other

faster.

National banks. That power is

growing and stock control of a num

we were to allow any encroachment.

strip the consumer to the bone.

health instead of begging, with the

his dying wife in the poorhouse.

If we had a central bank, though it

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon Postuffics as ar-invariably in Advance

AlL.) ALL.) ed. ops yes7... field, siz months. Funday, one seat. Funday, six month funday, six month funday, six month ally, without funday, six maniha ally, without funday, and moult ally, without funday, one moult easily, one year anday and Weekly, one year...

(BY CARRIER)

Eastern Business Offices-Verrs & Conk ha-Ness York, Branswick building. Chi-age, Stager building.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1911.

MUCKBAKING BY CONGRESS.

The muckraking hysteria has run Its course through the magazineswho nowadays reads a muckraking magazine?-but it has violently captured the lower house of Congress 7.340 House is bent on investigation. Having nothing else to do but fight the heat and wait drearily on the Senate. it has been seized with a desire to investigate everybody and everything. The other day it was Controller Bay; now it is Attorney-General Wicker-Next week it may be the Susham. prenie Court which enunciated the faus "rule of reason" and thus falled to drive Standard Oil into the sea.

The Controller Bay episode will soon cease to be a sensation, unless indeed it should take a new turn by which the muckrakers may be muckraked. which is likely enough. It is not prob-able that Attorney-General Wickersham will be impeached, or that the charges against him of helping the dreaded Guggenheims by allowing certain cases to lapse through application of the statute of limitations, will be vigorously pressed, since their sponsor is the other Wickersham who is the delegate from Alaska that tried for a fat job as the Seattle counsel of the bhorred Guggenheims at \$15,000 a year and was turned down.

didsummer madness has seized the House at Washington. Being Democratic, and being thie and restless, and being desirous of making trouble for the Republican administration, it "investigates." That is all,

GOVERNOR WILSON AND THE LAW-YERS.

If all the lawyers in the country, or even a donsiderable fraction of them. would live up to the standard which Governor Woodrow Wilson set for them in his address before the Kentucky Bar Association at Lexington. ould not need to watch and pray any longer for the advant of the mil-It would come tomorrow lennium. and most of our sorrows would pass away. At any rate, that part of them which arises from "the in: lence of office, the jaw's delay and the spurns which patient merit from the unworthy takes" would pass away. For Governor Wilson would have the lawyers desist from the present role which they play in society and assume an entirely different and vastly more beneficent one. He told them, for one thing. they ought to "think more their duties as citizens than as practisetting their obligations to tioners." their neighbors as above those to their clients. This gospel must sound strange to those members of the legal fraternity who make it the prime article of

principles of the old common law were the very acme of perfection and that it was foolish to wish for anything bet-This, in the face of the fact that ter. those rules and many of the principles have been long since abandoned in England, where they originated. Governor Wilson further points out

that the great economic problems which perplex the country must be solved by the inwyers if they are solved at all. This amounts to saying that their wisdom is the saving factor in our politics, for modern politics is nothing more than the struggle to deal adequately with economic difficulties as they arise. As Governor Wilson puts it, "Politics is the struggle for an institutional expression of the chang-ing "economic" life of society." Happily, in the United States it has noth-We ing to do with religion or science. must finally look to the lawyers to devise a sottlement of our relations with the corporations and the monopolies. Society will control these great potentates or they will control society. The latter alternative is intolerable To quote Mr. Wilson again: "It is abso-intely necessary that society should command its instruments and not be dominated by them." To escape that baneful domination we are obliged to ask ald from the lawyers, but what a change the ideals of the profession must undergo before we are likely to

ONE'S RIGHT TO SMOKE.

obtain our petition.

please.

1997

Space is given to Mr. Patterson today in defense of the abused tobacco-smoker. We don't know Mr. Patterson; but we know the type. He insists on his inalienable right to be a chronic nuisance because there are other nuisances which he is able to see occasionally through the halo of Bull Durham that personially surrounds his aromatic person. He wants to smoke here, when, where and how he pleases, just as he will assuredly smoke hereafter when and where he does not He loves his wife, but he bart ouldn't if she smoked or chewed. He loves his children, but he trounces the life out of every one of them whom he catches enjoying a cigarette behind the barn. He is the only one in the upon whom he has conferred and has the inestimable privilege of stinking up all the rooms of their home. Ashes, matches, cigar stubs are all over the Sutherland: When he leaves for town the neighbors know that he is at large through their sense of smell. All the

contents of his pockets are tainted or with nicotine or sulphur bell The day is measured by 50 both. many cigars or so many pipes of to-Smoking and chewing-But why prolong the agony? Every-

body knows this Mr. Patterson or ome other like him. We drop the subject by commiserating the fate of the Mrs. Pattersons-the great 11.0 multitude-who have to live with a burning volcano by day and tolerate a sleeping and ill-smelling furnace at night.

THE NEW IDEA AND THE OLD.

It is no answer to criticisms of the initiative and referendum to make the old familiar demonstration of the failures of legislatures and the general unfitness of legislators. There are and tave been cliques and jackpots in legislatures, corruption in the election of United States Senators, jokers and meaks in legislation. Everybody knows Legislatures are made up of more

n and men are poor critters. Woodrow Wilson says the people how their distrust of legislatures by limiting the time of the legislative sessions to certain defined periods. Any natitution is, and is intended to be, a limitation on the powers of a legisinture; but it is not easy to see how the people would be benetited by abolishing either constitutions or legisla-Yet it would appear that we tures. that drifting in that direction and fairly well s'ong on our way. But hyste-less fustian about the evils of the old darn is legislatures has no special pertinence now. The initlative was brought forth as a corrective and a cure for imperfect and dishonest methods of legislation. Have they not been cured and corrected? Are we not reveling in the perfect happiness of modern Utopia? Is not the new Oregon system perfect? If it is perfect, then legislatures are honest and efficient. If it is not perfect, there is something yet to be done. The initiative and referendum are undoubtedly here for good. It is wise to make them more efficient, to correct their known imperfections, to get the best out of them, safeguard them, protect all interests, prevent their systematic abuse. The Old Idea is no onger our problem. It is the New Idea that is now to be made workable and practical.

the West Indies, Central Mexico. America and the north coast of South bank. being made reserve agent of many

Mr. Meyer's plans with regard to the New Orleans naval station are a part of his general policy of closing us naval stations which owe their existence only to the most shameless logcolling. The naval expenditures of the

might be dangerous, the Government United States are proportionately high would still have much control over it. er than those of other nations, not so Over the City Bank It has no greater much because pay and other expenses control than that given by the Na-tional banking law. This is sufficient, are higher as because so much money wasted in maintaining naval stations if the decision above quoted be supwhere no ships ever go for repairs. plied in spirit, but to be effective it While the Department has been calling must be applied promptly or we may for more officers, many of the offifind ourselves in the power of a central cers are kept loafing and going rusty bank under private control, and that exercised by men whose history proves at these costly tributes to the influence of Senators and Representatives. they have no regard for any othe While the friends of an adequate navy interests than their own. have been fighting the extreme econ omists in Congress, much of the money spent has leaked into ratholes and has not added even a gunboat to the Navy. Haif of the naval expendi-

tures are made on land and this condition has given rise to a demand for "putting the navy on the sea." The Navy and its equipment exist for the good of the Nation as a whole, and not for the purpose of being parceled among the big cities and of swelling their commerce and their heads.

THE BONEILEADED DAISY. When Senator Bourne first introduced to our notice that prodigy of

virtue, the "composite citizen," and nnounced that he (the composite citizen, of course) was infallibly right in all his decisions, we were inclined to take the ordinary meaning of the term and infer that the Senator's love for the common people had warped his judgment. This in view of some of the suits obtained in direct legislating We also gained the hasty in Oregon. impression that the Senator had been delving into the philosophy of Her-Spencer and had attained a mode of expression and reasoning somewhat over the head of the ordi-

nary individual. Senator Sutherland, of Utah, how ever, has gone further into the subject consulted that accurate and ever ready source of information, the dictionary, Says Mr. unabridged.

Sutherland: Mr. Webster, whose vocabulary, over the whole linguistic field, from which m honored friend from Oregon culls only in the whole linguistic field, from which m honored friend from Oregon culls only in the whole linguistic field, from which m the whole linguistic field, from which m the word friend from Oregon culls only in the word "composite" as a botaning term, defines it thus: "Belonging to the arder composite, but that of the learnes ind for speech of the Senator from Oregon had prepared us to agree with Mi. Webster that his 'composite citizen' was a 'daty' The speech of the Senator from Oregon had prepared us to agree with Mi. Webster that his 'composite citizen' was a 'daty' hut we were in no mood for this singler and free these showing subject from the elo-tizet as a free these suguestices in the show all these widom—ab. Mr. Previous the four sent is head Througen to the paragon, must have the widom—ab. Mr. Previous the four sent in the something serious the fractor with he something serious the fractor dictu. The subject becomes painted. The subject becomes painted. The subject becomes painted. The subject becomes painted the four serious the widom of the series the four series the widom of the becomes painted. The subject becomes painted the term of a street becomes painted the series with he as involuence head. and dosing the dictionary, with as involuence head. and disturing biontness of speech volue-and disturing biontness of speech would use the worke the true phase to the mean bis street on the street head. The subject on the paragon head and the street of our phonored friend simply as a "dosing the dictionary, with an involuence head." and the street of our phonored friend simply as a structure of the setter on the street of the bester or of the setter on the the street of the bester and disturing biontness of speech would be the dictionary.

tre of the But to give the true phase to the

subject, one must disregard the advice of Mr. Sutherland and delve deeper still into Mr. Webster's sea of knowl What means the ominous word edge. "involuerate?" Mr. Webster says that it may mean among other things formation of new bone about a se-questrum in necrosis," which reduced still further to every day English means that "involucrate" is a term applied to the new formation about a portion of bone that has rotted away.

ways kept. The influence of a title is usually fatal to liberal apinions sconer How dreadful it would be if or later. And thus we may confidently infer it should act sooner. when Mr. Bourne delivered his

St.

we should have worse than a contral bank. The City Bank has already gathered to itself immense power by Gleanings of the Day

In some parts of Switzerland it is said that cheeses form family heirlooms which are sometimes handed down from ber of banks will make its growth one generation to another. At Les Ormonts, in the canton of Vaud, it is customary to make special cheese for certain family feasts. They are tagged with explanatory labels and eaten several years later, at other feasts, or even at funerals. Recently there was discovered a choese dating from 1875. It was as hard as a rock and had to be cut with a saw. It is reported to have tasted good.

A woman who met Mme, Sarah Bernhardt while she was on her last flying visit to New York has a theory as to the fashion in which the great actress gains power for the expression of her Germany's occupation of Agadir, on art, mays the New York Times. This the Atlantic coast of Morocco, is said to be the precursor of an effort of get woman has a strong personality and is possession of a good slice of Liberia to the south, and that Germany is not noted for her magnetism. She is also inclined to the new-thought movement and to analysis of the effect of perinclined seriously to contest the French claims in Morocco, though willing to sonality on personality. "It was a most get hold of something that she can curious thing," she said. "I went into concede in return for what she actua room where other persons were, and ally wants. Liberia is under the proit was some little time before Mme. tection of the United States, and H Bernhardt paid any attention to me Germany attempts to take a slice of She looked at me several times in her territory, she is likely to hear from most searching fashion, then suddenly Uncle Sam. As a solution of the race problem in this country, Liberia is a came over. She held out her hand, and, of course, I took it. As I wore silk failure, and if it should get us tangled gloves, I could feel a little thrill as our up in the Moroccan dispute, it will be paims met. I noticed that she was in the best of spirits as I left, which ore of a nulsance than over, but the dignity of this country would suffer if was in contrast to a bit of weariness she had shown when I had seen her talking with others, and, of course, I Why should the consumer pay two was more intensely flattered. Then prices for sugar in order to insure a came a most curious development. 1 profit to the Louisiana planters? This had no sooner left than I felt a peculiar sacrifices the many to the few with understand weariness. I could not a yengeance. The sugar growers must what was the reason. I took a taxlmake up their minds to share the comcab and went home, and by the time mon lot of agriculture and get along I arrived there I had a headache. without a tariff. They will be just as had to lie down for the rest of the well off after their scare is over. The afternoon, and it was next morning beduties accrue to the benefit of the fore I again felt like myself. I have Sugar Trust. The producer does not been told that I have the same effect profit a penny by them, while they on others; that I seem to draw every The producer gets for his raw sugar just ounce of apirit they have in them There are women friends of mine who what the trust is willing to pay. Tar-iff or no tariff, it is all the same, avoid me because of this feeling. have an idea that while Mme. Bern-

hardt was holding my hand she turned The plea of the drunken derelict of the tables on me and drew a supply a rockpile to be allowed to see his wife of energy that helped her to ge who is ill at the poor farm and to be through the day. I wonder how many given work about the farm so he can be near her, when analyzed is not as others, men and women, have had the pathetic as appears on the surface. If same experience." this man had worked industriously and

Enforcement of the customs laws in kept sober, he would in all probability the port of New York at the hands of he going home each evening to enjoy Collector Loeb makes a still higher the companionship of a wife in good record for results during the fiscal year just past. Collections from fines, ready tears of the inebriate flowing penalties and forfeitures foot up \$2.from his eyes, the privilege of visiting \$14,000, compared with \$1,507,700 in the

previous fiscal year, according to the Springfield Republican. Prior to the The fear that heroic courage would advent of Mr. Loeb in the collector's dle out among men were war to cease office the collections from these sources does not appear to be very well grounded. The frightful end of the averaged only about \$62,000 a year. The great difference affords some measure Paul factory foreman who was of the volume of polite smuggling and caught by a shaft and whirled rapidly customs frauds of all kinds which until he was beaten to a pulp illusformerly went on under the noses of trates the imminent perils which beset complacent collectors. One result of modern industry. To face them re-Mr. Loeb's great work in enforcing quires all the courage of the soldier the law may likely be to rob the high and perhaps more. While life remains so full of danger we need not fear that bravery will become extinct. much influential support. tariff 20. There are not a few who were able to dodge it for themselves and profit from its undodgeable application to The creation of new peers seems to offer an easy way out of trouble to the others.

Liberal government in England, but An interesting reason is given by after all it may prove disappointing. Sarah Gertrude 1 meroy in the Spring-Suppose the new peers should vote the field Republican why the young Prince wrong way? There is nothing to hinof Wales was named David. She says: der them unless they are pledged beon name in the forehand, and such pledges are not al-David is not a comi British royal family, and although 11. 18 British royal family, and arthough to the name of the patron saint of Waies, ru-mor says that there was another reason con-nected with its selection. Shortly before the Prince was born, a retired officer in the United States Army and a former Yaie

ONE'S RIGHT TO BE A NUISANCE

Others Are Offensive; So Why May I Not Bel Asks This Smoker.

PORTLAND, Or., July 17.-(To the Editor.)-As a smoker of tobacco and a consumer of alcoholic liquors, I would respectfully suggest that you and the Prohibitionists and Dr. Wiley do not confine your reforming energies to those two commodities, but secure the passage of laws to prevent any n from doing anything that is objectionable to any other citizen Women should be forbliden to deluge citizen. themselves with perfume; to chew gum in public; to wear hats which in crowdstreetcars poke themselves inte their neighbor's faces; men and women should be forbidden to emit nauscous gasoline fumes from automobiles; autodrivers should be forbidden to blow a horn with an offensive snort and should be required to have the horn equipped to play the most popu-lar air, to be selected by the initiative, when they wish to warn the pe destrian to hurry up or be run over mufauto trucks should be required to fle their engines; the Salvation Army and Socialists; the North End should

be compelled to eliminate itself lest it offend the churches, and the churches should ring no bells and hold their services sotto voce lest they offend the North End; the newsboys should have their voices trained that their raucous cries offend not the ears of the fastidious; the puff of the gasoline launch should be stilled; the baseball fan should be suppressed as a public nuisance; the billboard advertisements nents should be passed upon by a civic

commission before they are allowed to posted. As to the newspapers, many changes would be necessary to prevent them from being offensive to any one individual that it is probable that by the time all the desired changes had been made they would be wiped

out of existence. These are a few of the subjects to which you might apply, your restrictive which you might apply your reacturity energy, but before you secure the pass-age of any more laws. I would suggest that you scure the enforcement of the laws we already have. What we need is not more laws, but more law en-forcement. When murderers are promptly tried and hanged when they deserve it or sent to the penitantiary when convicts are kept in prison and

not turned loose on their promise to a sentimental Governor not to run away; when an honest and competent Diswhen an house the criminals caught and prosecutes them; when the state's old man of the sea, Food Commissioner Bailey, is thrown off the state's back; when the illegal local monopolies are broken up; when delinquent city con-tractors are penalized; when merchants are compelled to sell honest weight and measure and to sell goods which are what they profess to be-then it will be time to pass new laws. Until these selections and the self sectors are self to be hese weightier matters have rec attention, it might be well to defer the

regulation of the personal habits and tastes of the people T, W. PATTERSON.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

Just across the blue grass medder, the crick went murmurin' the dalsies and the cowslips used to smile up at the sky, in the days of blessed memories, the days days that can't come back, we built it and we loved it-our little wooden shack It had no fancy doin's; it was kind rough and plain; but the harp string; of the angels never played a sweeter or the angels never played a sweeter strain than the melody of laughter from our healthy, strappin' boys, in the dear old shack where love was queen and keeper of our joys. We loved it and keeper of our joys. We loved in the mornin', when the dew was the flowers, and the Summer's benedic-tion seemed to bless the fleetin' hours tion seemed to bees the beetin holds when the purple tinted bugies of th Mornin' glory vine was a reachin' un toward heaven just to catch the joy divine. We loved it in the evenin 115

when the sun had gone to sleep, and the shadders from the westland come a driftin', soft and deep; and we loved to linger near it and to look out on the night, when the moon was full of the night, when the moon was fall of glory, and the stars was leakin' light. No wonder that we loved it, for our whole big world was there; and we built it in the golden days when life

An expression you frequently hear men use: "He agreed with me; I talked when life

> When a woman says there is nothing going on in society, she has not been invited A man is severly criticised if he does not provide a liberal amount of life insurance for his loved ones; but a man's oved ones sometimes neglect him without attracting much criticism. A woman was "fussing" about the men. "If you weren't present," said a man, "I could say a good deal about women, too." I lately saw a man 80 years old going into a doctor's office. It seems to me that when I reach 80, I shall have had enough of it.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman,

The cities of Cleveland, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Binghamton-through their associations of advertising and business men, and their Chambers of Commerce, are certainly stirring up advertising enthusiasm and the boosting spirit, both of which are so necessary in making communities successful

In Binghamton on June 20-a city of 49,000 population-175 business men attended a meeting to hear two advertising talks-one by F. Irving Fletcher, a young man who has been in the business only two years, but takes to it as naturally as a duck does to waterand the other by myself.

Every business interest in Binghamton was represented at the meeting, which was presided over by the Mayor, John J. Irving, and the president of the Chamber of Commerce was there-Thomas B. Crary. Both are live, progressive men, backed up in their efforts in behalf of Binghamton by the sincere, earnest, co-operative work of the business and advertising men of the city.

It was a remarkable meeting. Only two subjects were discussed-"Advertising of the Right Kind" by the two New York speakers and "How to Boost Binghamton Commercially in an Honest Way," by saveral local celebrities.

There was a plain banquet which cost \$1 a plate-no liquor or wine was served-there was singing by local talent - good, too - and exhibited thoroughout the meeting there was the jolliest, sincerest kind of "get-together" spirit.

Who can predict the results to a community where the spirit of "Boost" and the practice of the square deal predominates?

Every man wore a little banner in his coat lapel:

"Buy in and boost Binghamton?" And every man looked as though that was his chief purpose in life.

Business men who are keen com petitors sat and joked together, but when it comes to the serious business of boosting Binghamton they forget everything but their pride in their city and their desire to be of help in making it a great business community.

Binghamton merchants have The tabooed trading stamps, and the local newspapers don't permit the words "trading stamps" to appear in their columns

All of the merchants believe in advertising, and many of them advertise liberally, but not all of them adverline as much as they should.

At the conclusion of the meeting men hung around the hotel corridors until 1320 midnight hour, discussing the events of the evening, and the opinion was pretty generally expressed that monthly gatherings of this sort will arouse the spirit of the whole community for a bigger, better, broader Binghamton.

Thus does the advertising germ wriggle itself into the systems of business men everywhere.

(To be continued.)

Country Town Savings by Ed Howe Copyright 1911, by George Matthew Adams,

You hear a great feal about cheerful givers; but did you ever know one?

Don't plant fruit trees in town; they bring boys and trouble, but no fruit. There is a good deal of talk of for-

giving and forgetting; but people never forgive, and they never forget.

with him awhile, and he said I was right."

their creed to do anything in order to advance the interests of their clients.

Governor Wilson argues that the inwyer is fitted by his station in life to occupy the place of a special friend and adviser to mankind in general. Our social structure, he says, is profoundly legal, much more so than that of most other countries. At the hasis of our life lies the practically unchanging Constitution, and upon that we have singularly technical and arected a scholastic fabric of precedents and po-litical habits. With all these the lawyer is by his studies and activities famillar. He knows all that can be known about them, be that much or little, and hence he stands in a position to counsel everybody else and keep all the world out of trouble. Alas, if he would but do so. He does not, however. Instead of bestowing the blessing of his counsel upon the community large, Governor Wilson proceeds to remind us, he concentrates it upon some huge corporation which is able to remunerate him in proportion to his Thus the lawyer loses the devotion. social magnitude which he might posseas and shrinks to the petty figure of the corporation's hired man.

The lawyers of the United States might have been the guides, philoso phers and friends of the population. Instead of that, and through their own choice, they have fallen to the humble estate of servants to accumulated capital and the common man is so far from choosing them for his mentors that he buttons up his pocket at the first sight of one of them. The plain citizen is much more prone to associate lawyers with fees than with sage and kindly counsel. This is unfortunate, Governor Wilson argues, for two principal reasons. In the first place, our methods of legal procedure 8.70 badly in need of reform, and that can come only from the lawyors them-As long as they hang back, pinning their love to the discouraging old technicalities, the rest of the counwill not be able to advance far. strive as it may. Every measure of reform which is adopted must pass through the crucible of the courts and receive the sanction of the lawyers before it is really valid. Until they set their seal upon it, ink and paper are all that it amounts to.

Since this is so, it is immeasurably important to the country that the lawyers should be men of progressive ideas. Some of them are such, but the number of the elect is not nearly so large as Mr. Wilson would like to see it. Our courts still indulge in the pleasure of setting justice aside for technicalities. Crime goes unpunished because a copying clerk has left a particle out of a sentence. The law forgets the rights of the poor in favor of the pretensions of the rich. In com-parison with the law of other countries, Governor Wilson reminds us, ours pays sadly little attention to mere right and wrong. Of course this is true, and it ought to be remedied. But although the evil can be cured only by the lawyers, we still hear them the gravely declaring that no cure is need-Only the other day a great lawyer advised the country that the rules and I the Gulf coast of the United States and

USELESS NAVAL STATIONS.

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The efforts of Secretary Meyer to nduce Congress to close the New Orleans navy-yard have so agitated that city that the exchanges have formed int committee to combat the step. Mr. Meyer proposes to move the floating dry dock and machinery to Guanpany. tanamo, and, the committee says, thus "leave the entire Gulf coast unprotected save from a naval base 1509 miles from the nearest United States source of supplies." The committee says that Mr. Meyer's policy, if carried out, would leave the only water outlet for 50 per cent of the population in danger of destruction, for "in the absence of adequate protection, and especially in the absence of naval repair facilities in the Lower Missiaslppi River, channel destruction in of channel defense, would. through sheer necessity, be resorted

to in time of war." The interest of New Orleans in having Government funds expended on a naval station in her vicinity has cloud-ed her reason. If the mouths of the Mississippi are not defended by forts. an enemy would only need to blockade the channel in order to bottle up any warships we might have at New Orleans and render them useless. A naval station is not a fort, but a place for warships to lie for repairs, and, when it is so liable to be bottled up. is a standing invitation to any enemy to put the cork in the bottle. Whether it has a nayal station in the Mississip pi or not, the Government should fortify the entrance to the channel for the protection of commerce, and this,

it is to be presumed it would do. Admitting for the sake of argument that a naval station is useful for the defense of the Mizziesippi River, it would be far more useful at Guanta namo, free from danger of being bottled up, yet within easy striking dis-tance of the Mississippi's mouths. A mayni station 100 miles up the Mississippi would be far loss available as a base of operations for the defense of whole Gulf coast than one Guantanamo, whence a fleet could reach with equal facility any point on

eulogy of the composite citizes the boneheaded was referring to daisies of the country.

CENTRAL BANK ALMOST & FACT. The existence of the Standard Oil as a holding company for practically all

the oil business of the country has only recently been declared illegal by the Supreme Court, but the National City Bank of New York, controlled by Standard Oll men, has already ar-ranged to do the very thing which the

oil men were condemned for doing. The courts have held that "the inrestment by National banks of their surplus funds in other National banks is plainly against the meaning and policy of the statutes from which they derive their power, and evil con-sequences would be certain to ensue if such a course of conduct were coun-tenanced as lawful." Desiring to control a number of other banks, the City Bank incorporated the National City Company, of which the City Bank holds the stock and to which the City

Bank sells stock in other banks which it cannot legally hold directly, but which it thinks it can legally hold indirectly through this new holding com-Thus the greatest bank in the United States has created the means of holding under the control of one set of men a large proportion of the mone and credit of the country. As the National City Company is to be under States. the absolute and perpetual control of three trustees, who must always be officers and directors of the National City Bank, it will be seen that the National City Bank will be the real

owner of all the bank stocks that the new corporation may hold. This transaction brings clearly into the light the question at issue between the trusts, corporations, financiera, money kings and the people. It is that the people believe that every good citi-

zen willingly obeys not only the letter but the spirit and purpose of the law while the trusts defy the letter of the law as long as they can continue a fight in court and then while comply ing with its letter, defy its spirit and For that reason the people purpose. For that reason the people condeffin the trusts as had citizens disbelieve what they say and suspect the motive of their seemingly most innocent actions. The trusts are guided by the theory that, if the law gets in their way, so much the worse for the law: Big Business must go ahead in spite of legal obstacles. The theory of the people is that when the law stands in the way of the designs of

Big Business, Big Business must halt. There can be no doubt in the mind of any man who has kept informed of recent publications on the subject that, if the National City Bank should be allowed without obstruction, through its holding company, to secure control of a number of other National banks, it would not take long to become mas ter of the money of this country, is already, through its alliance with J P. Morgan, of the money of New York. Every man to whom the subject of a central bank has been suggested has shuddered and protested, yet here

No increase in the city's water supply that will prevent shortage of water in July and August is possible unless the wanton waste of water is stopped. As long as the water hogs are allowed full sway, water shortage will vex the residents of the suburban districts and add to the menace of loss of property

by fire. The meter is the logical rem edy for this waste.

In view of the fact that the ordinary citizen is expected to work an extra shift to water his lawn in the morning, it is germane to inquire how many shifts of men the contractors on the new Bull Run pipeline and Mount Tabor reservoirs are working. But for their procrastination we should have escaped this agony.

The difference in degree of Cage-day's crime and that of the other murderers of Ollie Snyder lay in the fact that Caseday was a Deputy Sheriff and allowed his prisoner to be lynched. However, he has learned a lesson and will be a better live man than a bad dead man.

Another American woman is coming home as the wife of a foreign Ambassador. Mrs. George Bakhmetleff, whose husband will represent Russia, is daughter of General Edward F. Beall. diplomatic appointments in the United

When all the lines put on four-hour

The female burglar is no more vexation for the Summer widower.

A million-dollar prune crop in the three counties across the Columbia is not to be despised. It represents faith and steadfast purpose.

The United States might send a shipload of watermelons to Hayti and let the warring natives change the trouble on their minds.

John Barrett (our John) is repre-senting the President at San Diego today, and Mr. Taft will not find cause for displeasure.

San Diego makes the first hit today. while San Francisco is yet to decide.

One local bad-check man took the right way to escape prosecution. The relative humidity of the loaded brewery wagon is above normal.

> Short waits will be overlooked at the grocers' pienic today.

> By and by it will be loop the loop to Seattle in four hours.

ofessor, declared that in this age ther protassor, declared that in this age there would tise up a King who would be the long-expected King David come to solidify the empire of the Hebraws. To prove his theory that this King would helong to the theory that this King would have be British royal family, he draw up a long genealogical tree, giving 150 generations from Adam to Queen Victoria and pointing out that 6000 years had nearly elapsed, out that 6000 years had nearly clapsed, which brought near the time demanded by biblical chronology when the ancient pro-phecy should be fulfilled. The late Lady Watesford, who was an intimate friend of the Duchess of Teck the mother of Quoen Mary, was much interested in this theory and a firm beliaver in the descent of the royal house of England from King David. It is said that it was on account of her raiterated request that the name David was bestowed upon the royal infant. It is also true that the Prince is known by this name in the family circle, although he is name in the family circle, although always called Brince Edward by the

The Germans have adopted differen tactics from the Italians when rich Americans buy their precious antiquities. J. P. Morgan bought a letter of Martin Luther to Emperor Charles N for \$25,500 and the German press expressed annoyance. Mr. Morgan paid a visit to the Kaiser and made him a present of the costly letter. The Em-

peror thereupon gave Morgan the grand cross of the Order of the Red Eagle, which may be said to have cost him \$25,500. This is the first known instance of Morgan's being "done up" in a business deal, unless the return An American wife is an aid to securing of the stolen cope about which the Italians made such a fuss may be counted.

> The Springfield Republican appears to think all the people on the Pacific

Const spend money like spendthrift millionaires, for it says: The North Pacific States are complaining The North Patrice states are comparing to the Treasury Department of a scarcity of small coin. They are evidently begin-ning to sconomize out that way. Time was when anything less than a dollar had small use in the circulation.

We are pretty well to do out here, but we do not scorn the humble nickel

General Booth is dictator over all the property of the Salvation Army, over the souls and bodies of all its officers and soldiers; he has laid down in trust deeds not only what they shall do and wear and drink and be

llove, but what their successors shall do and believe for ever and ever! save a London letter to the Boston Trans cript. His words are the command ments beyond which there is no appeal; not even to God-for he claims to be the voice of God speaking and the hand of God working. The papal claim is limited beside the claim of up his omnipotence when he dies. He else at headquarters knows, that there is only one man possible, one man who

was young and fair. We live up in our town house now, with fixin's fine and new; but the memory of old days keeps soakin, through and through. We keep a thinkin' to ourselves, there's somethin' that we lack. Oh, I under if we left it in our little, hum

ble shack (Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.)

THE PROBLEM INSOLUBLE.

Sometimes at night, when torrid temparature. Makes balmy sleep, of all things, the least sure,

Tickled by trickling streams perspiration, A prey to the mosquitoes aggrava-

I klok the covers from me in vex-

And by a course of meditation deep. Seek to cajole that fickle goddess, ation.

Sleep. count a million fancied sheep go past. But sleep is still as distant when the

last Goes by, as when the first ran sadly bleating

Athwart my brain. I count my pulse's heating. And when naught else will send the moments fleeting,

I ponder why his commissary bins Our Uncle Sam should fill with rolling pins.

Two hundred rolling pins-or thereaboutthan he needs to roll his hard-More

tack out. Say, can it be, as Mr. Bok advises, He thinks to glid the pins of various sizes For hand-made paper weights

bridge whist prizes,

Or with forget-me-nots all painted o'er, For towel racks in some brigadier's boudoir?

Perhaps some time, he plans to have arrayed

With rolling pins, a suffrage Light Brigade; Perhaps-and while more deeply still I ponder.

Saying, "Two hundred of 'em? Why in thunder-"

The hours flit ewiftly o'er me, lost wonder. Til, with Insomnia's bonds at last dis-

solved. sink to sleep-the problem still un-solved.

-DEAN COLLINS Portland, July 14, 1911.

Hold Water Hose, In Sprinkling. PORTLAND, July 18.-(To the Edi-tor.)-I think I have what might, be a timely suggestion on the sprinkling question, have seen it worked in other dities and think that it seems to be a remedy for a great waste of water. My suggestion is this: Allow the claim is limited beside the claim of General Booth; and he can enforce his infallibility by economic pressure as well as spiritual condemnation. He has nominated the map who is to take up bis complexity of the hand while sprinkling. Anyup his omnipotence when he dies. He says that he alone knows who this man is. But ex-Commissioner Nicol says that he knows, and everybody

and another, two and one-half hours in a second spot. Quite often, I see one line of hose allowed to run for

The great battles are won by the priates, but the captains get the credit,

About 9 o'clock at night, an old-fashioned man gets the stretches and prepares for hed.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, July 19, 1861. We learn from Captain Holman of the Cowlitz that the steamer Pacific on going down the Columbia River on

going down the Columbia River on Thursday morning at 2 o'clock struck upon Coffin Rock—in isolated rock— and after proceeding about ten miles was beached upon La Du's farm on the Washington side of the river. Three valuable horses were drowned. Her cargo is a total loss. Treasure and ervness matter saved. Her nastengers express matter savad. Her passengers oame up on the aultnomab. The steamer's stern is under water to the jurricane deck and her bow out. Coffin Rock is two miles bel-w Rainier.

The farmers of California do not appear satisfied with the prices paid for wheat-\$1,25 per 100 pounds-and withhold it from market.

At the foot of Front and Yamhill art the four of Front and Jamilii streats, near the levee, there is a mantrap of monstrous size-some ten fact deep-which it would be well for the proper authorities to close.

By carelessness the window curtains in a house at Third and Washington streets caught fire night before last and for a few moments serious consequences were apprehended.

Rural Free Delivery Carriers.

BEAVERTON. Or., July 18 .- (To the Editor.)-I observe, that credit is given Postmaster-General Hitchcock for the Postmaster-General Electroduc to the raise of \$100 per year in rural carriers salary, but the opposite is the fact. Mr. Hitchcock, in his zeal for econ-omy, refused to recommend any raise in the salary of the said carriers, but in spite of that. Congress racognizi the value of rural free delivery sarvi the value of rural tree delivery sarvi-and the inadequate pay of the carrie in proportion to the labor and c pense, voted the carriers a raise \$100 per year for standard routes a approximate of the standard routes a appropriated the necessary money. A. M. KENNEDY R. F. D. Carrier, Route No. L.

Roosevelt in Acroplane.

PORTLAND, July 11.-(To the Hi-tor.)-Where, when and with wom did Teddy Roosevelt take trip in irship?

Theodore Roosevelt rode around the aviation course at Kinich, near St. Louis, October 11, 1910, 11th Aviator Arch Hoxsey.

could shoulder the task with fair hopes of carrying it out satisfactorily—and that this man is the General's eldest son and chief of staff. Bramwell Booth.

trains between Seattle and Portland, the villagers on Puget Sound will run down here to do their shopping and go home the same night. joke, for three have been caught in a Connecticut city. Thus comes more