." Also, can you give me the correct adjective form of "atayism?"

gious liberty.

"And the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," is from a poem by William Ross Wallace (1819-1881), and can be found on p. of "Book of Quotations," edited by

W. Gurney Benham.

There are two adjective forms of 
"atavism," namely, "atavic" and "atavistic." The latter is more commonly beau.

## Brad's Bit o' Verse Aunt Sally Jones is dead at last-we

ne'er shall see her more; and think of how she toiled it makes me tired and sore. I'd like to lead her old man out behind the kindling shed and brulse his frame and spoil his face an punch his tarmal head. She baked and swept and washed and scrubbed from morn till close of day; and then she mended all the clothes and tucked the mended all the clothes and tucked the kids away; she milked the cows and split the wood, she ironed and she churned; no time had she to seek the rest her weary spirit yearned; for even when the Sabbath belis rang out their sweet appeal she had to stay at home and cook the exxtra Sunday meal. The all man knew that she was tired by old man knew that she was tired, but felt no great alarm; his sole ambition was to win another neighbor's farm. His mules and horses got a rest when they were tired of life, but never did he pause to think of rest for his poor wife. But when at last the toll-worn hands were folded o'er her breast, he ordered up a floral piece. "Dear Mother, Sweetly Rest."

(Convright, 1911, by W. D. Mangel.) felt no great alarm; his sole ambition (Cenyright, 1911, by W. D. Mong.)

## Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

The other day a young German came in to see me about a plan for advertising a bottle for babies. He secured the patent rights for America from a German manufacturer and he wants to advertise. He has only \$5000 that he

can spend in advertising. Before he came to see me he had consulted with an advertising agency, and the manager of that agency told him that he might be able to make an impression with an expenditure \$12,000 in a few newspapers in New York City.

He had about given up the idea of starting an advertising campaign be cause he did not have \$12,000 and he did not know where he could get it. Besides, he did not feel like borrowing \$7000 to put into something that he was not sure would bring his money back

We must all remember that while advertising is good, while it has contributed to the success of 99 per cent of all of the businesses that have succeeded, nevertheless, there is not one of us who can prophesy to a certainty that advertising is sure to pay.

When this young German read of the advertising success of "Tiz" in this column, and how it started with a capital of only \$5000, he felt encouraged, a new hope sprang up. So he came to see me, and this is what I told him:

"Your patent, as you explain it, is a good one. If baby can take milk through a nipple that won't collapse, that won't pump him full of air, thereby producing colic or stomachache, you can advertise your patent in the most human kind of a way and make your advertising appeal to both mothers and fathers.

"I know what an institution a baby with the colic is at 2 A. M -so does every daddy who has been wakened out of a sound sleep-so does every mother who takes care of the baby. "Now, about this \$5000 of yours. You

could start to advertise in the smaller cities throughout the country, cities like Syracuse, Schenectady, Rochester, Binghamton and Buffalo, in New York state: Detroit, Michigan, Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio. Five thousand dollars will go a great way in these communities and will give you a large amount of space in one good newspaper

in each city. "Before you get through with these cities, before your money is half gone, unless I am very much mistaken, you will be doing enough business to justify taking up several other citiesbut get your start in the smaller communities first. I think they will supply you with enough money, as a direct result of your advertising, to enable you to start advertising in most of the cities of the country in due course of time, including the centers

of big population. "You tell me that you retail this patent of yours for 15 cents and that your margin of profit is fair. I estimate that if you sell 500,000 bottles with nipples you can afford to spend \$7500 in advertising; if you sell 1,000,-800 you can afford to spend \$15,000; if you can sell 2,000,000 you can afford to spend \$20,000, etc.

"I do not know how many bottle babies there are in the United States, but there must be at least 5,000,000 of hem. I do not know how many hottles and nipples are used a year by each baby, but I should think two or three, anyway.

"If your patent will let the baby enjoy his meal, if it won't give him colle, it is only a question of a couple of years of intelligent advertising when very mother in the land will want

My German friend is going to advertise. He was encouraged to do so just by this little talk. Do you think he

will succeed? To Be Continued.

To Be Continued.

It has been suggested that these Advertising Stories he printed in book form. I am willing to print them if there is a sufficient demand for them.

To print the stories that have already appeared will require five volumes of about 300 pages each, and they can be printed to sell for \$1.00 per volume.

If you would like the five volumes, please send four name and address to William C. Freeman, 203 Broadway, New York, and you will be notified when they are ready for delivery.

## Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

"You old people," said a youth to an elderly man, "make marriage look mighty funny to young people If all the people in the world should agree to sympathize with a has at a certain hour, they couldn's cure his

headache.

Watch yourself; in all reasonable probability you don't know any more than the law allows, and are liable to get into serious trouble. When company calls at a house, the mother hurries her little boy upstairs

to wash his face; but before he reaches e parlor his face is dirty again. Women don't kiss each other as much as they used to. Nor do they kiss the men more; they seem to be learning to get along without it. Many a man who is considered good enough to Join in the cheering at a political meeting and walk in a torch-light procession, is not considered good enough for a place on the ticket.

Was there ever a man 'big" enough to honestly admire his competitor? And I can't see any reason why a man should do it. The best way is hard enough. When a man goes to another country "look around" it sometimes indicates that he spent too much time in "look-

## How the winners plead for harmony! Half a Century Ago

ing around" at home.

The public school of this city will begin its Fall term on Monday next. building has been put in good or der during the vacation

The world-renowned troupe will give two of their itnerest ing performances in our city on the 23d and 24th inst. They are to have the whole number of persons that played at Maguire's Opera-House in San Franestablishment is drawn by 40 horses on ten wagons, making the largest show ever on the Pacific Coast.

The Pacific, which sailed last evening for San Francisco, took as freight sacks of flour, 279 sacks of bran, barrels of butter, 10 boxes of butter two boxes of eggs, 10 boxes of cherries seven packages of lard, 23 sacks wheat, 19 bales of wool and four ro

The bellef is general that Governor Wallace has been elected in Washington Territory as delegate to Congress. tered upon the choice of delegate.