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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1911.

TAKING TARIFF OUT OF POLITICS. President Taft states with exceptional clarity and vigor, in his veto of the wool bill, his reasons for opposing tariff revision at the present seasion of Congress. That they will make a favorable impression on the country is certain; and that the Insurgent-Democratic coalition has made a seious mistake in its assumption that ft had the President in a corner is now equally certain.

Mr. La Follette and Mr. Underwood offered hasty and uns tariff revision, and the people know These scheming politicians are deep political playing a game, and the people know it. They have joined forces temporarily for purpose of bringing humiliation and disaster on the Taft Administration, and the people know it. The wool bill, the cotton bill, the farmers' free list bill, are just as much the product of the old legislative logrollbarter and sale of political and other favors between political and other terests-as the Payno-Aldrich tariff, or any previous tariff, and the people The President has taken his political life in his hands in opposing temporary revision now because he to be unscientific and harmful, and he has had in view solely the best interest of the whole entry in insisting that the problem be settled definitely and correctly on the basis of ascertained facts, eliminating guesswork, political expediency, traffic among various protected interests, and all other factors that have heretofore made tariff-making a scandal and a reproach. The people see that his judgment is sound and his motives good, and they will doubtless

If the President had signed the wool bill the Tariff Board and its necessarily have ignored. Or if he had signed intending also to accept the findings of the Board and recommend tariff legislation in accordance with its conclusions he would have given his indorse ment to a temporary tariff that he knew would disturb and unsettle the rool business, thus further paralysing the industry and doing great harm to related interests. So with other schedules. The country is wearied with the incessant controversy over It wants peace. All business and all industry want peace. There can be no stability or permanency until the tariff is out of the It cannot be definitely and finally taken out of the way until ignorance as to the tariff gives way to intelligence and tariff-making by poliicians is displaced with tariff-making

President Taft will appeal to the country to sustain him in his effort to remove the tariff-or rather the making of tariffs-from the domain of pure politics to the realm of real

LORIMER ALREADY CONDEMNED.

the Lorimer investigating committee has rested until the Fall, when it will resume the task of following every trail pointing to corruption in the election of the Senator. Although the case is far from closed, the unbiased men who have heard the evidence are convinced that, no matter which way the committee reports, Lorimer

Lorimer persists in his pose as the innocent victim of wicked men. He declares that if he should be unseated, he will seek re-election. If he should succeed and succeed honestly. he will have proved that he is at least good enough for Illinois and the Senate will have to tolerate him, but he will not be vindicated in the eyes

of the public. itself into two parts-whence did the bribe money come and whither did it go? The former part deals with Frink's story of Hines' admission that he had raised a \$100,000 fund and used it to secure Lorimer's election His statement is sustained by severa witnesses who heard or overheard the incriminating words of Hines and who tell a plain, unvarnished tale. Against them is set the evidence of Hines and of saveral others whom he took to Washington to support him, some of them being his business associates. There are some contradictions on both sides, but they are most glaring on Hines' and his reputation for shady political deals is against him.

As regards the actual giving of bribes, a number of Legislators have confessed receiving them and Lori-mer has been given the task of provfollowing up every lead the committee has gone into channels which are oper to a committee of inquiry though ample, the younger Holtslaw was alowed to tell what impression his father's confession of bribery made on the family, thus giving an interesting

Lorimor's case was not helped by the attempt of Hines to prove that his election was the result, not of bribery but of the throwing of President Taft's influence into the scale in his This effort to save Lorimer at the cost of beamirching the Presi dent not only failed utterly but discredited Hines as a witness still further and must have induced the com mittee to add weight to Frink's story

Lorimer's defense is contradicted by so many facts and supported by so few as to gain little credence. He secuses the Chicago Tribune of trying to drive him out of political life and the McCormicks of helping it by in wenting the Frink story and inducing other witnesses to bolster it up. He Jackpot at Springfield, but denies that ance of the subjects he has to pass sider the number of plants which the admits that there may have been a

it was used for him, which seems dangerous admission. If Lorime knew the Legislators to be bribe If Lorimer takers, how did he expect to get their votes for Senator except by bribery, when they would know that their votes were worth money and that the money would be forthcoming if they But he says the held out for it? bribe-takers confessed in order to secure blackmall or to make money and gain immunity, all as part of a villainous scheme of his enemies to unseat him.

Lorimer himself will probably tell this story of conspiracy. He will testify at the next session of the committee and some startling incidents are promised if he should be as emphatic as Hines in his denials. He has requested to be heard, which would have counted more in his favor if he had shown any willingness to testify at either of the previous invesligations in Washington and Spring-

CIVILIZATION AND STRIKES.

Professor William James once renarked upon the occasion of one of our frequent lynchings that it was not necessary to dig down very deep below the surface of civilization to ome to savagery. Many other events bosides lynchings bring the same un-welcome truth home to us. Will anybody pretend that strikes are an evidence of advanced civilization? Are they not barbarous from beginning to What will be gained in England by the passionate warfare which is now being waged between the rail road men and their employers? WILL the workmen themselves gain anywhich looks on and suffers receive any compensation for their patient en-Will the employers grow durance?

rich while their railways lie idle? Strikes are a species of private war and as such they are even less justithan warfare waged between lawful belligerents. They partake of the malice and vengeful passions which accompany all strife between private factions. From contests between nations cruelty and hatred have been largely eliminated. In strikes they still rage with primitive ferocity. It is a reproach to the world that no better way of settling industrial difficulties has been applied than the cruel and wasteful one of strikes Methods have been invented which promise a great deal, but under free governments no dependable way putting them in practice has been worked out. In Des Moines, Is., a strike has just been settled by the court, which ordered both sides to resume their duties. No doubt this was very well, especially since the order was obeyed. But suppose it had not been obeyed. What would the court have done? Could some hundreds of refractory hands be im-prisoned? Could the employers have been sent to jail had they proved recalcitrant? Had the court any real authority to do what it did? These questions will demand answers if the Des Moines plan of settling

strikes is to be followed. Arbitration is the most promising way to bring strikes to an end that has yet been hit upon, but it has the fatal defect of being voluntary. One of the most important living problems for free nations to solve is the harmonizing of compulsory arbitration with individual liberty.

DR. WILEY'S TROUBLES.

Recent developments have made it as clear as anything can be that certain unscrupulous "Interests" would be very glad to oust Dr. Wiley, the pure food expert, from his situation in the Agricultural Department. By his activities in behalf of the public, safeguard, Dr. Wiley has made many enemies, some of whom are power ful enough to influence the decisions of Secretary Wilson, Dr. Wiley's superior. Not that it is difficult to influence Secretary Wilson. There was a time when this aged and vaciliating official had a mind of his own, but it passed long ago. For many months now he has shown pretty clearly that the one purpose of his life is to cling to an office which he is no longer capable of filling properly. Every person who appears to the venerable Secretary powerful enough to shake welfare of the great public whom Mr. Wilson is supposed to serve is system. atically ignored. At least this must be the case if Dr. Wiley's testimony before the Congressional investigating committee is true, and if it is not true there are plenty of records to

expose its falsity. The pure food law which was passed in the last Administration owes its substance to Dr. Wiley more than to any other man. He began the agitation for that kind of legislation and for some seventeen years he carried on an apparently hopeless struggle to outlaw the various vendors of dopes and poisons. Finally his learning and persuasiveness gained friends for the cause. It was taken up by the President. A powerful society was formed to carry on the pure ropaganda, and in the end Dr. Wiley had the satisfaction of seeing the law he had so long wanted placed on the National statute book. It was a good law in every particular. Its only defect was that it did not go far enough in protecting the public from frauds in food and medicine. But in the eyes of those who profit by undermining too far. From the day it was enacted. almost, they have been busy seeking to obtain departmental rulings which would "take the ginger out" of the pure food law, and in Dr. Wiley they

save found their most determined and fearless opponent almost always involve questions of chemistry, which is an exact science. These questions are supposed to be referred to a board of experts for decision. Dr. Wiley, who is a member of this board, is a chemist of worldwide renown, and his spirit is dauntsays openly and does his best to shame Another member of the the devil. same board is Dr. F. L. Dunlap, who is also a chemist, but not of much renown, and his spirit is far from dauntless. To show just what sort of spirit Dr. Dunlap possesses it is a matter of record that in 100 instances where he had first agreed with Dr. Wiley about a point of chemistry, he changed his decision later to make it coincide with Solicitor McCabe's. The scientific value of these revised views may be gauged from the fact that Mr. McCabe is not a chemist He is a lawyer and probably knows just as much and just as little about the exact sciences as most member of his profession, which is nothing at all. Unhappily, in spite of his ignor-

member of the board of chemical ex-perts, and with the aid of the flexible Dr. Dunlap he carries every point

against Dr. Wiley. Still, Dr. Wiley is so persistent in has so many resources of publicity, ness of competing with trusts. We that he is highly inconvenient and at few make the attempt, necessarily which is being evaded and made of no account must be unpleasant to the ring of dope dealers who seem to have Secretary Wilson and some of his subordinates under their thumbs. a nest little plot was hatched up to get rid of Dr. Wiley. It was all done smoothly and noiselessly upon the most respectable pretense. Inadvertently the doctor himself gave an opening to his and the public's foes by employing Dr. Rusby, of Columbia, the leading expert of the country in applied chemistry, to make some analyses of dopes of one sort and another.

critical eyes of the bunch Wilson soon around Secretary covered that by a farfetched quibble it might be made out that Dr. Wiley had paid Dr. Rusby a few dollars more for his services than the law allowed. The fact that Dr. Dunlap was drawing a great many dollars more than the law ought to allow did not trouble these people at all, Rusby's trifling compensabut Dr. tion for enormously valuable services struck them all of a heap, as it were, and nothing would do but Dr. Wiley must be turned out of his office for

All went well with the plot until Dr. Wiley and his friends of the press and in Congress began to talk. Then we were treated to another example of plans going agley, as Burns would The Congressional investigation say. The Congressional investigation of the affair is bringing to light a number of interesting circumstances, none of them exactly creditable to Secretary Wilson or Solicitor McCabe. Of Dr. Dunlap we say nothing, be cause he does not seem to be a free moral agent. It is our rule to speak tenderly of weaklings and the dead. The American people wish to see the pure food law enforced in its integrity. They do not desire to purchas adulterated food nor to take poisonous potions in the piace of honest drugs. Public opinion demands the strengthening of the law, not its ruin by frittering compliance with evil be-

It may be said with some assurance that very few tears indeed would be shed by the American people were Secretary Wilson permitted to transport the honors he has earned to his Iowa home and some more competent man chosen to replace him.

GOVERNMENT LOCKS AT OREGON CITY

The approval of the report of Army recommending the construction of a new canal and locks at Oregon City promises at last a realizaof the dream of pioneers it waterway traffic in Oregon. Government construction stands for permanency and sufficiency-qualities that former construction of locks and portage facilities at this point has heretofore, for obvious reasons,

The beauty and grandeur of the Falls of the Willametie of former days are gone forever. They live even in memory, but faintly. The efforts of past years to overcome the obstruction to navigation that they made have been numerous, and were such as partook of the exigencies and supplied the stinted commerce of the times that they served. These efforts comprised at various times a mule traction tramway on the east side of he river between for transporting freight from the Upper to the Lower Willamette; a breakwater, dam and warehouses on the west side, that served a sufficient purpose for a few years, but were washed out by the historic flood of '61; a much more pretentious brenkwater, basin and steamboat drydock on the east side remains, the first of which are still visible, and at last the locks now under state control which were built nearly or quite a quarter of a century ago, but which have never been adequate to the needs of traffic.

The east side is favored by the report of the Government engineers for the construction of the canal and locks now contemplated. The work, it is said, will require at least four years, but when it is once completed the portage question at the Falls will be settled permanently and adequate-The old mule traction tramways, over the site of which the new canal will be cut, will be relegated farther into the past and will soon cease to exist even in the shadowy chambers of memory. Speed the day, say those who comprise the citizenry of the growing state; and "speed the day" faintly echo the voices of those who were in at the commonwealth's small but sturdy beginnings.

PERKINS' APOLOGY FOR TRUSTS.

longress inquires only into the bad effects of the trusts and ignores their good effects, and backs up his complaint with a series of questions which it would certainly be well to have an-

The prices of oil, steel, sugar, have certainly been higher un-der the trust system than under com-petition. While oil may be cheaper than before the Standard Oil Company was organized, it must be remembered that prior to that time the refining industry was in its infancy and the consumer has not got the share of subse quent economizing improvements to which he is entitled. The steel trust has maintained a higher price than market conditions justified during times of depression, and has made the excuse that it was maintaining a stable It has specialized the mills so that a Portland man wishing to buy a carload of various kinds of steel. which he could have bought formerly at one mill, now has to buy some at Pittsburg, some at Youngstown, some at Wheeling, with the result must pay the less-than-carload freight rate and be mulcted to effect economles for the trust. Claus Spreckels has told how the sugar trust has upheld exorbitant prices. The tobacco taxes, but continues to charge war

As to the condition of labor, the Pittsburg survey was hardly a vindication of the steel trust. Nor was the recent Government report that it requires men to work twelve hours a day for seven days a week.

The records probably show fewer failures, but in order to arrive at a true conclusion on this point we must con

These in fact are failures and tled. would have been counted as such had they been independently owned. The record of failures is also kept down by the reduction in the number of men fighting for the public interest, and who start business, due to the hopelessdangerous to the interests fail. In this manner the law of the Solicitor McCabe seems to survival of the fittest has been suscherish. His constant refieration of pended. By that law man has been the warning that the pure food law raised from barbarism to civilization is being evaded and made of no actual the American industrial system was built up before ever a trust was organized. By that law invention was stimulated, since the inventor stood a better chance of finding a market for his invention than under a system where there is practically but one pos-

sible buyer in each industry. True, the trusts have increased foreign trade, but they have done so largely by selling to the foreigner cheaper than to the American who has taxed himself by means of the tariff to create them. Nor is it certain that the competitive system would have increased foreign trade in a less degree Competition is held responsible by

Mr. Perkins for the sweatshop, child labor, low wages, unemployment. sweatshop and child labor came into existence under competition, but there is no evidence that the trusts are eliminating them. While much is said of the high wages paid by the steel trust to its skilled labor, that is a small proportion of the whole, and the unskilled labor is, as a rule, miserably underpaid. Under competition skilled workmen had a wide market for their skill; now they are restricted to few large employers. Labor is thrown out of employment by the closing of abandoned plants, as in the case of the sugar trust, and by panics, as in 1907. When Mr. Perkins attributes panics to competition, he forgets that of 1807, which came when the trusts were in the heyday of their glory. It had its

less speculation of the organizer of a steamship trust. The control of a single industry by a trust has some advantages, but it has none for the people as trusts now exist. As the law now stands, all trusts are illegal and competition is the recognized legal condition. If the trusts expect to be legalized, they must also expect to give the people, to whom they owe their existence, the largest share of the advantages derived from their existence. Until they are legalized they should be given no more

consideration than other lawbreakers.

beginning in the crushing of a copper

The Oregonian prints today another letter from Representative Lafferty, sent prepaid from Washington. It is addressed to the voters of Oregon, and is on that account given space, hough The Oregonian has a feeling that it would be doing a kindness to Lafferty and a service to the public, whose representative he is, by withholding so extraordinary a communi cation. It speaks for itself. It typi and exposing the workings of a mind singularly juvenile and immature Lafferty has a strange obession that the papers here are in league to destroy him; but he has destroyed him-self. The sooner the curtain is drawn on the whole Lafferty episode the better for all concerned.

Senator Cummins professes to know nore about the steel tariff than any Tariff Board could find out. In that case, the difficulty might be solved in the simplest way by letting Cummins revise the tariff. Why did nobody ever think of that before? Here have 500 men, supposed to embody the accumulated political wisdom of the Nation been struggling for months and years, keeping the Nation in an agony of suspense and contention, when the probem could have been solved by letting Cummins do it.

Death strikes at shining marks in France. chine killed a Cabinet minister. comes news that the poet Rostand has been severely injured by a motor car. The progress of civilization exacts penalties from all of us. We can not have these new toys without paying for them in terms of quiet, seclusion and safety at least for a time but they are worth all they cost. A changeless world would be too tiresome to live in

We must not deduce a general rule from a single instance. Therefore it must not be argued from the release of William Evans in Spokane that women jurors will be merciful to criminals. Evans was accused petty larceny and may not have been guilty. It remains to be seen how a jury of women will weigh the evidence in a murder trial. If they do any worse than men, wee and alas!

Saturn and Mars marching before pale Luna in happy concord might have been seen for the last night or two and we suppose the spectacle was enjoyed by many, especially by the children. It was better than a picture show. A boy will learn more astronomy in one night from a sight of this kind, if there is somebody to answer his questions, than from a half year of study.

Speculation in barley seems to be more profitable than real estate deals. However, the crop of barley is short and there is real estate in plenty.

Arbitration in the printing trade has one advantage that it need not run the gauntlet of the United States Senate as a requisite to adoption.

As gladiators were forced to die to make a Roman holiday, aviators are driven into the air to make a Chicago A saloon should not be located in

a residence section, and the people of

such neighborhood have right to pro-Mrs. Arthur Stone's device for saving her husband's life may put her in the aviators' hall of fame.

The Colonel will add to his string of glories by being best man at the

We are not discouraged, neither are we downcast. Watch us smile .- T. R., Sr. and Jr. This is the day when Father does

not grumble when asked to take the The buildog obstinacy of Britons is emmendable when not turned against

Corey and his actress wife "lasted" longer than expected.

upon. Solicitor McCabe is the third trusts have bought, closed or disman- STATEHOOD VETO IS COMMENDED REAL COMMISSION IS DESIRED Public Opinion Should Control Only

> When Right, Says Writer. PORTLAND, Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—I have read the President's veto mesage as printed in The Oregonian and desire to express in the strongest possible terms my approval of hi forceful, clean-cut analysis of the un derlying principles of just and equitable government.

The experience of the ages goes to ove that in adjusting the principles equity as between individuals, communities and governments, the true basis can only be found by careful con-sideration upon abstract principles, dis-connected from personal interests or political bias. Farmer Jones found this to be true when he consulted a lawyer as to the rights of the parties wherein a buil gored a neighbor's ox, but when the lawyer's interest was made mani-fest his opinion of the equities of the case was changed to a "but and if." It is not my purpose to attempt to add force or clearness to the views so ably expressed by the President but

to express my dissent from the rights of a state once admitted into the Union, as expressed in the closing paragraph in the leading editorial on the message in this morning's issue to-wit "Once a state it can face about and in ert as radical and riotous a provisi in the constitution as the desert-heated brains of its politicians can conceive." To this I must heartly dissent, a state it must remain a state under its original compact without radical or fundamental changes except by formal or tacit consent of Codkress, "radical and riotous provisions by desert-heated brains" would be nullified by act of Congress or the Supreme Court on the first splurge into action antagonistic or in violation of the comact between the states and the Consti tution of the United States.

It does not seem to me that there is any room for argument upon this view of the question else why the farcical formula of presenting a constitution for approval by Congress, if "once a state" it becomes a proper field for ex-ploitation by "desert-heated brains" into "radical and riotous provisions."

Passing this point of view as wholy indefensible. I wish to make passing reference to a remark, reported to have speculation by the trusts and the reckbeen made by Secretary Pisher in a short address at a luncheon in Seattle as appears in The Oregonian today. remark touches the same lines of thought and governmental actions as discussed in the President's message. The excerpt in the Secretary's talk as reported, he said "that public opinion was irresistible as the flow of glaciers of Puget Sound's great mountain peaks."
"Public opinion must govern." he de-clared: "If it was not intelligent publie opinion, then wiser minds should seek to correct it."

It may be true in some instances that public opinion is irresistible, but it is not for Government officials to cater to public opinion except when in the right. In the days long ago a weak Government official said: "I find no fault in this man," yet he yielded to the ery "crucify him, crucify." A courageous officer of the law is justified in resisting force by force against the radical riotous exploits of desert-heated brains when goaded to action by mob violence Governments are organized for the pro-Governments are organized for the protection of the equitable and just rights
of all citizens and a beneficent government goes farther it says, "thou shalt
not oppress the widow and the orphans,
nor the stranger within thy gates." It
serves little purpose for wiser minds
to seek to correct public opinion, however incorrect, after public opinion has
had its day. Constitutions are the balance wheels of good government and
the true statesman seeks so to adjust
all the departments of government that
all its parts will protect all coming all its parts will protect all coming under its jurisdiction against "radical rietous" exploitations of "desert-heated brains," and muck-racking scavengers W. H. ODELL.

Of course The Oregonian did not wish Of course The Oregonian did not wish to be understood as believing that Arisons, ence a state, can abolish a re-publican form of government or violate or dreumvate other guarantees of life, liberty and property found in the Fad-eral Constitution. Contrary to the apparent opinion of the correspondent the law meaning—"tumultuous dis-turbance of the peace"—was not in Disappproval by President or Congress of a new state's constitution Congress of a new states sometimes does not bar it from adopting reckless or extravagant legislation of the same order as that disapproved, once it is admitted, so long as the legislation and the same order as that disapproved once it is admitted, so long as the legislation of the same order. does not violate Federal constitutional

Mortgage This Year. DILLEY, Or., Aug. 17.—(To the Editor.)—Five years ago I mortgaged my small farm to put in eight acres of hops. So far I have barely kept even, of heing able to pay one cent on mortgage. It takes all I can make on the farm outside of the hops to keep my family. The first year I got 10% gents a pound. The second year I stored the hops and held until January (when hops had brought the best price the year before). When the buyer went to examine the hales they were went to examine the bales, they were affected with blue mold and I go cents for them. In 1909 I was offered 26 cents, but held for 25c. The paper 26 cents, but held for 25c. The papers all predicted higher prices, and I had risions of lifting that mortgage. I finally had to hold the hops over or take much less than 26c. In 1916 I was forced to sell in October to mest expenses of harvesting the two crops. I got 10 cents a pound for 1916; 8 cents for 1862 for 1909.

It costs \$ 1-3 cents a pound to raise

It costs \$ 1-2 cents a pound to raise hops, we pay the picker for between 3 and 4 pounds of green for one of the dried hops. Now the papers cry more money for the pickers.

I am contracted for 12 cents a pound. Can I afford to pay more than a cent for picking? My family, wife and four children, two girls of 16 and 12, two boys of 14 and 15—make good wages at a cent. The girls averaged \$1.26 last year, the boys \$2. My wife could not pick. That is more than they can earn at any thing else.

When hops were low, did any one say, lower the price of picking?

Why should this one industry be specialized? Apples are high. Pickers can not average as much as in the hopy yards, but they only expect honest.

yards, but they only expect honest wages. Give the small grower a chance, and live and let live. E. L. W.

PORTLAND, Aug. 17. — (To the Editor.)—Please state the difference between one square foot and one foot square, if there is any.

Do we have a law which says a man cannot become President of the United States after he reaches a certain age? States after no that age?

If so, what is that age?

Which pronuncition of "route" is the more commonly used—root or rout?

A. A.

The United States Constitution fixes a mimimum age limit for President of 25 years, but does not specify a maximum age limit.

"The pronunciation 'rout' is still common in the United States, prevaildisplacing it in the best usage."-Webster.

"Square foot" indicates area. square" indicates the length of each side of a square. As the area of a square is obtained by multiplying the length of two sides, a plane one foot square has an area of one square foot, and a plane two feet square contains an area of four square feet.

Writer Believes in Small Membership

With Broad Appointive Powers. PORTLAND, Aug. 17 .- (To the Edir.)-If we are to have the commission form of government, let us have it. We don't want a modified form of commission government. The principle of governing a municipality by a commission is sound. Why should we compromise such a principle? Principle should not, and cannot, be compromis No reform ever got anywhere through compromise. A compromise would sim-ply delay a full endorsement of the

The aim of the commission form of government is the application of busiess methods to the administration of municipal affairs. Its objects are the concentration of power and authority, the limiting of responsibility to those holding responsible positions by virtue of the vote of the people, and a more economical and expeditious administration of public affairs. We should have a commission composed of the smallest membership possible in order that responsibility may be more easily fixed and directed and that the people may vote more intelligently in making their selection. The commission should be given full power and authority and he held responsible for its acts, the same as is done in the conduct of the business of a large commercial, industrial or transportation corporation. It should appoint the City Treasurer, City Attorney, Municipal Judge, City Engineer and other important public officials. There may be good reason for exempting the City Auditor, but the writer doubts it. The people by resort to the recall will act as a sufficient Municipal Judge, City Engi check on the activities of the commis-

The Mayor should also be deprived The Mayor should also be deprived of his veto power, as it would merely serve to shift responsibility from the shoulders of the commissioners and afford him an arbitrary exercise of power and no one member should have delegated to him the power to nullify the acts of a majority of its members.

Our present form of city government is ineffective, owing to the inability to place and direct responsibility. It is chaotic, antiquated and cumbersome and it is not applicable to present-day conditions. The Mayor has little power or authority and therefore can accom-plish practically nothing. He is so handicapped that he cannot be held responsible and the Council is so stituted that it can evade and shift responsibility to other shoulders and on down the line. If he has an antagonis-tic Council he is still more hampered, for there will be no unity of action and the conflict between the Mayor and Council will retard the enactment of desired legislation. The city's material rogress and prosperity depend great deal upon whether or not the city's affairs are efficiently and con-

servatively administered.

If we are to have a commission whose membership is almost equal to that of the ordinary council of a city the size of Portland, elect the City Treasurer, City Auditor, City Attorney, Municipal Judge, etc., and allow the Mayor to continue the exercise of the veto power, let us simply revise the charter and correct its immediately evident faults and have an out-and-out government by a City Council and Mayor. We will be just as well off. The city's future growth and changed conditions may growth and changed conditions may warrant enlarging the membership of the commission, in order that the affairs of the city may be better administered, and when that fact is aparent the commission should make its recommenda-tions and the people pass upon the ne-cessity and desirability of an additional ommissioner. The charter should con tain a provision permitting the en-largement of the commission, subject to the approval of the people. However, the commission should at all times be composed of the least possible number of members conductive to an expeditious and efficient administration of the city's affairs.

The writer cannot support a charter which does not remedy obvious evils and simply gives us a commission gov-ernment in a modified form with all the defects of the old system.

GEORGE L. MYERS.

Dropped Out a Line.

or.)—In my letter on the name "Mult-nomah," published in The Oregonian today. I regret to say that a line wa omitted which makes the letter in part misleading. As printed, the let-ter says: "The only tribes who lived at or near the banks of what is now known as the Willamette River were the Multnomah tribes at and above the HOP PRICES AND PICKERS' WAGES falls at Oregon City, none of whom was called or named 'Willamette' or

> What I wrote is: "The only triber who lived on or near the banks what is now known as the Williamette River were the Multneman tribes, at or near the mouth of that river, and the Calapoola tribes, at and above the falls at Oregon City, none of whom was called or named 'Willamette' or 'Wallamet'

FREDERICK V. HOLMAN.

A Streetenr Happening

"Father," said the small boy, "does rocrastinate' mean to put off?" "Yes, my son."

Well, a fellow got fresh on the streetear this morning, and you should have seen the way the conductor procrastinated him!"

New York Telegraph.
I heard a man with hay fever singing

"Id the evedig by the boolide I cud sid all dide ad lised." He had it upon me. I couldn't even

isten for a part of the night.

"Why are so many athletes stale early in life?"
"I suppose," replied Mr. Growcher,
"It's because they have to pass so much
time before the camera that they neglect their training."

The Baby.

Wonder-Eyes, Wonder-Eyes, little Curly Head,
Where has mother's baby been since he
went to hed?
Roaming in the fairy woodlands, stopping
by the way.
Picking buds and singing songs, where
Shadew Children play?
Chubby little Wonder-Eyes,
Opening wide in sweet surprise!

Tangled Locks, Tangled Locks, where has Baby strayed?

Playing love's young kissing games with some fairy maid? Picking shells from stretching beaches, laughing at the sea, Coming back from Wonderland with fairy gifts for me? Little Boy, Little Boy, De your fingers clutch a toy

Dimpled Cheek, Dimpled Cheek, crowing your delight
At the coming of the morn after dreamy night! Inght long the ride and rich the beauties on the Shadow Train.

Taking you to Sjumberland and fetching you again!

Laughing little heart of me.

What new wonders did you see?

Rights of Agents.

Wender-Eyes. Wender-Eyes. little boy of

mine.
you drunken with the breath of the
fairy wine?
to life time for Baby's waking! See,
the nun is high,
the gleam of day is dancing in the
Baby's eye!
Does the world hold such another? Does the world hold such another? Singing little soul of Mother?

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

Every city has a number of stores located outside of the so-called "shop-

ping center," Merchants in all communities, like birds, seem to try to flock togetherseem to want to locate in one particular part of the community, so that shopping will be convenient for the people n that community.

But how is the small merchant, whose shop is situated away from this "shopping center," to get his share of business from the public?

Usually, such merchants confine their advertising to window displays, including cards, etc., indicating the price of the merchandise to be sold, or hire boys to pass around handbills, and sometimes send out circulars through the malle.

This is a very slow and uncertain way of developing any business.

Once in a while, however, some man s progressive enough to realize that advertising, rightly done, will bring trade to his store, no matter where it is located.

The London Feather Company of New York started in a small store on the East Side, far away from the accepted 'shopping centers" of New York, but small, persistent newspaper advertising brought business to them in such volume that they were compelled to open other stores in different parts of the town. Now they are operating three big stores in New York City.

The whole secret of their success lay in their advertising, which, while not large, was well written and ran regutarly three times a week every week in the year.

Any merchant, in any community, whether his store is in the "shopping center" or far removed from it, can build up a profitable business through persistent advertising in his local news papers--provided, of course, that his goods back up his advertising. (To be continued.)

Brad's Bit o' Verse

(Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.) Of course, my boy, you'd like to reach the station of Success; but the trouble is you want to ride upon the fast express. You think the Plug is out of date, the Local is too slow; and you're waiting for the whistle of the Limited to blow. You take your ease and dream your dreams about that city fair and the many great and glorious things you'll do when you get there; and when your time card tells you that the Cannon Ball is late, you whine about the management and blame it all to fate. You never think to take your grip and hit the dusty trail; you must have the Golden Flyer, the best train on the rail. Your fellow traveler who is wise will brook no long delay; he takes the first that comes along and hikes upon his way; he rides a handcar if need he or walks the graveled track; he gets his peepers on the goal and never once looks back. And by and by the plodding chap is way along the road, while yo are still assuming airs and dodging haif your load. You want to reach that station, but your grit is on the bum; and if you ever win success you'll have to hustle some. You will never take the journey if you walt and loaf and shirk; for the secret of true genius is the pa

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams don't go crasy; cranks drive

Every time I see a woman crying I hink: "Probably we men have been doing something again.

The next time you pass a man and if the woman isn't doing the talking.

Dressmakers are said to have a very poor opinion of the average woman a

The man who doesn't amount to much, sually has his sign out.

If you go around exploiting a fool belief, people will notice it and talk about it to your disadvantage. People who have fool beliefs are not accorded as much charity now as they were before night schools were opened. The leading dry goods merchant or the leader in any other calling has the greatest charlty for men in his line who never get along; but he believes that the

rival who is crowding him is a scoundrel. A man who owns a \$450 automobile is apt to think that if he should go to New York, the members of the Four Hundred would admit him without fur

ther question. The old fellows never greatly enjoy

There are a million things I do not know, but what I do know, I must know for myself. And I do not knowingly neglect any truth that is important or

Battleship Connecticut.
ASTORIA. Or., Aug. 16.—(To the Editor.)—Would you kindly tell me what was the name of the flagship of the battleship fleet that made the tour around the world in 1908, and where she was built, and when? If there were different flagships at different times, I would like to know the name of the one when the fleet came into

flagship when the Atlantic fleet en-tered the Golden Gate in 1908. The vessel's keel was laid in 1903, in the New York Navy-yard, and it left the

AN ASTORIA SUBSCRIBER

The battleship Connecticut was the

San Francisco harbo

yard completed in 1906. Birthplace of Presidents. PORTLAND, Aug. 16. — (To the Editor.)—Is not Virginia called the mother state of Presidents, and were not Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Tyler and Taylor born there? Also which other President

besides Hayes, Garfield, McKinley and Taft were born in Ohio? E. E. H. Virginia is sometimes called the "Mother of Presidents," and was the

native state of the Presidents named

in the communication. Grant and Ben-

jamin Harrison were born in Ohlo, in

PORTLAND, Aug. 17 .- (To the Editor.)-Will you kindly tell us if a manufacturer from another state appoints a man as agent for the county and city to canvass for or solicit orders for a household article, must the agent have a perimt? J. W. GORDON.

No license is required in such case.