The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as scond-Class Matter. abscription Rates—Invariably in Advance. (BY MAIL.) included, one year...
included, six months...
included, three months.
included, one month.
Sunday, one year.
Sunday, six months.
Sunday, three months.
Sunday one month.

one year.....and Weekly, one year...

(BY CARRIER.) Daily, Sunday included, one year... Daily, Sunday included, one month.

Postage Rates—19 to 14 pages, 1 cent; 16 o 28 pages, 2 cents; 30 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 9 to 60 pages, 4 cents. Foreign postage ouble rate.

Eastern Business Offices—Verre & Conk-lin—New York, Brunswick building, Chi-cago, Steger building.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1911. THREE POSERS FRANKLY ANSWERED.

The Oregonian has received from 'A Subscriber" the following letter: Why, in your opinion, did President Taft
(1) sign the Payne-Aidrich bill (made apparently by tariff experts of one wing of one
party only) without a tariff commission's
help? Why (2) did he in his Winona speech
term it "the best tariff bill ever," stc.?
Why (3) after the November elections, and
since, did he adopt such a complete change
of front?

It may be assumed from the spirit and manner of the questions that the correspondent desires a categorical reply, and it shall be given. In our opinion (1), President Taft signed the tariff bill because he thought it improvement over the existing tariff and because there was no tariff commission help available or in sight; (2) he was mistaken; and (3) he changed front in response to the gendemand of the country, made manifest in the elections, that there be a scientific revision of the tariff.

If the correspondent thought that he was putting a series of posers to The Oregonian, it may be hoped that he will see that The Oregonian has sought to answer them frankly and plainly. It had not agreed with the early tariff policy of the Taft Admin-Istration, and it has not hesitated to make clear its opinion of the ancient Congressional method of logroll, exchange, give-and-take and sell-out in the making of tariffs. But It ought to be recalled by all persons who desire to be fair that the President was elected on a platform that promised protection to American injustries and that the tariff is the chief resource of the Government for revenue. A tariff that would meet the growing necessities of the Government for more and more income and at the same time respond to the public sentiment for real revision, removing the inequities of the Dingley act, protecting the producer and lightening the burden on the consumer, was the problem that confronted the President and Congress in 1909. The firstnamed function of the tariff has been admirably and successfully discharged by the Payne -Aldrich act, threatened deficit has been averted and the obligations of the Government promptly and completely We suppose that it is a reason able interpretation of the President's Winona speech to say that he had in mind the revenue-producing qualities of the new tariff act when he said that it was the best ever made; and in that sense it doubtless was and But that it was a failure in being a revision downward is also true; and there the President made an error. It may have been a tariff that, in his opinion, ought to have pleased the had abundant opportunity to learn. Now he has set about to retrieve that obvious blunder by making a tariff based on known conditions and determined facts. Is there anyone who will say that a tariff policy that invites an absolute demonstration by experts of its practicability as a protective measure and as a revenuemaker is not correct-assuming that the country wants both a protective tariff and a revenue tariff?

The Oregonian would like to have this correspondent, or any other, define the ideal tariff. What are its necessary functions? What will it accomplish? What is its necessary relation to the producer and the conthe manufacturer and the sumer. laborer, foreign products and domestic products? How would he go about the business of making a tariff?

Undoubtedly we shall hear that he would make such a tariff-if he is a Republican-as would equalize the cost of production at home and abroad, with a reasonable profit for American industry; or-if he is a Democrat-as would give the Government sufficient revenue for its needs, with incidental protection. There is, or there would seem to be, a vital difference in those two theories of tariff-building; but in practice the making of a tariff by Democrats and Republicans has been reduced to the same thrifty principle of looking out for the interest, political and industrial, of every state and every section. All tariffs have distinctly recognized the great fact that protection is largely a local question, and every Senator and every Representative, Democrat and Republican, was and is cheerful about the sacrifice to the demands of the tariff reformers of the industries of every other state than his

It is a billion-dollar Government. There must be a billion dollars in annual income, in round numbers. The internal revenue tax, the corporation tax, the income tax (if there shall be one) and the other incidental taxes and receipts of the Government provide now only a minor part of the billion dollars, and cannot be made to produce much more. Ultimately to produce much more. the American citizen must be made to produce the billion dollars, and the tax measure that he feels the least will be the most successful; but he will pay it just the same. If we are to have a tariff for revenue only, with free sugar, free coffee, free ton and all other great staples free, it will be an ignominious failure as an income producer, in our opinion, unless the tariff on other articles is made uniformly as high as the dreams of the most rabid protectionist might have How long would a revesuggested. nue tariff that taxes tea, coffee and sugar last? How long would the po-litical party last that proposed it? How can there be a real tariff for revenue-that produces revenue-

Meanwhile, we await from anyone a better or sounder plan of tariffframing than President Taft now -and the Democrats and in-

without it?

carry out, if he has the opportunity, as he has the will and the purpose.

FOR VINDICATION OF THE LAW. The grand jury has much to do and the District Attorney is a busy man, a very busy man. But it would appear to be worth their joint whiles to take cognizance of a recent painful misinterpretation of the law in the Portland Police Court, through which a mock and a joke were made of the marriage relation and a couple accused by a husband of adultery was turned loose without even an investigation of the charges.

Several useful things might be accomplished by grand jury inquiry into this case. In the first instance, the facts might be fully developed and the truth vindicated. A serious charge against a man and woman might be proved or disproved. The rights of a husband to protect his home and family might be established if his accusations are found to be true; or he could properly be burdened with humiliation if they are The District Attorney's office false. ought to be exculpated from any possible suspicion that it was or is too complaisant over the ruling of the Muncipal Judge. There should be a trial in a court of record to determine whether the law means what it says when it gives to one injured spouse-and to him or her only-the right to prosecute for adultery, and that it does not mean what a petty judge says it means when he rules in effect that neither husband nor wife may prosecute for adultery, and of course nobody else can.

We may assume that the District Attorney, being made of that stern stuff which insists that the law shall triumph and truth shall prevail, has already thought of the various aspects of this notorious case; and will in due time and in proper form lay them before the grand jury.

AWAITING RESULTS.

The police changes are reported to have created "great consternation" in the department. Naturally. But it will be a little more helpful and consoling to the public if they shall be found to have caused "great consternation" among the lawless and disorderly elements which have hereto fore regarded with great outward calm the ostentatious efforts of the authorities to discipline and restrain them. It is a decided police shake up. It can do no harm. We hope that it will do much good.

The Oregonian will not say that I is skeptical or indifferent about this business. It merely wants to be shown. It awaits results with precisely the same desire that there be results that the public feels and displays. It wants the saloons strictly regulated. It wants the disorderly nouse eliminated or at least put under the official ban. It wants the unde sirables put in fail or made to go to It wants gambling abolished work. It wants to see the partnership between the police and the vicious element dissolved. It wants likewise to see the partnership between the saloon-many saloons-and the disor-derly house severed. It abhors graft. It despises the false pretense that the

laws cannot be enforced. The laws can be and should be enforced. Mayor Rushlight, Chief of Police Slover and Police Commissioner Coffey have the clubs to enforce them. The Oregonian heartily wishes them well in any effort to do their duty.

THE PUBLIC INTEREST IN MARRIAGE.

Public interest in anything which concerns the marriage relation is always lively. Now and then some event happens which excites it almost The engagemen tween Colonel Astor and the youthful Miss Force is of this character. Everybody is half compelled to talk abou the bride's beauty and her tender years, while we hear much concern ing the bridegroom's wealth, his age and his previous adventures in matrimony. The recent notorious decision of a Portland judge which virtually removes the legal disadvantages of immorality is another occurrence the sort that stimulates people to comment on the rights and duties of the state. What is the precise interest of the community in marriage? How much legal regulation is proper and practical? Is marriage an indissoluble contract or are divorces per-These are some of the missible? many questions which are heard in current discussions of the marriage

relation. We do not intend to try to answer all of them or indeed to answer any of them completely. Huge volumes have been written about these matters without exhausting the possibilities of discussion. To touch rather cursorily upon one or two points is all that we have in mind. So far as the interest of the community in the marriage relation is concerned we suppose that it arises mainly from the fact that children are likely to be born. Instability of the family threatens to throw the burden of supporting children upon the public. It also entalls difficulties about the inheritance of property. The wife's infidelity in particular would complicate property rights beyond all hope of untangling them if the law did not intervene with hard and fast rules. The husband's excesses are not so disastrous in this respect and that is no doubt why society has agreed to visit the sin of the woman more relentlessly than the man's. In primitive society nascent morality springs from the necessity of keeping property rights intact. In later ages, when property has accumulated in vast, often in superabundant, masses we are prone to forget its supreme importance to the aboriginal man when he begins to emerge into civilization. The simple fact that without accumulated property civilization is impossible ought to help us think clearly upon this point No doubt the origin of the belief

that marriage is a sacrament may be found in the reverence of semi-civilized man for property. The wife is at that social stage the husband's chattel and just as the Ten Commandments make it a sin to steal any article which can be owned, so most emphatically it is a sin to steal a wife or even to take any libertles with her. The belief that marriage is a sacrament is widely held and en-titled to all respect. We are not advancing any opinions as to its truth or falsity, but its origin is a matter of secular history and may be dis-

cussed without offense to anybody. Those who do not look upon marriage as a sacrament admit the desirability of divorce under restrictions more or less severe. Some would

surgents in effect repudiate-and will refuse to annul the marriage contract for any reason except the so-called But however widely men differ in this particular, the opinion is held almost unanimously that there ought to be one and the same divorce law throughout the The only vital question is how to secure it. Those who demand divorce legislation from Congress forget that the Federal Constitution gives the National Government no authority whatever over the subject. It is left wholly to the several states so that in order to secure uniform legislation we must either amend the Constitution or induce the states to adopt the same laws. Which alternative is the more difficult it would be hard to decide. Very likely it will be a long time before anything is accomplished by one method or the other. In the meantime the muddle

will continue about as it is. The question to what extent the law ought to regulate marriage is one which may be more fruitfully dis-cussed than the vexed subject of di-In fact, many observers believe that the best way to attack the divorce evil is by surrounding marriage with proper precautions. To prevent the evil by timely intervention than to deal with its symptoms after they have become virulent. There is a decided popular inclination toward laws which will prevent the union of undesirable couples. creasing familiarity with the princi-ples of biology has impressed intelligent persons with the social incon veniences of marriages where either one of the parties suffers from congenital deformity or carries in his blood the taint of insanity or crime. The result of wedlock for such per sons is nothing less than the perpetu-

ation of their bad qualities. These truths are becoming pretty well understood and consequently there is a genuine, though limited demand for legislation which will in some way forbid marriage except to pesons who are sound of mind and body. As yet any law of this sort would probably be deemed extreme by a majority of mankind, but the growth of the opposite opinion is one of the social phenomena of our day and in time it may win the victory When that happens, if it ever does, the world will have taken the first and most important step on the road that leads to a better race physically and mentally.

A NEW KIND OF PARSONAGE.

The "cottage for the teacher an enterprising school district in Walla Walla County, Washington has erected will excite some surprisin minds which are slow to move forward, but it may be an excellent thing for all that. If the schoolhouse is to be the social center of the community, there must be somebody at hand to look after it. The building must be cared for to some extent, lest the

windows be broken and desks marred But that is a minor matter. doubt the parents of the children would see to it that they behaved themselves whether the teacher were present or not. His principal duty would be to direct the exercises of the afternoon and evening gatherings. The teacher will plan the programmes, suggest interesting games, devise suitable ways of spending the time pleasantly and profitably. In order for him to do all this with the least expenditure of time and energy he ought to dwell on the schoolhouse

grounds, just as it is desirable for the pastor, of a church to live not far away from the center of his charge. The tendency is to make the coun school resemble somewhat the "institutional church" which has flourished in many cities. Education is still to be the central thought, of with a new set of associations. Superintendent Alderman has struck the keynote of the new movement for Oregon in his latest report which every friend of children ought to study. Education with Mr. Alderman

means the development of the human

being on all sides. It includes play

in the activities of life quite as much as in books: The new school will not be a place of books and nothing else. It will be alive in many different directions. All the more then is it essential that the master, or mistress, be there at all times to overlook what is going on, to prepare for what is to come, to direct, to inspire. When the schoolday includes sixteen hours instead of six it will consume the whole of the teacher's time.

WHERE GROWS THE ALIMONY.

"Mamma, where does this alimony grow that papa is going to send you?" was the pertinent question asked a few days ago by a tiny girl who had just lost her father through the divorce court. The little maiden thought alimony

was some sort of a fruit, and indeed it is-the fruit of discord, the fruit of mesalliance, the fruit of matteromoney, mistaken for matrimony.

In the year 1887 there were 27,419 divorces granted in the United States, 268 of them in Oregon. The rate for the Nation was about 330 to the million of population; the rate for Oregon was 50 per cent above that. In 1907 the number had grown to 72,062 in the Nation and 1026 in Oregon. So it is evident that Oregon has nothing to brag about when it comes to the ease and celerity of divorce proceedings. Indeed, matrimonial bonds are severed in this state for many offense that would not be considered good grounds for separation in many of the states-New York, for example, where unfaithfulness to the marriage vows is the only cause, aside from insanity

and murder. These figures relate to marriages performed by the civil authorities and clergymen of the various Protestant ienominations only, and not to those solemnized in the Roman Catholic Church, which does not recognize divorce save in extreme cases, and then the separation must emanate from

It has long been contended by close students of the question that our divorce laws are so lax that any married man or woman with a couple of hundred dollars can get a legal separation on the most trivial grounds, such as incompatibility of temper. Many divorces are the result of collusion between the parties. As a rule the man allows the woman to take the initiative by charging him with a statutory offense, which is proven by a hired detective, perhaps two or

three of them. What we need is a set of laws uniform for the various states. As it is grant divorces upon almost any com-plaint of either party. Others would having the knot untied where they re-

side; but they can select any one twenty or more states, Oregon, for example, where citizenship can easily be acquired, and the divorce quickly fol-lows. The parties then leave, as a rule, for the home closed for the oc-

After all, there would be but little to decry in these easy divorce proceedings were it not for the children of the parties, like the little maid inquiring about alimony. So far as the man and woman are concerned, their separation would mean very little to so clety in general, but in very many cases a great hardship is wrough upon the innocent children. And it is for these that a united effort should be made to have our divorce laws more nulform and less susceptible to collusion and fraud.

A new invention of destruction is no sooner made than military men invent the means of destroying it. The perfection of gun which will hit an airship with cone-like shower of shot at a range of seven miles is the latest thing in this direction. But aviators are confident that the odds are greatly in their favor in case, while flying, they sholud have to fight a battle with guns on land. They can soar, dip, glide, turn and make many evolutions which will bewilder the marksman. The difficulty of elevating a gun to hit an airship is also great. So far, aviators are in greater danger from fallure of their own mechanism, nervousness or sudden illness than from the fire of guns on the earth.

The early prospect of the expendi-ture of \$4,000,000 on the Umatilla project promises that Oregon will soon come into her own. With the south jetty of the Columbia River and the Celilo canal near completion, with work on Klamath irrigation under way, with improvement of the long-neglected Coast harbors begun and with construction of Government locks at Oregon City soon to begin, Oregon is securing pretty fair attention from Uncle Sam. Much of this work is being done at the joint expense of state and Nation, proving that Uncle Sam helps those who help themselves.

There is faint historical interest in the news that Lionel De Jersey Harvard will enter Harvard University this Fall. He descends not from the founder, but from his cousin. Of the original John Harvard very little is known. There is a bulky volume about him, but it is a tissue of guesswork worse even than the lives of Shakespeare in this respect. The glory of the name depends upon the gift to the university thus far. Lionel may possibly add to its luster. It would be a fine thing for him to do and only moderately difficult.

After all the talk that has bee heard about hard drinking at the Army posts it is a little surprising to learn from General Fred Grant's re port that only church members and rallroad employes are more temperate than the soldiers. Railroad employes do not drink because they would be discharged if they did. Church members abstain from principle. Soldiers are temperate, we opine because they are well fed, comfortably clad and duly exercised. Herein we discern three great lessons for the prohibitionists.

It is not asking hopgrowers to share to an unreasonable extent their good fortune in the high price of hops when hoppickers ask an advance in the picking price of 1/2 cent a pound. All the talk about "holding growers is nonsense when the demand for increased pay is so moderate as the Inland Empire. that. The difference between 10-cent course, but it will be a new kind of education and it will be surrounded and still leave a comfortable margin of profit to the grower. The laborer these prosperous fields is worthy of his hire.

If it is proper for the Government to plant fish spawn in private streams why should it not plant trees on private lands? New York thinks it as well as work and is to be sought should, or, at any rate, that trees may properly be given to landowners to plant. Its generosity extends to 11,-000,000 specimens this year, enough to make quite a grove if they live, but It is a question whether even at that rate planting can keep pace with fire.

> A Los Angeles judge decides that a message projected into the air by the wireless method is the property of any person who may pick it up. This may prove the beginning of a new code of laws governing the air.

> Commissioner of Education Claxton thinks there is solution of the childlabor problem in giving each a piece of land to cultivate. The plan might succeed until the "old man" took the crop to town and kept the money.

Once upon a time Colonel Hofer, the stormy petrel of Oregon journalism and politics, was successful endeavors to end a drouth. not invoke his aid to put out these forest fires?

When the leader of the federated employes of the Harriman lines says: "Who wants to strike? Nobody if he can help it," there is good reason to hope that a strike will be averted.

The duck season opens today. Hunting water fowl is safe pursuit of sane pleasure. A man cannot kill his friend by mistake, though at times he would like to do so.

Iowa women drummed out of town two Mormon elders yesterday. The Mormon missionary is a fearsome creature to the married woman.

It is a safe prediction that the center of population will travel westward much more than thirty-nine miles before the next census.

Nobody should complain of speed-

ers on Portland Heights. Speeding up there is contributing to premeditated suicide. The Seattle strike is a family row,

tunate for both sides. Heavy rains in the region of Philadelphia are needed to make the Delaware navigable.

and, like all domestic strife, is unfor-

President Taft will run ahead of his Coast schedule. That is a good

A Presidential tour makes a vaca tion trip for secret service men. Aviation is the keynote of woman's fashions, both in style and price.

Gleanings of the Day

Writing of the Senate's attitude or the arbitration to the New York Evening Post, A. E. Pillsbury, of Boston

"Much prerogative hath made the Senators mad. A more ancient, illustrious, and powerful Senate than ours dled of prerogative the other day."

The dove season has opened, says the Lexington, Ky., World. But there are practically no doves. We recall when there were flocks of doves in every hempfield, and anyone, though not an expert shot, could bag 30 or 40 in an afternoon. We doubt today if there is a flock of 100 doves in the state. In a few years the dove will be as rare as the carrier pigeon, flocks of which once abounded the sky. The streams that once abounded with fish are now barren, and in some counties officers of the law, sworn to enforce the law, are known to be guilty of violating the law prohibiting the seining and dynamiting of streams.

Current European estimates place the amount of money spent there by American travelers this season at above \$100,000,000, says the Springfield Republican. Still there is the suggestion of some economy in this figure. It has frequently been much exceeded in recent years, according to estimates as reliable as the above.

After reciting the facts brought out at the Wiley inquiry, the Indianapolis News says:

News says:

Such are some of the difficulties that have been put in the way of this faithful servant of the public. He has been hammered in every way possible, overruled, humiliated, and made the victim of false charges. His bureau has been stripped of practically all its authority. The whole effort has been to find a way to avoid enforcing the law. We have had boards created—among them the Remsen board of the Roosevelt adminishave had boards created—among them the Remsen board of the Roosevelt administration—and the food and drug inspection board, the manifest function of which was to hold Wiley in check. Now that the truth has come out, the people will see more clearly than ever that Dr. Wiley is the one man at Washington on whom they can rely in this fight for pure food and drugs. Representative Norris, of Nebraska

tells this story and credits it to Adam Bede, late a representative from Minne-

There were two Mormon children who went away to school. The professor first asked them their names and when hey gave them he remarked: "Why, the names being the same, you must be sisters."

"Yes, we are sisters," they replied. And when they gave their ages, their ages being exactly the same, the professor again said:

"Why you must be twins!" "Yes, we are twins," answered the

little children-"on our father's side." Grewsome evidence of the vast num hers of buffalo that up to the middle of

the eighteenth century roamed the great plains and uplands of the continent, was until a few years ago furnished by the bones of the animals tons upon tons of which whitened the ranges. The "buffalo chips" that furnished fuel for immigrants throughout the ox-team era were in further evidence of the multitude of these great shaggy beasts that roamed these vastareas at will, each herd governed by rules that none were allowed to break but all joining in the mighty surging "stampede" when menaced by a common danger. Thus every vestige of the abounding animal life represented by the buffalo has vanished from the "Great American Desert" that stretched across the school atlas of three quarters of a century ago. Even the skulls of these wild herds no longer gleam in the sun. The last one of them has been gathered, reduced to fertilizer and distributed over the wheat fields of

Two young women from New Orleans pressed their candid opinion of the latter city to the Sun.

"Do you want to know what I think of New York?" said Miss X. "Well, I am terribly disappointed. I had been dreaming for years of making this visit and now I almost wish I hadn't come." "Yes," said Mrs. Y. "It is awful. It" dirty here and the people are not nice

at all, and everybody stares so." "Why," took up Miss X, "we jus walked out the front door the other day and around to the back entrance and we were spoken to several times in the one block we walked on Broadway. Broadway is an impossible street, and nobody you see looks nice. Then everybody seems to speak with some sort of

"What have you seen in the city?" the reporter ventured.

accent.'

"Well, friends have taken us around to see what they call the sights of the city." Miss X. mentioned a lot of the places where no New York resident ever goes. "You see," she went on, "we wanted to see some of the society people and compare them with the folks down home. But the people we have seen seem to do nothing but drink and smoke cigarettes. Even the women smoke in some of the places, too, It is horrible. I saw a pretty young girl puffing away on one just as naturally as if she had smoked all her life."

"Have you seen the Metropolitar Museum?" "No, but we have been in Central Park, and such a dirty place I have never seen. We were disappointed, because we had heard so much about it.

But what we cannot understand is that the people we see everywhere about look so unrefined. Why, you never see people like that in New Orleans. "We went to Atlantic City the other day and spent the day. Before we left

home we ordered pretty black bathing sults, with red stripes on the skirts, and red ties and red shoes, but we did not even take them out down there, because the women on the beach were so immodest and ran along the boardwalk as unconcerned as if they had been wearing street dress. You see, down with us women are very modest and don't get about much. Perhaps we are narrow. One thing we cannot understand is why nobody seems to go to bed. Ten o'clock is bedtime in New Oreans, but here it seems that the evening is only beginning at that hour. No. we haven't been to Coney Island or to the theater. We are going to a mati-nes tomorrow. We find that we just have to see what we can see in the daytime and let it go at that. But you can say we just don't like New York at all. It's not half as nice a place as New Orleans."

"No, indeed," echoed Mrs. Y. Then they went to take in the trip to China-An electric alarm is the latest tea

kettle adjunct in Germany. The steam from the spout when the water boils melts a lump of sugar which had held apart the poles of a tiny battery. Their

DANGER SEEN IN CHURCH UNITY Writer Foresces Sacrifice of Religious

Liberty as Result of Federation PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 30 .- (To the editor.)-I was very much impressed with the editorial in The Oregonian of August 29, on "Church Unity." I consider this a matter of great importance in more ways than one, and if you would kindly allow me to say a few words regarding it, I will feel very

First of all, let me candidly say that this proposed federation has for main tenet the Sunday rest day. This is where its influence will be felt. Whether or not the various denominations connected with this movement set aside all dogmas and doctrinal points, they will inevitably decide in favor of the Sunday rest day. They must meet it. It is the very center of their activities. They must have some strong doctrine upon which they will agree as a body, and Sunday affords this opportunity. The spirit of unionism is abroad and is pervading many fields of social activity which is good in many ways, but beware, that in our de sire for centralized power, we do not overlook vital principles of truth which have been recognized since the days of Nimrod. Such a federation as this can only result in a postasy and despotism.

When this federation is formed it will not only be National in its scop but also international. greatest federation that the world has ever seen. The civil power forced to enact more stringent Sunday laws according to the will of power. This in itself would be of this trary to the glorious principles of re-ligious liberty as outlined in the Constitution of the United States, and which have made this Nation the cham-pion of true reform. This movement is directly opposed to the plain and immutable word of God, which emphatically declares in no unmistakable terms: "Associate yourselves, O ye peo-ple, and ye shall be broken in pieces and give ear, all ye of far countries gird yourselves, and ye shall be broken in pieces."—Isaiah viii:9.

A noticeable feature of this mov ment is the seemingly disinterested at-titude of the Church of Rome. The papacy will never step down from he sinnacle of supreme authority in reigious matters. The various denom inations must come to her for recognition. The man on the Tiber will have something to say regarding this fed-eration when the time comes. The ultimate result of such a concerted movement would be nothing short of a union between church and state, and uently all that follow in its The terrible scenes of the Dark its Ages would be repeated; for, if this vement should succeed in its efforts tell what next it will demand? not demand that people throughout th world pray so many times a day? would be no more unreasonable than commanding all to rest on the first day of the week. May God, in his mercy, keep us from such a time as

I fancy I hear the people of old building the Tower of Babel, when they said: "Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." Then, again, I fancy I hear these modern religionists clamoring for power, saying: "Let us proclaim to all the inhabitants of earth that they must rest on the first day of the week, regardless of their opinion, lest we lose our prestige as a religious body.

GEORGE S. WORK.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

The knocker drifted into town grievous mischief bent; he took his tongs and hammer down and at the tob he went. "Oh, yes, this climate's pretty fair, and I enjoy the breeze; but there's a dampness in the air that's bound to bring disease. I'm going into business here, but things look mighty glum; it seems to me most plain and clear this town is on the bum; the taxes are too awful high; you're growing too blamed fast; there'll be a panic by and by-these good times cannot last." And so the knocker settled down, and filled our souls with gloom; he nearly wrecked the good old town with tales of wee doom; no enterprise that came our way looked good to that old bloat; his hammer sounded night and day-he nearly got our goat; a hundred boosters good and strong were kept upon the wailings dour and black; until at last we raised a purse and took our flint-locks down and ordered him to take his hearse unto a rival town. They say that all men have a right to life and liberty; but when I view the hammer's blight I beg to disagree; the gibbet and the guillotine, soft eggs and flinty rocks are coming to the man, I ween, who nothing does but knocks

(Copyright, 1911, by W. D. Meng.)

Rushlight's Policy Condemned.

PORTLAND, Aug. 29 .- (To the Editor.) -Certain it is that the policy pursued by Mayor Rushlight in police affairs needs some explanation. Rehald the Mayor of this city dismissing Tom Cole man, a police officer, less than a month ago on the charge of drunkenness and incompetency and just a day or so ago dismissing all charges against him and putting him back on the police force. This is about the limit when it comes to police regulation. And yet, need we be surprised? Not in the least. Such an act is but in keeping with the May-or's policy anyway. His attempt to re-form was but a mere sham and any man of affairs must certainly know it. the attempts of Rushlight to put an end to gambling and the social vice have fallen flat and he never intended to put a stop to those evils. However, the are enough to fool some people and lead them to believe that he fully in-

tends to end vice in this city.

Nonsense! The Mayor never intended to stop gambling or the social evil. They are flourishing in every part of the city with the full consent of the Mayor and police force. Verily, there is much to what Barnum said: be fooled." C "The people like to C. A. WAINRIGHT.

Cruelty to Chickens.

CANYONVILLE, Or., Aug. 27 .- (To the Editor.)-I would like to call attention to a sin-a crime that is committed every Autumn-and that could so easily be prevented. Growers and shippers of poultry, employ men and boys to prepare the fowls for market; paying for the work at so much per head. And this is the way it is usually done: The beak of the fowl is pried open and a knife blade jabbed some-where inside the poor creature's head, and the feathers quickly removed, usually while the fowl is alive. Often the poor things live hours before death comes to their relief. If purchasers of dressed poultry will ask for and accept only those fowls that have had their heads cut clean from their bodies before they were plucked, this great sin would stop. We so dread suffering for our-Why then inflict it needlessly on dumb creatures? Let us not forget our Master's teaching, "Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy." MRS. ROSE BUTRICK.

Personal Progress Sole Aim.

New York Sun.

No faction of any political party has ever been more thoroughly discredited than the Republican "Progressives." Each has confessed by his conduct that the only progressiveness he cherishes is that which he believes may result in

his own personal benefit,

Advertising Talks

By William C. Freeman.

The Rev. George Wood Anderson, chaplain of the St. Louis Advertising Club, made a stirring address on "Advertising and Human Nature" at the Boston convention.

Dr. Anderson is a great orator. He makes the simplest words sound like grand opera. If he is as effective in preaching the gospel to his congregation as he was in defining to several hundred men and women the great power of the human appeal in advertising, then there must be a tremendous amount of good work done by his flock.

Men and women cannot sit under oratory from a sincere man without being impelled by it to do the best that lies in them. Dr. Anderson is a sincere man. If he could preach the gospel of honest advertising from every platform in the United States, it would be a great help to the cause.

The St. Louis Advertising Club must get tremendous inspiration from this man. The club is to be congratulated, too, for the thought that prompted a chaplain. It is the regimental idea. and a good one, too. A band of fighters for an honest cause needs the counsel and example of a good chaplain, But just a few thoughts from Dr.

taught: "Write from the heart always. Write to be believed. Write to be regarded

Anderdson's speech, and the lesson is

as sincere. "Never put a dishonest thought on paper. Think of the responsibility of a printed lie. Do not imitate, for an imiltation is a thief and a liar. Be orig-

innl as often as it is possible to be. "Be human-try to understand nature. Be charitable in thought and in Think of the good things in life. Paint the rose without the thorn. Love

music and laughter. "Just be a human being writing to ther human beings, and then you have

buman nature in advertising.

(To be continued.)

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

(Copyright, 1911, by George Matthew Adams. Unless a man amounts to a good deal, he shouldn't say he has done his best.

Do a clever thing, and so many imitators will spring up that your cleverness will soon be forgotten, unless you

Most men who pass a fresh paint sign touch it to see 'f someone hasn't care-lessly left the sign hang since yesterday.

Some people say their prayers by If women had money, how well they

could get along without the mer Too much business worries a man al-

nost as much as lack of it When you hear a smart saying by a child, it is a sign that the child has a smart mother, and that she made it up

which they are imposed upon, women live longer than men. As a rule you will not have much trouble having your way, if you are

In spite of the frightful manner in

right. The position a man gets away from home is never as good as his folks at

home say it is. There are all sorts of men; a man has turned up who complains that ser-

Fables in Slang -AND-SherlockHolmes

mons are not long enough.

-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 Maniac," shows the noted funny man at his best. A new fable by Mr. Ade will appear each week for some months to come.

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. 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 Ilustrated page article on the trim but formidable little torpedo-boat

destroyers that lately visited Portland harbor. Humble Wives Embarrass Nobles-European nobles who have taken morganatic wives, or who have married beneath their plane, find such matrimonial ventures trying in many ways. Half page,

illustrated. Jack o'Lantern Bogieman-Special music feature as sung by Elizabeth Murray in "Madame Sherry.

Snapshots-A page of camera stories of people and events figuring in the world's recent news.

Funny Men-Ten minutes of wholesome fun provided by the country's best newspaper humor-

The Man Who Sold His Head-The whimsical tale of a man who disposed of his cranium to science. Complete.

Are Women's Feet Growing? Shoe manufacturers say so, and they no longer make small shoes such as were in demand for women 20 years ago.

Widow Wise meets her double, Sambo gets mixed up with an ostrich, and Mr. Twee Deedle provides a bugland adventure.