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PORTLAND, PRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1911.

MH. TAFT'S MOTIVES.

Mr. C. N. Page, whose extremely suggestive communication to The Oregonian appears in the paper this morning, writes from the point of view of a man who has been thoraughly indoctrinated with the precepts of the anti-Administration mag arines. To his mind everything that To his mind everything that garded with suspicion, while his enemies can do no wrong. Any news-paper which, like The Oregonian, tries to explain the motives by which the President is governed is "ludiand "inconsistent." In one rather trifling point Mr. Page does not quote The Oregonian quite cor-We have not argued that it would wrong the trusts especially to reduce the tariff without the light of the commission's report, though Mr. Page seems to think that is our We object to reducing the tariff in the dark, not because it would errong the trusts, but because it is likely to wrong the country. We have had so much haphazard, ignorant shady tariff revision in former years that the very thought of it has beome sickening, and reflective citizen have turned to a tariff commission and its unprejudiced investigations as the only way of escape from unbearable evils.

This brings clearly to mind the rea sons why The Oregonian believes that Mr. Taft would do right if he vetoed the bill reducing the wool schedules. Although everybody, including the President himself, admits that these schedules are too high, still nobody knows how far they run above the proper level, and nobody can be certain that the proposed reduction is right or just. What is asked for is not at all a perpetuation of the present wool duties, but a revision of them based on clear facts and indisputable For these we must wait a few months, but that is not long. Is it not better to wait a little while rather than to be continually committing blunders which have to be continually corrected? A scientific reision of the wool schedules next Winter would permit this industry to establish itself on a permanent basis cause the work need not be done over again for many years. Revision on the Insurgent-Democratic plan, as Mr. Page confesses, would be merely the preliminary to further changes when the report of the tariff commis sion comes in. Thus on the one hand we see a prospect of stability; on the other, everlasting tumult, Which is

We ourselves think that there will mind which thinks hastfly and make decisions on a scant supply of infor-mation. The ordinary citizen does this because he is too busy with his private concerns to devote much time to public matters. The President's plans for tariff revision relate to the They take many circumstances into account and reckon prudently with a great multitude of conditions. Mr. Page, in Carson Valley, looks upon the tariff problem as a very simple one. Were he at the head of the Nation he might see things differently. What now seems as plain as day might become com We hope that Mr. Page and others who criticise as harshly as he does may sometim learn that deliberation in a public man does not always mean treachery, nor does regard for all ranks of the public mean that any are being fa-vored at the expense of the rest. Mr. Taft thinks profoundly and acts with that disregard for mere appearances which has characterized many nent statesmen. He cares more for a correct solution of the problems which he faces than for a plausible one This has, of course, its unfortunate napect, so far as he is concerned, be solutions and impatient with deliberate methods. We feel perfectly confident that the President will present to Congress next Winter a plan for reducing the wool taxes which will m all the conditions of the case adequately and which will be so reason able and just that it will be accepted both by Congress and the country. In the meantime it is no more

fair to ask the public to refrain from putting the worst possible interpreta to suffer from the maligant explana-Nothing he did suited them Every act was conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin. Still, in the long run, it came out that Lincoln's motives were rather higher than thos of his critics. It may happen to be so with Mr. Taft's. We do not complain of Mr. Page's lapses of memory as to what The Oregonian has said about held the idea of a commission from the first moment when Mr. Taft proposed it, and felt grieved that Congrees limited its powers, as was finally done. The commission is not what it ought to be, and nobody knows that better than the President, but for all that it is capable of great usefulness At any rate it is impredent to condernu it for inefficiency before we know anything whatever about what it can do. Finally, we wish to make attended this first State Fair. one comment on Mr. Page's remark that Mr. Taft "has steadily degenerated in public favor." This is no loubt his honest opinion, and he has unquestioned right to express it, grounds it is based? How does Mr. Page know what the great, slient public is thinking about Mr. Taft? How an any person know the mind of the some ax-handles, and of bows of his was elected by the clergy, nobles and

Nation until it has been expressed at has steadily asvanced in public fayor.

THE AUDITORIUM SITE.

The selection of the Market block for the site of the Auditorium is isfactory for many reasons, of which onomy is not the smallest. The location is easy of access, and is at least fairly central. There are objections to it, of course, but none of these were held to be of sufficient weight to overbalance the fact that the city owns the ground, thus permitting the sum of the authorized bond Issue to be applied to construction and the expenses incident thereto.

The Auditorium committee has giv en time and careful consideration this selection, and it is the part of good citizens to acquiesce in the decidon without carping. It is to be regretted the building cannot be com pleted in time for the Elks' convention next year, but it is obvious that a work of this magnitude must proceed at a pace compatible with a structure that will be subject to severe tests and that is expected to endure for many

It is probable that there will be some waste, both in time and money, due to the winding and unwinding of red tape that is insisted upon as price of responsibility in the under-taking. To cavil at this, however, is not to help, hence it may be assessed as a useless waste of time and energy Let us, then, content ourselves with the fact that we are at last to have an auditorium worthy of the standing of Portland, in the commercial, business, industrial and social world; place in which delegates to the large and yet larger bodies that will come here by invitation in coming years can meet without treading each other's heels; a place in which our citizen can assemble without over-crowding upon occasions which call out large audiences. A building that will be an ornament to the city and an expression at once of civic pride and public generosity will be the fruit of this effort.

PEACH PLUMS AND THE PARCELS POST. A traveler through the rural districts of Oregon and Washington at this season of the year sees one of those economic phenomena which bewilder the intelligence and sadden the heart. Peach plums and early apples are now ripening and falling from the trees to the ground. Unless there happens to be a drove of pigs in the field where the trees grow, the fruit les on the ground and decays. Why is it not gathered and marketed?

The answer is complicated. In or-der to market perishable fruit, the farmer has to solve the transportation problem and overcome the barrier of the middleman. Were he in direct communication with city consumers. we have no doubt that thousands of bushels of excellent fruit which are now wasted would appear on the table and contribute to the health and happiness of urban households. But communication between the farmer and the urban consumer is not direct. It is as indirect as possible. The pathway between them is so involved that it can rarely be followed.

As a matter of fact, if a farmer should attempt to sell peach plums to families in the city, they would usually pass through perhaps a dozen dif-Each hand would take ferent hands. its toll, with the consequence that the farmer would receive but a trifling price for his fruit, while the consumer would pay three or four times what it is really worth. So the plums rot on the ground in the country and the people in town go without. We do not pretend that this hasty sketch of be more or less difficulty in explainthe situation takes every detail into form their methods, as some of them account, but it is truthful as far as it Every person who has to provide for a city table knows that it is accurate in substance

Nor are peach plums the only fruit we might talk about. They are merely a type of many others. The point we wish to make is, that it is prac ticable and easy to establish a direct road between the producer and the consumer. The road is opened by the parcels post. If we had that in operation, as they have in every other civilized country, the peach plums of Oregon would not lie rotting on the ground, nor would the children of Portland go hungry for Summer fruit cause their parents could not afford to buy it.

THE JUBILEE YEAR OF THE STATE

FAIR. The State Board of Agriculture preparing to observe in a suitable manner the fiftieth anniversary of the Oregon State Fair. Fifty years! In what large numbers the incidents of Oregon history are beginning to be written! In September, 1861, the first buttle year of the Civil War-so runs the record-Oregon's first state chief promoters and managers, perhaps not one survives; of those who were in at these beginnings but fev promising, exhibits of orchard and garden, field and meadow; of simple manufactures that had been wrought in the hand-looms of the Middle West, or of storied New England, and brought across the great plains in chests, spley with dried and pennyroyal that grew in far away gardens; of horses and cows and sheep and hogs and poultry, the careful breeding of which had already begun; of fancy work-as woman's quaint devices in crochet and hair work, patch work and wax work had been named

The writer recalls in this connection a patch work quilt composed of 10,000 pieces, cut in diamond shape and sawtooth, the work of a woman eighty tariff commission until its advent was the vitable." On the contrary, it up-held the idea of a commission. of her work, including the number years required to complete it, is lost to memory; but this old quilt, folded evenly and hanging in a conspicuous place, with its bit of history written in faded ink, pinned to it, the small quaintly-fashioned, neatly-joined bits of calleo, finished with dainty, oldfashioned quilting, still live in the memory of at least one of those who

> Our yet young state was then but little more than two years old. Its territorial history was a thing of yes-terday; its citizens were neighbors all. and were mostly known to each other familiar home names or titles. There was "grandma," who pieced the wonderful quilt; "grandpa," who showed a splint-bottomed chair and

own making: "Roxy," who displayed the polis? We think, and most others a triumph in the art of making curthink, that in the past year Mr. Taft rant jelly; "Aunt Mary," whose neatlystamped pats of butter (a sheaf of wheat was the impress on each golden and crochet needle were viewed with wonder: "Martha," whose "saltrising" bread and toothsome rolls won blue ribbon; and "Sarah" and "Margaret," and the rest whose genial faces and cordial, good-fellowship be-spoke women proud of their achieve-dinals should elect and abrogated the ment in housewifely roles, and ready with neighborly service.

Then there were the men who "managed things." "John." who stood between a giant sheaf of oats who and half a dozen stalks of corn of his raising, with arms upreaching, to show of his soil and industry; "William," who was the grower of the "biggest squash," the largest watermelon, and and others. The constitutions wheat in sheaf and sack "beat all nature" as a former resident of rocky New England expressed it; "George," who proudly carried his two-years-old, son on his shoulder as he made the rounds of his stock pens again and through which food is again, descanting upon the fine points of his exhibit, and "Henry" and "Robert" and the rest, each convinced that Oregon soil was the finest in the world, Oregon climate the best, and

and companions. These things considered, it is eminently fitting that a special day is to date could not be challenged, be set aside for Oregon pioneers on this jubilee year of the Oregon State They deserve special mention Fair. for reasons that are so obvious that it

is idle to state them. Times have changed and people Fair was held in 1861. A progressive people made much of the opp ties for development that the changing years have brought. Evidence of this is found on every hand. Such evidence will be presented in abundance at the jubilee meeting of the oldnew farmers' festival. Yet with all of our rejoicing as a commonwealth at of all loyal Oregonians of an older era will turn with reverence and tenderness that is akin to pain to the days wherein the foundations of a state's greatness were laid-rudely, perhaps, but with the strength of youth and the energy of a determined purpose days and names and incidents which the semi-centennial of the Oregon State Fair will serve to recall.

JUDICIAL RECALE AS AN ISSUE.

President Taft's announced determination to veto the statehood bill because it does not annul Arttona's obnoxious recall of the judiclary will make that subject an sue in the next campaign and fasten National attention on it. It is probable that both Senate and House pass the bill over the veto- but the President's convictions on the subject are so strong that he considers neither the prospect of carrying his point nor political expediency in deciding on his course. Discussion of the recall will neces-

sary involve discussion of the conof the courts. Miscarriages of and blundering administration of the law will be cited as reasons for making the recall apply to judges, and, whether they like it or not, the judges will have to stand the fire of criticism. The misdeeds of courts have brought upon them the threat of a much worse evil, which would make them as suspectible as a legislative body to every passing breeze of public opinion. defense the courts can make is to rehave giready begun to do, and the best thing the friends of a fearless judiciary can do is to combine for such reform in the laws and rules of procedure as will facilitate such re-

The courts need to administer justice according to law as interprete by reason and common sense. should use law as a means to justice; they have hitherto too often subordi-They should nated justice to law. give justice promptly and to that end should suppress the long-winded, hair-splitting, contentious lawyer who raises technical points in order that he may prolong litigation and tire out an opponent. The judges let the lawyers run the courts; they should run the courts themselves. If a lawyer offends, he should be really punished, not be fined at 10 5'clock and have the fine remitted at noon, after the judge has had time to "cool off." If the judges wish the people to respe the courts, they should prove a title to respect. If the American judiciary holds a lower place in public esteem than that of any other civilized country, it is the fault of the judiciary, and the judges must lead was held on grounds selected for that movement to bring about a change for purpose near Oregon City. Of its the better. The recall would send it still lower in the scale; it is for the industry. judges to raise it higher.

HALNESS OF THE POPE. The illness of Pope Pius X has naturally caused alarm to the millions of adherents of the Catholic church. At his age an attack of a new allment following closely upon the severe attack of laryngitis, from which he has recently suffered, may sap his strength to such a degree that a fatal result may be feared, although his physicians are, as usual, optimistic

The reign of Plus X, whose lay nessed the maintenance of the power of the papacy over men's minds, though the church has suffered in temporal matters through disestab lishment in France and Portugal, and the crisis in Spain, due to the laws against religious associations. The Pope has made vigorous protest, but without effect, except to stimulate the fidelity of the falthful in these countries. He has fought unceasingly for the dogma of the church against modernist teaching as to Christian belief, Biblical criticism and church cipline, having issued a syllabus and an encyclical letter on the subject He came of a poor family, and an affecting consequence of his election was his separation from his sisters who took lodgings near the Vatican, that they might be within sight of him, though forbidden to be with

The election of a new Pope, which would follow in case Pius' illness should prove fatal, will be marked by great secrecy and conducted according to rules which minutely prescribe every detail. The method of election has undergone many changes in the course of centuries. In the first centuries of the Christian era, the Pope

people of Rome, and after the day of Constantine their choice was approved by the Emperor. For a time fter the restoration of the Empire by the Germans, the election was a mere form to confirm the Emperor's choice. ball), won the first prize: "Jane." form to confirm the Emperor's choice, whose creations with bright worsteds in 1959 the right to vote was first given to the cardinal bishops, the King or Emperor having the right to veto any candidate beforehand and to confirm the election. In 1179 Alexander III enacted that the vote of twodinals should elect and abrogated the

Imperial prerogative. This rule prevalls to this day. In order to elect a Pope the cardinals will assemble on the day after the death of his predecessor, in the conclave, a chapel with a suite of halls in which cells are fitted up for the marvelous height of these products | the cardinals and the conclavists, who are their servants, two physicians, a sacrist, two masons and carpenters the most generous yield of potatoes papal election will be read and sworn from a single hill; "James," whose to by the cardinals, and the conclavto by the cardinals, and the conclav-ists will be sworn in. They will then adjourn until the tenth day, on the evening of which all others than the cardinals and conclavists must leave; all entrances are walled in except one and this is strictly guarded.

In theory every Catholic male, even a layman, is eligible to Pope, but since the election of Urban VI, in 1878, none but a cardinal has Oregon women unapproachable as been elected. Austria, France and cooks, housekeepers, wives, mothers Spain have had the right each to de France and clare one candidate ineligible, but the election of such an excluded candi-Plus X has prohibited the cardinals, under penalty of excommunication. under penalty of excommuni to allow the veto of any Government, even though only expressed as a wish. Every cardinal present is bound to part in an election, sessions betnice have changed since the initial State ing held morning and afternoon until a result is achieved. Election may be by acclamation; by compromise, under which the cardinals transfer their elective power to two or more of their colleagues and instruct them how to proceed; by ballot, under which each cardinal writes a ballot and deposits it in a chalice on the altar. If the number of ballots fails to tally with these evidences of progress, the hearts | the number of cardinals present, the votes are burned. If a candidate has exactly two-thirds of the votes, his ballot is opened, and if he has voted for himself the election is void. Where a ballot shows no election, cardinals are allowed to transfer their votes pefore the result is announced.

The history of the papacy is the history of constant accession of power and influence. At first regarded merely as chief among the bishops, the Popes gradually became rulers over the whole Christian church and reached the zenith of their power when they brought penitent kings and Emperors to their knees and even assumed to depose such rulers. They were not only spiritual but temporal rulers, for much territory around Rome was included in the states, which the Popes held from the year 754 to 1870, when they were finally annexed to the Kingdom of Although the church still passively protests against the loss of its temporal power, that power was a ource of weakness to its spiritual influence, which was at a low ebb when the Popes were involved in the wars and diplomacy of mediaeval sovereigns, and has never been so great as now, when the Pope receives the homage of Catholic and non-Catholic alike as a great spiritual power.

When a muckraker finds that he is his enemies, he suddenly suspends operations; hence Representative Graham's inaction in the Controller Bay affair. But Representative Humphrey does not intend to let the matter rest. friend, Miss Abbott, in cannot shield her and her instigators in the House, to which Humphrey will carry the affair. He is determined that once the muckrake is started it shall rake both ways.

Mr. George W. Perkins does not go quite so far as Judge Gary in the direction of Government control for the corporations. He wants "constructive control," but not price-making by the Government. We fancy, however, Government. that he is intelligent enough to see where "constructive control" must end, and he is prepared to accept the consequences. Between leaving things as they are and "going to the limit," Mr. Perkins would choose the latter. We wonder if "limit" means "ownership" to his mind.

Mr. Ainsworth makes a strong oint in his article on business conditions when he says that tariff legisle tion is the only obstacle to improve In other words, the Democrats ment. are making campaign material at the expense of the general prosperity. Their work will be wasted, for it will all have to be done over again as fast as the Tariff Board reports on each

Irving's "Astoria" should be taken from the shelves and consulted for facts that have a bearing upon the happenings of 100 years ago at the mouth of the Columbia River. It will make interesting reading at this time. It is a tale of facts that, in telling, is nvested with the glamor and beauty of romance.

While the rest of the country nourns diminished crops, Oregon and Washington rejoice in a bumper, and will get high prices, due to the smaller yield of other states. The Eastern states' polson is the Northwest's meat.

Sharks, black fish, seallons and other marine monsters have been seen at Neahkahnle Mountain. What is the favorite beverage in that locality?

Some things may be excused in lonesome man" away from home and helplessly facing a job that is too big for him. Some things-but not all. Of course Billie Burke lost her

fewels to an actress except to be lost, An estimate placing the Oregon wool crop at \$2,500,000 is not too low. but is probably the highest for several

ewels in that fire. Of what use are

years to come. The peeresses in their light Summer costumes are making the obse-quies of the House of Lords a gay soclety event.

If everybody is to be believed. Port-and is full of "liars, villains and land is full of "liars, villains and traitors to the state,"

Gleanings of the Day

Europe to the proportion of the Regular Army of the United States would effect a direct saving of \$500,000,000 annually to the nations, and would restore to productive industries 2,733,000 men, whose earnings. conservatively estimated would amount to \$500,000,000 more. Eu rope has \$1,000,000,000 per annum to gain by the adoption of Carnegie's plan of general disarmament, and of President Taft's policy of arbitration.

Let the Dick-to-Dick charge against the President be changed to the Failedto-Stick charge. - Louisville Courier

It is perfectly reasonable for Mr. La Follette to have a slight swelling in his chest as a result of recent legislation. But lest it extend to his head it may be observed that there's many a slip twixt a legislative coup and a dential election.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

Consuelo, Duchess of Mariborough, Is now devoting her time and her money to a society which provides decent lodgings for poor working women. The aim of the society, to quote the words of the Duchess, is "to build new or adapt existing houses in crowded districts where a woman can get a clean bed, plain, but cheap, food, and, above all, decent surroundings for 6, 8 or 10 cents a night.' There always has been plenty of ac commodations for those who can pay at the rate of from \$3 to \$3 a week, bu there are multitudes of decent, wellliving women, who do not earn enoug to pay as much as that, and find them selves obliged to lodge in houses whose conditions are "shameful, both morally and physically." One of the desirable features of these houses is that the lodgera are allowed to do a little washing, or to cook their own breakfasts an keep the rooms assigned them in order. In the new houses to be built there are to be laundries, ironing rooms and cooking stoves for the use of which a nominal price will be asked-just enough to secure the women's self-respect.

A defender of Americo Vespucci's fame as the discoverer of America has appeared in the person of Dr. Ricards Palma, a scholar of international repu tation of the matter. His contention is that Vespucci's name was never "Amergo." but "Alberico;" that Vespucci go his name from the country he described rather than that the country got its name from him. Dr. Palma asserts that 'America" is the name of a place in Nicaragua where Vespucci landed, and that it is the designation to this day of mountain chain in that country. The name, therefore, is of American origin and is not derived from Vespucci, whose given name was "Alberico." Vespuce was nicknamed "Amerigo," according to this theory, because he described a coun try by that name, just as "Deadwood' Dick and "Arizona" Pete are modern pseudonyms. Dr. Palma asserts that in no part of Europe was "Amerigo" or "Americus" a given name, either for man or woman. Besides, discoverers give their surnames, not their given names to the lands they discover, such as Van Dieman's Land, Vancouver's Island and so on. No land or region is named for the given name of Columbus Colon, or Columbia, is derived from his surname. Dr. Palma's contention is not without force or plausibility, says more likely to hit his friends than the Louisville Courier-Journal. It may be that, after all, America is a truly American name.

Where my eugenic friend goes wrong is in failing to realize that a great highly developed nervous system which is the special endowment of the gifted families, says J. A. Spander, in the Westminster Gazette. Overcharge the battery ever so little and genius becomes insanity; give one member of the family a volt too much and the delicate balance of physical and mental qualities on which sanity depends is broken down. Extinguish the family and you will rid the world of some degenerates, but you will also and at the same time rob it of its most gifted men. My eugenist would never have let Cowper, Lamb, Coleridge, Stevenson, Keats, Ruskin, Henley or De Quincey see the light. The doctrine of heredity should never be forgotten by parents or re-membered by children. To the first it is the assertion of their responsibility; to the second a reminder of their help-

People beyond middle age will recall the "Lamplighter," a novel of their youth whose scene was laid in Boston, which would now no doubt strike then as dull, but had its large vogue in the long ago. There died in Boston the other day Thomas W. Lee Ray, aged 77, "a lamplighter for many years in East Boston"-and he must have been about the last of the men whose nightly busi ness it used to be to set the city street

huge warships of the Dreadnought type

is foretold by the British admiralty The original battleship Dreadnought was a vessel of 17,900 tons; within five years Britain was building ships of 56,350 tons, and the 30,000-ton battleship, was clearly in sight. Naval expenditure mounted at a staggering rate The recent announcement referred to, if carried into effect, would provide for new ships about 9000 tons less in dis placement than the Lion class and about 400 tons less than the original Dreadnought. These ships would be armed with only six heavy guns, 15 inches in caliber, as against 10 guns, 134 inches in caliber, carried by the very latest super-Dreadnoughts, eight guns carried, by the ships of the Lion class. A heavy armament for resisting torpedo attack would also be provided. As to speed, it is asserted that the new ships, while smaller, will tevelop a speed unheard of hitherto in ships of their class. And as for cost, It is contended that two of the new ships could be built for less than one super-Dreadnought and in much quicker time." The principal cause of the reection is evidently the enormous cost of Dreadnoughts, which has furnished good material for the anti-militarists. The craze for Dreadnoughts only dates from the battle of Tsushima Straits in cone the test of actual warfare, yet the British government no sooner buil the first Dreadnought than other nations stampeded to imitate it. A stampede to abandon that type for a smaller one may be expected to follow the British change of plan.

MR. TAFT AND THE TARIFF Hypercritical View of the President's Policies.

CARSON. Wash., Aug. 8 .- (To the Editor.)-For some time I have been carefully reading and digesting your editorial articles regarding the political situation of today. To my mind The Oregonian's apologies for the Administration's stand on tariff revision are ludicrous. It greatly underestimates the intelligence of its readers by an offer of such palaxer. It persistently insists that insurgents and Democrats by attempting to pass remedial legislation, for which the President himself has shown favor, are attempting to embarrass him.

It feigns to believe that any reduction in tariff on trust-made goods without scientific commission-reported tar-iff investigation, which it well knows cannot be had for months, is danger-ous, in that it will wrong the truste. This, though it fought a tariff com-mission, until its advent was inevitable. This, though unable to prevent the ap-pointment of a tariff commission. It well knows the stand-pat Republicans were successful in rendering it of but little use to Congress by refusing proper appropriation and a liberal power of investigation.

fact that the reduction sought by the insurgents and Democrats is not intended to supersede that to be later made by advice of a tariff commission, but is to afford temporary relief only, it seems to ignore, when it must well know that reductions as provided by the Senate woolen and farmers' free list bills are considerably above the rate to which a free acting tariff com-mission could possibly advise a re-

Progressives are as ever favorable to ariff revision by schedule upon the dvice of a tariff commission, but where schedules are so apparently out of all proportion to reason, as a result of which the masses are being exploited in the interest of big monopoly corpor-

ations immediate action is justified.

The President has to date seen to accept as his counsellors men of actionary or stand-pat views. He has y degenerated in the public Should be, continuing to act by steadily such advice, veto the woolen and free list bills, as against a progressive Democratic candidate for the Presi-dency, he will receive such a rebuke as shall indicate beyond further doubt the alertness of the people.

Many have called themselves "Repub

licans" because they believed Republi can principles most opportune and ap-propriate to our time. They will first attempt to wrest and retain from unrorthy persons the party of their leals. Falling in this, the party will e submerged, the rats drowned out. Later the ship to be raised and rejuve

I give you here a view which I share with many of your readers in the hope that it may help indicate the utter hopelessness of reactionary politics.

C. N. PAGE.

WANTS ADEQUATE SERVICE PIPES Held to Be Primary Cause of the Pres ent Water Shortage.

PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)

The City of Portland is an immense oration. Resident voters are its kholders. Among other enterprises this corporation carries on a water business to supply its own needs and to sell. Indirectly through the Mayor, the stocksolders elect a Water Board of direct tors to manage this business, which mounts into millions of dollars and ever increases. It calls for high-grade man

Its history has a record of immense losses; examples-old City Park and Section Line reservoirs, also other ventures undertaken. All wasteful experi ments have to be paid for indirectly in the form of rents or prices of necessi-ties, as political economy will demon-strate. The non-taxpaying stockholder

is vitally interested.

Theoretically, water directors are jointly and severally responsible for an intelligent organization and administra-tion of the water system and its staff. While not so assuming, but if one individual dominates the Board by his per-sonality, even though an able man, he any of the maiadles which he calls must expect to shoulder all extra responlieves the others of their proper shar

in the eyes of the stockholders.

If the technical staff man has not the personality, age or necessary qualifications to initiate and submit complete and comprehensive plans for the future and to fight for what is right, then the directors are naturally expected to change conditions to make this pos-sible. The completion of a naval pro-gramme takes years, and so does that of our ever-growing water system. A condition has existed and now tains, i. e., a lack of continuous indi-vidual water supply in various districts, due wholly to inadequate service pipes. It is certainly rudimentary that, no matter how many reservoirs or pipe lines, or when these are finished by con tractors, or whether meters are installed, millions of gallons of surplus water can-not be forced into any district through toy pipes having consumers too numer-ous to supply continuously. The surplus then goes to waste in the sewers.

The question resolves itself clearly into one for each locality to deal with. The condition being a present one, stockholders of each locality so affected should at once seek a remedy. It lies in demanding and insisting upon having of the water directors, a public statement of exactly what plans, if any, are now made to provide adequate service pipes for that locality, and when these plans will be fully carried out. Public discussion of such plans is mutually profitable. If no plans are made, a general statement of a policy is in-sufficient and plans should be insisted

Clearly, now is the time to provide this relief for this year and succeeding years, or our troubles will be perennially A reaction against the building of with us. This city grows apace and executive ability must keep up with it. There is no time to lose. Undoubtedly the pipeline should have been begun two years sooner than it was. The stockholding public is entitled to and should have the full confidence of its Board of Water Directors, even to a frank exhi-bition of mistakes made and means taken

to overcome them ROBERT C. WRIGHT.

Sait Mining an Old Industry.

Manufacturers Record. Salt production is about the oldest industry in the world. In Italy, the cradle of the salt industry, it has been manufactured commercially 2500 years. Salt is so necessary to existence that in some parts of the world tribes will sell the members of their familles in ex-

change for salt.
Salt has been the cause of wars, and so important has it always been considered that in some places the passing of sait is established as a token of friendship, and women throw sait on a visitor as a friendly greeting. In some countries salt is so scarce that it is obtained through the ashes of grasses and a species of palm and other plants. While sait is produced in almost every country in the world, it is stated that nowhere can sait of such purity be obtained at anything like the cost for mining in Louisiana

Chicago Record-Heraid.
Little Bessie (much interested in spiritual matters)—Mamma, how'll I know when I'm naughty?
Mother—Your conscience will tell

Little Bessie-I don't care so much bout it's telling me, mamma; will it

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman

If your community needs good roads, ndvertise for them in your home newspapers!

Dr. Donald McCaskey is president of the Supervisors' Board of Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He wanted better roads for his ommunity, but found it hard to get the co-operation of his brother offi-He is a great believer in advertising,

so he bought 1000 inches of advertising space in the local weekly newspaper, called The Home, to tell the people why good roads were needed and how they could get them. Dr. McCaskey got up a series of ad-

vertisements, which he called "Road Bulletins," heading them "Road Diseases Unmasked," in which he gave facts and figures.

The Bulletins were read thoroughly by the country folk around-so thoroughly, in fact, that while, a few months ago, the Doctor's efforts for road improvement were met with arrogant refusal, since the appearance of these educational "Road Bulletins" the road officials are now inclined to cooperate and assist in fixing the roads.

The newspaper advertising columns saved the day! and the township has become one of the most notable in the state in the matter of road improvement.

This is the new departure in newspaper advertising, and, as it has proved so effective in this case, there is no reason why a public official in any branch of the service, who finds himself confronted with indifference or animosity, should not buy a certain amount of space and tell his story to the public.

If the story is true-if he is an honest, efficient workman, the people will soon find it out, and will support him In every way in their power.

(To be continued.)

Brad's Bit o' Verse

They laid the great man in his tomb and all the world was wrapt in gloom; the anxious query passed around, Where can another such be found; who now will rise to take his place; and who can fill that vacant space? Is this old planet doomed to go to dark, abysmal depths of woe?" Men gave it up; but, strange to say, the stricken world kept on its way; the stars laughed down from space sublime, the sun came forth on schedule time, the south winds chased across the lea, the rivers murmured to the sea; all Nature seemed to spin along as if her plans had ne'er gone wrong; the ship of state rode through the gale with scarce a kink upon her sall; the markets held their steady tone, life's game went on without a groan; and in a week the great man's fame was but a memory and a name. You toil and sweat and plan and scheme to reach the summit of your dream; you sigh for glory and renown, you long to wear the victor's crown; but by and by, when you are gone, the world will plod serenely on, your name will dwindle from the list; the chances are you'll not be missed. Get busy with your humble task; for empty honors do not ask; let all your deeds and thoughts ring true; do all the good that you can do; and when is quenched life's mortal spark, step bravely out into the dark.

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Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, Aug. 11, 1861. Government has accepted the services of a regiment of infantry and five com panies of cavalry from California to protect the overland mail and emigrant route between the state line and Salt

No boats are running on the Upper Willamette on account of the low ter. The Yambill continues its daily trips to Dayton.

A little boy, 5 years of age, the son of Mr. John Miller, was violently thrown out of a buggy yesterday afternoon, while his father was driving along Front street, and severely but not dangerously bruised. The accident was caused by the buggy suddenly running in one of the many holes in our streets.

\$40,200 in gold dust, nearly all from the steamer Sierra Nevada, which sailed vesterday evening, for San Francisco.

Chicago Record-Herald. "Jack Sands is a hero," declared Jack's adoring chum and satellite, Joseph, when asked to define the word "hero" for his classmates and give an example of its meaning. "He can eat sour apples an' persimmons an' never make the leastest ugly face."

THE NEW ACADEMIE.

Had I been born today, I know, Instead of 3) years ago, Ah, how much smoother would my course

In higher education flow; Since Palo Alto set a pace Anew for all the human race. Making plain beef a factor in

No need to learn philology, To dabble in psychology, Far deader than its fossils is The science of geology, For Stanford's Dons at present seek# To line football along with Greek, And one who bucks the line's as good

'Tis but a step. Full soon, I wish, Baseball and track will follow this, And pole stars illume the niche, Where now the shrewd logician is. 'Tis not beyond a man's belief Soon to see boxing put a reef In algebra, and vindicate The great scholastic reign of Beef.

If I but lived in school today,
I'd shunt my textbooks all away,
And practice on the strangle hold,
And mingle in the fistic play:
Great honors should shower down on me;
Tennis should capture my A. B.,
And fencing cop the master's script,
And football land the Ph. D. If I but lived in school today,

Yea, though my head were genus pin. With naught but much contained therein, Given the muscles of the mule. Scholastic honor might I win, And live to mock the toll and pains Of those who were the Old School's

chains.

When Ph. D.'s were based upon
When Ph. D.'s were based upon
That sorry substance men call brains.

—Dean Collins. Portland, August 9, 1911.