Eastern Business Offices Verre & Conk-its New York Brunswick building. Chi-rago, Steger hullding.

PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1911.

MUCKRAKING A WHOLE PEOPLE Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, the "Invesobviously aspires to be a adylike muckraker. He is quite se ere about conditions that are past copie yet alive with records that they Hr. Hendrick has been investigating the Oregon system and been reporting his impressions and conclusionsmostly the former-to McClure's Magarine. But he is extremely tender of the sensibilities of some men who might take offense, but he satisfies his stinct for sensation by making a general charge of rottenness and complete moral abandonment against the ntire people of Oregon. This is the infection. Hendrick method, as reported in the August number of McClure's:

It is something of a shock to discover menwho have more or less of a seamy political
seat figuring everywhere as the leaders in
sepular reform. After one becomes accusomed to this situation and imbued with the
ceal political aimosphere, the fact that an
opular tribune does not necessarily seem to
a contradiction in terms. Everywhere pepular prisume does not necessarily seem to be a contradiction in terms. Everywhere one masts the same explanation for this divergence between the present and the past. Oh, yes, he was rotten ten years on. the apologist says, discussing the unsavery record of a present-day leader. But have all right now. We were all rotten in the old days. We have all played politics the way was any other kind.

But Hendrick appears to have sur-

But Hendrick appears to have sur-vived the shock sufficiently to offer extended apology for the converted leaders, whom he warmly defends throughout his articles though he conlinues to hold a contemptuous opinion of the people. How could any one having the slightest respect for the people of Oregon, or the smallest regard for the truth, write such insne and untrue stuff as the following:

spirit has ewept over the state in the six years that can be compared only the "revival" spirit in religion. Every y has been "gesting political decency," as the unregenerate, when the scales fall from his eyes, "gets religion." And the the reformed drunkard or the redeams tunds up before the congregation, confesse its sine and makes himself an illustration that a regenerating influence a accomplish. "I am only politice can accomplish. "I am only res pears old." "I am only five years old." eas phrases are on everybody's lips; the fer to the speaker's political rebirth, just the religious convert refers to histingly rebirth.

These phrases are not on every-body's lips; they are not on anybody's ips-not anybody for whom the public has, or could have, the stightest regard. The way to the confidence of the people of Oregon is not through a confession of one's past It rests in the assurance of the famy. public that any professor of political sanctification has now a genuine claim to the faith of the people in his present performances. The leopard does not easily change his spots; ever, change his nature

CLARK'S LATEST BLUNDER.

Speaker Clark has made the second serious blunder of his career since he attained his present eminence as Democratic leader of the House. His first was the spread-eagle speech in favor of Canadian annexation which furnished the Canadian conservatives with exactly the campaign cry they needed in their fight on reciprocity. The second is his attack on the Tar iff Board, made in his reply to President Taft's Hamilton speech.

If there is one fact which tariff discussion in recent years has demonstrated, it is that public opinion de mands a turiff based on ascertained facts which neither party can disputs and that, in order to place those acts beyond question, they shall be gathered by a non-partizan board of expert statisticians, which will have no concern with the question whether the tariff shall have for its purpose high protection, low protection or revenue only. This is to form the basis of what has been called scientific tariff revision. Taking these facts as a basis, Democrats could build a tariff for revenue only. Taft Republicans could build a tariff afording protection equal only to the difference in cost of production or standpat Republicans could build a tariff as high as the Chinese wall, but none of them could fool the people any more as to the facts. There rould be no more hearings by the Senate or House committee, at which cious misrepresentation and the consumer of his wares would get scant materials by the experts of a tariff There would be no more trading of votes for a high wool tariff exchange for votes for a high steel tariff, for the tariff would be revised one schedule at a time. The public, having its attention fastened on one subject, could watch the proceedings intelligently and there would be less chance for a tricky Congressman to

put one over on it. That is the policy for which President Taft stands and always has stood since he took up the tariff revision issue. The Payne-Aldrich bill was made necessary by the Treasury the working out of the new policy. but, while making a slight reduction in duties, it convinced President, Congress and everybody concerned of utter inefficiency of the methods by which it was made. It was a makeshift, like all its predecessors. Tart could do was to make the best

and Mr. Clark condemns has received only the unqualified indersement of that manufacturers is to take the tariff that system contains strict provisions few would be physically able to wear

out of politics. The President's desire is the same. Mr. Clark and his followers in the House, Mr. La Follette and his followers and the Demo crats in the Senate, have shown their desire to keep the tariff in politics for they played politics with it all through the extra session. The peo-ple want it taken out of politics and the President will endeavor to gratify this desire at the next session of Congress by recommending scientific re vision by schedules on the basis of the Tariff Board's report. Clark hopes to be heard of in politics after the next election he will not try to cheat the people of their desire.

CONVENIENCE AND HEALTH.

If the state law is obeyed as it ought to be Oregon will soon see the ast of the public drinking cup. This fifthy nuisance is responsible for the spread of many diseases, especially those of a nature so vile that decent people dislike to name them. Infected mouths leave their germs the rim of the public cup and thence the misery passes on to the innocent. The plea that the cup from which

everybody indiscriminately drinks is necessary to the comfort of the poor is not worth listening to. In former days it was convenient for the poor to dump their garbage into the street. and gone, and altogether polite about In many Oriental cities this privilege is still enjoyed. Does anybody want it restored in Portland? It was connient once upon a time for citizens to keep pigs and chickens in town allowing them to roam where they liked and pick up their living in the muddy streets. Who wishes to see this precious privilege revived? Many things which appear on the surface to be convenient are highly dangerous. It is better to take a little trouble now and then and steer clear of

The progress of civilization consists largely in the consent of the individual to give up his "natural liberties" one by one and accept social advan-tages in place of them. The wild freedom of the forest and the desert is incompatible with organized soclety. The law cannot even permit a man to be sick in his own unrestricted way. It finds him a menace to the community if he has a contagious disorder and rightly isolates him until the peril has ceased. Just as a person has no right to put the city in danger by his diseases, so he has no right to run unnecessary risks of contracting maladies which may be perilous to others and which are sure to be expensive. It is the right of the community to protect itself from every danger which may menace its well-being. If this involves the sacrifice of some individual liberty compensation is found in the increase of the general health and comfort.

LEASING GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Secretary Fisher's speech at Valdez gives promise that he will devise a measure for the development of the Alaska coal fields which will satisfy everybody except the extremists on both sides and one disadvantage of being an extremist is that nobody tries to satisfy him. Mr. Fisher looks with no favor on Government ownership and operation of coal mines and railroads, but is strongly inclined to leasing the coal mines. He cites with approval the experience of Colorado and Montana in granting short leases of state coal land, with option of renewal at the highest bid

There are serious objections to short leases. In the first place they are a wreck to the next lessee. The only safeguard is rigid supervision by the Government, which would be irksome to both parties and would be a constant source of friction. Development of a mine also requires a and a night straight off. I sleep until large amount of dead work and in-tage amount of dead work and in-stallation of costly machinery that it a month or two." This is excellent stallation of costly machinery that it may be operated on a large scale and in an economical manner. Short leases do not justify this expenditure, but rather tempt the lessee to a wasteful, hand-to-mouth method.

A lease of a large tract for thirty to fifty years, on the other hand, would attract responsible men backed by large capital, who would develop mining coal for production and would equip it with the best machinery for economical work. Self-interest would dictate this course, while with a short lease self-interest would dictate the

opposite, wasteful course. of a market for the coal. During the initial stages of the work the output of coal would be limited to that which was taken out in the course of development. This would serve to create a market in the Pacific Coast cities, which are already hungry for cheaper fuel. By the time the mines were ready to produce coal on a commercial scale, the market would be established and would grow year by year. Good bituminous coal at as high a price as \$5 a ton would find a ready market. The terms of the lease would regulate the price and it might be fixed lower than \$5 and still soon," he remarked. leave the leavee a handsome profit.

Mr. Fisher indicates opposition to Government ownership and operation of Alaska coal mines and railroads. If the Government should ever adopt that policy, it will only be as a last resort against a grinding private mothe protected manufacturer could nopoly, when all other means are plead his cause at length with spement control of railroads is now being tried, so far with good success, attention. The hearings would consist and the same policy will soon be ap-of examination of cost of labor and plied to interstate corporations. plied to interstate corporations. Rates and conditions on Alaska rallroads and prices of Alaska coal can be controlled by the Government under this policy without the revolutionary experiment of Government

All men interested in the development of Alaska unprejudiced by the ories or selfish designs will applaud Mr. Fisher's declaration that his only serious difference was with those who, like the framers of some memorials presented to him on his present tour of the North, declare themselves unalterably opposed to this or that plan, instead of standing willing to examine with him the merits and drawbacks of all methods proposed. This applies to the Pinchot theorists, who class as thieves all those who try to avail themselves of the present law for the acquisition of Government land and would impose terms of lease which no investor would accept. applies also to the people at Cordova. the Alaska headquarters of the Gugmanded for years by the National Association of Manufacturers, and the Scard which Mr. Taft appointed coal land is by the leasing system. There is danger of monopoly unless

against it and is rigidly enforced by en of firmness and integrity. The Guggenheims, whose mouthpleces the ordovans are, may insist on outright ownership of the coal land as a realities of life. condition of going shead with their Alaska enterprises, but when they find that a lease is the best they can get, they will accept it. No ultima-tums should be accepted, either from the Pinchots or the Guggenheims.

PREVENT FOREST FIRES. Preventive forest protection could

have saved the Great Northern mine buildings on Blue River from destruc-Prevention of forest fires is in the interest not only of the owners, of the "timber barons," but of every person owning property within the zone to which a fire may spread. A careless camper whose abandoned fire is scattered through the woods and starts a conflagration is not simply careless about the destruction of the "baron's" timber; he is risking his own safety, for that fire spread until he will have to flee be fore it. The man who fires slashings when the whole country is dry may enkindle the whole surrounding forest, and may lose his home also. Every forest fire reduces the supply of lumber, increases the value what remains and thus may indirectly compensate the owner, but at the expense of the consumer. Every forest fire diminishes the amount of roads. labor to be furnished the workman to the farmers than any new inven-and the amount of trade the workman tions of labor-saving machinery just and the amount of trade the workman

One of Oregon's greatest assets in river scenery, but at the time when in all other ways together. They do the weather is most tempting to the tourist from the sun-scorched East than all other causes and they extort to come and enjoy it, the fires which destroy the forest blot out the scenery with the black pall which envelops the land.

The forest patrol established by the Government, the state and the timber-owners is doing its utmost to prevent forest fires and to extinguish them, but it cannot watch every person to see that he does not cause fire to begin. A fire once started, the best it can do is to limit the loss. The co-operation of every man and woman who goes into the woods can prevent any loss at all. Every time a camp is abandoned the fire should be drowned out; every time a man lights his pipe he should stamp on the match until it is extinct.

No consideration of personal feeling should prevent a person from informing against a man who burns slashings in the dry season. property of every dweller in the forest region is in danger from forest fires, not merely that of the timberowner. It is not enough to fight the fires; they should be prevented just as carefully as we seek to prevent fires in a city or town.

INVENTOR EDISON IN LONDON. Mr. Edison must be getting a good deal of quiet fun out of his talks in London to the open-mouthed natives. They swallow everything he says as if it were a new gospel preached by the angel Gabriel, and he seems to be improving the opportunity to let The serious respect which the British pay to Edison's opinions on sleep prove for the hun-dredth time that the American joke beyond their "People tell me I have accomplished things," he said to his wide-eyed English auditors. "If I have it is because I have always kept awake as long as possible thinking about things. Such a lot of time is wasted temptation to gut a mine and leave in sleep. Eight hours is ridiculous Nobody wants it. Nobody should take it except when utterly exhausted with many hours of work." Mr. Edison is worn out with intense application he "can slumber a day but of course Mr. Edison never thought that anybody take it for a rule of life. No doubt

we shall presently have all England

sitting up for weeks at a stretch in

brilliancy will be generated by their vigils. Mr. Edison is as exceptional in his the mine property before they began | personal habits as he is in mental Nobody can safely imitate power. his erratic methods of living. Ordinary persons require regular sleep as well as meals, and if they stint themselves in either particular they suffer for it. When the great inventor There need be no fear of the lack speaks on questions of natural science, he must be listened to with athe is as erratic as custom ever permitted a gentus to be. Among the scientific predictions with which Mr. Edison has been startling his British friends is one to the purport that gold will soon be manufactured in large quantities at little cost. About \$25 a ton is his estimate. We gather from the reports that he expects gold to be produced from some combinaof a proper combination and treatof metal is bound to come "It may come tomorrow." It certainly may, but we shall not be surprised if the discovery of the way to make gold is delayed for several years. It is not likely to be reached by combining other metals. That has been tried for centuries without result. The fact that radium emanations degenerate into helium gives a more useful clew to the manufacture of gold. It points to the hypothesis that all metals are produced by some natural process from single fundamental substance. Perhaps that substance is radium. To make gold we must first find out definitely what the basic material of all metals is, and then learn how to follow nature in transforming it from one to the other. This is not the work of a day. It will probably require long experimentation and profound research, though we must concede that it may be hit upon by some lucky savant by pure accident when he is looking for something entirely dif-Chance has played a great ferent. part in scientific discovery, as it does

in all human affairs. We should not expect any great benefits to flow from the cheap manufacture of gold. Perhaps it would cause more inconvenience than advantage. We should be compelled. for instance, to revise our system of finance and choose some other metal for the standard of money. would become common and therefore it would be despised. Nobody would think of wearing rings or chains manprospect of developing Alaska to carry around. A neck chain of the value of \$50 would weigh two tons. Even among the women of the future

so ponderous an ornament. speculations about the future value For of gold are rather academic. For the present they are far from the

What Mr. Edison has to say about the improvement of farm machinery is more practical, so far as this generation is concerned. that before a great while farm work will be done by touching buttons. The heavy drudgery of following the plow, pitching hay and the like will be nothing more than a horrid dream. This will be welcome news to the rural districts, and it is not improbable. Even as matters stand the up-to-date farmer does not need to exert himself painfully. He rides while he plows and harrows, harvests his has by machinery and rides to town in an automobile. There is need of a power for work on small farms, but no doubt one suitable for the purpose will soon be on the market. there are large and expensive engines for use on blg estates, but the small farmer needs something lighter and less costly. Much farm work car hardly be done with electric machin-The gas engine will prove far more adaptable, in our opinion, to the varied purposes of agriculture, though Mr. Edison believes that electricity will do wonders on the land.

We wish he had given some simple and cheap recipe for making good They are far more nece now. It may be said with all confidence that more toil of men her beautiful mountain, forest and horses is wasted on bad roads than more to make rural life miserable a heavier toll from the farmers than the tariff, the middleman and the taxgatherer combined. Mr. Edison could confer no more gracious favor upon mankind than the invention of a road that would put itself in repair and stay so forever. This would be a shining crown to a glorious career.

The Brooklyn Eagle, an independent newspaper with Democratic in-clinations, prints a remarkable editorial discussion of the relations of the several political parties to each other and to the President. It is reproduced elsewhere, and is worth perusal as a fair and candid exposition of the situation. Both the old parties continue in a position of historical opposition, with mutual respect; but neither desires a permanent coalition with the insurgents and the Democrats detached themselves from thehir alliance with that quarrelsome faction as soon as por sible. The insurgents are mere Modoes carrying on a lava-bed warfare. They have no home, no permanent policy and no future. They will soon

Mr. Rockefeller may find some en joyment in making \$11,000,000 while playing a game of golf, but it must be faint. A fortune as large as his grows by natural necessity. To in-crease it requires neither skill nor effort. Still the thought that it is swelling every hour may tickle his It would be sad if it did not fancy. for he has few other pleasures. With all his money life must be rather vacant to the aged millionaire.

Hunnewell, Kan., may be full of chivalry, but not a drop of it has slopped over into the City Council. The members of that body are so mad at the idea of a woman Mayor that they are making fools of themselves at every opportunity. Their fatest freak is to skip the annual tax levy. Wise men never try to fight the inevitable. When fate makes its decrees plain they smile and bow.

Few thought when the present ed that it would so soon prove too small and that the club would be looking for a site double the size, for a new building. The facts speak well for the efficient work of the club for the city's progress and for the public the hope that some of the Edison spirit of those who have made that work possible.

> The farmers are agitating against the low prices paid by the middlemen, the consumers are agitating against the high prices they pay to the middlemen, the dealers in trust stock complain of the low prices in Wall street and French women riot against the high prices in the stores. Prices are satisfactory to nobody.

The new fashion in women's skirts clings to the "divided" type. The mits free movement may ultimately outweigh the prejudices of Mrs. Grundy and we may see the day when men will wear trousers without a blush. In Turkey men would blush

The Young Women Christians of Cambridge, in drawing the line at 35. are cruel. In the opinon of most men that is the age when women become sensible, however, and do not need the protecting hand of official chaperon-

Sheesley, the boy who hung in the rigging of the steamer Lexington and called help by wireless, shows he has the stuff in him to become a valuable citizen, if the fame his feat brings does not spoil him.

The Chinaman who can gratify his desire for a big funeral is not so much of a heathen. Most white men want to go that way, but are ashamed to

New Jersey towns do not heed Governor Wilson's advice to adopt the commission plan. Anarchistic Paterson rejected it by a big majority.

neutrality. Belgium resembles cherry that is disposed of in two bites, The Oregon is again in commission, and let any one dare disturb the chip

In her agitation to preserve her

on our shoulder. The short skirt has advantages over the hobble skirt from any point of

The Forty-niners will soon be a nemory, but their work will live forever.

The man who has to pay alimony is putting his money on "dead hors." There is no significance in the date

of the Presidential visit. This is the day to secure your indiGleanings of the Day

The world presents but a single example of successful prohibition, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. The Koran forbids and has for centuries expelled intoxicants from the realms of Mahomet. But other analagous vices have crept in. Are the Mahometans so admirable in religion, in character and in life as to set worthy examples to Republicans up to a significant stage us? Has prohibition in Turkey, for example, done so much for the people as to furnish, let us say, Kentuckians conclusive reasons why we should wish to become Turks?

Speaker Champ Clark's friends are now visiting the New England and Middle States in the hope of securing delegations for Clark in the Democratic National convention next year for President, says the New York Sun. Clark's friends are also trying to secure his own State of Missouri for him, even though at a recent state convention, Missouri declared for ex-Governor Folk and Senator James A. Reed insists that Missouri must stand by Folk. Speaker Ciark's friends, though, believe that he will start with certainly a half dozen states at his back.

Every afternoon the Wall street bankers and brokers witness an unusual scene immediately in front of the Stock Exchange, says the New York Sun. A Socialist orator with a portable platform and a huge placard bearing the words "Socialist party," the emblem of that party, the torch, tion with the Insurgents. The concurholds forth. Uusually he gathers an rence of both with personal esteem for audience of a hundred or more and for an hour he discusses the tenets of the Socialist party, attacking the "money power," advocating free trade, denouncing all wealth and tariffs. The orator is not greeted with demonstrations, either affirmative or negative.

The nobility and much of the wealth

of Portugal supports the monarchial

principle, says a Lisbon letter to the Boston Transcript. The republic may, it is supposed, render property insecure. Certainly the charm of life for the aristocracy is diminished. They have no part in public affairs, nor do they feel even at home in Portugal. The republicans would welcome the return of It is agreeable to the Insurgents or families now living abroad. There is the Insurgents, for it is representative no proscription against them. Machado of a revolt of the manliness of two and all the ministers have written per- great parties from the injustice and sonal assurances and invitations to insolence of a malignant and Modoc many of their acquaintances in the aris- faction. \$100,000,000 has been withdrawn from the country in capital or through the sale of properties since October of last ly. The American people like maniiaffected the business of the country the judicial spirit, and, though under adversely and this has been increased partisan excitement they have more by the revenues of estates being spent than once lacked it, they "rise to it" outside. The monarchists have a military organization in Spain with abundant funds, stores or arms, ammunition, artillery and various equipment. It have aspersed Mr. Taft. They have at seems as though an attempted invasion and rising could not be indefinitely delayed. The monarchists have invested of warping his official action to secure so largely and have raised such hopes unjust gains to his political fortunes that they must make an atempt, even under great risks. The monarchists sole agents of righteousness and prog-Maim to have the support of the Jesuits. The Church has not declared for the monarchists nor for the republic. The priest is the most powerful person in many of the isolated villages and, since the clergy as a body believes that the the scales to be weighed. That was republic has wrongfully taken the property of the Church and has undertaken to deprive her of her position of authority in the country, they are naturally oposed to the republic and will, without doubt, lean toward the monarchist cause should the rising in preparation occur.

gowns and the white room for black ones, which your Pittsburg friend put into a Live Topic, wasn't so remarkable," said a Philadelphia woman to the New York Sun. "I saw that in a Walnut street maison over home last Winter, But a Fifth avenue modiste showed me a new one, or rather I discovered it despite her, the other day. This gown I builder has the black and white rooms and in each is a pair of mirrors framed back to back so that either can be turned toward the patron and the other hid against the wall. One of them is slightly concave and the other convex -in other words, one mirror adds an inch to the height and takes an inch from the breadth of a short, dumpy woman while the other shortens and broadens the tall, slim woman in the same proportion. That modiste's mirrors make 'em all happy, including the modiste."

"Mark the prophecy." says A. B. Kellogg in Bonds and Mortgages. deposits in the Postal Savings banks instead of cutting down those of other banks, will tend rather to increase them, because they will consist principally of funds that have remained untrusted heretofore, owned chiefly by those that for various reasons have lacked confidence in banks generally. From present indications it is evident that the growth and magnitude of these deposits is bound to exceed all the extravagant predictions that have been uttered. It is one of the blessed good signs of the times, for it puts the Government in possession of liquid funds that can be available to check the unruly speculators when they have concluded that a time may be propitious for a money panic out of which they can plie up more dollars to satisfy their personal greed, than when things generally are prosperous.

The melongrowers and truck farmers of the new Lebanon district, of Indiana, have boycotted Indianapolis and ship all their produce to other cities. some of it going through Indianapolis without stopping. As a reason, they say they do not get fair returns from Indianapolis commission men and point to instances where they got only 10 cents, 60 cents, \$1.65 or 75 cents for shipments of ten baskets of watermelone, each basket contained 16 melons and the basket alone cost 5 cents. farmers say their own produce has been shipped back to their own territory, to break their market. They offer to lift the boycott if Indianapolis will throw open the market-houses to them, but say they are now shut out by the middlemen, scalpers and police. If given an open market, they offer to sell direct to the consumer at half the present prices.

Are they as bad as that I

THE INSURGENTS AS "MODOCS" Relations of All Parties to the Presi-

dent Clearly Stated. Brooklyn Eagle, Ind.-Dem There is a desire to be just to President Taft, and no party monopo lizes it. His own party, the Republi can, is disturbed by a faction which is unfair and hostile to the Executive, but the Democrats have unitedly refrained from acting with that faction as against Mr. Taft. They acted with it as against the main body of and for a single purpose-but stopped there, when to have gone further would have arraigned them against the President. Then the Democrats solidly united with the Republicans and left the Insurgents "to flock by themselves."

It was an unusual spectacle: Demo

crats and straight Republicans voting together to pass measures which both knew the President must veto and desired him to veto, so that the people could vote clearly for or against them The Democrats sought sharply and distinctly to present their issue to the country. The straight Republicans aided them to do so. Both were certain Mr. Taft would veto the measures both voted to enact. The Democrats desired clearly to go to the country for the vetoed measures. The Republicans desired clearly to go to the country as upholders of the vetoes. Both parties made their own paths clear. Both removed all obstacles out of Mr. Taft's way. Both accomplished this task of simplification in a manner to relieve themselves from responsi billty for and from the need of coalithe President was noticeable and notable. It is not phenomenal, but it is remarkable and was admirable, considering the foregone preassurance of Mr. Taft's renomination

The personal traits and the judicial temperament of Mr. Taft which account for this era of good feeling to ward him are well enough known to need no labored restatement. The unanimous desire of both of the regular parties in the Congress to detach themselves from the Insurgents attests an aversion which is both instinctive and instructive. It should be appreciated by the country, whether the thousand wealthy and well-born not. It cannot but be disagreeable to

That faction, the Insurgents, has question will be asked. Something like substituted personal for political war on the President, who is administering his office conscientiously and judicial year. The sales and withdrawals have ness and do not lack it. They like whenever it is exhibited to them by their great functionaries. The very few Insurgents, led by Mr. La Follette, tacked his motives, all but attacked his personal honesty, and accused him and hurt those who claim to be the ress in American politics.

It was well for both parties to differentiate themselves from the malignant group, in requiring the group to stand up to be counted and to step done in a way to present to Mr. Taft the opportunity to define himself by vetoes which have had a clarifying effect as to his position and which enabled each party to define its position with no aid to either from the Insurgents at all. The two parties, with equal respect for Mr. Taft, could in no etter way show it than by thus so organization. It was done and well

done at the psychological moment.
It at once had its effect. The President before the adjournment had his vetoes ready. They were sustained by Congress in a way which preserved the respect of both parties for the President, the self-respect of each party and the stand each party will take on a momentous issue. As an incident or consequence of the situation thus brought about ex-President Roosevelt has protested against any actual or meditated recourse to his name for renomination by his party. That may have been unnecessary, but it is significant of Mr. Roosevelt's resource. ution that he shall not even be conintion that he shall not even be con-sidered as either of or with the In-surgents. Their number in Congress is seen to be ridiculously small. Their influence in their states is not large and should become less. The Presi-dent's estate in the respect of the country has been demonstrated, no matter whether the country has changed its mind as to his party or not.

Prices Were Higher in 1820,

Richmond Climax. While tearing away part of the build-ng on Main street, occupied by Taylor ing on Main street, occupied on a didnam, the workmen discovered a portion of an old daybook which was dated 1822, but the name of the proprietor of the store was missing. It is impossible to tell just who was to business at that time, as no citizen living at present is old enough to recall the name of the owner. The building was erected in 1820. On the book it was erected in 1820. On the book in was shown that high prices prevailed for commodities. Sugar retailed at 29 cents a pound; natis, 25 cents a pound; salt, \$1.75 per bushel; cotton, 75 cents per yard. Whisky was the only cheap thing in those days, as the book showed the sald for 75 cents per gallon. it sold for 75 cents per gallon

No More Buffalo Bones. Kansas City Journal

In the early days the principal occu-pation of the Harper County people was hauling buffalo bones to Wichita. was having outland to the sound sould be gathered up in a day, with the whole family at work, and it would take two more days to get to Wichita and they would get from \$7 to \$10 for the load, was a support of Indiana, was Senator Hemingway, of Indiana, was one of the bone baulers and lived in Harper County near Danville.

Recall of Poet Proposed. New York Sun. A Kansas poet, the Hon. "Walt" Ma-

on, sings; So here's to Doc Wiley! They treated us fiely, by feeding us polson and gumbo and Even a Kansas poet who links
"Wiley" with "viley" should be recalled.
At the least his license should be suspended for three months.

Mary Walker's Powers Unimpaired.

Louisville Courler-Journal.

Dr. Mary Walker, who offers to sell an index finger to be grafted upon the hand of a Philadelphia woman, can conference on trusts it would appear to be wise to have each one searched as he enters the hall—Indianapolis News.

Are they as bad as that ?

and of a Philadelphia woman, can continue to scratch the match in a manly manner, because that doesn't depend so much upon a full complement of ingers as upon—well, that is to say, the weather's been warm and dry, hasn't it?

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

A great many general advertisers nave an idea that the daily newspape is a transient affair with only a local interest-that advertising in it has no life beyond the day on which it is

printed. Yet such is not the case. I know of an facident where months after a special- advertisement appeared a New York house received an order from a far-away country for the goods advertimed-and the profit that this order yielded was more than sufficient to pay the entire cost of the advertises ment.

Even these Advertising Talks, while printed only in American newspapers, have brought inquiries from all over

I received an inquiry about them under date of June 2, from Mr. Y. Hattori, of the Jiji Shimpo, Tokio, Japan, which is another proof that advertising of whatever nature penetrates to all parts of the globe.

I read in some publication recently that a farmer, in taking up the carpet from one of the rooms in his home. picked up a newspaper that was underneath the carpet and noticed an advertisefent in it that particularly impressed him. He wrote to the firm about the

article advertised and finally bought it. That was ten years after the paper had been published. This is a far-fetched illustration, of

course, but it has a grain of fruth in it, just the same. The dally newspaper, printed every 24 hours, is such a constant, all-the-

time publication that the advertiser who uses it with any degree of regularity fixes his name and his business in the minds of the readers of that newspaper.

There is no limit to the life of newspaper advertising, if it be rightly

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Maithew Adams) It is not enough for you to take ears of yourself; you must contribute to the support of actors and politicians play-

When I have my way, elderly men will become gray, instead of bald.

When a man praises a woman by saying she makes her own dresses, the other women say, "Yes, and they look

When a man reads about "the pace that kills," he thinks about champagne, and automobile racing, and chorus girls; he forgets all about eating too much and too fast.

If you see something no one else sees, that is what it means to go crazy.

Employer and employe know each other almost as well as husband and wife, and are almost as much disposed to "pick" at each other, A music teacher is always surprised

You have probably injured yourself

oftener than others have injured you. People are pretty good about letting

Hell disappeared long ago, except as nembers of human family raise it

I am tired of being coaxed into doing you are, but agents do not take the

Kentucky Industry Hard Hit.

Louisville Courier-Journal. It has not been the experience of Kentucky that a moral uplift resulted colating the Insurgents that they from the discouragement of the emicould act with and hide behind neither nently respectable business of breeding thoroughbreds, which formerly gaged the attention of a fine class of men in this part of the world. Various callings have their attendant and inci-dental evils. It is no disparagement of law-abiding growers of tobacco to observe that racing at its worst neve bred the evils caused by an industrial dispute in which tobacco planters were engaged for a time in Kentucky, and that the social fabric of the Bluegrass was of a higher type in the halcyon days of racing than it became when days of racing than it became when neighbors who never were guilty of such moral obliquity as laying a \$5 wager upon the favorite rods forth at night to settle their differences without regard to law. Yet nobody advo-cates the suppression of tobacco-plantcates the suppression of tenactorpanting as a cure for night riding, or would father a law to make the owner of a tobacco plantation scriminally itable for arson or murder committed within his domain. That is, in principle and effect, what has been done in New York. Small wonder that the Governor New York York receives letters by the of New York receives letters by the bushel asking him not to veto a bill to repeal the "directors liability law" in the event of its passage, and that of breeding plants are looking

> Fables in Slang -AND-

> **SherlockHolmes** -IN THE-

SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

George Ade's Newest Fables in Slang-the 1911 series, opens in the magazine section this coming Sunday. The first fable, "The Logical Finish of the Progressive Speed Maniae," shows the noted funny man at his best. A new fable by Mr. Ade will appear each week for some months to come.

Sherlock Holmes-The famous sleuth takes up the perplexing mysteries of the resident patient and solves a most complex puzzle in criminology. Complete, with illustrations, in Sunday's issue.

Wasps of the Navy-An illustrated page article on the trim but formidable little torpedo-boat destroyers that lately visited Portland harbor.

Progeny of Cannibals Make Laws-An unusual study in sociology, recounting the development to high spheres of usefulness of men whose grandfathers

were savage man-eaters. And Many Other Features.