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PORTLAND, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1911.

WHAT SECRETARY FISHER FOUND.

Secretary Fisher has returned from Alaska with a mass of misconceptions about that territory brushed away and a true conception formed of the wealth of that territory and of what is needed to secure its development. After being duly impressed with the in this and other states. gandeur of its scenery, he has had a aste-only a slight one-of Alaskan life by tramping like a sourdough, by limbing some of the minor peaks to view the coal veins, by entering prospect tunnels to see the thickness the veins, by encountering storms in that wonderful Controller Bay which is not a bay, by heart-to-heart talks with the men who have gone to this Ultima Thule to dig out fortunes. He is equipped as have been none of his predecessors to tell Congress what is he matter with Alaska and what is the remedy.

Alaska's wonderful coal deposits Tive shrunken considerably on closer view. A vein of coal on the Cunningham group of claims which has been Beralded as forty-four feet thick is ound to pinch to three inches within hundred yards. Naturally the prosctor, with his accustomed enthuasm, told only of the forty-four feet ind said nothing of the three inches. e may be compared to the man with sawmill to sell who said it was on stream with an average of twenty teet of water, the fact being that in places the water was forty feet seep and in others three inches shallow. Mr. Fisher found a vein of anthracite coal ten feet thick, but so shattered as to be marketable only the shape of briquette. Of what loubtful value this is can be conselved from the fact that even in the thracitee region of Pennsylvania, with a great market close at hand, briquetting of slack coal has not

nade much headway. He found another vein shattered and varying in thickness from fifty inches to six feet and another so badly contorted that the tunnel occasionally runs entirely outside of the coal. In short, he found that the coal miner in Alaska will have to face many new problems and take great risks that unforeseen contingency may render his whole investment worthless. He must have realized the truth the saying of an Alaska pioneer who, speaking of the confused geological conditions of that country, re-"The Almighty started to

burpose of obtaining fuel for the rail- striking and handsome. entrator and smelter they have pro-The embargo placed on development has restricted traffic to to earn interest on \$20,000,000. This is the blight which Gifford Pinthot and his associates will find they have put on Alaska through their conservation gone mad and their ndiscriminate cry of fraud and

Mr. Fisher will have a vivid recolnight tramp when his isunch could ings and whimperings of the other not reach the cutter Tahoma. He professional guardians of the primary he key to the Bering River coal field, ere are half a dozen keys. He found the so-called harbor so exposed to the sea that the branch of the Guggenheim railroad had been abandoned after seven miles had been built and that the rival Bruner projaway by the sea.

has approached the greatest task of his department with an open mind and with a determination to do justice, so far as it lies within his power, and to recommend justice, so far as it lies within the power of Congress. He listened with endless patience to the pleas of men who had staked claims for themselves, not as dummies, and he heartened them with the promise that all such men should obtain patents. The fulfillment of that promise will be the first step in renoving the embargo on Alaska development.

ABUSING THE PARDONING POWER.

Abuse of the pardoning power is declared by District Judge Steele to responsible for the lynching of Pe-Mallick in Idaho, In writing to evernor Hawley he says:

Severnor Hawley he says:

Permit me to suggest that it appears from the action of the State Board of Pardons, of which you are at present a member, that it falls to give proper credit to the intelligence of the cilizens and that the Board appears to believe that the juries of this county and the trial courts do not understand the condition existing.

The Board of Pardons has set aside the verdicts of every jury and the sentences of the courts in every case of any importance that has been tried in the courts in this county in the last twelve years.

He gives a list of cases in substantiation of this statement and says:

tiation of this statement and says:

I have had scores of citizons ask me:
"What is the use spending our money to
send men to Boise? They will only stay
there a short time." In the last twelve
years I have spent over \$55,000 of the
money of the people of Idaho County in
presecuting criminals and not a murmurhas been heard about the expense, and I
would like to suggest that if the courts are
to enforce the law the Board of Pardons
should take a reef in its sails and see
whither it is drifting.

I feel that the Board of Pardons has been
instrumental in bringing about a condition which resulted in the british murder of
Peter Mailiek in his cell in the county
jail last Friday merning.

A law-abiding community, which tiation of this statement and says:

A law-abiding community, which sole task to be performed. has conscientiously sought to enforce the law through the verdicts of its juries and the sentences of its courts. does not believe in half-way measures. is driven to desperation by seing its. It is going the "whole hog." It is points and left the constitutional work undone by a board of pardons, giving us the real thing—all the latest question untouched, it was of no use

ruled by mushy sentiment, and becomes a lawless community that it finished product will be worth coming may insure the execution of justice miles to see. As long as the people

This is the anomalous condition in Idaho County, Idaho, and the same evil may bring the same results in There are several Peter Mal Oregen. licks abroad in Oregon, who dered the Hills at Oregon City, the Wehrmans at Scappoose and others If any of them should be captured and the community where the crime was committed should violate the law by hanging them, in the belief that in no other way could the enforcement of the law's penalty be secured, the responsibility must be shared with that community by the sentimental Governor who sets aside the sentences of courts.

It is a needless and weakly sentimental assumption when a Governor takes on his conscience any responsibility for the legal execution of a murderer. The very nature of the pardoning power implies that it is to be used charily and with great caution. It was granted the Governor only for exercise in isolated cases where circumstances arising after conviction, newly-discovered evidence, or phases of the case that cannot be considered by the courts under the rigors of the law called for leniency. was never intended to become an unrestricted power to set aside sentences of the courts. If the law is to rule, some bounds must be set to the exercise of the pardoning power

THE MACHINE AND THE VOTER.

The nomination of Arthur Pue Gorman, Jr., as Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland has a mild interest throughout the country because the young gentleman is the son of his father and has followed his famous sire's methods in the manipulation and control of Maryland politics. He was nominated by a single vote in the Democratic convention, or at least his followers numbered sixty-five, while his opponent, State Senator Lee, had sixty-four. But Gorman had behind him something more than the strength of his delegates. He had swept the for moving pictures. Notoriety is as state primaries by a plurality of ephemeral as the morning mist on a something like 11,000, and there was Summer's day. Neither the chief witno way to ignore their choice except by outright repudiation.

The Maryland method of nominating candidates is an effort to combine the direct primary with the con-The people express vention system. their choice for candidates, but elect delegates to a state convention expressly directed to carry out their will. The chief function of the convention would appear to be to make the platform and give substance and form to the party organization.

Doubtless young Gorman would have won, as he did win, by a direct appeal to the people without reference to the convention. It is note-worthy that the delegates perfunctorily recorded the will of the voters without question; but they have not helped the situation in the Democratic party by their faithful obedi-ence to orders. There is a wide-open split in the party and many Democrats will vote for the Republican nominee, Phillips Lee Goldsborough. Whether Gorman's success in the primary is a victory for the primary or for the convention, or for both neither, we shall not attempt to say; but that it was the result of organization and machine politics is clear.

THE REAL THING IN CHARTERS.

Casting a discerning eye over the entire field of the world's activities, make a great country up there, but the East Side charter committee forgot to finish it." Guggenheims have built a railroad at sortment of modern governmental and an expense of \$20,000,000 to tap only electoral ideas, including preferential To per cent of the coal area for the voting. Here was something novel, oad, steamships and the copper con- look fine in a Portland charter. The committee enthusiastically adopted it amidst the plaudits of Brother Cridge and Brother Wagnon, It will be great news for Oregon City.

But we hear complaints, grumblings, moanings, reproaches, from the only real friends of the direct primary-some of them. Not all. For are not Brothers - U'Ren, Cridge and Wagnon friends of the direct primary? To be sure. They are more. They are godmothers and wet nurses ection of the merits of Controller of that lusty and growing child of the Bay as a harbor, for there he had to Oregon system. They will not noticeably heed, therefore, the flutterreach the cutter Tahoma. He professional guardians of the primary and that, instead of Ryan having that preferential voting will do away with the direct primary. They know what they are doing. They are perfecting the Oregon system until contains everything in the world worth having, gleaned from the experience and history-of all the civil-

ized nations. eet had been abandoned after its We arise to champion the project \$400,000 breakwater had been swept of our friends Cridge, Wagnon and U'Ren (for the present voiceless and Mr. Fisher's course proves that he in the background). The essence of the commission form of municipal government is non-partisanship. Party politics is taboo. Party lines are to be eliminated, party machines ig-nored, partisan politics forgotten. The Commissioners are to be elected solely for their availability and value, and not for their politics. Then why a party primary to nominate candidates for Commissioner? If not a party primary, why any primary? The idea of a party primary is entirely inconsistent with the plan for a commission government. The preferential scheme of voting is completely in harmony therewith. It eliminates the useless preliminary primary. It provides for a single election. It avoids taking two bites at one election cherry. It settles the entire matter at one time. It makes a free-for-all race

with no favorites. It is all quite ad-mirable and practicable. We dismiss as unworthy of serious notice the whining suggestion that free man. The case was finally taken there will be a hundred candidates for to the United States Supreme Court one job. What of it? In Spokane last election there were ninety-three candidates for the five Commisionerships. By the workable device of making a first, second and third choice and the cumulative method of adding them all together, five candidates were given each a majority and all was well. The most serious criticisms of the preferential system emanate from quarters that have denounced, in season and out, with many signs of indignation, any suggestion that the people could make a mistake. It is not becoming or very convincing for such critics to intimate that the easy task of selecting five Commissioners cannot be expeditiously and satisfactorily performed. It can be

The people's charter committee is on logical and defensible ground. It lon against Dred Scott, but inasmuch

have expressed a desire for a commis sion charter, it is pleasing to know that we are to have a commission charter.

MUSIC BY MACHINERY.

Perhaps the operation to which Miss Smith has submitted in order to extend the width of her touch upon piano is the same as the which the great composer Schumann tried. In his case it did not succeed. Indeed it nearly ruined his capacity for the execution of music and so discouraged him that he devoted himself entirely to composition.

The most difficult physical task which planists have to encounter in execution is to attain to perfect evenness of touch. This would be hard enough to accomplish if all the fingers were of equal strength and flexibility, but the fact is that no two are allke. They vary in length, vigor and To make matters worse, the third finger is incumbered by a diagonal cord, which anybody can see for himself by moving the joint, so that it can only be raised a very short distance and thus naturally strikes but a feeble blow on the keys. Practice improves this defect, of course, but the third finger is always a trial to the planist and only the greatest performers bring it into compelte subjection to the will.

Theoretically the obstructing tendon can be severed and the third finger will then be as free to move as any of the others. In practice this operation does not always succeed. It is quite likely to go awry as it did with Schumann. We trust that did with Schumann. if this is Miss Smith's venture fortune will favor her. If it does, her execution, excellent as it now is, can hardly fail to be improved.

NOTORIETY IS FLEETING.

We are not alarmed for the welfare of the stage by the proposal of Paul Beattle to go into vaudeville or by the intention of Beulah Binford to pose ness nor "the woman in the case" in a sordid murder trial, however, widely reported it may have been, can hope do more than attract temporary interest in the lowest grade of vaude-

ville or motion picture circuits. The public does not attend the theater to gratify its curiosity so much as it goes to be entertained. Unless Beattle develops unexpected talent, his career will be short, and the Binford film, if notable only for the un-savory history of the woman, will soon go into the discard. Other murder trials, or other news events, will gain the interest of the public and

both will be forgotten. Can anyone recall the name of a popular actor whose first introduction to the public was through newspaper notoriety connected in no way with the stage? Some prizefighters, it is true, have had a measure of financial success on the stage, but as a rule they have had to continue their ring activities in order to bolster up public interest. Of the prominent figures in recent famous murder trials, what one could now draw a baker's dozen to the box window of a vaudeville theater? Who would pay to see Lawyer Patrick? Who would go across the street to hear Captain Hains deliver a monologue? Even Harry Orchard, were he at liberty, would have small

success as a stage attraction. Miner Hicks discovered how fleeting is the public interest. The fame of Hicks, it will be recalled, rested on his experience in the bottom of caved-in mine shaft. The Nation had held its breath while rescuers fed him for his release. Hicks came into the daylight famous. But he scorned large offers to exhibit himself for brief periods. He decided to rest a while and then accept a long-time contract at big pay. In two weeks his fame had waned. He tried showing himself as a single attraction and receipts did not pay the room rent. Vaudeville offers were not forthcoming, and Hicks went back to the mines, Beattie, the Binford woman and vaudeville managers will profit by considering the case of Hicks. Condemnatory resolutions by actors' societies are not needed. Indeed, if they accomplish anything it will be the prolonging of temporary and undesirable exhibi-

ECHOES OF THE DEED SCOTT CASE.

In one of President Buchanan's letters which may be read in his works, recently edited by Professor J. B. Moore, there is curious informa-tion concerning the secret influences which were playing around the Su-preme Court at the time of the famous Dred Scott decision. We assume comfortably that our great tribunal is now free from such untoward circumstances and no doubt the assumption is justified, but in the past it often happened that one or more of the justices was persuaded against his convictions to modify his opinion. Something of this sort, as is well known, took place when the Dartmouth College case was under con-sideration. That important case might have gone far otherwise than it did but for clandestine influence upon the court.

Dred Scott was a negro slave who had been taken by his master into Illinois, a free territory, and there was permitted to marry another slave whom his owner bought. After two children had been born the whole family was taken to Missouri and Dred Scott brought suit for his liberty in the Missouri courts on the ground that his involuntary residence in a free territory had made him a and came up for decision a little before election day in the campaign of 1856 when Buchanan was running for

President. The composition of the court left no doubt how the case would go. Five members were Southern Democrats who believed that slavery was a divine institution which ought to spread over the whole country. These men constituted a majority, but if their votes alone were counted against Dred Scott the political effects might be disastrous since the decision would be openly sectional. So they furned to one of the two Northern cratic justices, Nelson and Grier, for countenance. Of the remaining justices, McLean was a Republican and done and done well, where that is the Curris a Whig, so that they were unsole task to be performed. Nelson very soon wrote out an opin-

to the Southerners. This left Grier of Pennsylvania as their only hope. Grier was at first rather inclined to take Nelson's view and let the case go on technicalities, but since he was not unduly obstinate it was resolved to try to change his mind. For this purpose Buchanan, the newly-elected tron, of Tennessee, wrote to Buchanan, February 19, 1857, asking him to use his good offices with Grier to induce him to agree with the Southerners. The letter reminds us of those which Mr. Archbold wrote to the Pennsylvania judges in the good old days when Standard Oil was in full bloom. "Will you drop Grier a line,"

vote against Dred Scott? Buchanan dropped the line as requested and it accomplished the desired result. Four days later Grier wrote to Buchanan that he was ready to side with the slave power and join in the opinion that any restriction of slavery was unconstitutional. The decision to which his easy adherence was thus gained against his conscience held that no person whose ancestors had been slaves had any right to sue in our courts, that such people were not included in the ignation "men" in the Declaration of Indepedence, but were mere pieces of property; that the Missouri Compromise was void and that no laws to restrict slavery could be valid. Chief Justice Taney gratified his malice against the North by adding that Southern politicians might legally call it may be, of signing it

cision would end the agitation against slavery and bring political quiet to the country. The complete failure of the scheme moves one to ask whether political or economic questions can ever be settled by the courts. There is a strong impulse almost always to turn them over to judges in the hope that the majesty of the courts will cause the people to acquiesce in their verdict whatever it may be, but no such hope has ever been verified. The agitation goes right on precisely as if the judges had not spoken except that its direction is liable to be altered a little. It may happen that people cease for the moment to discuss the subject matter of the agitation and begin to discuss the powers of the court,

If ever a robber deserves sympathy it is when he grabs a lot of non-negotiable securities and leaves behind a lot of cash. This happened to a holdup man at Pottsville, Pa., the other to sigh. But, on the other hand, why would it not be well for banks and the like to keep a bale of worthless securities accessible to burglars, cashiers and check-forgers, with the real money out of sight?

The consumption of sugar, per capita in the United States increased in the three decades ending with 1909 from 39 to 79 pounds. During most occupier in a separate Parliamentary of this period the price of sugar has borough or county division from her bounds. The candy habit having been formed, its indulgence will more than likely continue, even though the price of sugar continues to rise.

Is bomb-throwing an epidemic disease? First it breaks out in Los An- premises. geles and now it passes on to Chicago and New York, like the cholera. Bombs and lynch law are the two for days through a small pipe and dug traits of American civilization which afford least excuse of complacency. Shall we ever extirpate them or are they caused by the climate and there-

fore incurable? The coupling up of the Hawley roads and their connection with the Canadian lines is in preparation both for increased commerce with Canada when reciprocity is in effect and for use of the Gulf and Panama Canal route by Canadian shippers. The new route may take Canadian wheat to Galveston for shipment to Europe.

Faflure to catch Italian kidnapers and blackmailers is ascribed to the inefficiency of the New York police. Failure to specialize on such cases, failure to follow up cases to the end and fallure to protect informers from vengeance lead to failure to capture the guilty.

son relies on the marshal's experience

Publicity given the delinquent tax list reduced the amount due to 2 per The way a man's name is printed in the paper makes a lot of difference to him.

A quarter century ago, when Lawyer Pague was making weather for this region, he gave people the probabilities they wanted, regardless of re-

The postal bank is a good place in which to accumulate half of the "first thousand dollars" that will make everybody wealthy.

The weather people should get in touch with the moon, which changed yesterday, and give out sunshiny fore-

The man who puts obstacles in the way of extension of electric lines in Oregon is toying with a thunderbolt.

Great opportunities will open next

eack for the boy with the swapping

instinct in the drinking cup line. "The recall that failed" may come the title of the petition almed at Mayor Dilling, of Seattle.

The Boston has returned to her moorings and the naval war can be resumed at any moment.

Many an old stocking will soon be emptied of its treasure in Portland. Twenty apples on a two-year-old

tree is Hood River's latest record. "What happened to Jones" is daily becoming less of a mystery.

The bears are breaking into the hop

Gleanings of the Day

The "down with the middleman" movement has been carried so far by the Pennsylvania farmers that they are President was invoked. Justice Ca- arranging to rent 3,000,000 feet of floor space in the Bush stores, at Brooklyn, to which they will ship their garden truck, and to have it sent thence to 400 stores throughout New York City. The movement is backed by the State Grange, the 6000 members of which have each pledged \$100 to the scheme, making a working capital of \$600,000 it ran, "saying how necessary it is Patrick Egan, ex-minister to Chile, adand how good the opportunity is to dressing a delegation of Pennsylvania settle the (anti-slavery) agitation" by farmers which is inaugurating the schome, said that the potatoes which consumers paid \$60,000,000 last year netted the farmers less than \$8,-500,000. Cabbages which sold in this city for \$9,625,000 brought the farmers but \$1,800,000. Milk, which sold to consumers for from \$48,000,000 to \$49,000,-000, brought the farmers \$23,000,000. Eggs that cost the consumers \$29,000, 000 brought to the farmers but \$17,-900,000, while onions sold for \$81,000. 000,000 while onions sold for \$8,000,-The difference went to the railroads and the middlemen

A law has just taken effect in New York State which permits the destruction of any commercial sign in a highway of the state. The law permits the destruction "by anyone" of such signs and advertisements, "within the limits the roll of their slaves on Bunker Hill. of a public highway," and the Automo-That aged jurist had all the glory of bile Club of America has organized a writing the Dred Scott decision and state-wide campaign to rid the roads Justice Grier had the credit, such as of such defacements. Furthermone, the The argument by which Buchanan or erect any such commercial sign on salved his conscience was that the depersons are not authorized to destroy such signs on private property.

The Asquith government has promtion bill, which will allow about 1,-000,000 out of the 12,000,000 British bill comes from the members who would amend it by providing that all adults of both sexes be allowed to vote. As the women outnumber the give women control of the government. The conciliation bill excludes the well-to-do women and the married women almost entirely. It enfranchises two categories of women: (1) The householder, who will account for about 95 per cent of the whole of the new electroate, will get a vote if she inhabits any house, or a part of a house, even if it be a single room day and the recital of it moves one and however low its value, provided she has full control over it. (2) The occupier of premises valued at \$50 a year. This will bring in the small shopkeeper or the typewriter who has an office of her own. It also enables women living together in a house to rank as joint occupiers, provided the house is worth \$50 a year for each occupier. The provision for married women says if the wife is registered as not been beyond the purse of the husband, she may vote. This will apply poorest laborer, and the consumption to a few women who may have a sepof candy has increased by leaps and arate business in another borough or county division. All of this simply comes to a tax qualification, and that only on houses, flats, rooms or shops, for the English people pay rates and taxes for the place where they sleep and where they have their business

Rumor is abroad in New York State that Vice-President Sherman will seek the Republican nomination for Governor. He would naturally enlist the support of the old guard and the opposition of the progressives. If the prospects are pleasing, the old guard is expected to make an active fight for him. Should Sherman be elected, he would have to take office two months before his term as Vice-President expires. . How he would overcome that difficulty is a question.

Elaborate plans for organizing s "back to the farm" movement have been prepared by the National Association of State Immigration officials. Its next step is to call upon the immigration officials of each state to call a meeting at the state capital on September 20 for the purpose of laying the plan before those interested and raising funds. The association expects that 40 states will each raise \$25,000. The preamble states the purpose to A woman marshal going about be to "aid all worthy persons in the Hunnewell, Kan., smelling men's breaths is in prospect. Mayoress Wil- ment." but not to encourage foreign be to "aid all worthy persons in the immigration. An official book is to missioner of Labor to summon witwith her husband to scent the alcohol be published for each affiliated state, nesses in labor controversies involving breath and trail it to the blind tiger containing a description of the state's resources. A short course in agricul-ture is to be printed in all modern languages. Back to the farm clubs are to be organized in all cities where good teachers can be secured. The adoption of a short course in agriculture in the public schools is to be agitated and an alliance made with all organizations for mutual co-operation. States, counties, cities, commercial bodies and individuals are to be encouraged to concentrate their advertising funds, that they may assist in this work, and states will be encouraged to pass laws which will enable And told me many a merry tale Of haps that happened on the trail. each county to maintain an expert agriculturist and to protect legitimate colonization work. Students will be encouraged to attend agricultural colleges and the colleges to join in plans to educate city-raised young men and women. City people and foreigners will not only be encouraged to go to the country, but will be prepared, so that they will succeed. Cities will be encouraged to provide gardens for city

A remark of Senator La Follette's campaign manager that unless the Republicans nominate a progressive for President next year, "this country will be compelled to face the disaster which usually accompanies a Democratic National Administration," stirs the anger of the New York Evening Post, which regards it as evidence of ingratitude,

regards it as evidence of ingratitude, and it retorts:

The insurgents have found it easy enough to break with nearly every article in the Republican creed, but they cannot forget the moth-aaten party shibboleths, of which the Democratic party's incapacity to cause the rain to fall and the crops to grow is the most ancient. The repreach comes meat unkindest from the political agent of the statesman to whose present prosperous fortunes the Democratis in Congress have so generously contributed. We wonder if the certainty of National disseter attendant upon the election of a Democratic President is strong enough to make Mr. La Follette wish that last year's Congressional elections had turned out differently from what they did.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian, Sept. 9, 1861 The Road to Lafayette-We ascertain that we are approaching Portland, coming on this road, by its bad condition. It has numerous holes, which will be equal to Bunyan's "Slough of Despond" when the Fall and Winter rains set in. These holes could be easily filled with earth and the road made good. Some of the bridges are in a very dangerous condition.

Common Council-A petition from sundry citizens, praying for the con-struction of a sewer in the south part of the city, to convey water, which flows from the public square over por-tions of the streets, into the river, was read and referred to committee. There was a large gathering of citi-

There was a large gathering of citi-zens on Saturday evening to hear an address from Senator Nesmith, Mr. Nesmith, Mr. Logan, Mr. Farrar and Mr. Holman addressed the meeting. Everything passed off satisfactorily. We have a report of the proceedings, which we shall give tomorrow morn-ing. ing.

The alarm of fire on Saturday night was caused by the burning of an unoccupied log house on Third street, owned by W. P. Burke. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary.

Gov. Whiteaker arrived on Saturday evening.

COAL TRADE OF PACIFIC COAST

Government Figures Show That Presen Consumption Is Not Large, The fuel requirements of the Pacific Coast and the methods of meeting them are of especial interest at the present time because of the agitation in relaw makes it a misdemeanor to paint gard to the development or non-development of the coal resources of Alaska. private property without the written The report on the production of coal in consent of the owner, although private 1910 by E. W. Parker, coal statistician of the United States Goological Survey, now in preparation, will contain some interesting statements on this subject.

The present consumption of coal on ised to give ample time at the next the Pacific Coast, says Mr. Parker, is session of Parliament to the concilia- not large and the successful operation of any coal mines in Alaska will de-000,000 out of the 12,000,000 British pend on naming prices attractive to women to vote. A great danger to the development of manufacturing industries. For railroad and manufactur-ing purposes the consumption of oil, particularly in California, largely exceeds that of coal-in fact, for railroad use oil is practically the only fuel. The gas made from oil. Recently oil itself has assumed importance as a domestic fuel. About 15,000,000 barrels of California oil were consumed by locomo-tives in 1909, as against a little over 18,000,000 barrels for 1910. The total consumption of fuel oil was probably between 35,000,000 and 40,000,000 barrels in 1909 ami between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000 barrels in 1910. The probability is that the consumption of fuel oil displaced about 10,000,000 tons of coal on the Pacific Coast in 1908 and between 10,000,000 tons of 1000,000 and 1000,000 tons of 1000, 11.000,000 and 12.000,000 tons in 1910. The per capita consumption of coal in California, Oregon and Washington averages not much over one ton, while the average consumption in the United States as a whole is about 54 tons for

each inhabitant. The principal source of coal supply for the Pacific Coast is the State of Washington, the output of both California and Oregon being at present small. In 1909 the total production of coal in Washington was 3,602,263 short tons. California produced 45,600 tons and Oregon 87,276 tons. In 1910 the production of coal on the Pacific Coast was 3,903,983 short tons in Washington, 62,707 tors in Oregon, and 11,184 tons in Cali-fornia. The imports of bituminous coal amounted to 752,046 tons, and of anthracite to 9116 tons. The exports of thracité to \$115 tons. The expense of coal from Seattle were 26,883 tons in 1909 and 28,771 tons in 1910. The total consumption of coal on the Pacific Coast from various sources in 1909 was 4,576,052 short tons and in 1910, 4,812,398 tons. The imports of coke to Pacific Coast ports (exclusive of Hawaii), as Newport they get the cash in advance reported by the Bureau of Statistics of the wedding in a lump sum and the Department of Commerce and La-live luxuriously ever afterward. were 111,676 short tons in 1909 and

114,061 tons in 1910. Including 761 short tons of coal sent from Puget Sound to Bering Sea, the total quantity of coal shipped into Alaska in 1910 was 98,420 short tons, of which 8178 tons went from British Columbia, and 15,887 tons from Washington. The production within the territory was reported at 1000 tons, or about I per cent of the total consumption.

Arbitration of Labor Troubles.

ALBANY, Or., Sept. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Will you kindly inform me if there is any law relating to arbitration applicable to controversy between the shopmen and Harriman system? not the American Federation of Labor sign an agreement some years ago with the Civic Federation whereby they are bound to arbitrate the pres-A READER. ent controversy?

We know of no agreement that binds railroad shopmen to arbitrate differences with their employers. The Erdman act, a Federal law, is applicable to the present controversy, but is not compulsory. It authorizes the Cominterstate commerce carriers, and publish a report, but leaves the final settlement to the influence of public opinion. Provision is also made for the selection of an arbitration board if the parties to the controversy so elect. The law has heretofore been applied with success."

THE FINAL ARGUMENT.

I met an ancient hunting man, A relic of the chase, Seated beside a lonely stein, Within a "swing-door" place, And spake to him comradely And he spake comradely to me

"O, tell me, ancient hunting man, Where is thy dexter eye?"
"I was mistaken for a deer,"
The huntsman made reply. "And where hast put thy other ear?" "I was mistaken for a deer?"
"And why that scar upon thy head?"
"Mistaken for a deer," he said.

"And why, O huntsman, is thy leg Of cedar from the knee?" T was mistaken for a deer Another time," said he.
And later on his back displayed
A large scar o'er his shoulder blade.
"That's strange," quoth I, "how came
it here?"
"I was mistaken for a deer."

I ordered him another stein, Fresh from the cooling ice, And ere he drank he loosened up The following advice: "When thou art stung by hunting bee Take a brass band along with thee, And through the bosky woods advance With brazen pomp and circumstance.

"And when thou seest through the trees

A huntsman from the town, Ere he can aim snatch off thy coat And flourish it around; If still he doubt thy verity Duck quick behind a shelt'ring-tree.
Bid the band to play and holl r. 'Here.
Honest, old chap, I ain't no deer!"
—DEAN COLLINS.

Portland, September 8,

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

Copyright, 1911, by George Matther Adams) Willingness to work is only the be-

ginning of the struggle; keeping at it is where most of us fail. One man willing to do things is worth a million willing to suggest things.

A man who isn't living properly with his wife is always an object of suspicion.

If I were a schoolteacher, I wouldn't stand being called a pedagogue for \$50 a month

Tastes are about evenly divided. Half the people want their pickles sour; and the other half want them sweet.

A letter is all right in a way, but a telegram is the real thing.

If you give a man an unnecessary kick, he will "lay for you," and get even. Do him a real kindness, and he will pay that back, too.

What has become of the old-fashioned stingy man of whom it was said ho would skin a flea for its hide and A man is entitled to what he can get

as a fighter enters the prize ring, and gets the decision if he can, by fighting according to Marquis of Queensberry rules. But strictly obey the rules, or you may land in jail.

I wish people would quit advocating expansion and pay more attention to the reduction of county, city and town-ship taxes. Taxes will finally become greater than our prosperity, unless something is done.

Brad's Bit o' Verse

When people trample on his rights, he full-grown guy stands up and fights; he uses gun or club or boot on any mil-Itant galoot who dares to monkey with his plan or intimate he's not a man; he swells up with offended pride if you his wildest views deride; and should you give advice to him, he'd swat your face and douse your glim. But how about the little kids? Their lives are hemmed by endless lids; they're hedged about with ancient rules invented by some wise old fools who never took the time to train a child, except by grief and pain. Some parents have the nagmen by about 1,000,000, this would principal domestic fuels are wood and ging bug, and some use saplings, like a thug; were I a child and had to choose, I'd take the sapling and the bruise, I'd rather live in desert lone and rest my head upon a stone-I'd rather go about in rags than be the butt of scolds and nags. You, ranting folk, let's have a word-out out that habit so absurd; get next to that small, trustful heart and give your child a decent start. The great wide world of strife and brawl will soon allure him with its call; his life with you should be a joy, with love and hope without alloy; and home should be a pleasant spot whose memory will have no blot.

> Real Mixed Metaphor From France Pall Mall Gazette, The latest mixed metaphor from France, and is worthy of being placed on record. The occasion of it was a dock strike at Rochefort, the dockers being filled with indignation because the authorities refused them a fortnight's holiday on full pay, and this is how their spokesman rendered the ancient sentiment that worms will turn. "Even the feeble sheep," claimed, "when the florce blasts

dignation makes its fleece bristle up

end, feels that it must thrust out

its talons and soratch Where Newport Beats Chicago, Louisville Courier-Journal. In Chicago women get allmony

Fables in Slang and Sherlock Holmes -IN THE-

SUNDAY **OREGONIAN**

The Second Fable in George Ade's new series will appear tomorrow. It is the 1911 fable of the heir and the heiress and the heirto-be. "Better than his first fables," is the verdict of those who have read the first of the noted humorist's latest work.

The Adventure of the Crooked Man-In this Sherlock Holmes memoir the brilliant detective character has a mystery worthy of his steel with which to deal. Complete, with illustrations.

Public Men as Hunters-Some of our leading men take to the woods at this season with gun and pack. Everyone in any way interested about hunting will enjoy their hunting experiences.

Are Women Becoming More Beautiful?-This subtle topic is taken up in a masterly half-page article that covers the subject of beautiful women from the dawn of history to the present.

Bogus Decorations-How wily French grafters dispose of counterfeit orders to covetous and gullible Americans. Half page, illustrated.

Music-Another song hit, "The Song of the Foam Is Home, Sweet Home." Baritone and bass solo. Chasing Chinese Pirates - A thrilling account of an American correspondent's adventure with real live pirates, up-river from

The Desert's Gold-A. short story by Robert Roberts; a tale of fortune-seekers and tragedy.

Spread of the Boy Scout Movement-A half page, illustrated, on the vital scout movement that is coming to mean big things to Young America.

Widow Wise-The fashionable and susceptible widow has a new adventure with envious rivals in

Paris. MANY OTHER FEATURES