The Oregonian PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon Postoffice as GBT MAIL.)
Included, one year.
Included, six months.
Included, three months.
Included, one months.
Sunday, one year.
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Sunday, three months.
Sunday, one months.

Eastern Business Offices Verre & Conk-its-New York, Brunswick building. Chi-cago, Stages building.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1911

TAPT AND THE SPECIAL SESSION. When Congress adjourns the only person who will have got the legislation he asked will be President Taft. He called the extra session to pass the reciprocity bill, and he got it. He favared the admission of Arizona only on condition that recall of the judges was sliminated from the constitu He has got that. The only other

the campaign publicity bill. Comparatively little time was taken up with these measures. The great nulk of the session was occupied with the passage of tariff bills and with to All these were sound vestigations. and fury, signifying nothing. The Democrats only passed their tariff for the purpose of putting the President in an unpleasant position by compelling him to veto them; and they were aided by the insurgents with the same motive. The investigation were only started with the intention of probing for anything they could find to the discredit of the Repub-Administration. They found nothing, except that the Controller Bay scandal was based on forgery sitted by one of their own muck

rakers. The trust inquiries developed some useful information to guide the Attorney-General in future presecunothing to the discredit of the Administration, past or present. They were chiefly remarkable for revealing the history of the organization of the Steel Trust and of its acquisition of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company; also for the declarations of the steel kings in favor of Federal control of trusts, and even of their prices. They showed what everybody knew already, that the Sugar Trust bought refineries to kill competition, and recouped the cost by sustaining the price or boosting it under the shelter of the tariff.

The Senate took steps to purge itself of corruption by beginning a real it gulry into all the facts of the Lorimer bribery, and is going at the work in such a thorough manner that at last the whole truth may be known and Lorimer placed where he should be. An inquiry has been instituted into similar charges against Senator Ste-

phenson, of Wisconsin. The close of the session fieds the President in a stronger position than The measures he recommended are law, and those he opposed are He has proved himself a positive force with a definite statesmanship policy, while his opponents have threshed the air and played politics.

What the Lewis and Clark Fair did for Oregon in 1905 the Panama-Pacific Exposition will duplicate in 1915. When it is recalled that the Lewis and Clark Fair was held in Oregon, while the Panama-Pacific Fair will be held in California, this statement may be disputed, but a little consideration of the difference in circumstances will

The fair at Portland was held to commemorate an historic event one hundred years old, which was of prime interest to the Pacific Northwest, of secondary interest to the Nation at large, and of much less interest to the rest of the world. The Fair at San Francisco will be held to celebrate an event which is actually happening at the time, and which will be of it will revolutionize the world's commerce. It will be marked by an his toric gathering of the navies of the world, which by steaming through the link the canal and the Eair inseparably in the minds of men. draw an assemblage of representatives of the industries and commerce of the world, all interested in the use of this new waterway in marketing their products. It will attract a vastly greater number of visitors from all parts of the United States than came to Portland, and a much larger proportion of them will have their minds set on settling on the Pacific Coast

The 1915 Fair will be as much largthan that of 1805 as California is richer than Oregon, as San Francisco is richer than Portland, and as the opening of the Panama Canal excels in worldwide importance the expedition of Lewis and Clark. It will several times as much money invested and will have larger and more varied exhibits. On that score also it will

sgaw more visitors But the 1918 Fair will not be a California Fair: it will be a Pacific Fair. California simply taking her natural place as leader among the three Parific Coast States, and San Francisco hers as the chief city of the Coast Each of the three states will benefit in proportion to its importance and the liberality and energy with which it seizes the opportunity. The principal gainer by the digging of the Papama Canal will be the Pacific Coast, for the canal makes a short cut to this section for people who are looking for new land to settle and new business opportunities. The Pacific Coast is coming section; the Atlantic Coast has Arrived at San Francisco these people will scatter north and south, and Oregon will get Oregon's share, the size of which depends on the allurements Oregon offers. these who come to the Fair purely for sightseeing and pleasure, a vast matravel through Oregon, stopping by the way. Those who come the Southern route over the burning Mojave desert will turn longing eyes to the gooler northern clime, and

Northern routes, and see this section on their way to the Fair. It will not suffer by comparison in their minds with what they see farther south.

When all these points are considered, it is no disparagement of the Lewis and Clark Fair to say that the benefits which accrued to Oregon from it will be equalled, if not celled, by those to be derived from the 1915 Fair. It, therefore, becomes Oregon to be moving, for the opening day is only three years from January 1 next.

NO JUDICIAL RECALL FOR ARIZONA. It is not conceivable that Arisona will refuse to eliminate the judicial recall from its constitution, or that New Mexico will decline to facilitate the amending of its constitution. Both will be considered minor matters when weighed against statehood. The adoption of the resolution by Congress makes it possible for the two territories to become states by January 1, 1912, although delays in calling the elections may postpone admission beond that time.

It has been pointed out that, once in the Union, Arizona may reinstate the judicial recall if it so desires. Arizona is not likely to do so, unless it be on some less radical terms than those given in the original constitution. The judicial recall has never been a distinct issue in Arizona. In the election when delegates to the constitutions convention were chosen, the initiative and referendum provided the chief measure of any consequence which issue, and the Democrats were elected Congress passed and he approved is to control of the convention primarily on a direct legislation platform. Democratic programme in the convention was afterwards extended to embrace the recall and the people of Arizona, who strongly desired statehood and wanted no delay about it, were ompelled to approve the judicial recall or reject the whole constitution would have required provisions much more dangerous on their face than the recall to have prevented the acceptance of the constitution by the voters of the territory.

The evils of the wide-open, free-andeasy recall are insidious. On its face it is a fair and ready safeguard against corruption in office, but its underlying dangers are grave and always menacing. They were so clearly and forcefully indicated by the President that Arizona will now likely acknowledge a debt of gratitude to him for saving it from the political turmel since that might and trampling of ju

otherwise have ensued. It is unfortunate that the lesson cant be brought home as forcefully to California as it has to Arizona. California has outdone Arizons and Oregon in the recall provision that may be adopted in October in that state To rid itself of an unsavory portion of its judiciary it proposes going to the extreme length of requiring the insumbent of office to poll a majority of the votes in a recall election in order to retain his seat, while if his combined opponents obtain a majority. the one of the latter who obtains bare plurality is to succeed him. Here

is the recall with a vengeance. Unless the adoption of such amendment is stayed by the sober thought of those who can see into the future as clearly as the President, California's bar, in protection of the honor of the state courts, may find it expedient to expand its code of ethics The bar can go far toward outlawing from good associations those lawyers may seek to make vacancies or the banch for themselves to occupy.

THE PART OF WISDOM.

The dean of women of the University of Washington, Miss Isabella Austin, is opposed, and for good and suf-Greek-letter societies of that institu tion have attempted to develop in placg the sorority and fraternity homes of students in close proximity on the college campus. It is not necessary to go into detail in this matter. The reason is apparent, and the against the plan will be approved by all prudent patrons of the university

It is not a reproach to students in a educational school to say that, for their own good, and to further the purpose that brings them together in classes, the young men and women should dwell not only in separate boarding places, but in different locations, whether upon the college campus or elsewhere. Scandals, if only based upon the thoughtlessness of boys and girls who are college mates, neither the school nor the students can afford. The hasty marriage as the result of the sex attraction which comes from close and unsupervised companionship has disappointed the hopes of many a father who was striving to give his son a college education with a silly or at best an immature girl, who pleased his fancy, as the least desirable result of such attraction. These marriages have within a few years past turned many parents

from the belief in co-education. In the case noted the university a thorities may be justly criticised in that they waited until the fraternities had practically finished the construcof their houses on forbidder grounds before the interdiction against them was made known. Otherwise hey are manifestly right in ruling that fraternity and sorority houses cannot be built side by side on the col-

lege groupds.

BISHOP MALLALIEU A devoted disciple of John Wester and an honored and forceful expo nent of the doctrines of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, as formulated by its founder, passed from a strenuous, militant ministry when, August 1 of the present year, Bishop Willard F Mallalleu died. Fifty-three years his long life-span were spent in the ministry of this church. Since 1904 he had been on the superannuated list, but until the last year of the seven that intervened between his tirement and the time of his death Bishop Mallalieu had been in close touch with the work that had been relegated to other hands. His convictions in matters of dectrine church polity were strong, and he had to the last the courage of these con-Charles W. Smith, in the Pacific Christian Advocate, says of

He was not an ascetic, not long-faced, or sad, but a healthy, hearty, everyday religious man. His personal experience was a profound reality. He walked in the old baths and had all faith in the old doctrines. He was intolerant toward new things in the closy or religion—too much so. They annoyed him.

One does not have to believe in the "old doctrines" in order to admire the steadfastness of belief which Blahop Mallaiten maintained to the end of his long and active life. That he was inwill find refreshment in the sight of tolerant toward new things in thechard, farm, forest and mountain closy or religion is readily explained in tains? Are the people of Klamath Oregon and Washington. Many, the simple facts of his great age, his willing to have a half-baked project

environment. He could not be other-wise and be the leader in and expo-nent of the doctrines of the church that he was. He was not of the class of men who humbly believe that they have glimpsed some of the vital prinlife and truth. He WAS ciples of strong in the belief that he had a firm hold upon religious truth in. its last analysis, and in this belief there was neither variableness nor shadow of Venerating him as we do turning. and must for the courage of his convictions, for the gentleness of his humanity, for his unflinching friendship for and championship of the rights of the black man, we can but wish that this courage had been open to a broader view of the love and power of the Infinite than is contained in the iron creeds of the old theology to which he

so strenuously adhered. We see in Blahop Mallalleu, however, a man just and merciful, one with unflagging seal along the line of good words and works. It was of such as he that Whittier-gentle, tolerant and just-wrote:

erant and just—wrote:

I walk with bare, hushed feet the ground. Ye tread pith holdness shed:

I dare not fix with mete and bound. The love and power of God.

The energies of Bishop Mallalieu's most active life were employed in disseminating and upholding the "plan" of selections. of salvation" as presented in the doctrine of the Atonement. His zeal was unflagging, his energy tireless, the influence of his personality a potent force in aggressive evangelism. Of all of these things, and much more, the records of the annual and general conferences of the great ecclesiastical body known as the Methodist-Episcopal Church, covering a period of more than haif a century, speak in detail. In these records will be found Bishop Mallalieu's most fitting and compre

MENACE OF CHAMBERLAIN FLOOD

hensive culogy.

BILL Senator Chamberlain is unduly and unjustifiably peeved over criticism of his flood control bill, and entirely mistaken in his assumption that his measure is objected to by "the inter-The Chamberlain bill is aubests." ject to criticism on one ground only and has been criticised only on this one ground, namely, that it proposes to take money out of the National reclamation fund for the construction of dams and other works to control

floods. There has not been, and probably is not likely to be, any criticism of the main object sought to be attained by the Chamberlain bill, unless it should who believe the come from those states, and not the Federal Government, should regulate floods streams within their own borders. But up to the present time this criticism has not been heard in any quar-

The Chamberlain bill has been of jected to, however, by those who object to taking money away from irrigation, and expending it in flood control, thereby impeding the work reclamation, and expending it where it will never return, or where most of it will never return. Oregon complaining for several has years that it has been unjustly treated in the distribution of the reclamation fund; it has contributed to that fund many millions in excess of what has been expended on Oregon projects out of that fund. That this complaint is a just one is shown by the admissions of President Taft and Secretary of

Interior Fisher. But if, while Oregon is clamoring from Oregon proposes to take millions of dollars annually out of trol floods, Oregon will no longer have ground for more liberal allotments for irrigation, but will have to stand

its junior Senator has fathere Senator Chamberlain's bill authorzes the Secretary of the Interior to use money out of the reclamation fund to control floods "on all streams rising in National forests or Indian reservations." Practically every river in the West has its origin in a forest reserve or an Indian reservation, and under this bill the Secretary is permitted, without any restraint whatever, to use the reclamation fund for flood control. He could use it all, if he were so disposed. Every dollar expended under such a bill for flood control would be a dollar subtracted from the fund available for the building of Government irrigation proj-

ects. In the state of Oregon alone it would cost many millions of dollars to control the floods on the various streams arising in the Cascade and Blue Mountains, and the Coast Range. And this money once invested in flood-control works, would be tied up, for the most part, for all time to ome. It would not find its way back into the reclamation fund, as do the moneys laid out on irrigation projects, but would, in the main, be a dead loss to this fund.

Senator Chamberlain makes the assertion that his bill in time would return to the reclamation fund all the money used for flood control, with | ple for its existence. much more added, and explains that these returns would come from the sales and leases of power privileges at the dams which his bill propos to build. Say that \$5,000,000 should be invested in flood-control dams in Oregon (and this is by no means the amount that is called for by this bill), it would be many a generation hence before the income from power leases would make up \$5,000,000, for when the Government undertakes to sell water-power privileges, it must fix its rate low, or it will be prohibitive, and the water powers created by Government dams will go to waste. over, there is no very general demand for new water power in Oregon today. The exixating water powers in private control are furnishing about as much power as the community de-mands, and increased demand will

come only with increased settlement. Oregon, like many oher Western overstocked with water states, is power. Much of it probably will never be used, for there will be no call for it. No matter how attractive, water power will not be lease from the Government so long as existing power plants can meet the de-mand, and there will be no demand where there is no settlement. Water powers must be located somewhere in the vicinity where the power is to

be utilized. Is Oregon willing to wait a century or more before its Government irrigation projects are completed, or until any new projects are taken up? the people on the proposed West Umatilla project willing to see the \$4,000,000 necessary to water their lands, diverted to construct dams in the fastnessee of the Cascade Moun-

too, will cross the continent by the lifelong occupation and his churchly until such time as a hundred or more dams in the Cascade Mountains are paid for by the income from power leases? If so, the Chamberlain will be roundly supported by the peo-

ple of Oregon. The Chamberlain bill, as before stated, has been criticised not because of the object which it seeks to attain. for that object is one that will be approved by the people of the West. It has been condemned solely because of the manner in which it proposes to attain that end. If Senator Cha berlain will amend his bill to provide for flood control by appropriations direct from the Federal Treasury, or by a fund created jointly by the state and the Federal Government, he will meet no criticism, unless it be from rock-ribbed states-righters.

The coming of Gipsy Smith to the principal cities of the Northwest, inluding Portland, in October and No vember, has been heralded from pulpits and through the sectarian press "great awakening. as the hope of The success of these meetings, in the view of the Pacific Christian Advo-"will depend largely upon ex This is theory. pectancy. success in the emotional sense of that word, upon which all "revivals" are fed, will depend upon the singing, exhorting and eloquence of evangelists hired for the work and with experience in carrying it on. Whether Gipsy Smith, with his gospel sololst, or Billy Sunday, or Bud Robinson, or any other noted evangelist similiarly accompanied appears in his time and turn to "move the multitude." the methods employed are the same and the results are as ephemeral as these methods are fervid. "Some teachers in the pulpit could not have a revival in a thousand years," is the suggestive estimate of the Advocate. Truly. And for obvious reasons.

Through a fund-raised for that purpose by his friends and associates in the Columbia Rfver conference districk a simple and suitable monument of granite has been placed to mark the grave of Rev. Harvey K. Hines in Lee Mission Cemetery, Salem. The inscription gives the name and dates of birth and death of a well-known man who from 1853 to 1902 went up and down and out and over Oregon and Washington in pursuit of the purpose for which he was sent out by the Missionary Society of the M. Church in the year first pamed. Beond this the story of Dr. Hines is old in the words: "Pastor, Presiding Elder, Editor, Teacher." The tribute s both just and expressive work of an earnest, unassuming man, which covered a period of more than half a century in the Oregon country.

Many speeches are made urging the need of tillers of the soil for Oregon. but the city audiences to whom they are addressed show too much "Let-George-do-lt" spirit. If every man who hears one of those speeches would begin tilling a farm himself, either in person or by proxy, or would plant one man from the East on farm of his own, the state would be better maxim than "Let George do

No Deputy Sheriff or any other offier has a right to draw a revolver in crowd on a city corner at the time of day when the streets are congested. If he does not intend to fire, the act for more money for irrigation, a Sen- is foolish; and if he does use the weapon, there is too much danger to innocent people. That a man was that fund to construct works to con- shot in the foot by accidental discharge Saturday is unfortunate for him as well as the officer. There seems to have been a lack of display

Atwood's difficulty in finding his anding place at Buffalo suggests the necessity of lighthouses for airships at the principal cities. Kipling, in one of his stories, described a great tower with landing stages at the summit. brilliantly lighted to guide the airships to them; but that story was written when the airship was a vague idea affoat in men's minds, and had not taken the material shape of the aeroplane and the dirigible.

Diversified farming will pay in Oregon this year. The onion crop is good, and prices are promising; the hop crop s up to the average and prices soaring; forage crops are good, and dairy products are on the rising scale; eggs already high in price, with Thanksgiving three months away; orchard products are abundant, and the demand for them is promising, and the old reliable wheat crop is with us as

Labor organized seems to have scared the Liberal government into alding a just cause. England what might be termed the recall in power of the voters to overthrow exlating government and the Liberal party is dependent on its working peo-

is anything being done in Portland to stop the use of one-third of the weights and measures which a Government inspector found short? A hint might be taken from Chicago.

John Bull may be slow, deliberate, and wedded to formality, but when a real emergency arises he can sweep everything aside and act promptly, az the strike settlement shows.

The powers refuse to allow the finances of Persia to be managed in a business-like manner, and Mr. Shuster resigns, rather than manage them in any other way. The reason Daniel Foley gave for

jilting his bride is an eloquent tribute to the beauty of the Oakland women. England has arrested another German spy and the Kalser may as well

mark him "missing" on his army roll. The Pennsylvania lynchers will be tried, but are sure of acquittai. That is the way of the white man.

The shark is a match for the goat in onverting its stomach into a junkshop. The strike was settled as soon as

Lloyd-George heard there was fighting in Wales. The doings of the local Boston "tea"

party are becoming interesting read-

lot of policemen in new uniforms.

Gleanings of the Day

Few users of the beautiful wood known as mahogany realise that less than one-third of what passes for mahogany is the genuine things, says the Boston Transcript. About 40,000,900 feet of so-called manogany is consumed every year in the United States, while the cut of real mahogany is only about 18,000,000 feet. The Government scientists who write about things like this say this does not mean so much that deliberate deception is being practiced as it does that the demand for true mahogany greatly exceeds the supply. The earliest use of true mahogany as a furniture and finishing wood began in 1724, and the available supply has been steadily depleted ever since. More than 20 manogany-like woods are now offered as the genuine article, and several other woods are cleverly stained to imitate

gahogany. The Forest Service has just issued monograph to inform the users of cabinet woods of the distinguishing dirference between real mahogany and the best imitation now on the market. The trade name of this wood is "Co ombian mahogany." It is so called because it comes only from Colombia, and it is not mahogany at all, but belongs to the monkey-pod family, Leythigaceae, and is technically known as Cariniana pyriformis. Colombian mahegany and true mahegany are bo tanically unlike as an oak and maple, but a superficial resemblance in the grain and color of their woods has made it possible to substitute the Coembian wood for the other. Government writers suggest that since the trade name "Colombian" is a misnomer, it might be just fitting and fairer to the public to call the wood. by its graceful scientific name, Ca-

riniana. How long this wood has been used in the United States it is not known. It has been experted from Cartagena, Colombia, to Havre, France, for mor than 30 years, and there sold in imnense cargoes as genuine mahogany Practically all the "Colombian maogany" now marketed is cut at points from 100 to 200 miles inland and shipped from Cartagena. The trunks of the trees are straight and cylin drical, with a diameter of from 24 to To inches, with an average of about 36 inches, and often with a clear length

Perhaps with a little exploiting and ushing farmers could be induced to pack potatoes in boxes instead of sacks, says the West Coast Lumber The cost would be a little more, but the results would be much better. There would not be so much bruising and consequent rotting. If po tatoes were cleaned they would sell for more money and a lot of useless freight expense would be eliminated. A potato box could be made of narrow stock with good-sized openings. This would be a great convenience to the settled in short order. "If you want groceryman, also the housewife in en-a thing sione, do it yourself" is a far abling her to get a better view of the abling her to get a better view of the stock she was buying,

> The great extension of the rubber industry was displayed at the recent International Rubber Exhibition in London. Rubber is now grown in Brazil. Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, British Guiana, Mexico, British and German East Africa, and the West Indies. Writing of the exposition United States Consul-General Griffiths of London says:

Griffiths of London says.

In view of the growing output, which is due not only to the increasing acreage, but also to the fact that as trees develop they give a larger yield each year, it is held by give a larger yield each year, it is held by some authorities that the time is approachsome authorities that the time is approach ing when the supply will exceed the de mand. Shrewd judges, however, are not of this opinion, because new uses for rubbe are constantly being found, and in their view there is a field for much further utilization. White rubber is now extensively used in surgical, medical, and scientific apparatus and appliances, household requisites, and, to an enormous extent, for time. It addition to many other ways, it has yet to be used as a paving in cities in a general direction. Although this use is not new the chief drawbacks at present are its cost and the need of a perfected method of manufacture.

and the need of subser paving were laid down Samples of rubber paving were laid down in the exhibition by a British company; and in the exhibition has and insurance companies and other large buildings have utilized it in this way. In the opinion of the president of the exhibition, "the problem had made great strides," and he "felt sure before long a process for the application of rubber to street paving would be perfected."

The following quotation will give some idea of the profits of rubber growing:

Browing:

During a part of 1910 the market price of rubber in London exceeded 12s (say \$3) per pound, while the average cost of cultivating, collecting, and placing on the market may be put at 30 to 3d cents per pound. This cost, however, decreases by improved methods and management. At present the market price fluctuates between \$1 and \$1.25 per pound. If the price should fall to 73 cents per pound, and the cost of production to 24 cents per pound, a profit of 49 cents per pound, amounting to approximately \$150,000,000; amounting to approximately \$150,000,000; even if the profit to the planters did not exceed 25 cents per pound, their receipts would total over \$70,000,000; or a small plantation yielding enly 20,000 pounds of rubber annually would provide a profit of \$50000, which every additional 2 cents profit per pound would increase by \$400.

The Ohio State Journal has resumed ta editorial utterances about the girls. no doubt a pleasant subject to divert minds weary with observing the doings of the Legislature, It tells of the happy travels of a gentleman (the editor, maybe) through Canton, Massillon and the other good old towns, and everywhere girls abounded in the ratio of 20 to 1 to the boys. And the one boy, it is confessed, wasn't visible. But perhaps the staid sociologist wasn't looking for the boys, says the Spring field Republican. It is a firm principle of the mind that we all see what we want to see. Some people, for instance, see nothing but germs.

A unique emibit at the International Hygienic Exhibition at Dresden, Germany, has been made by the consump tion sanatorium at Wasach, in temberg. The buildings are most imposing, and in the foreground there are spacious lawns, divided into six sections, a section for each year since 1904. Each section of lawn has been filled with tiny lead figures of men and women in two divisions-one division showing the number of incurables at the end of the year, the other show-ing the number of those restored to health. In the corner of each division of lawn there is a small group of iron crosses standing for those who have succumbed. The incurables are represented leaning on crutches as they leave, and the restored are dancing with joy and flourishing their scythes and hammers and axes as they go forth again to their labors,

The drift of population to the cities is as strong in Australia as the United First thing they know there will be States. Victoria has 1,316,000 people, of whom 591,800 live in Melbourns.

VIEWS OF WOMAN BOOK AGENT Treatment in Homes Leads Her to Be-

lieve People Are Deteriorating. PORTLAND, Aug. 19 .- (To the Edtor.)-The unwarranted antagonistic recognition that is sometimes accorded the book agent in the city these days reminds the writer somewhat of the times twenty-five years ago when a man called at a farmhouse and asked reading, you have about all there is. for work. The housewife, without even a "Scat, you," would set the dogs on him. Though only a child then, I can remember seeing the poor fellow take to his heels, climb the nearest tree, and then perhaps, the bulldog would get him by the trousers leg before he reached a place of safety. Generally speaking, the same feeling of resentment prevails against us today; the only difference is the absence of the dog, and the agent is a woman.

It is the exception rather than the rule when you give the little lady an opportunity to present her subject if you do not find her more intelligent and refined than half, or more, of the ladies upon whom she calls.

Admitting that our bank balance is not what we wish it was these stren-uous times, if there were three book-sellers where now there is one putting into the home where there are "live wires" to be controlled good, uplifting books that can be appreciated by every member of the family there would be less deterioration among our flat dwellers. Here small talk is at a premium, boardining-house gossip is rife, and among a portion of our middle-class people art, music and the love of good books is rapidly giving way to light fiction, moving picture shows and the latest "Astor alliance." The question has been asked many times. "Are we deteriorating?" Decidedly, yes; and at the pace that kills all the good in us. Frenzied finance absorbs the attention of the head of the house, body and of the head of the house, body and soul. The mother, "sassiety favorite," puts the children into the care of a nursemaid, sees her boy a half hour each day—perhaps less—and trusts to luck that he will be worthy to follow in his father's footsteps and manage his wealth. Should one of us be so fortunate as to walk an entrance to this fortunate as to gain an entrance to this home, after we had been accorded an audience the mistress would probably urn, look us over and say: "Why, I can get this at ____ book store for a dollar cheaper than yours." Had she paused a moment to reflect the thought would have come to her that many of these books can never be obtained from a book store or a public library.

no matter how large.

In marked contrast to this, I have in mind a professional man, a thorough book-lover, who never neglects an opportuity to examine books of all kinds. In this way and by exercising an un-usually good judgment and book-knowledge, he has brought together a library that men who are credited with many times his wealth do not possess. He and his daughter, a sweet, cultured girl of 19 years, number among their friends some of the best educators of today

know your books thoroughly and To know your books thoroughly and present them in a way that enables you to make good requires a vast amount of careful study and preparation, and this is not done in a day, for the successful seller will handle gothing but good books, and she is too big an asset to the company employing her to take out books that were only made

Then let it be books, books, and hen more books environments are werything for somehow the memory lingers that we are doing the public a real service in bringing to you that which makes for the betterment of the boys and girls,

HELEN HUNTER

ANTIDOTE FOR CARBOLIC ACID

Writer Declares Cider Vinegar Will Counteract Internal Polsoning.

PORTLAND, Or. Aug. 19.—(To the Editor.)—The article in The Oregonian pertaining, to a spicife which occurred hursday, in an East Side drugstore, rings to mind, most forcibly the help lessness of most people in the presence of carbolic acid poisoning—even a great many physicians being ignorant of the fact that there is a swift and ertain antidote for this most dreadful of poisons. Considering the assertion that more accidental deaths are caused by poisonous acids than from poisonous drugs combined, the importance of the knowledge that there is a speedy antidote is selfevident. The antidote is common eider

Carbolic acid is known in nearly every usehold as a valuable anti-septic, and, being sold freely, is kept constantly at hand in many homes often. I regret to say, upon pantry shelves and within easy reach of children. Although labeled "poison." familiarity with it has, so to speak, "bred contempt" and made people less fearful of it. Hence the many cases fearful of it. of "accidental

of "accidental" poisoning.

The virtues of cider vinegar, in the proportion of one-half cupful of vinegar diluted with an equal amount of water-followed in a few minutes by a ond dose of the vinegar and water have been demonstrated many times as an antidote for internal carbolic acid an antidote for internal carbonic acid poisoning, even the odor and discolora-tion disappearing. In cases where the vinegar is applied within a few mo-ments, there will not even any scar or crusts form. This treatment, fol-lowed by the use of a stomach pump and afterwards by a diet of hot milk is

and afterwards by a diet of hot milk is invariably successful.

Acetic acid too, has been repeatedly used in carbolic acid poison, its action being the same as that of the vinegar. The discovery of the virtues of cider vinegar in such cases was made by Dr. Edmund Carleton of New York and has been used with success in cases of both internal and external poisoning in the latter, the rubbing and bathing with the vinegar restoring both color and function.

Alcohol and olive oil being mentioned in the account of the suicide as anti-

in the account of the suicide as anti-dotes employed and these having failed. I submit this contribution in the hope that it will prove "first aid to the injured" at some future time. MRS. F. X. L.

THAT INOPPORTUNE MILLENIUM. In spite of unforeseen delays
That hindered it from time to time.
Since back as far as Nero's reign.
Now comes, with confidence sublime,
A priest of the millenium.
With inside dope when it will come.

Before the end of 1912, Burnett, the "White Dove" prophet The end of things is booked to land: He furnished us an affidavit. Backing before the folk of earth His judgment for a dollar's worth.

Therefore I sigh and ponder deep.

Of useless effort we've expended.
On things that have been just begun.
In their beginning to be ended.
Will Portland's auditorium
Be done for the millenium?

Or will they end that argument
That concentrated round the crater
Where garbage was to be disposed
In a brand new incinerator.
And settle on that crematory
Before the final day of glory?

The Broadway span so long delayed,
Alas, how hitterly I'd rue it
If the last trump should have to sound
Before the first car rumbled through

An. Burnett, what a pill you've rolled I almost wish you hadn't told me! With that ambi -- Dean Collins, Portland, Aug. 20, 1911. had to be content.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams. Frequently you do not know, and cannot find out, but politeness, fairness, industry and temperance will never fail you. And if you add caution, and as such simple common sense as you can equire as a result of experience and

Perhaps it has occurred to you that others have a good deal "given to them." A gift is seldom what you want, and it rarely comes when you The best way is to take care of yourself; and of three or four others.

The runaway horse must stop somebrief excitement was dearly earned.

If ambitious for success in a big way, there are some callings you should avoid. Do not teach music in a country town, and expect to become rival of the money kings of the world.

You may not always know when you are wrong, but usually you have sus-

Half the family names are so ugl) they should be changed by the Legislature.

Town men talk about farmers quite good deal, behind their backs.

Nearly every man imposes on his women folks at the table; and as a esult, women cat less than men, and ive longer.

When a man sells you a book you io not want, that's hypnotism.

Every man's talk is bigger than he is. If you should see the timid little men who do the Big Talk in the magazines, you would be amused

Half a Century Ago

After detailing the fact that an armed band of 400 men, with several cannon and 100 wagons, had been met by immiand 100 wagons, had been her by many grants in the Rio Miembras country, the Los Angeles Vinevard says: "Our informant says that they were expecting to be joined in a few days by an equal number of men from California. We are also informed by gentiemen recently from Holcomb Valley a party of the are organizing and fitfrom 20 to 40 are organizing and ting out there with the intention of joining this fillbuster party. Colonel Jack Hays, it is confidently asserted, is at the head of this movement in this state.

We learn that Colonel Wright has detailed a detachment of troops from Fort Vancouver to the Cascades, for the purpose of protecting the Government property still remaining at the post роле operty still remaining at the post om an apprehended attack of the In-ans. They are to leave this morning on the Carrie Ladd.

The Yreka Journal states that a few days ago a party of 19 men, with 180 cattle from Rogue River Valley, bound to Washoe, were attacked by the Pitt River Indians, two men killed and the stock driven off. A volunteer company had been raised in Gasburg to go in pursuit of the Indians.

Mr. Leland writes from Oro Fino that the mines were paying well; that an attempt to prospect on Salmon River was prevented by the Indians; that a portion of the Nes Perces Indians had seceded and formed an alliance with the Snakes; that 300 men were taken up claims on the south fork; and that npany was about leaving Oro Fine to prospect the country between that place and Fort Owen.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

(Coppright, 1911, by W. D. Mens.) Back to the shelf, you blusterin' scribe, with your pen and its beastly gall; for at every blarsted, muckrakin' piece some titled 'ead must fall You've dug up the secre palace and lord and throne, and many a monarch of 'igh repute 'as begged to be let alone. You've lighted the fires for earls and kings and rossted 'em in your forge, but that was a dark and evil hour when you tackled our royal George; for 'e is a monarch as brooks no ill; 'e's ticklish as Standard Oil; and the man as goes rakin' into 'is-past is sure to meet up with a foil. Down to the dungeon, you bloomin' bloke, to languish in tears and pain; and let the leason that you ave learned soak into your muddled brain. For the Saxon law is a sacred code and it tells you wot is wot; and you mustn't worry the rulin' prince with your meddlesome tommyrot. The commoner may be tempted sore and fall for the airen song, and even the belted earl may sin; but the king can do no wrong.

Advice to Landseekers.

ROSEBURG, Or., Aug. 18.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed an article in The Oregonian recently, written by a home-seeker, in which he complains that setgeeker, in which he complains that settlers cannot get information as to Government lands "from the registers of the local land offices and complaining of the register of the Portland office. Our experience at this office is that settlers looking for lands come to the local offices and expert the officers and local offices and expect the officers and clerks to be able to tell them the exact condition of the lands as to amount of valley, bottom and hill lands, and in some instances insist that the Government send men out with them to locate them. Many of them have no idea where they want to settle.

This office during the past year has answered over 10,000 letters. Over 1000 have been inquiries about Government lands. All these letters are answered ithe day that they are received.

months as were distributed and the most of them are personal letters, but the most of them are circular letters. The settler should first make up his mind what part of the state he desires to settle in and then write to the land office in that district, for as stated editorially in The Oregonian, the register of one land district is not qualified to give information as to the lands in another district, and in any event has no personal knowledge of the character of the lands open to settlement. B. F. JONES.

Register, Roseburg Land Office.

Minors in National Guard.

PORTLAND, Aug. 20 .- (To the Editor.)—Can a boy under age join the National Guard without the consent of his parents, and is he obliged to attend epcampment regardless of losing a good position? A SUBSCRIBER.

Consent of parents is necessary for minor seeking enlishment in the National Guard

It is optional with guardsmen whether or not they attend camps of instructions, field maneuvers, etc., although it is necessary to go if called into active

On a Summer's Day.

The judge had just popped the ques-

"Well," remarked Maud Muller, "you are the man I should like to recell." With that ambiguous compliment he