The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

LAURIER'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE Reciprocity or no reciprocity, is to be fought out at the polls in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no means of forcing his House of Commons to stop talking and vote, but he can refer the close to God! question to the people, and has done so with evident confidence in the re-

The Canadian Parliament resembles the United States Senate in one particular. It has no direct means of compelling the closing of debate against the will of the minority, however small, but the Senate has devised a way of securing upanimous consent to close debate and to vote, which overcome the difficulty. Just how this is accom-plished is not clearly known, but possibly a timely threat to sidetrack some easure in which an obstructionist is deeply interested proves effective. When the hot weather comes, the Senate finds itself unanimous in the desire to adjourn and go home, which also has the same effect.

But the power of a Canadian Cabinet to secure a dissolution of Parliament and the election of a new one on a concrete issue of first importance gives the Dominion all the advantages the referendum without its drawbacks. The question is fought out at the polis, and after such a verdict the losing party only hurts its own cause by continuing to block a vote.

The Dominion is greatly divided on the issue, and sectional and local interests will influence the result there, as in this country. Protection has artificially developed a considerable manufacturing interest in the old provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and there the opposition has its main strength. Laurier will find almost united support in the prairie provinces where grain-growing is the chief industry, and where many Americans have settled. The maritime provinces in the east and British Columbia in the west appear to be divided. Laurier, however, is an astute politician and a good judge of politics, as his long record of victory attests, and must have made an accurate forecast of the result before he took the risk of an appeal to the people.

WHAT MAN HAS DONE."

About two months ago there was published in The Oregonian a letter from Prineville, written by a staff correspondent, which, among other things, dealt with the case of E. A. Busset, and the story of Mr. Busset is of such a helpful character that it will bear repeating and emphasizing. Here is a synopsis of the article that appeared in The Oregon

and three children, and one of the fren was also sick a good deal. After mg his filing fees away to the land a he had less than \$10 to his name, that he had earned at Grass Valley casse 18. Having nothing to live on, he was force is make a little money as he went along to make a little money as he went along the first he did by making the jumper to first wood as he cleared his land, assed this wood into town, sevenises aghteen miles, and thus got a few grocer and such things as were indepensable, e. got a fixtle land cleared he set it arden, getting in so many potatues constitue. Semesimes he did a few da cours for the neighbors, or in town. But rumbed away, clearing his land a rapid as he could, until it was all in cultivati work for the neighborn or in town. But he wrushed away, clearing his land as rapidly as he could, until it was all in cultivation, every feet of R. and all under fence.

Then he went below the ditch, a helf mile away, and brought 120 acres, twenty of which was too high for irrigation, and he will be beautiful burnalow dwelling that would do credit to any of Portland's schurbs. A fine lawn rano down to the public read. There are fruit trees, rose busines and shrubs exattered around, all showing the watchful chartes are fruit trees, rose busines and shrubs exattered around all showing the watchful chartes are fruit trees, rose busines and shrubs exattered around, all showing the watchful chartes are fulled attandant. Turkeys and chimsels are running about, and everything search see prosperity and culture. At the south entrance to the dwelling there stands, as these notes are taken, a fine horse and buggy, for Mrs. Busset and her daughter sare just going on a visit to one of their neighbors. And as they drive away and the husband and father waves them as alleuthers seems to be an air of pride and independence on each countsbance, pride for such other—the pride of accomplishment.

To the north of the house is a field or pendence on each countenance, petde for such other—the pride of accomplishment. To the north of the house is a field of ed clover, about forty acres, I should ludge frace as whole taxly fine Jersey Duroc hear number of the lower, and just a day of two before my visit he had sold forty-three head at ten cents per pound, the average weight being around 200 pounds, the sum received being \$875. And they had make their weight principally off the clover.

Mr. Busset is out of debt. He has

Mr. Busset is out of debt. He has ome money ahead. His credit is good. His reputation for probity and integrity is equal to that of any man in Crook County. His holdings are worth considerable in excess of \$20,-000. He could sell for the figure given almost any day, and the purchaser would get a mighty good bargain. But the place is not for sale, never will be as long as the present owner has his health and strength.

Ever since the first murmurs of railway building to the interior were heard there have been insistent cries from many sources, "What are the chances for a poor mine in Central Oregon?" and we think the Busset story answers these queries.

But nine out of ten of the inquirer want an easier path to tread than that trodden by the Busset family. They want less labor, more comforts better living, now and then a holiday. In other words they want about where the Busset family found themselves after four years of the ardest labor and most biting fru-

gality. To such people the Busset story is of no avail. For such people there are no openings in Crook County, no openings in Oregon any more than there are in any other portion of the Union. And that applies not only to the poor man, the man in the class Legislature, so that the discussion may Busset was in eight years ago, have been slight and the public may but to the man of small or moderate | be little informed on the subject. On means, for without thrift and frugal- the other hand, the bill may be one ity no man can succeed on the soil, which is urgently demanded by the ught by many that any man public interest, such as the state unican be a successful farmer, that it versity appropriation bill, which was takes no sbility, no "gumption" to run held up several years ago and the unia farm. The best answer to that can versity appropriation bill which is four times as much weight on the

be found in the thousands of failures and the few successes like the Bus-

"But," say the carpers, "the Bussets went there eight years ago, when there were many good openings; there are no such chances now." Someof the pessimists ever since the Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea. The rear guard undoubtedly thought the advance guard had the best of it. And the same cry will be heard from the dissatisfied as long as time en-

There never was as good a time as today. There never were as many op-portunities as there are today, either in Central Oregon, Western Oregon or any other portion of the Northwest. It is not a lack of opportunities that holding back parts of our state. is the lack of Bussets, of men of infustry, integrity, frugality. As to the condition of the Bussets

rom a worldly standpoint, they are not "rich." Some of our multi-millionaires sometimes spend more money far more, than the Bussets are worth on a single supper for a few friends. But there is no wealthy man in the whole world any better off than this Central Oregon farmer. There is no happier home on earth than his, there is no man in the world more justly proud of accomplishment than he. Look at his life, at the sweet-Rich! ness of it, the life of his wife and children-living close to Nature and

What the country needs is not more millionaires, but more Bussets, And let it be hoped that many of them may choose Oregon as their field of operations.

WAR-CLOUD ROLLS AWAY. The Moroccan war-cloud is already blowing away, and instead of the clash of arms, we shall hear the clash of diplomatic tongues. The British view is that Germany has been bluffing, and since her bluff is called by a united Britain and the Franco-British alliance stands a test, Germany is preparing to back down with as much dignity as the circumstances will al-

Yet the English are not satisfied. They believe with few exceptions that a war with Germany is inevitable, and the sooner the better, they say. Every year that it is delayed the German navy is stronger, and the strain of maintaining the British navy at the two-power standard becomes corre-spondingly greater. The English spondingly greater. The English know that a single-handed fight with Germany would be a Titanic struggle of doubtful result. They, therefore, wish to make sure of an ally. While France is bound by treaty to assist Britain, the latter country fears France might draw back if the quarrel were Britain's alone. Britain wishes to make Morocco the cause of war, since the French interest there is greater than the British, and the two nations would be bound to stand together.

Perhaps that is the very reason why the Kaiser does not wish to fight now. He may have been merely testing the strength of the alliance by the Agadir expedition. Having found that the tie between the two powers would keep them united against him, even under the test of war, he draws back and trusts to time to provoke dissension, or even coolness. The Kalser has made many threats of war-or, at least, movements which seemed to portend war—but in his reign of twenty-three years he has not yet made war. He would like to fight if the odds were his way, but every time he makes a belligerent move he finds the odds against him. Thus the warlord has perforce been a peace-lord.

A DISTINCTION UREN OVERLOOKS.

especial stress on what is in effect the application of the referendum when a parliamentary election results from a conflict between the two houses on some great National issue. Mr. U'Ren cannot find in this British application of the sound principle of appeal to the people any endorsement of the Oregon application of the same principle There certainly should be such an appeal to the people in every democratic government, but Mr. U'Ren and his associates have not found the only true application of it.

Since 1880 there have been only three important measures on which the existing British government has appealed to the people, which is the ommon British phrase for the refer-The advocacy of home rule endum. by Gladstone in 1885 caused a split in his party and an election in 1886, in which he was defeated. He raised the issue again in 1893, the Lords rejected his bill, but he did not appeal to the In 1909 the Lords rejected Lloyd-George's budget, thus raising the constitutional question as to their right to amend or reject taxation measures. An election was fought on that issue in January, 1910, and the government won. It then proposed reform of the House of Lords and another election on that issue in December, 1910.

All these elections may fairly b called referendum elections on vital national questions. The subjects were proper ones to be referred to the peo-They were clear cut, easily understood, and could be threshed out in a political campaign. They were submitted to the people by their chosen representatives, and the elections may be described as both a test of strength between the two parties and a request for instructions from those the Commons represented. The minds of the voters had been already educated on the subject by long, exhaustive debates in Parliament and by public speeches newspaper and magazine articles. These applications of the referendum have had most beneficent effect, for they may have saved the British peo ple from violent revolutionary changes Contrast the British with the URen system. Under the latter any clique of irresponsible which is disgruntled over the passage of some bill by the Legislature can hire a corps of signature-hunters and circulate petitions for a referendum vote. Thousands of persons may be induced to sign the petitions without knowing who is responsible for them or what are the motives of the promoters of the referendum. Nor are the latter compelled to give any rea sons. There may have been little or no question as to the propriety of the bill in question when it was before the

now held up. There may be only a ghost of a chance that a bill will be rejected on a referendum vote, but it is held up just the same. The worst motives may be behind the referendum petition, but the identity of its real authors may remain long hidden while signature-hunters are the only persons known to be connected with it.

Such a system is not the referendum as they have it in Great Britain, or in Switzerland. It is not a device to sure that legislation shall express the popular will, as is the intent of the referendum; it is a chloroforming or secret assassination of legislation

without regard to the popular will. When the Oregon constitution has been so amended that the referendum can be invoked only by men who de-clare their names and their reasons for objecting to the bill in question; when the success of a referendum petition depends not on the efforts of the petition-peddlers, but on the interest of the signers, as evinced by their going voluntarily to the Courthouse or some other public office to sign it; when some limit is placed on the class of bills subject to the referendum, that the ballot may not be loaded down with trivial questions by some man's spite or orankiness, then the referendum will have become what it was intended to be a useful check on the Legislature and a means for that body to appeal to the people on regarding which it is in doubt.

THE INSPIRATION IN FICTION.

Rev. Luther Warren will not be able to convince many people that the great writers of fiction were inspired by the devil. Such ranting only serves to alienate people from religion, instead of drawing them to it. Did Satan inspire Mrs. Stowe to write "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or Hawthorne to write "The Scarlet Letter"? Did Satan control the genius of Dickens and Thackeray, of Stevenson, Hugo, Kingsley? Did he inspire Upton Sinclair to write "The Jungle," which brought about the cleaning up of the packing-houses?

Mr. Warren invelghs against fiction as lies, but a large part of the teaching of Jesus was by means of parables, which were fiction. He calls fiction lies, but he would not call parables The best works of fiction are only parables up to date, picturing a phase of life for the purpose of point-

ing a moral. To condemn all fiction indiscriminately because much of it is bad is as unreasonable as would be the con-demnation of all preachers because some of them talk twaddle.

DEMOCRATIC SHREWDNESS

The bill for publicity of campaign expenses, with which Congress is now occupied, amounts, of course, to a "corrupt practices" act. The ostensible purpose is merely to secure publicity for money received and spent in elections, but this of itself will be the most efficient of all preventions against fraud and corruption. Bribery in all its protean forms would go out of fashion if it had to be confessed in the newspapers before election day. As the bill left the House, where it originsted, it contained a pretty piece of sharp practice. It was made to apply to elections, but not to primaries. The effect of this was to subject the Republicans to the publicity act and exempt the Democrats.

The trick is easy to understand. all depends on the fact that in the where the Democrats hold South. sway, the primaries are decisive and the subsequent elections only a form. But in the Republican states it is the election that counts. Hence, under the bill as the House Democrats shaped it, campaign expenses must be made public by Republicans, but not in any genuine sense by the Southern Demothe British as compared with the American Constitution, Mr. U'Ren lays "smart." The infalence was a contribution of the merits of crats. Very likely this was contributed only for the fun of doing something associal stress to escape attention in the Senate. Perhaps it excited some scornful resentment there as being a reflection on the common sense of that exalted chamber. At any rate, the Senate has worked the bill over and made it one of the best publicity measures in the world

It forbids not only extravagant election expenses, but, perhaps even more pertinently, all those crafty practices by which votes are improperly influ-For example, it is made un lawful to corrupt the voter by promises of office, favor or influence. Such a prohibition can never be more than partially effective, but even the incomplete extirpation of this source of evil from our politics would act like a cleansing bath on some public men. It is far too common to see a man go into office so swathed in the bonds of ante-election promises that he is useless to the public. Since the bill passed the Senate almost without dissent. there is a fair prospect of its b ing law. The Democrats of the House may feel obliged to accept it for very shame, and of course Mr. Taft would sign it. No doubt a marked increase of decency in National politics would result.

FORESTRY IN THE NORTHWEST. It is refreshing after reading the masses of high-flown, impractical, theoretical stuff which has been print-

ed of late years about forest conservation to read such a common-sense treatise on the subject as E. T. Allen's "Practical Forestry in the North-west," published by the Western Forestry and Conservation Association The book is written from the standpoint of the lumberman, but it show that his interest is identical with that

of the state and the consumer. The book is particularly timely in view of the sporadic outbreaks of forest fires and that it takes up that subject first of all. Containing half the merchantable timber in the United States, the five states of Oregon Washington, California, Idaho and Montana annually destroy, on an average, timber which, if used, would bring in \$40,000,000, while an almost equal loss results from idleness of burnt and cut-over land. In addition, a source of state tax revenue stroyed and productiveness of land is injured by impairment of the wood and water supply. Mr. Allen points out that forest wealth is community wealth, four-fifths of the price paid for its products going for labor and Wealth derived from this supplies. source in the five states now aggregates \$125,000,000 a year. For year directly and much more indirectly, but they raise the price of what remains by reducing the supply. the timbered area subject to taxation is reduced, the taxation borne by the farmer must be increased, the destruction has rendered him The loss. able to bear the burden. therefore, by forest fires falls with

rest of the community as on the

Mr. Allen estimates that a second cut of timber may be made in the Northwest sixty years after land is replanted and that each year's growth on deforested land would be worth \$2,750,000, but almost nothing is beng done to produce this value.

Co-operation between state and lumbermen, such as has been inaugurated in Oregon, is urged to stop for est fires as a first step. The laws a declared fairly good, but, says Mr. Allen, "almost every forest community sees fire after fire set through ignorance, carelessness or on purpose, and, so far from punishing the offenders, accords them every privilege of business and society. In cities arson leads to the penitentiary. A forest fire may destroy millions and the cause not even be investigated." 'An aggravated case may cause an arrest, "but acquit-tal is practically certain."

The remedy is fire patrol, on which the lumber interests in 1910 spent \$300,000 in Washington, \$200,000 in Idaho, \$130,000 in Oregon. But the state and lumbermen must work together, the men employed having of-ficial authority to enforce the law. Where timber values do not warrant patrol, the state owes its citizens protection for their property of other kinds. State fire patrol men must have authority to arrest violators of fire laws and thus prevent fires.

Reforestation of burned-over and cut-over land is the next step to preservation of the forests. Mr. Allen says the states should provide for reforestation of their school and tax deed land, which, he says, would "in the long run pay a thousand per cent in dividends for the education of our children and our children's children." The states should secure legislation to solidify their forest land and to buy cut-over land and replant it. More important is reforestation by private owners with state encouragement. The lumberman must sacrifice present profit in order to preserve some of the present trees or to plant new ones. To induce him to do this it is necessary that the state protect him from destruction of his investment by fire and that the profit be not eaten up by taxes before the crop is harvested. By encouraging a timber-owner to replant, the state preserves as a source of revenue land which otherwise would become a desert and a men-ace to stream-flow. As a means of encouraging replanting, Mr. Allen quotes the recommendation of the National Conservation Commission: "An annual tax upon the land itself. exclusive of the timber, and a tax upon the timber when cut."

Mr. Allen also deals exhaustively with the lumberman's interest in forestry and with methods of replanting. His suggestions are so practical and inspired by such equal consideration for the interests of all parties to the forest problem that they will meet with general approval.

The sale by a pioneer family of a 200-acre farm for \$50,000 is to have a fit sequel in the building of a cozy bungalow at White Salmon and an auto tour of California. They are the kind of new rich who have earned the comforts of an old age of ease. If the New Yorker who bought their farm should make it his home, he can compare the pleasures of husbandry with the feverish life of sweltering New York, and tempt others to come by the apples he will send them shd the letters he will write.

Mrs. Jesse Harden, of Nashville, is no blase bride. True, she has just been married for the sixth time, and has reached her seventy-third year, but she felt just as happy and nervously excited as she did at her first marriage. May she have the same sensations at all her future weddings. No doubt she will have more of them, seventy-three is an early age at which to stop getting married.

Among causes of suicide pride takes a high place. It caused Mr. and Mrs. Crans, in Middletown, N. Y., to die to It caused Mr. and Mrs. gether, rather than tell of their poverty and ask for help. It caused Mary lig to drown herself because a fake beauty doctor had marred her beauty. It refuses to listen to reason, and must be allowed to have its way unless it can be gratified in some way consistent with continued living.

This is one of the years when the Oregon hopgrower makes money to ompensate for the years when he made losses. It is also one of the years when the brewer studies what ubstitute for hops will make as good

Chafing at Government tutelage on

the part of Nez Perce Indians is a

good sign of their progress in civilization; but none should be released from It unless they can control their appetite for liquor. The quickest solution of the water

problem is to let those who cannot get any on their several floors have they want while it is shut off from those who get it on their first floors. Easy, isn't it?

When Mrs. Martin Duffy, of Montana, gets under her sheltering wings her little nephew and niece, just over, Immigration Commissioner Williams, at New York, will not dare deport

The record of fatalities on the Alps

bids fair to corroborate Grahame-White's assertion that climbing mountains on foot is more perlious than climbing the air in an aeroplane. November 15 is the date of the big Oregon apple show at Portland, and

any day this week is a date for spraying for codling moth to help make exhibits for the show. The month closing today is near the record for little rain in July. A sane

thunder storm customary on the afternoon of that day. The prompt suppression of forest fires is a testimonial to the efficiency of the state forest patrol and of the

forces employed by timber-owners.

Fourth even seems to have cut out the

If millionaire auto tourists are to be arrested for gambling. Nevada will have difficulty in separating them from their money.

This is a year of bumper crops it the Pacific Northwest, even the whales contributing their quota.

With all the 1911 hops needed by the brewers, the makers of yeast will hit a rising market

What's Doing in Oregon

Bound to Keen Clean. Condon Times. Ed Stinchfield has had his house at Mayville fitted with a complete sys-tem of pipes with hot and cold water in every room

> Potatoes Within Potato. Cottage Grove Leader.

J. W. Gowdy exhibited a freak po-tato to a Leader representative Satur-day. It was a sound last year's potato which had laid in a cool place and inside of which was growing four young potatoes that had grown to such pro-portions as to burst the old potato open on one side.

Preacher's Pants Burned.

Condon Times "Man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upward." So thinks Mr. Thompson, a minister of the gospel, living on the John Day, near the Gibson ranch. Mr. Thompson's house burned last week with all the contents; even the poor man's Sunday pants, with a considerable amount of bills in the pocket,

Wasps Start Runaway.

Banks Heraid.

Master Clarence Reynolds, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Reynolds, doesn't think that waspa mix well with ponies, milk and boys. Last Thursday morning as Clarence was taking the cream down to the gate with his pony hitched to the pung, a nest of wasps attacked the pony, and the result was a runaway and an overturned sled, but Clarence managed to keep the creamcan right end up.

Good Things Bunched.

Redmond Spokesman. According to interviews published in the Portland papers with officers of the Oregon Trunk Railroad in relation to the completion of the railroad bridge across Crooked River, it begins to look as if the road would not get into Redmond until about Christmas time. That would bring our Fourth of celebration, day July. Railroad Thanksgiving, Christmas and Year's celebration all at one time. Christmas and New

Oakdale Has Unlucky Man.

Polk County Observer. While attempting to unload a hay rack in order to fix a broken coupling pole, J. S. Macomber, of Oakdale, was knocked unconscious, Monday evening, but was revived by strenuous work on the part of those working with him. He was struck by the rack, which had been insecurely propped. On account of the numerous accidents which have happened to him. Mr. Macomber is be-coming known as the "unlucky man of Oakdale."

The Auto in Rural Life.

Polk County Itemizer.

Monday night Dr. B. H. McCallon
performed a feat of doctoring that
would not have been possible under old enditions prior to the advent of autos. He was first called to the home of Joe A. Cornley, on the Maioney place about five miles from town, and asgirl. Hardly had he got home and nicely ensconced in bed when he was called to Falls City to bring in a boy at the home of Dick Paul. This made at the home of Dick Paul. 7 a total of 30 miles traveled.

Bill Hanley Looks Ahead. Harney County News.

When Mr. Hanley has the Blitzer Valley canalled and the waters there-of properly conserved, and the waters tributary to his other farms used, as it is possible to use them, and he is then ready to place the holdings of his company on the market in small tracts, he will have no reason to mourn the fact that the large-herding cattle business has been "developed" out of existence. Nor will the country suffer from the change, either. The big cattle herd raised and fed for beef exclusively, will be replaced by the smaller herd

to be used for dairy and creamery pur-poses, with its adjunct of hog raising, with an absence of wholesale Winter losses, with the growing of grain crops, tame grasses and vegetables, with the utilization of the land in intensified in the pro duction of far greater wealth by the many than is now possible under exfating conditions.

It is in contemplation of this change that Mr. Hanley is bending his ener-gies for the development that will make the change profitable, not only to the individuals who participate, but to himself and his associates, in disposing of their extensive holdings. Mr. Hanley sees far enough shead to know exactly what he is about; that's

Guns and Small Boys.

BAKER, Or., July 29.—(To the Edi-tor.)—Referring to the judicious re-marks of A. B. Holloway on "man killing" in the woods by tenderfeet hun ters, it might be well also to preven kids below 15 years banging away in the country with rifles of which they do not realize the long range and pene-tration. Some law 's surely badly tration. Some law is surely badly needed for the use of guns at large, when one sees 8 and 10-year-old kids handling rifles in the woods, which custom has already caused. custom has already caused many acci-

SUBSCRIBER.

THE BALLAD OF THE HAND-MADE PILL.

Attend and I will troll for you A little song of ill. About a thirteen-fifty clerk Who smoked the hand-turned pill.

His boss has called and in he comes, Afire with expectation; "You've worked right hard all year,

my lad,
Hike out for a vacation,
(While I find out if it be true, ever really needed you").

Armed to teeth with shooting irons He seeks a distant hut, A quaint primeval cabin, Deep in the tall uncut; "Here I will stick around and queer The destinies of fish and deer."

And while he sticks around to put A kibosh upon fish and game, Deft he rolls a weedy stick, And tips it from the "sulphur's

flame; Deep in his lungs the smoke he leaves, And shoots the snipe into the leaves. But later, looking in the rear, He sees, with bosom quaking, His hop has started bigger smoke Than e'er he dreamed of making;

"From looks of things in yonder woo I'd best go while the going's good." He heaves the sod in heavy chunks From flying heels to shun the flame. But though he travels some, he finds He's bucked against a losing game:

But, e'er the flames can tag his have to turn three townships

Something that one is bound to feel Was rather an expensive deal. This is the little catch I troll, About the thirteen-fifty chap.
That tossed away a hand-rolled snipe
Into old Mother Nature's lap.
And cleaned three townships up! You

was some costly cigarette!

Dean Collins [July 29, 1911]. That

WHY ESPERANTO WILL NOT DIE.

Convert Believes Language Not Appronched by New or Old Rivals. PORTLAND, July 29 .- (To the Edior.)-I would beg a few lines to respond to criticisms made of Esperanto.

As to whether or not Esperanto will share the fate of Volapuk and cease to

be studied in a few years, I think not. Volapuk fail d, not because the world was not in need of a universal language, but because in practice it was found to be literally unspeakable. Its grammar was simple enough, but the body of the language was made up of words arbitrarily invented; they were hard to learn and worse to proand understand. It was too stiff. That is, to say many of its primary words sounded so nearly alike that they were not easily distinguished one from another when spoken by different nationalities

Esperanto, on the other hand, not only possesses an exceedingly easy grainmar, but the body of the language made up from root words selected as far as possible, with reference to the maximum of their internationality The root of all Esperanto words may be found in some modern language, generally in two or more. The only change which is ever made is to ad-just their spelling so as to make them phonetic and to bring them within the rules of the Esperanto orthography In short, all parts of Esperanto have been thought out with the idea to make practical as well as easy to learn. That this aim has been reached has een abundantly proven by the use to which it has been put and it being put all the time. A thousand different titles-books and pamphlets

have so far been published in it, and one hundred periodicals appear regularly in different parts of the world. Numerous conventions have also been held, where the language was freely spoken and used by the nationalities participating. The very wide use of suffixes and prefixes and word combinations which s provided for, gives the language great range of expression. This per mits of a much smaller vocabulary

than can be got along with in a natura It is true that "usually the life of a universal language is brief." It is said that 49 or 50 attempts have been made to supplant Esperanto by other artificial languages brought out since the birth of the former. They have failed, because there was no need for them Esperanto fills the bill, and there is now no more reason for bringing out mother international language than there is for the invention of a telegraphic alphabet to change the a new

Autoria of the West.

invented by Professor Morse half a century ago. H. DENLINGER.

New York Globe.
In the not distant future, said the Hon. A. W. Lafferty, of Oregon, to the House the other day, you will be asked to sanction the loan of a few arm; tents to the City of Astoria, in my state, which celebrates on August 1 of this year the centenary of its found-ing. You are lucky not to be asked money, I trust, therefore, there will no objection to loaning us the

tents. This was the substance of Congress man Lafferty's preface to an Orego-nian's appreciation of his wonderful state, including a skeleton history of Astoria's origin and rise to greatness That far Western metropolis has spe-cial claims upon the luterest of New Yorkers because it was founded in 1811 and named by John Jacob Astor, whose descendants still own a considerable share of this benighted town at the other end of the continent. Within a year or two John Jacob sold out to a Canadian concern, after-

ward absorbed by the great Hudsor Bay Company, and Astoria became "Fort George." in 1818, however, it came back to the Americans, and was promptly rechristened Astoria. And Astoria it has remained ever since. Astoria had a population of \$381 in 1900, and was apparently the second city of the state. Portland standing at the head of the list with 90,425. Upon it seems advis the whole, therefore,

able, as the Hon Lafferty suggests, for Congress to snap up the chance of escaping with the loan of a few tents. Astoria's first centennial birthday certains a state of the content of th subsidy from the Federal Government

Foreigners and Illiterates.

VALE, Or., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—What per cent of the population of the United States is foreign born?
What per cent of the population of the United States cannot read or write? LESTER L. HOPE.

According to the census of 1900 the proportion of illiterate 10 years of age and over in Continental United States, including negroes and foreign born whites, was 106.6 per thousand population.

The census reports for the same year give the foreign born population of the United States as 10,460,085, or about 13.7 per cent of the total. Statistics for 1910 in these particulars have not been compiled.

Sugar Bounties.

PORTLAND, July 29 .- (To the Editor.)-Kindy publish the provisions of the McKinley bounty bill on sugar, be-fore the enactment of the Wilson-Gorman bill putting sugar back on the tariff list. L. F. DOUGHERTY.

The bounty on sugar became effective in part July 1, 1891. The bounty rate was 2 cents per pound on sugar testing not less than 90 degrees by the polariscope produced in the United States from beets, cane, sorghum and maple. On sugar testing less than 90 degrees and not less than 80 degrees the bounty was 1% cents, beginning October 1, 1890. All bounty payments ceased August 27, 1894.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

(Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.) Father Adam lived in paradise till he

was told to roam-he loved his dear old garden, and called it home, sweet home, But he had no advantage when you figure up the price, for I live in a home sweet home and call it paradise. It's the sweetest kind of pleasure when the toilsome day is o'er, to see the home light gleam, and hear the welcome at the door. I'm a lord in love's dominion; and the kiddles laugh and shout when we fortify our castle from the care and strife without; and the queenly little mother comes our happiness to share-I'm as proud as any monarch and my throne's the old arm chair. You can have your fame and glory and your wealth and fashions fine; give me the sweet home circle where the heart's affections twine. With my family around me, by the firelight's ruddy glow, there is nothing half so soothing in this rapid world below. Let others boast of conquests on the land or on the sea; not a word of hate or envy will they ever hear from me; for I have my landlocked harbor with its ships from every mart-I have my garden of the gods, my Eden of the heart. 'Tis the happiest little kingdom beneath the starry dome; and I find life's richest treasures in the paradise of home.

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman

"Eleventh hour advertising, like 11th our repentance, while better than no advertising at all, cannot bring the

muximum result. A corporation which has incurred public disfavor, or which has permitted disfavor to grow up all about it while it maintained a deadly silence, cannot step out with a single advertisement, just as the clock strikes, and win the confidence and respect of the people.

Such a corporation, no matter how undeserved its unpopularity, has failed to pave its way, by frank publicity, into the confidence of the people, and its 11th hour conversion to the gospel of advertising cannot be expected to bring salvation.

A recent illustration was the adverisement of the Knickerhocker Ice Co., headed "Fair Play for the Iceman." It occupied nearly three full columns filled with arguments and figures to show that the company was not trafficking in the sufferings of the multitude of consumers."

The advertisement followed an acute attack by the press on the Ice Company, which had kept its affairs so confidential that it took detectives to find them out. It was so evidently an attempt to stem the tide of public disfavor that, as an advertisement, it could not produce anything like the desired result.

It would be good business for the Knickerbocker Ice Co .-- in fact, for all corporations-to cultivate public confidence through well planned, constant advertising campaigns.

If the ice company, for instance, in a series of small advertisements running through the year, had demonstrated the sincerity of its effort to supply New York with ice at reasonable cost, and had explained, when the extremely hot weather began, that unusual difficulties were at hand, and had asked for patience while it did the best it could, would there have been any

demand for a public investigation? The wisest corporation lawyers in the ountry-men like Paul Cravath, Judga Gary and ex-Governor Frank S. Blackhave repeatedly warned the corporations about their absolute need of publicity.

Every stockholder in every corporation should impress upon his board of directors, and they in turn should impress upon its president, that the 11th hour is no time to begin-that it is steady, frank, all-the-year-round publicity that wins public esteem. (To be Continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams) Women live longer than men, and this is the reason: They eat less, and

Many a robber is honest; he really believes that if you invest in his scheme, he will not only make money for you but for himself. This is another variety of dangerous man you should look out for when you have your eyes peeled.

There are many good people; I have noticed that people everywhere claim they have the best neighbors in the

When a lazy man cannot find any other excuse, he always says he is sick. He can always work that.

When a boy returns from college, he shows his superiority as surely as a man who has been elected to Congress. Nearly every man thinks that while er was a good lecture, he could

When a man wants to sharpen a knife, he hunts up a whetstone. When a woman wants to sharpen a knife, she takes a few swipes on a crock.

There never was a beef carcass so good that there was not a neck piece. Before I die I would like to see something done on time.

The mother of a boy was sitting on the porch. The boy came out eating a big piece of bread and butter. "If that should fall on your toes," the mother said, "it would mash them."

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian July 31, 1861. Vigilance Hook and Ladder Company have received three finely framed pictures which cost upwards of \$100. One represents a scene in the United States Senate, in 1850, Henry Clay addresssenate, in 1800, Henry City addressing that body. Another "Washington
Crossing the Delaware," and the third
"Benjamin Franklin at the Court of
France in 1776." They are the gift of
H. W. Corbett, of this city. Mr. Corbett was elected City Treasurer some years since during his absence from the city. He afterwards denated the emoluments of his office to the five fire companies in existence. The book and ladder company requested to have their portion of it expended in pictures

in adorning their hall. Governor Wallace was received at Olympia on the 18th inst. with a salute of 100 guns. His election as delegate is conceded by all,

Mr. Samuel Hunsacker, of Douglas County, left in our office this morning four beautiful specimens of sait manu-factured at the sait springs in that county, five miles from Oakland. is white, pure and manifestly a good article for the table, for the dairy and for preserving meats. It will compare with the sait made at Syracuse, New York. We learn that the water is abundant and that Messrs. Dillard Sons make at their establishment 606 pounds and Messrs. Ward & Moore, at theirs 400 pounds every 24 hours. It sells readily for \$3 and \$3.50 per 100 pounds. The Umpqua country will be independent of the balance of the world

for sait. Now Whose Business Is It?

New York Herald. Because they refused to tell their ages, 25 teachers in the public schools of Paterson, N. J., will go on their Summer vacations without their salaries for the last month they worked. On their return they will unite in an appeal to the courts. The city super-intendent, Mr. Wilson, a few weeks ago prepared a list of questions which would furnish the department with a history of every teacher. Among the questions was, "When were you born?" The younger teachers had no hesitancy about answering, but many of the older teachers returned the blanks without teachers returned the blanks without answer to the question as to age and were told they must reply or go with-out their salary. Several of the teachers answered under duress. who still refuse declare that The 25 who still refuse declare that the ques-tion is impertinent and unwarranted.

Montana.

WOODBURN, Or., July 30.—(To the Editor.)—In what state did General Custer make his last stand against the Indians?

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