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PORTLAND. SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1911.

#### TARIFF TROUBLES.

Whatever its other merits or defects may be, it cannot be denied that the Payne-Aldrich tariff has been an excellent breeder of trouble. From the outset the country was dissatisfied with it. The President did all he could to make the best of the law, but his efforts were misunderstood. The election which followed the enactment of the new tariff was disastrous to the Republicans, and It is conceded that the principal reason for their defeats was disentisfaction with the duties on machinery, steel prodects, wool and sugar, with other taxes which were popularly believed to throw sops to the trusts.

"interests" which were said to have engineered the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich bill must have failed to profit much by it. The coun try has been so unsettled since it was passed and business conditions have been so uncertain, with the prospect of another revision before long, that every few enterprises have been making as much money as they expected. The condition of the wool trade is typical of many others. In Oregon the possibillty of a reduction of the wool duties has enabled buyers to curtail prices some 11 cents on the pound. What worse effect on producers could actual reduction have had two years ago?

cannot avoid reflecting how much better it would have been for the whole country and for individual business enterprises if the tariff had been revised scientifically and with a view to the public welfare instead of listening so anxiously to the dictates of particular beneficiaries. To be sure, the old theory of permitting the friends of the tariff to revise it was sirictly followed, but it did not work out so well as formerly. The people have grown more and more distrustful of the particular group of "friends of manipulated who Payne-Aldrich revision and nobody can tell to what lengths they are ready go now in the direction of tax

The La Foliette bill which has just the Senate cuts down the ol duties from an average of 45 per cent to one of 40 per cent. This is not a very heavy change, but since wool schedules have been looked ugon as the "citadel of protection," sorrow Mr. Aldrich's words, the reduction is ominous. The disposition . of the reformers will now be to go on and cut down other schedules, and before we know it we may be in the of a general revision. Whether the House will accept the La Follefte solution of the wool tax or not problematical. Mr. Underwood, speaking for his party, declares for a ore telling reduction. No doubt some compromise will be agreed upon and then the final act in the drama will have to be consummated by Mr.

His duty cannot be a very agreeone. He has said many times that the wool duties as they stand are ndefensible, but he has also said that he wants no reductions of the tariff which have not been recommended by Tariff Board, or Commission This commission does not command the full confidence either of the counfra or Congress. It was created by a Congress which did not approve of revision and which fore cut down its powers to the very limit of decency. doing all it could and the President fore Sunday. wishes to wait for its report on the wool schedule and other duties before cutting anything down.

Neither the insurgents nor the Democrats are willing to wait. Mr. In Follette, speaking for the insurgents, says that the Tariff Commission has not shown itself reliable. urges immediate action on many schedules regardless of its investigations. His estensible reason for haste relates to the reciprocity agreement. the farmers?" he asks. Why not in ustice go on and cut off some of the flitles which benefit the manufacturers? The truth of the matter of the farmers have not been hit. The truth of the matter is that The reciprocity agreement will not injure hem a penny, but Mr. La Fellette sees his opportunity to make capital and he naturally uses it. If Mr. Taft signs the wool reductions he will offend powerful interests. If he does not sign them he will be proclaimed an nemey of the suffering farmers. How so will agive his problem remains to e seen, but his natural shrewdness and judicial temperament will no goubt find a way.

The Democrats care very little whether the wool reductions are vetoed or not by the President. either case they will have shown their intentions by passing them through ongress and can afford to rest on their laurels. Whichever way the wind blows their crops are pretty sure to thrive. The entire tariff imbroglio tooks very much as if it had been is any time for it is our motto. contrived by some malignant genius to ald the Democrats at the next elec-The Republicans can scarcely gain anything no matter what they do. The Democrats have only to avoid dnine blunders to grow in popular favor. The country is eager for lower taxes and is ready to stand by the party which offers to bestow them efthout much regard to names and predilections. Even if Mr. Taft should veto all the proposed reductions now, he will have to face them again next Winter. The insurgents and Democrats will care no more for the Tariff Commission then than they do now. Undoubtedly they will do what they like regardless of

The subject is very perplexing. One can only regret that it was not settled

Republican party was united and en-joyed the confidence of the country.

POREST FIRE DANGER MINIMIZED. Success with which forest fires that have broken out in Oregon this Summer have been confined to old slash-ings without damage to green timber shows what can be accomplished by connerted effort. Timber owners have organized a thorough patrol system which, operating in co-operation with that established under state and Federal direction, is quick to discover outbreaks in these danger spots and prevent their spread. The arousing, too, of public sentiment for the suppression of carelessness by campers, hunters and persons clearing land is a hopeful sign that the forest fire danger in Oregon will be minimized this year and in

succeeding dry seasons. To say that as a result of the efforts now being made Oregon is certain to wholly free from timber fire losses is, of course, unwarranted. Unusual conditions, such as prolonged dry weather, followed by strong winds, add to the fire danger and over them man has no control. But It is not unessonable to expect that investments in timber will become as safe as many investments that promise lower repromises this year to be an encouragement to investors rather than an alarming factor in the timber situa-

We are in the position of a city that has organized an effective fire department and enlarged its facilities for combatting conflagrations. No system can be devised in a city that will absolutely prevent occasional outbreaks, but, like the well-governed city, the state is eliminating firetraps and dangerous practices and is prepared to fight fires originating from accident or unforeseen causes. All of which will conserve one of Oregon's greatest resources and add to the general prosperity of the state.

The unanimity with which British party leaders have suspended strife and railied to the support of the Government is the measure of the estimate placed on the gravity of the crisis with Germany regarding Mo-But it is difficult to conceive that a question in which Great Britain is only indirectly interested as an ally

LABOR WORKS FOR PEACE.

of France could bring her to blows with Germany. The crisis is more the outcome of the prevalent hatred and suspicion of Germany, which is ever ready for a pretext to break into flame, than of British interest in

The warlike feeling in all three of the countries concerned is apt to receive a severe check from the united opposition of the labor element to hos-This attitude was emphatically stated by Mr. MacDonald, the labor leader in the House of Commons. when he said that the laborites of Germany, France and England would co-operate to the very last moment, seek peace and prevent two professedly Christian countries from resorting to the arbitrament of the sword over a difficulty that could eas-

ily be settled at The Hague. The Socialists of Germany, whose strength is chiefly among the work ingmen, have always opposed militarism and have done much to obstruct the warlike aims of the Kaiser. In France anti-militarism has gone so far that men have been imprisoned for urging conscripts not to serve in the army, and is suspected of having prompted some of the disasters which befell French warships at Toulon. In England the labor leaders have been eaders in the peace and arbitration movement, and some of them have traveled abroad in the cause of peace.

With such a strong influence working together for peace in all three es, it is not easy to conceive that they would engage in war on the eve of the conclusion of a series of treaties which will be the first step in the elimination of war from the relations of the chief world powers.

## AS TO VACATIONS.

Where were all the Vancouver ministers last Thursday? When a young man and his prospective bride tooked for one to tie the sacred knot it was impossible to find a single divine. If it had not been for the lucky presence of a justice of the peace in the town ceremony would have had to wait till the ministers returned from wher-We trust at least one of them will get back home be-If they all stay away the justice of the peace will have to preach to the people and he may not be able to do that so well as he can tie the marriage knot.

Marriage has been made a civil contract by the law of the land, but sermons have not yet been secularized. They are still more or less consecrated. Mere laymen cannot perform them satisfactorily. We have listened to sermons delivered by unanointed tongues, but they lacked a certain something. We cannot say exactly what it was, but it was something, a kind of je ne sais quoi, as the French say. A lay sermon to our ears is like a cherry pie served in a restaurant, a miserable substitute for me real

thing. But we are still wondering where the Vancouver preachers have gone to. They cannot all be fishing, though doubtless several of them are. The chances are that one or two have gone mountaineering while others are disporting themselves at the beach. Happy preachers. Would we were with them all. It is only the fortunate of the earth who can have those long, leisurely vacations - school-teachers, ministers and millionaires, As for hoboes, their lives are one continuous vacation. Possibly they get a little too much of a good thing. we should like would be a vacation of. say, eleven months out of the year. Our tastes were always moderate. were brought up to desire little. Business first and then pleasure if there

No doubt a day will dawn when everybody can have as long a vaca-tion as the ministers and millionaires now receive from their grateful appreciators. It is said by the learned that two hours' work a day would keep the world running. The other eight that we put in are simply gob bled up by the big trusts When Mr. Bryan extirpates the trusts perhaps we can claim our own and all go huckleberrying and fishing for a whole dear, delightful Summer.

Even out of the foul mess of scandal in the Controller Bay affair has perhaps come much good. The President has been given an opportunity clearly to define his policy in Alaskan affairs. Uninfluenced by the extreme conservationists and scandalmongers once for all two years ago when the on the one hand and the landgrabbers | vent restriction of output from being

able plan under which that territory can be developed, public interests preserved and monopoly prevented. For years Alaska has been pleading vain for laws which would permit orderly development and government Nothing but a scandal appeared capable of drawing the attention of Congress to it. Having been the sion of the persecution of a faithful official and of a slander on the Presdent, Alaskan affairs may now considered of enough importance to secure legislation. The results of the legislation may be worth even that

### WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

The communication writen by Rob-Wright and published on this page last Thursday, setting forth from the records certain facts that have a direct bearing upon, and indeed are responsible for, the shortage of water that has caused such great inconvenience to householders in recent weeks. is worthy of careful attention. Furthermore, it is worth the attention of municipal authority and should by them be explained to a de-

frauded public. What are specifications which fix a time limit upon the construction of public works worth, if contractors are allowed to be a law unto themselves in And what are such vital matters? the designated penalties for the noncompletion of the work undertaken within the specified time worth if they

are not enforced? Here, as shown from the records by Wright, is Mount Tabor reservoir No. 5, which was to have been completed by July 1, 1916, and reservoir No. 6, due for completion and acand both still uncompleted. Again, the time specified for the completion of the new Bull Run pipeline and Its connection with reservoir No. 5 (when it would be ready for the delivery of water) was June 15, 1911. It is not completed yet-a fact which further accounts for the water shortage that has prevalled since about the time designated for the completion of this very important, expensive and-to contractors-profitable contract. The authorities will certainly be remiss in their duty to a sorely tried citizenry and to a fire-menaced city if they do not exact the penalty in these cases.

### ALL EYES ON ALASKA.

The eyes of the Nation are at last on Alaska. The scandals and fake scandals which have been stirred up in connection with that last refuge of the ploneer have served one good purpose at least—they have forced the whole country to pay attention to the affairs of Alaska and to demand that the land laws be so revised that the pioneers can develop that country instead of sitting in idleness and cursing the Government.

The New York Evening Post, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Indianapolis News and the Outlook all have articles on the subject of Alaska. All of these papers except the News demand that the laws be revised in such manper that the coal can be mined and The News appears to be shipped. rather befuddled by the multiude of candals and suggests that a or commission be appointed to investigate everything Alaskan. The Evening Post animadvests on the blunders of both parties in the Ballinger scandal and calls attention to the need of dealing constructively with the whole Alaskan situation. It says:

whole Alaskan situation. It says:
Conservationists and commercialists are at
one upon the subject. The old charge continues to be made, indeed, that the conservationists have blucked the development of
Alaska and have imposed great hardships
upon its inhabitants; but those who make
the charge never take the Irouhie to show
that it has any foundation. From Mr.
Rossevelt's message, in 190d, urging the
emactment of laws that would bring about
the development of the coal lands, to Mr.
Plichot's statement the other day that "the
one imperative need for Alaska is an honest
coal land law, opening the coal to immediate
development under lease from the Government, the friends of conservation have been
anxious to have the present impossible regment, the friends of conservation have been anxious to have the present impossible regulations abolished and a practical working law put into force. Now that we have an admirable Secretary of the Interior, with Hallinger a dead issue and the Cunningham affair settled, there should be no further delay in putting this iong-vexed matter upon a rational basis.

The Enquirer dwells on the great area of Alaska coal land and the absurdity of the laws which have brought the mining of coal to a stand-still, and quotes Pinchot's declaration in favor of the immediate passage of coal-leasing act. It dwells on the anomalous spectacle of Alaska porting coal and the whole Pacific Coast paying enormous prices, while naval vessels on the Pacific pay \$825,-000 a year to carry to the Pacific Coast coal which costs on the Atlantic scaboard \$275,000.

Theodore Roosevelt, in an article in the Outlook headed: "Alaska—it must be developed," reviews the whole difficulty, but holds "crooked syndicates" responsible for retarding the development of Alaska for the last two years. He holds them responsible also for blocking efforts to pass rea sonable laws because "they preferred had law to a good law." would rather violate a bad law than have a good law passed. He closes with these forcible words:

with these forcible words:

It is well to remember that the Congressman who, under pretense of hostility to the corporations, declines to permit the passage of legislation which will enable them to do their werk honestly and to develop the coal fields with a fair profit to themselves, while doing justice to others, is not only an enemy to the deselopment of Alaska, but is playing into the hands of the great crocked syndicates who find among their most efficient allies, not merely the corrupt man in peblic life, but the lungracticable person who, in the name of reform, wars against the only methods that will adequately control or check corruption. Alaska must be developed, it must not be developed through the Government's conviving at lawbreaking on a gigantic scale by great corporations. It must be developed by securing at once the passage of laws which will give to homest corporations an honest profit for doing the work of development. It Congress falls at once to deal with this matter, it will be guity of oriminal negligence.

If Congress will legislate with re gard to Alaska coal land in the light of coal mining as it now is and not as it was half a century ago, its task not be difficult. If it will legislate in the light of conditions in Alaska and not in Pennsylvania or Illinois, it will not go far astray. In order to make mining of coal practicable in Alaska, Congress must deal with the land in thousands, not hundreds, of acres. In order to make the industry profitable, it must give long leasesassuming that the lease system is adopted-with a royalty low enough to allow a fair profit, allowing also for the risks of investment in a rough, sub-arctic country. It should retain power to regulate the selling price of oal in such a way that no combination of coal companies can become oppressive. It should retain such control in the Government as will pre

used by the coal companies to exact exorbitant prices.

Congress may as well make up its

nind that coal mining in Alaska will only be conducted en a large scale which means by large corporations. The coal must be mined on a large scale and the same company will in the nature of things own the tributary railroad, wharves and steamers If the corporation is different, it will be owned by the same men. The men who have capital for so large an enterprise are comparatively few, and if their names should happen to be Morgan or Guggenhelm, those names should not have the same effect on Congress as a red rag has on a buil. Congress is supposed to represent the collective wisdom of the people of the United States, and, if this wisdom, honestly applied to the public interest, is not a match for a Morgan or Guggenheim, we are in a bad way. Congress has the power to dictate terms and should dictate such terms as will protect the public interest, develop Alaska, secure revenue from the land, coal for the people at reasonable prices and make money for the Morgans and Guggenheims and their It is a business proposition all like around and can be arranged if the men concerned witi set their minds

The ampouncement of the death of Mrs. I. A. Beal, widow of the late Cornelius Beal, recalls the village days of Portland wherein this pioneer lived as useful citizens. Cornelius Beal was at one time owner of home and a considerable tract of land at Council Crest, whither he moved and where he lived for several years for the benefit of the health of als family. The place was then as secluded as it was beautifuldream of rural loveliness and health-ful repose. The changes of the past few years have deprived it of the lusion that made it an ideal resort for the weak and weary, and of the four-Cornelius Beal, his wife and son and daughter, who sought the balm of healing in its solitudes-the last has, with the death of Mrs. Beal, passed away. The memory of the simple endeavor and peaceful, unos lives of this venerable couple still lingers among the remaining few who survive Portland's village

The suggestion of Mr. C. K. Henry that the hours for using water through graden hose for the benefit of lawns and flower beds be so segregated that citizens in all parts of the city may receive their just share of the limited supply is a good one. There is certainly no good reason why people who live in the more elevated portions of the city should be deprived of water with which to get breakfast and perform their matutinal ablutions while those on the lower levels have an abundance of water for their lawns during the early morning hours in addition to that needed for domestic uses and personal cleanliness and comfort

Everybody will draw a long breath ipon reading that the "pourparlers" between France and Germany have ecome normal again. This means that the war fever has cooled down England is also far less feverish than she was yesterday. Mr. Asquith has now "no desire to obstruct the Franco-German negotiations." In a day or two more all will be calm again. Had it not been for the parliamentary crisis England would not have, felt obliged to strut and bluster over the Moroccan trifle.

Planters have been urged to burn part of their cotton crop in order to raise the market value of what is left. A silly suggestion of reprisal upon generous nature for responding to the efforts of labor in increasing the cotton producing area 30 per cent in a annual report of the Interstate Com decade and in giving planters all they merce Commission, the railroads haute more besides.

Robert Hodge knows that a city which had hardly finished recalling Mayor Gill when it began to recall Mayor Dilling would not long remain satisfied with Mayor Hodge. Seattle recallers are enamored of retation in office, but the speed of rotation is too great for Hodge. He will run for Governor and escaps the

The destiny of Hayti is easily foreeen. A neighbor so near and so disquieting cannot be tolerated forever. oner or later the United States must take hold of the island and clean it up morally and politically. If it were nhabited by whites it would make a desirable member of the Union. Since its population is black, very black, perhaps a protectorate must suffice.

How far-reaching were the effects of Lorimer bribery in Illinois one can form some conception on reading young Holtslaw's testimony that his father was bribed. Any young man's standard of uprightness must be lowered by the knowledge of such a fact about his father or his filial respect must receive a severe blow.

Before the Lewis and Clark Fair the tearing down of a five-story brick building to make room for a larger one would have created a sensation in Portland; today it is a commonplace event. The change tells how Portland has expanded not only in size but in her idea of what are big things. -

Governor Johnson has graciously consented that Oregon shall try Louis I. Wilde for crimes committed in Oregon. If there be any prejudice against Wilde, it has only been aggravated by his reluctance to come to Oregon and face trial.

When E. C. Madden claims the right to take official letters from the Postoffice Department and use them in his practice as an attorney against the department, he diaplays a foggy view of the difference between "mine" and "thine."

Referring to wood block pavement, ome persons who have to arise early in the morning to sprinkle their lawns because of the water shortage would like to use certain city officials' heads ns paving material.

With threats of a dozen new suits and 1000 complaints under investigation, the trusts are rushing to cover by asking to be controlled instead of prosecution.

Evansion to stir up that hornets' nest.

# Gleanings of the Day

The effect of China's efforts to extinguish the use of opium is seen in the revenue reports. The revenue from this source was \$5,425,893 in 1909, and \$2,-449,269 in 1919, in spite of an increase

in the rate of taxes. Scarcity of the higher grades of kauri gum is causing American varnish manufacturers to improve their methods so as to get along with inferior gum and to use chenp substitutes. The kauri gum industry is the mainstay of Auckand, N. Z., and Henry D. Baker, United States Vice-Consul at that city, says of it:

of it:

About 100 different grades of gum are sold in the Auckland market, and it takes much expert ability on the part of Auckland dealers to know what prices to pay to the gum diggers for the various pieces offered and how to sort and classify the sum properly for the American and European markets. The gum, which is the solidified tufpentine of the kauri tree, mostly fossilized, is all obtained from the peninsula north of the City of Auckland, and it varies widely in quality in different districts, the best gum, which is now very scarce, being found in the more elevated country, while the lowest grades are obtained largely from swamps. Some gum is even found on the beach under sait water. At one time gum was obtainable at the present site of the City of Auckland but now the diggers are going into districts more and more remote, and are generally obliged to dig much deeper than formerly to obtain good gum. In many instances former diggings are reworked at lower levels with complemous success. With Improved prices for gum, the diggers find it pays them to take additional trouble even to obtain smaller supplies, and often with good luck the gum diggers may make as much as \$40 a week. The usual carnings, however, of good diggers run between \$15 and \$25 fer week.

Representative Stanley, chairman of the House committee investigating the steel trust, has been in Pittsburg gathering information and hunting up witnesses. The New York Evening Post has a dispatch which says of the resuits of his visit:

The general impression is that, after the investigation is ended, the committee will have brought out sufficient evidence to indicate that the Gary dinners must cease, that ore transportation rates are excessive, and that the Steel Corporation enjoys a number of distinct advantages denied competitors. It is the belief of one of the most prominent Pittsburg iron and steel authorities that, within a year, the Pittsburg district will have secured an adjustment of freight rates which will remove much of the alleged inequalities or transportaition charges. If this readjustment of rates, particularly on ore, is granted, the saving to Pittsburg shippers may be upwards of \$20,000,000 per annum, and the reduction in freight receipts by Steel Corporation railroads may amount to us much as \$15,000,000 in \$20,000,000 per annum. The effect of such a reduction on total carnings of the corporation, particularly in periods when husboss is na \$60 to 70 per cent basis, is obvious. The Steel Corporation management recognizes the chances of lower rates on the Northwestern ore roads between lower lake ports and Pittsburg and will doubtless manifest considerably less opposition to revision than other carriers. The Stanley committee is expected to recommend to Congress a reduction in the tariff on iron and steel products. Scientific management has been put

n practice on the Hawley Railroads at Congestion of freight at terminals at crop-moving periods convinced railroads a few years ago that they had been developing traffic without increasing facilities for handling it at terminals. They have since spent vast sums in securing easy movemen of trains in and out of yards, but they ontinued the same methods of loading and unloading as had prevailed for centuries. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas began the change by substituting for the hand-pushed truck overhead electric device at the St. Louis terminals, and the Alton and Clover Leaf, two other Hawley roads, followed the example. So far, the net result has been an increase of over 300 per cent in terminal facilities, and a reduction of from 45 cents to 30 cents in the cost of handling each ton of freight. On the average, miscellaneous freight is moved by the railroads three times, at an average cost of 331-3 cents a handling. According to the last annual report of the Interstate Comasked for in return—and something 200,000,000 tons of miscellaneous freight. If by substituting machinery for hand-pushed trucks one-third of the present cost can be saved, as in the case of the Hawley lines, the annual saving by all of the railroads should be \$100,000,000. And that does not take into account the saving in capital effected by increasing terminal facilities. Investors in farm loans have dis-

cussed with some interest the possible effect that the drought will have upon the ability of the farmer borrower to meet his obligations, says Bonds and Martgages. There has been some apprehension lest, because of his smaller rop product and the lower price level of grain and stock, that the borrower will be hampered in paying his interest and handling the principal when it becomes due. No slarm need be taken from this condition. The Western bor rower has ample resources with which to meet his obligations. While a vast amount of money is loaned throughout the Western states, the farmers generally are in good financial condition and instances where they have borrowed more tinn they should are rare. To be sure, should there succeed several seasons of drought there would be another story to tell, for the farmer must meet his fixed charges out of the income from his soil. He has, however, enjoyed several very prosperous years preceding this one, and his resources have been put back into improvements and bank deposits so that he is in ample shape to care for a year or two of short crops. Aviation is the coming sport the

world over. Britain has been slow to take it up, but is becoming more inter ested. Germany has 100 establishments for the building of aeroplanes and their motors; Antwerp and Brussels are arranging flights; Bombay, India, has a monoplane, so has Harbin, Manchuria. and Japan is keenly interested in aviation. A Munich company which builds dirigible airships paid a 15 per cen dividend on two months' business. Airships are now insured at Lloyds' and other insurance offices.

Constantinople, the only city of million people without telephones and electric cars, is about to get up to date. Concessions have been granted for telephone and electric railway systems two large office buildings have been completed and others are planned. John M. Carson, the United States commercial agent there, says there is an inviting field for American capital to erect modern office buildings and warehouses, apartment-houses and hotels. He says:

tion, the trusts are rushing to cover by asking to be controlled instead of prosecution.

There must have been a harem skirt among the women shoppers of Evansion to stir up that hornets' nest.

The Wilde reception is due Tuesday.

He says:

The commerce and wholesale trade of the city are carried on by individuals and firms located in old buildings huddled together in agrrow, crooked streets, without sufficient light and ventilation, and generally in poor santiary condition. Many of the largest business concerns are necessarily located on upper floora, to which access is gained only by means of winding stone steps.

# Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams When a man gets mad at a horse, how mad he gets! Would he be equally angry if he had an opponent capabi

of fighting back? How many experiments are tried! them doomed to failure And most of the

This is about all the attention some people attract: When their procession goes by, people inquire, "Whose fu-

"I've had a lot of trouble during my life," an old man says in a recent

book, "but most of it never happened." "Of course a woman can dress on \$65 a year," a woman said to her husband, scornfully; "if a man wants that sort of a wife,"

Be good to some people, and they begin making demands on you until you can't stand it. We wish the people would get to

agree to like or dislike gether, and agr

woman moved into a strange neighborhood. The following Monday morning she was out in the yard, hang-ing out her wash. The woman living next door was also hanging out her wash, and said to the stranger: "And so you play the plane, too!" And that's 'And the way they became acquainted.

Considering how few funny things are said, people do a good deal of laughing.

"I'll make it all for him, and says: "I'll make it all right with you," it means he will never pay you anything.

#### Brad's Bit o' Verse

(Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.) Joe Hawkins was a fiddler, and a rat tling good one, too; he played for dances and such things way down in old Miz-It certainly was scandalous, the way he slung that bow; he played so blamed unceasingly, they called him 'fiddlin' Joe." He might have owned a dandy farm; for there was lots of ground to be had for almost nothing, but he just kept "fiddlin' round." When his neighbors were out working, he was fiddling old time airs; while they sawed wood he sawed a tune; he seemed t have no cares. He's living in the poor house now, without a cent on earth; and it makes him sore to think of all that misdirected mirth. We are not all musicians; we could never knock sky high a tune like old Joe Hawkins could no use for us to try; we couldn't play common jig; we haven't got the uch; but of one thing I am certain, a all fiddle most too much. There's we all fiddle most too much. work cut out for every one in life's great harvest field, and if we bravely lo our part we'll share the golden yield but opportunity will pass and never make a sound if we saw tunes instead of wood and just keep "fiddlin' round

#### HARM SEEN IN OWEN MEASURE. Writer Foresees "Carving" of School

Children as Outcome of Proposed Law, PORTLAND, July 26 .- (To the Edi tor.)—The remarks of Dr. John B. Murphy in The Oregonian of July 23 to the effect that the "spread of knowledge is a safeguard" and favoring a "Bureau of Health" with a political doctor of the se-called "regular" school n the cabinet, is but one of the dying kicks of a school of healing that is rapidly being relegated to the scrap plie by a regenerated public who are finding out that healing by natural methods is far easier and better than

being drugged and carved. Sickness is an effort of nature to expel morbid matter from the system and medicines, which are as poison to the system, merely suppress symptoms cured "regular" fraternity has always fought any advance in the art of healing the sick and still continues its carving, as usual, to keep the dark by mysterious Latin names everything and never coming into the

There are over 7000 political doctors in the United States service alone, all of the "regular" or allopathic school of the "regular" or altopathic school, and does any one suppose that if the Owen bill passes, a doctor of any other school would ever get a berth?

The League for Medical Freedom is doing a great work in its endeavor to get people their constitutional right of

choosing any kind of a healer the want. Should this Owen bill pass an several thousand more of the carving fraterness be saddled on the Govern-ment, no home will be safe from in-vasion, no school child safe from their for carving, as they are already Thousands of peop operation" mad. are legally murdered yearly under the guise of "successful" operations in which the patient dies, but you rarely near of one physician operating on an

The people are waking up, but not as Dr. Murphy would like, and in states like California the more modern schools of healing have made hard sledding for the "regulars." W. A. THOMPSON.

## Kean's Wonderful Othello.

William Winter's "Shakespeare on the Stage," in the Century. The amplest and most superb impersonation of Othello that ever was ex-hibited, if the numerous and almost invariably enthusiastic accounts of it which exist can be credited, and per haps the most decisively effective im-personation of the part shown in the urse of the nineteenth century that of Edmund Kean. The store of superlatives with which the English language abounds has been well night exhausted in the celebration of it.

Haziett designated Kean's Othello as "the finest piece of acting in the world.

#### The Possibility. They say he wearies of the care of Sen-

atorial life; That Chamberlain is fain to shuffle which hampers all his efforts at the care-free simple life,
And he yearns to seek the peace he had in Oregon of old.

But think, O George, at what a cost you won the envied goal—
A thousand thousand handshakes, and
a thousand thousand smiles; Wherefore, then, should you spurn the
job, your mantle yearns to roll,
Ta ta to Washington, and hit the homeward stretching miles?

What though the Senatorial life tastes bitter to thy maw, With its stern demands for garden

seeds, for pension or appointment, And people's call that this and that and those be made a law-You should have known that this pertained to Senators' anointment.

Bethink then, if you murmur thus where will the great boom go,
That rumor says is budding in the
dense politic thicket;
The bonoring words, "He also ran in 1912, you know; Vice-Presidential candidate, on Dem-ocratic ticket."

-Dean Collins. July 28, 1911.

## Advertising Talk

By William C. Freeman,

The writer recently had the ple of meeting Dr. J. C. McCoy, aft

lapse of many years. He has responded to the "call of wild," which, applied in his means that after having retired fr practice in which he made a for by the aid of advertising, he has s up the pleasant life of a man owns a fine country estate of acres, where for the past six year has devoted his time to the stud scientific farming and where he made a close study of the cause diseases of the ear. He has lef this to return to the fascination advertising, feeling that he has s thing worth presenting to the pe Dr. McCoy always was a "so brick," and he has not changed a

He is a reputable physician, graduated with high honors and won, after a competitive examin the position of physician to Bell hospital, New York. He has the spect and confidence of all physiwho know him well. He starte advertise years ago, and he money because he was "on the leve

He was the first man who introd the pleture and interview in adve ing, and to his credit it must be that he never printed an interview was not genuine and not authorize

To his crdit it must be suid also he never practiced quackery. He sented only the straight facts in advertising.

Some years ago when testimor began to be faked by numerous cerns, when such advertising as he been doing was imitated by dishe advertisers, he stopped advertising together, because he would not party to any deception, nor would place himself in the position of be classed with those who have been credited by the public,

The doctor is a great student, a g believer in the power of common as applied to the ills of mankind. believes in the efficacy of com sense remedies and simple applian

He tells me that after years of vestigation he has now hit upon a of aiding the deaf by the simplest l of a device which he purposes to vertise extensively. He tells me he has been reading the stories have appeared in this column and has been impressed with the truths t we are trying to drive home.

He thinks, using his own words, "all advertisements, to be effect must be printed in a newspaper, subject matter of which the rea believe; that an advertisment will be believed in a newspaper that is co less about its news-that prints sen tional, unreliable stuff instead news.

As an illustration of the force of statement he said that lately in C cago he used a two-column advert ment in a newspaper, from which received no response. A few days l he used the same advertisement newspaper in which the people

The responses were great, Some of the people who called a

they had seen the advertisement in first paper, but paid no attention t because they did not rely upon news or the advertisements in paper, but when they saw the adv tisement in the second newspaper did believe it because they felt t not only the news in the paper reliable, but the advertisements

It is not certain that this newspay will get any of the advertising t Dr. McCoy will place. If he wa a with us he can have it. welcome to this free publicity beca he deserves it and because his expe ence accentuates the policy this pa is pursuing, viz.:

Straightforward advertising, back by a straight business proposition,

In Thy Place.

I searched for love within thine eyes' de And, heartsick, found but friendship's sten Yet more than I deserved God gave to p

and I am better but for loving thee. My heart, once small and selfish, to ma

place And house the love I bore thee, gre And when you left, to tenant it again, I opened it to all my fellow men. apacer

## Sherlock Holmes Encounters Black Peter in THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

One of the most thrilling of the Sherlock Holmes series will appear in tomorrow's magazine section. The master detective here measures wits with a master rogue-and wins after endless exciting experiences. The tale covers more than a page, with illust trations, and is complete in the one issue. How was the battleship Maine

really destroyed in Havana Harbor? While the final answer is not yet at hand, some startling developments are disclosed in an illustrated half-page on the present Governmental investigation.

Of unusual interest is a full page on the perpetuation of the great salmon industry in Oregon. There is a lot of valuable information, interestingly arrayed, in this feature.

Making up, its origin and evolution, is made the subject of an attractive half page.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania has taken the stand that the republic is the ideal form of government. Several columns are devoted to her views, in which she avers that the lot of royalty is a ernel one.

Another popular song hit, "Parlor Games," is made the half-page music feature. More Civil War photos, a new

Widow Wise adventure; stunts by Sambo and Mr. Twee Deedle.