Sunday included, one year. \$5.00 Sunday included, six months \$2.5 Sunday included, three months \$2.5 Sunday included, one month \$6.00 without Sunday, one year \$6.00 without Sunday, six months \$1.55 without Sunday, one month \$6.00 \$6.0 (BY CARRIER)

erder, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at the sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Fostage Rates—16 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 30 to 60 pages, 5 cents.

Fortage Rates—18 to 19 pages, 2 cents; 18 to 19 pages, 2 cents; 19 to 28 pages, 2 cents; 20 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 20 to 60 pages, 6 cents. Eastern Business Offices Verre & Conk ilm New York, Brunswick building. Chi-cago, Stoger building.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1911.

PROBIBITION IN TEXAS.

The vote in Texas on state-wide prohibition last Saturday closed a campaign that had been in more or less active progress for several years. The prohibition issue entered into the sessions of the Legislature of 1909, with the result that an advisory vote was requested in the primaries of July, 1910, as to whether the succeeding Legialature should submit a constitutional amendment on the subject. The people declared their desire for submission of the amendment by 100,000 majority. It was a peculiarity of the situation, however, that the Democrats in the same primary nominated for Governor Colonel Oscar B. Colquitt, who, though a Methodist and a total abstainer, was an opponent of statewide prohibition.

Colonel Colquitt, like many others who condemn the saloon, believes that prohibition forced on a community that does not desire it will not be effectual. Rather he is a devotee of local option. The subsequent Democratic state convention declared for prohibition, while the Republican convention declared for local option, with the result that rock-ribbed, Democratic Texas elected a local-option Governor on a prohibition party-platform. But Governor Colquitt signed the submission bill and then promptly took the stump in opposition to it. The heat of the campaign has been illustrated by a threat of expulsion of Governor from the Methodist Church and his receipt of letters threatening personal violence

Texas now has county and precinct local option, and, according to the Anti-Saloon League Year Book, eximately 3,000,000 of Texas' 2,896,-200 inhabitants are living in dry territory. These figures and the history of the campaign indicate very clearly that state-wide prohibition was proposed as a means of forcing prohibition on one-fourth the population which did not want prohibition and would not vote it on themselves although they had open opportunity to A plan was proposed which time and again has proved impractica-ble in its workings and has developed into a promoter of illicit dealing in the erst and most harmful grades of intoxicating liquor. If Texas had gone dry," it would have been by such a narrow margin that a repetition of the anarchic conditions prevalent in other prohibition states could have been axected. Blind tigers and bootleggers would have flourished in the sale of vile liquor, and those who desire good liquor would have swelled the express companies' receipts by buying it from other states. A prohibition victory by a small majority is as bad as defeat, for there is not enough weight o lic opinion behind the law to enforce it. Pallure of prohibition, as is now indicated, will leave Texas with the same local-option law it has had and permit piecemeal prohibition until it extends throughout the state, if public sentiment in wet territory should ever

turn that way. Failure of prohibition in Texas will perhaps also prove a blow to the amendment in Maine which is resubmitted for approval or rejection by the people on September 12, after having been a part of the constitution for fifty years.

LAND SHOW MOVEMENT.

Two years ago there was held in Chicago, practically under the auspices of the Chicago Tribune, a display of the products of the soil, the exhibition being entitled the United States Land and Irrigation Exhibition, which name has for convenience been shortened to Land Show. The event was repeated last Fall, and so successful was it both in displays and the number of visitors that it has now become an annual and almost a National event, the dates for this year being from November 18 to Decem-

In addition to the Chicago show, there will be several others of the same nature, as follows: National Land and Irrigation Exposition, Pittsburg, October 12 to October 28; Omaha Land Show (Western Land Products Exhibit), Omaha, October 16 to October 28; American Land and Irrigation Exhibition, New York City, November 2 to November 12, and shows of more or less note at St. Paul or Minneapolls, Denver and other places in the West.

At the Chicago show last Fall there were nearly half a million visitors, and the displays were second to none ever arranged in this country. displays were mostly arranged by or for the rallways, and upon these roads great were the benefits that this year nearly every railway of the West will have exhibits in all of the shows mentioned above, and perhaps others that may be announced later.

The name chosen by these shows seems a handleap. The words "land show" do not carry to the mind the "act that such an exhibition is of the products of the land, and for this reason these shows seem to come far short of attracting as many visitors as they would if every reader of the literature sent out or reports published could understated that the shows had on display all sorts of products of the sell from all parts

of the country. It is understood that the railway lines running through Oregon have taken space in all of the shows mentioned and arrangements are being made to gather exhibits from the various states of the Northwest, and it is hoped Oregon will be represented by a fine display of fruits, veegtables and cereals, from the humid as well as from the dry farming and irrigated

nearby states will probably have fine hit upon. So it will be necessary for the West to get up as fine exhibits as possible. We have no money for such purpose in our public treasuries, so we must depend upon the various communities to get the exhibits together for the rallways, and the railways will see that space is provided and the products transported without charge.

This matter should be taken up at nce by the various communities and the result made known to the Portland Commercial Club, which in turn will consult with the railway officials. It may not be expedient to attempt cover all of the shows. Indeed, there is some friction between the various managements, hence a conflict in dates. But Oregon should have the best exhibits that can be put ogether for the Omaha, New York and Chicago shows. These dates are too late to bring any of the exhibits to the attention of the colonists of this Fall, the colonist dates being September 15 to October 15, but the seed sown will surely bear fruit at

RAGE OF DEFEAT FINDS VOICE. The storm which greeted Premier Asquith in the British House of Commons when he essayed to speak on the veto bill may be regarded as the final outburst of rage from the defeated Tories. They profess to be the model of gentlemen, but when cornered in a fight for their dear class privileges they can be as blackguardly as any mob of London costermongers. Their fury must have been gratifying to the Liberals, for it was an admis

defeat.

There have been many such scenes in the tempestuous life of the House There was the struggle etween Parliament and King Charles in 1641-3, in which Pym led the popular forces and was impeached for so There were the struggles caused by the plots in the reign of Charles II and by the expulsion of James and the adoption of the bill of rights in 1688. There was uproar due to the attempted expulsion of Wilkes in 1774. There was tumult when the first reform bill was passed in 1832, and when Disraell sprang to the front as leader of the Tories in 1846 on the doption of free trade by Peel. When the Irish Nationalists resorted to filibustering in 1881 against bills for suppression of crime in Ireland and some of them were suspended, they refused to move and were thrown out by main

Though the House of Commons is ordinarily a decorous body, the native savage breaks out there as elsewhere when passion is aroused.

THE ACCEPTANCE OF REGULATION.

Persons who believe that the public service corporations can learn nothing from experience might change their minds if they would take the trouble to compare the present attiture of these companies toward public regulation with that of ten years ago. We used to hear in those good old times that it was the "right of every corporation to run its own business to suit itself." The affairs of the company were its private concern exclusively, and if the public ventured to look into them it was an impertinent intruder to be hustled out as roughly as possible, and if it could not be hustled out then the next best thing was to deceive it.

This was emphatically the course which the Standard Oil Company pursued. Everything it did was done in secret. It made no reports, kept all its business as secret from the stockholders as from the public and existed as a close oligarchy caring for nobody and hated by all. The Sugar Trust was perhaps even more con-temptuous of the public and its rights of interference This corporation not only insisted upon "running its own business to suit itself," but it also undertook, most considerately no doubt, to run a large part of the public business, such as the making of laws, collection of customs and so on.

Now what a change. the great Steel Trust frankly tells the public that he believes in thoroughgoing regulation of his business by the Government. Nor is that all. He declares that he thinks the Government ought to fix the prices at which the products of the Steel Trust should be sold. This is regulation with a vengeance, and if it were carried out strictly it would not differ very perceptibly from public ownership. The report of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company affords another shining example of the ameliorating influence of experience upon the feelings of the public utility companies toward the public. This company is holding and operating concern which attends to all the lesser corporations included in the mammoth Bell system. It candidly declares its policy to be "to acquire and merge into the Bell system all opposition companies when it can be done legally and with the acquiescence of the

This consideration for the public preference is another note in the cororation symphony which one hears with unmingled satisfaction. It is a comfort to find that in corporation eyes the public is no longer a mere sheep which is expected to lie perdumb before the shearers, but that its wishes are to be held of some

The report gives us to understand that the process of combination among the minor companies will go on until one of two objects has been attained. Either the whole telephone business of the country will be merged under a single head, or else the United States will be divided up into sections each with its own independent organization, but in no section will there be more than one company. Thus, if the report is to be trusted, we must take our choice between a National monopoly and a sectional monopoly. We cannot discern any very striking advantages in the sectional scheme Coincidently with the development of monopoly, the report promises us the development of Government regulation. Not the slightest disposition is shown to shirk the latter. On the one hand we are fold that "These corporate organizations and combinations have become a permanent part of our business machinery; the public would not, if it could, abolish them." On the other hand, we read that "Public control of public service corporations by permanent commissions has come to stay. Control or regulation through such a body has many advantages over that exercised through regular legislative bodies or com-mittees."

Evidently we have traveled far from the situation where the com-panies felt obliged to resist the public acctions. The New York Legislature panies felt obliged to resist the public to the increased speed. A general feel-has appropriated \$16,000 for a display service commissions by every device ing of suspicion among workmen fol-

at the show in New York City, and the the ingenuity of their lawyers could Time was when the corporations argued that the Legislature had no right to delegate its authority to commissions. Now the commission is welcomed as, upon the whole, more desirable than the legislature acting The corporations have disdirectly. overed that they were more frightened than hurt by public regulation For a time they were able to exist and do as they pleased in secret, but they could not do it always. Public opinion was necessarily outraged by such performances, and, as the Bell system assures us, "in all lands, in all times, public opinion has had control

at the last word." It is the ruler in the long run and safety lies in concillating it. The way to keep on good terms with the public in this country is to have no secrets from it and deal honestly with it. The American people do not want to rob anybody any more than they want to be robbed. Fair play between all parties will pay best in the end and it is pleasant to learn that our great corporations are finding it out. The Rell system wishes public regulation to go to the length of assuring fair service to the public, fair returns to the companies and a strict oversight of financial matters, such as stock issues. Of course with decent public regulation there would be an end of the watered-stock scandals.

GETTING USED TO RECIPROCITY. Many farmers feel toward reciproc ity very much as a man does who is about to step under a cold shower. He shivers and shrinks, but after all he knows that it is good for him, and when once the drops strike his back it is pleasant. All sorts of terrible things are predicted from the agreement with Canada. We are told that it will fatten the trusts and shave the farmer's income down to the last

But that is all nonsense. No farmer will ever lose a nickel by the operation of reciprocity. It is an exgood, must now be faced so that hereafter we shall not be compelled to discuss the subject as a pure theory. In a few months we can begin to point to results. We shall then ask he prophets of evil, "Where are those consequences you had so terrible much to tell about." There will be no terrible consequences. Nothing but good will flow from reciprocity, and part of the good, in fact the very best part, is not much discussed as yet. The loss by the farmers of their "protection" will help more than anything else possibly could to relieve the country of the incubus of the exorbitant tariff taxes.

When the farmers find that they an live and flourish without the help of contributions extorted from other people they will naturally ask why the Steel Trust and the Wool Trust and the Coal Trust and all the other infant industries cannot do the same thing. The feeling of their own exuberant strength when left to themselves, will convince them that other persons, individuals and corporations, are also a great deal stronger than they think they are. The opinion will spread abroad that we can all stand alone and do business without robbing one another to build up profits.

The adoption of reciprocity means in the end a farmer vote opposed to extortionate protection. be better for the country both morally and financially? What could be of happler omen for the future? The preliminary shudder is on us now and it will last for a month or two. Then the bath will be in full process and we shall wonder why we dreaded it.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT.

Scientific management has become agers of industrial plants and labor union officials. The Century Magazine sums up the opposing views of the subject. It quotes James Duncan, vicepresident of the American Federation of Labor, as declaring "that it meant simply 'speeding up'; that the extra wage earned at first would be bloodmoney; that the system would turn normal laborers into specialists, condemned to monotonous tasks month after month, until they were driven to the verge of insanity. They would be worn out, health and strength would fall, discharge would follow, and new men would take their places."

On this, the Century comments:

This view, as must appear from any telligent study of the system itsail, wrong as to facts, and wholly erroneous its assumption of the effect of scientification and the workmen. The error exposed, too, by the testimony of those whom it has been applied. In saving motivasses motion—the system saves backaches, sore muscles, strain, fatigue and enhaustion. Eaving labor cannot exhaust the abover any more than saving money can shaust the purse. Glaring as is labor error in respect to the facts, its blunder it theory is yet more deplorable. What is amounts to is that organized indor puts it weto on the general introduction of better methods of work, which, as Mr. Brandelputs it, by Tremoving the obstacles which same and the strength of the facts, its blunder is also as the system of the facts are preferred in the control of the facts. Its blunder is the control of the facts in the system of the sense and money, Here is a reform that, if its specific may be believed, would save in the industries of this country hundreds of millions annually. Labor forbids its adoption. Why? Arowedly ecause of labor's fear that fewer men will be employed, or only the best, the mest ficient men, the unskillful and the incompetent thereby being doesned to unemicy, and the property of scleentific management. On this, the Century comments:

The purpose of scientific management is to save lost motion and apply it to production. It would save the time spent by the plumber in going back to the shop for his tools and use that time in doing useful work. would destroy the delusion which occupies the minds of many workmen that they must make their job last as long as possible, for they cannot tell how long it will be before they will get another. They fail to realize that the better, quicker and cheaper a job is the sooner another will be obtainable. If a man puts up a building estimated to cost \$100,000 and through good, efficient work gets it done for \$95,000 and saves two weeks in the time of construction, that is an advertisement for the contractor and his workmen which quickly gets them another job. The gain to both contractor and workmen by the new job is much greater than if they had spun out the first job for another month and made t cost \$5000 more, instead of \$5000

less, than the estimate, The obstacles to scientific manage ment are due both to employer and workman. The disposition of the employer has been almost universally until within the last generation, and too frequently still is, to absorb all the profits of increased efficiency among his workmen. This has bred among the workmen a disposition to "soldier," to increase lost motion, to waste material, to oppose piece work as a device to force speeding up only to be followed by a reduction in wages proportioned to the increased earnings due lowed upon every proposition that

Where a permanent force of workmen is employed in an industry, the surest preventive of strikes and the best producer of efficiency is a permanent sliding scale of wages based on the selling price of the product. One of the proudest men who ever lived was a steel manufacturer who had operated his plant for twenty years under such a scale and had never had a strike. When a new question arose requiring the price to agreed upon, the management called the scale committee into conference and the matter was settled. That firm had scientific management because it secured the co-operation The first requisite for this was mutual confidence.

Several changes will be necessary before scientific management can be generally established. First is mutual confidence in place of mutual suspi-The labor unions have cion. armies in a state of constant readiness for war and have been driven to seek numerical strength in preference quality. The inefficient men in their ranks know they are worth less than the efficient, and force the efficient to demand a uniform scale under which all are paid a deadly average. The employer says he would pay the efficient man all he is worth-which is above the scale-if he were not compelled to pay the inefficient more than he is worth. Thus the union's suspicion of the employer weighs down its best members with the load of its worst and blocks the way to economy

in operation. If they would only believe it, the efficient members of any union, provided they are in the majority, could secure all the wages they are worth and make the employer a sincere friend of the union from selfish mo-Many more unions than now tives. recognize the advantages in the practice need to insist on efficiency as a qualification for membership, shut out all the inefficient and base their scale on what a man can do under economic management. The union card would then become a certificate of efficiency and the nonunion man would work only in second or third-rate shops. The union shops would undersell the nonunion because of their better manage. ment, and yet would pay higher wages When work was scarce, the union men would first get jobs.

The Century truly says: Merit, ability and efficiency will not long continue to be unequally yoked with medicarity and incompetence. There will be two kinds of labor unions. The higher wage always in view of those who know that they can sare it will powerfully move them to break the thrall laid upon them by this short-sighted policy of organized labor.

A death from cholera in Boston increases the prospect of a panic. infection seems to come from Naples, where hygiene is unknown and poverty universal. Queer, is it not, that social misery in Italy should threaten America with a cholera epidemic? It is queer, perhaps, but inevitable. Long ago a great economist wrote that no man liveth unto himself and no man dieth unto himself.

"Repairs to Goddess of Liberty" may become a regular item in the expenses of the Army in New York. Even though made of bronze, the fair lady shows the wear and tear of time, as do other fair ladies who have graced less lofty pedestals. The Nation should gladly bear the expense, lest neglect of the symbol be taken to imply neglect of the thing signified.

It is a pity that nobody asked the name of the fisherman who went to rescue of the sinking steamer Samson last Saturday. Fame ought not to overlook him, nor should his deed be forgotten. The Carnegie hero so common among us that we forget to honor them, or is gratitude at ebb tide during the dog days?

Notice should be sent the Mexican liberals that the time limit has been called on Mexican revolutions, curtain has been rung down and Hayti now holds the stage. Interest in one revolution cannot be sustained over six months and the gentlemen with names like our favorite brands of cigars are requested to subside,

can start a revolution nowadays. The discharged warriors of the Mexican revolution are about to transfer their energies to Portugal. There are enough soldiers of fortune on the market to keep one revolution going constantly.

This weather will breed forest fires and smoky atmosphere, and the rains will follow to clear the air. All of which is according to the programme of Nature. Why grumble?

The dog days are a bad time to bring Presidential booms into the sunlight, especially when they are so fragile as Garfield's. The heat is too fierce and they wilt and die.

It would be interesting to know how many straw votes have been confirmed by the actual result. So many of them depend on the selection of

Henry Dalton, the Alameda Assesor, winds up his long career in office with a sentence of eight years in San Quentin. Yet many a young man will be ambitious to get into politics.

The dissension among the British Unionists appears to hinge on the greater question whether it is better to have the Lords shot or hanged. One kind of "wet" state will re-

ceive the hearty approval of the pro-hibitionists. That is the state where water is put on the land. Beginning to harvest a banner crop of wheat, oats and barley, the Inland Empire has no time to listen to croak-

No party seems to be immune from the muckrake. It even strikes the Portland socialists.

means that any old crop is worth money this year. If Chief Slover wants to keep down the Sunday lid, he should keep down

Twenty cents offered for 1909 hops

the mercury. It was warm in dear old London, too, especially around the House of

Let nobody deride the south wind and its kindred from the southwest

Gleanings of the Day

James J. Walsh, in Harper's, reminds the world that the Irish brogue is much like the English of Shakespeare's day. The belief is that the pronunciation of the sixteenth century has survived in Ireland, but died out in England. Says the Springfield Republican:

Similar survivals are found to a limited ex tent in the rural speech of New England, and it is well known that Canadian French preserves not a few archaic traits, just as preserves not a few archaic traits, just as French, and still more Spanish and Portuguese, reflect an older type of Latin than Italian. Colonies are apt to be conservative. Several attempts have been made in England to secure a performance of Shakespeare in the reconstructed English of Shakespeare's day, but the proposal of such lines as "Oh me prophetic sowl, me concle." has been rather staggering.

On the same principle the short "a" in "can't," as pronounced in America, may have been a survival of the pronunciation which the Pilgrim fathers brought from England, while the long "a" used in England may have been a French importation in the days of the Stuarts, who filled their courts with Frenchmen. Courts, capitals and fashionable society are far more apt to modify a language than the general mass of the people. One has but to go to a remote section of England to hear Anglo-Saxon words which have survived there for centuries after they have become obsolete in populous centers.

Infant mortality during the recent hot spell in New York has not been so great during the last hot spell as in This is due to the increasing efficiency of the public and private efforts made to help save babies. The New York Diet Kitchen Association has more than doubled the work done a year ago. There are now nine kitchens, which provide for more than 1100 bables and mothers, besides consumptives, which brings the total number cared for up to 2236. The New York Health Department also teaches child hygiene to the "little mothers," nurses visit tenements and teach mothers how to care for children and many milk stations have been established. A united effort is being made to keep the bables alive.

The United States Brewers' Associa tion, in a circular letter to the newspapers, implies that prohibition hurts the beer trade but helps the whisky trade. It shows that in the year end ing June 30, 1911, the sales of fermented liquors were 63.180,993 barrels against 59,485,116 in the preceding year, an increase of 6.21 per cent. The internal revenue receipts from the tax on distilled liquors were \$146,973,736 for the year ending June 30, 1911, against \$139,-068,951.20 in the preceding year, an increase of 5.66 per cent. These figures indicate the sale of 123,612.487 gallons of distilled spirits in the year ending June 30, 1911.

The recent report of the Interstate Com merce Commission Indicates that 20,000,000 gallons of whisky are being shipped into Prohibition territory annually, which probably accounts for much of the increase in the output of the distilled spirits. No doubt a good deal of bottled beer is going into "dry" territory, but it is not enough to offset the loss of the draft-beer saloan trade. The beer business is mainly a city business, and in good times a steady in-crease may be counted upon. As a business barometer, the beer sales are almost un-failing. The increase in the beer sales failing. The increase in the beer sales shows that the country is prosperous and that labor is in fairly good demand.

The inference is that, when prohibition forces a man to get his stimulant secretly or to have it shipped from another state, he buys it in the concentrated form of whisky containing 50 per cent sloohol rather than the more diluted form of beer containing 3 to 4 the subject of debate between man- prizes are for such as he. Are heroes per cent alcohol. Even the most rabid prohibitionist will admit that a drink containing 4 per cent alcohol is less injurious than one containing 50 per cent. Prohibition is, then, aggravating drunkenness instead of checking it.

> Success of the system of hiring out envicts to the counties as road-builders is heralded by the Atlanta Constitution. There are ill counties in Georgia working convicts on the roads, and of the result the Constitution says:

result the Constitution says:

If any American state is hesitating over the advisability of using her criminals in the creation of highways, Georgia's experience ought to prove the deciding factor. Every county has taken convicts, kept them properly, undergone the slight first expense, laid out a definite construction plan and stuck to it—has profited in a ratio that may be only guersed. The counties that have been most active and used most gray matter have gained the larger dividends in enhanced land values, increase of desirable population, enhancement of educational, religious and social activities and general development. general development.

Following up the work under his immediate jurisdiction for the more rigid enforcement of the National banking law, Controller Murray has sent a circular to all the clearinghouses in the United States suggesting thorough examination by them of all the banks in their district. More than half the clearing-houses have replied agreeing to appoint examiners and the acceptance of his suggestion is ex-This may be the means of making the banks watch one another and stop any dangerous business before it has gone

THE RONDEL OF RECIPROCITY Insurgency hath surged, and then re-

surged, Mid myriad speeches, spouted, roared and splurged. (Annotated with bracketed applause)
By the belligerent makers of the laws; Nevertheless we see (What is it?)

Great barricades against the bill were built, Parties were rent, and scrapping, hilt to hilt. Cracker-box prophets prophesied, to

That Bill was getting off on the wrong Nevertheless we see, Finally. Reciprocity.

Serene and confident sat mighty Bill, Letting opponents buck against his will, 'Til 'neath persistent pressure brought Pulverized, squelched, they melted into

air, And, yielding finally Voted for Reciprocity.

Reciprocity

July 24, 1911.

Baffled opponents query now indeed, "Upon what meat doth this, our William, feed, That while to throw him down we lay in wait.

He slipped one over on us, and grew great?

For lo, Voz Populi,

Belauds his

-Dean Collins.

RULES FOR THE USE OF GUNS.

Writer Proposes Plan to Prevent Hunt-

ing Fatalities in the Woods. PORTLAND, July 24 .- (To the Editor.)-The recent horrible blunder, not an accident, by which a Scattle man shot his hunting companion twice and was about to shoot him a third time. demands attention to laws that mean something against the use of guns. Here were two men, one a p lawyer, the other a prominent Superior Judge. They went into the woods and counseled each other against accident. Then by a shocking blunder the worst

What is needed is a code of rules, and these should be supplied every person who buys a license. They should be pasted on the gun stock and also printed on the back of the license, and they should be read to the person buying the license at the time of its pur-chase, and he should be required to answer certain questions propounded

writer sent, two years ago, a set of rules, and proposed to a member of the Legislature that they be enacted into law. He got the promise only of attention, but no results .This plan would make it a criminal offense for any person to be found at large with a gun without this code of rules, and the first rule should be, "Never permit a gun to be pointed toward yourself or anybody else." I say never! Some people cannot get this rule into their skulls, with a blow rom a beetle.

The great cause of gun accidents is lack of discipline—lack of bringing up, to be piain about it. It is always found that the major number of acci-dents come from a class of half-bred The law should meet these people and attempt to make them un-derstand what "yes" and "no" mean, for they are people who have never

found out.
A second rule should be that it is a state's prison offense to shoot at any object without knowing by sight what it may be. A burgiar could be re-quired to throw up his hands, or any one else, instanter. This would apply

one else, instanter. This would apply to a case of that kind. To say that we cannot meet this case by laws is to say no one is safe at home or afield, for the simplest illustration shows too late how "it all happened." A man starts early in the morning or evening to the river bank. He sits cluded in some place, watching for game-ducks, or what not. An undisciplined ignoramus comes along in, ten minutes, sees something move, imagines it might be a rchinosceros, shoots two or three times and kills a nan more valuable to the world than a lozen like himself.

Any disciplined hunter may be com-

paratively safe to use a gun, but he must be exposed to the untutored un-less we reach this class by some good "scary" laws. A. B. HOLLOWAY.

More About the Water Situation. PORTLAND, July 24.—(To the Editor.)—While all of the Portland residents believe that there is no city in the country its equal, there are evils that slip in unnoticed and are hard to cure. The water situation in Portland at present is unjust and works hardships on the small user that should be eliminated. Being all free and equal in this city the expense of using water

should be so conditioned that each man pays a just price for what he uses, no more and no less. The present status of unmetered water shows that an equalization of payment is impossible; that many families are paying for just water enough for their household the same price that many others are paying for an immense amount of water for all purposes, even to waste.

The condition put on the residents of the city of certain hours for sprink-ling lawns—5 to 8 A. M.—is all wrong. As a matter of fact, every man who has any pride in his posies and lawn-and there are many in Portland—gets up at 5'o'clock to water his grass and flowers. What is the result? With everyone trying to water their lawns at these particular hours there isn't enough water to drown a grasshopper and no one gets any benefit and the beautiful lawns and flowers of our Rose City wither and die by misman-

agement. No one is foolish enough to wish to seopardize the property case of fire by using water that is necessary for fire-fighting purposes, but it appears to the writer that the first aid to the lawns during this water shortage is to district the city and have a morning and evening sprinkling time. In this manner the presurre would be sufficient so that some benefit would accrue to the man who is paying a big price for his water for sprinkling pur-

The injustice of the flat rate system is also shown when a rooming-house with 71 rooms, with running water in every room, four baths and six tollets, pays about \$7.50 per month for all this water service and the man with a home with two faucets, bath and toilet pays \$2 per month. Get your algebra and figure out the percentage of overcharge on the small user-and more especially when he is limited as to hours for his sprinkling and then sn't get enough pressure to wet his whistle.

What's Doing in Oregon Country. Independence Enterprise

There are 4000 acres of hops within a radius of six miles of Independence, which will produce this year, if all goes well, 25,000 to 30,000 bales, which, from the present indications, will sell for about \$1,700,000. There will be paid out here for help \$400,000, to the army about \$1,700,000.

Jefferson Review.

Portland has raised something over 80 cents toward a \$10,000 fund for the erection of a monument to the memory of her ex-Fire Chief, David Campbell. The full amount should have been raised to a few hours. raised in a few hours.

Weston Leader. The Leader is growing desperately tired of a certain coarse and ribald joke that greets its weekly appearance; but to evolve anything new seems to be beyond the mental capacity of the

alleged wits.

Blue Mountain American. George Brewin sued Ed Welch in the Justice Court at Prairie City last week. The amount involved was \$1.75. Brewin The amount involved was \$1.75. Brewin claimed that he gave that amount to Welch to buy grub with and he failed to account for either the gurb or coin. W. W. Wood appeared for plaintiff and J. E. Marks for defendant. A jury heard the evidence and disagreed, and another jury was called and heard the evidence and they disagreed. Then the parties got together and agreed to each pay half the costs and quit. The parties were in about \$100 each. And they say justice don't amount to much. The say justice don't amount to much. The chances are if the parties of the act on had not been represented with pretty good lawyers they would have tried 't again, then appealed to the Circuit Court, and from there gone to the Supreme Court, and after about six years get a long-winded opinion by the Su-preme Court giving the boys a new start by ordering a new trial in the Circuit Court.

Burdens of the Rich.

Popular Magazine. John D. Rockefeller has been told by his physicians that he must play golf, exercise frequently, and get a lot of fresh air if he wants to prolong his life. J. Plerpont Morgan has been in-formed by the doctors that, in order to live, he must take no exercise what-ever. The rumor is that Morgan paid the larger fee for the orders he got.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

The Kewanee (III.) Boiler Company is doing some very effective, intelligent advertising in newspapers.

Time was when a boiler company (if it did any advertising at all) would confine its publicity to trade publications and circular letters to possible purchasers,

But in these days the most effective medium of publicity is the daily newspaper, and manufacturers of all commodities are beginning to realize this

The advertising copy put out by the Kewanee Boiler Company is directed to people who rent houses, apartments or offices. It sets forth the merits of the Kewanee boiler in a plain, matterof-fact, understandable way, and suggests the advisability of investigating the boiler room before signing a lease.

The distribution of garbage is a serious matter in all municipalities, as garbage is a great disease breeder.

The Kewanee Boiler Co. treats on this subject in some of its advertising - tells how necessary it is for health that all garbage be disposed of quickly and thoroughly-the effect it has on the death rate, particularly among bables; and then incidentally calls the readers' attention to the garbage burner it manufactures, its good points, etc., and gives reasons why it should be installed.

Advertising of this character, making a direct appeal to all the people through the dally newspapers, will seli anything from bollers, tanks and garbage burners down to a paper of pins.

The Kewanee Company use no technicalities in their advertising copy-it is not written over the people's heads; and their whole campaign illustrates the effectiveness of plain atatements of fact, in language that everybody can understand.

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Mutthew Adams.) When a man is punished for wrong-doing, he usually claims he was an innocent bystander.

Don't tell a good story, even though know one; its narration will remind your hearers of a bad one.

A man was abusing a doctor. "He couldn't squeeze a boil for me," the man said.

It is always funny to hear a man attempt to say nice things about his opposition; it is nearly as funny as to see a stingy man try to be liberal. "I am becoming mighty tired of it," you often hear people say. But what can the poor wretches do?

I have noticed that merchants who live over their store usually do well.

I admire a man with a little enthusiasm. Plague take a man who is cold and lifeless as a mackerel after it has been in brine two or three years.

Which would you rather be, a pallbearer or a juryman?

I have often wondered if the man who takes up the collections at church, puts in anything himself.

After the average man reaches thirty, he gives up hoping for an easy time, and gets down to work.

Half a Century Ago

(From The Cregonian, July 25, 1881.)
Sand Springs, July 19.—The pony with dates to July 20 arrived here at half past 8 o'clock this even'ng, bringing advices for the Sacramento Union. re follows dispatches of the Civil

Hardly a day passes that we do not hear complaints made by teamsters and other travelers who have had occasion to pass over the bridges on the road south of this city. The attention of proper authorities has been repeatedly called to their dangerous condition; but up to the present time the evil has

Thirty-two thousand dollars in gold was shipped on the steamer Cortes for San Francisco. It was mostly in bars. The dust had been assayed and run into bars at the assaying office of G. Cother Rogin in this city.

There was an examination of the students of the Willamette Institute at Salem last week. The results were greatly creditable to the students and

The first overland mail should reach Sacramento on the 17th or 18th.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

in the clay and slime, with never thought of the glory that dwell in t heights sublime; busy with soil and furnace, content with their sordid furnace, content with their sordid gain, their eyes were never uplifted gain, their eyes were never uplifted from the stretch of the level plain. But the builders of dreams looked higher; for in mortar and mud and soil they could read a mystic meaning apart from the drudge of toil. And they said, "We will build a city, and its tower will reach the sky; we will mount to heaven's portais and tasts of the power on high." Baffled, confused and scattered, their tower to ruins fell; but they of the heavenly dreaming knew they had builded well. They had caught a radiant vision unseen on the plains below—a promise to all the ages, a fire of diviner glow. And the sons of the men of Shinar toil on the plain today, with never a thought that rises above the silme and the clay. Busy with sordid gaining, content with the things that he, they scoff at the radiant visions and the thoughts that make men free. But the sons of the make men free. But the sons of the dreaming builders, oft cursed by the great world's ban, still pierce the clouds of the future with dreams of a better plan. They are the men who venture to sail uncharted seas; they are the men of the vanguard in the march of the centuries; they are the seers and dreamers, scattered and downward hurled, yet flaunting their truth-wrought banners in the face of a hostile world. And because they have seen the vision, and because they have dared to climb, their's is the jaurel of dared to climb, theirs is the laurel of

The Best Play in English

William Winter in the Century Viewed exclusively as a dramatic fabric. "Othello" is not only the best of Shakespeare's plays but the best play in the English language. No story could be more simple, direct, fluent and elementally tragic, but with what mar-velous skill the poet has told 11, with what ingenuity of invention, with what vibrant vitality of continuous action, with what ample and superb drawing of character, what prodigious volume of feeling, what tunnit of surging and conflicting passion, and what perfec-tion of poetic style!