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PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1911.

THE SENATE AND ARBITRATION. Any person who examines the text arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France cannot but come to the conclusion that the United States is amply protected against the risk of being forced to submit improper subjects to arbitration. The nate's objections to the decision by the joint commission as to what disputes should be arbitrated appear to prompted by an exaggerated fear of sacrificing some of its prerogatives and, if they were sustained, would so

Government as to make it much less

than that of the governments with which we have to deal. The President contends that the Senate has power to ratify the treaties which authorize a commission to decide whether any particular comes within the class which the treaties make subject to arbitration. Some Senators, Lodge and Bacon in particular, contend that this would be a delegation of the Senate's prerogative and would endanger National interests, because it might include submission to arbitration of questions which relate to National policy, like the Monroe Doctrine, or internal admin-Istration, like the Japanese school Their contention is in apparent conflict with the terms of the treaty itself, which provide that differences "which are justiciable in their nature by reason of being susceptible of decision by the application of the principles of law or equity," shall be arbitrated. The word "justiciable" means "liable to trial in a court of justice," according to Webthe treaty-makers have broadened its meaning by the quali-

The treaty provides that, in case the parties disagree as to whether a case is justiciable, that question shall be submitted to a joint high commission of three from each nation, but it can only be referred to arbitration when the commission is unanimous or has only one dissentient. The oblecting Senators say this might involve the arbitration of questions of licy or internal government, but the definition of the questions subject to arbitration excludes any such matters and Senator Root, in his report, says it is the undoubted purpose clude them. He thinks the line is drawn clearly enough between arbinon-arbitrable disputes, but in order to make doubly sure he suggests a clause in the formal ratification excluding "any question which depends upon or involves the main-tenance of the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely govern-

fying words which follow it.

Mr. Root also denies that, by ap proving the joint commission, Senate would be delegating the power to say what shall be arbitrated. He says the submission to the commission of the question whether any comes within the description of the class which we have agreed to arbitrate "is merely empowering the commission to find whether the particular nate have said shall be arbitrated." He compares its work with that of a customs collector in deciding whether goods come within the dutiable class or not. It might be compared with a referee appointed by a court to take evidence and make findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Senator-Burton does not think even this precaution necessary and points out the many safeguards the treaties provide against arbitration of nonjusticiable questions. Not only must the joint commission be unanimous or have but one dissentient, but if the United States were objecting to the arbitration of the question in hand. the President would appoint three of the six commissioners and the Senate could require that the appointments be confirmed by it. Even after the commission had referred a dispute to arbitration, the Senate would have power to amend the agreement determining the character and composition of the tribunal, could define the scope of its powers, the question at issue, terms of reference and procedure.

With all these opportunities for preventing the submission to arbitraof subjects which this Nation wished to decide for itself, it is impossible to conceive how any such subject could slip through to The Hague tribunal. Certainly, if we are to make arbitration a reality-a practical working means of settling international disputes without coming to chance of blows-we must take the having some cases decided against us. The medicine must bite, to quote Mr. Taft's apt illustration. We must be willing to take a sporting chance. We cannot make arbitration a thing," or no other nation will play the game with us.

The latest phase of the outcry against the high cost of living is a simultaneous movement in several large cities to crowd out the middlefarmers out of the public market, the consumer, but the farmers are clamoring for admission, strongly backed by some local newspapers. The Farmers' Alliance plans to establish a great market in New York and the labor unions of Chicago are moving to create a co-operative store. whole movement to eliminate the middleman has precipitated a fight, for the middleman objects to elimination. It is charged that a co-operative store scheme in Chicago failed three years ago because the railroads by holding up shipments. Manufacturers of food products and other to miss the high mark often attained ed into wagons and, the lines guard-

commodities sold in a general co-operative store would probably foresee demoralization of their trade in the sale of goods by the co-operators at cost plus the actual expense of handling and would either refuse to sell or endeavor to dictate the price at which goods should be retailed. Elimination of the middleman by co-operation between producers on the hand and consumers on the other is one of the chief means of reducing the cost of living, but it will not be effected without a battle.

WHY THEY ARE IN POLITICS.

The New York Times, a Democratic paper with strong Republican ngs, but withal a powerful and intelligent journal, is sorry for President Taft, because he vetoed the wool bill. "The record of the past year has been really a splendid one," says the Times. 'We had hoped it could be consistently carried out with unbroken success and honor. It is a great pity he has tangled it with an ill-advised excursion into party politics."

This is very curious. The sole aim of the President in vetoing the wool bill, and the preposterous farmers' free list, and the buncombe cotton bill was to avoid party politics. The wool bill was the discreditable product of political bargain and sale between the insurgents and Democrats. was the club they jointly wielded to put Taft in a hole. They utterly forgot their previous loud demands a tariff board, so that the tariff might be settled once for all on an economic basis, and chose to ignore the fact that the tariff board would report on this same question of wool in December. They seized what they thought a great political opportunity

limit the treaty-making power of this and made the most of it. President Taft vetoed the wool bill and the other political bills because they were the fruit of political hugger-mugger and partisan manipula-tion. That is all. He did not drag them into politics. He sought to take them out of politics.

WHY PUNISH CRIME?

PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—The comment of The Oregonian on the action of Governor West in commuting the sentence of Jesse Webb has shocked a number of your readers who are surprised to discover that you advocate the bloody doctrine of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. Have you no sentiment of mercy? Do you think the law ought also to be a murderer? What possible benefit would it be to snyone to hang Webb? Johnson is dead; but Webb's wife and daughter are alive.

The Oregonian would have had

The Oregonian would have had Webb hanged because the jury and the Judge, after a fair and careful trial, determined that he should be hanged. If the court had fixed the penalty at imprisonment for life, The Oregonian would have been satisfied, and would have insisted that there be no interference with the exact and rigorous course of justice.

It is the everlasting meddling with the straightforward and certain operation of the law by weak-kneed Governors and by the higher courts through quibbles, technicalities, evasions and hair-splittings, that has impeded and all but wrecked the even march of justice everywhere in Amer-The Oregonian did not want Webb hanged for the sake of hanging Webb; it does not want anyone But it is sure that certain hanged. and swift punishment of murder and of all grave offenses is a deterrent of crime and a protection to society. It is humiliating to note that crimes of the blood, like murder, are the least dangerous of all to the perpetrator; and they ought to be the most dan-It is discouraging and it is startling to know that only a small percentage of homicides in Americasomething like 2 per cent-are folowed by conviction. It is a terrible reproach to the American people that they regard human life so lightly and reward the murderer so surely with his early freedom.

There is a definite and obvious relation between indulgence of murderers by the authorities and the shocking frequency of murder. It is axio-matic to say that if there is to be no punishment for murder there will be many murders. The consequences of manslaughter ought to be sure and terrible; there would then be as little homicide in America as there is in England and Germany.

The certainty of retribution-the regular and inexorable administration of justice-the automatic punishment of crime-these are the things that prevent crime. The criminal ought to know that there must be a due reckoning with the law. When he knows in advance that through the arts of hired lawyers, the complaisance of the courts, or the leniency of a Governor, may well expect to escape, what happens? No one can fail to know what happens. A premium is placed on lawbreaking and society is demoralizing. Civilization goes back. No

one is safe. The Oregonian does not object to humane treatment of convicts or a system of rewards for them or final mitigation of the severity of sentence or punishment. On the contrary, it distinctly approves them, but the convict should earn probation or pardon or commutation. These things should come after the period of penalty, not They should be earned by the criminal, not by his wife or relatives or misguided friends.

EDUCATIONAL TABLOTOS.

The beginning of another school year approaches, and soon the annual call to books will come from all of the fountains of learning, from the little log schoolhouse in the clearing remote from the centers of population to the great schools and colleges located near the din of the great cities. The principals, professors and presidents of the various seats of learning are deploying and instructing the corps, divisions and battalions for the coming fray, and the great army of students is awaiting the opening of the erstwhile closed doors with various degrees of approval and eagerness, doubt and reluctance

In a sense the children of the rich and the children of the poor will meet on equal grounds, for learning knows no favorites. If the teachers are what man. In Indianapolis he has shut the they should be, they will see no difference between the boy or girl in rich where they could deal directly with apparel and the barefoot offspring fares forth without breakfast from the home where want reigns.

In the schoolroom the teacher should have but one standard of merit-good deportment and perfect

In the race for education in this free country all must travel the same road. There is no private highway, no royal turnpike, no short cut across lots. Some of our youth have better mental equipment than others; but let them not rely too much upon their mentalin" with the commission men ity as against hard study and close application. If they do they are bound

by the plodders, those who depend on study rather than intuition and

brains. And if there is any person under the sun who is the object of pity, it is the young man or young woman-boy or girl may sound better-who expects to pass through the halls of knowledge and come out with a good education some easy route because of parental wealth or family influence. God help such misguided students. They are entirely out of place in schoolthey should be sent to an asylum or infirmary—their parents also if they sympathize with them.

The time may come-some of the idle rich hope so-when educations may be purchased in the market, when even the want of brains may be supplied by money. Perhaps some scientist may discover how to make an educational tabloid which can be fed to the student, doing away with study entirely. But when the road to knowledge is anything less than free equal, when the time comes that anything save brains can win in the educational race, in this or any counthen the end of civilization will be in plain sight.

But no such day will ever come. In one place, the schoolroom, the rich and poor will always meet as equals.

"JUST THIS ONE," SAYS ASTOR.

Colonel Astor's opinion that remarriage should be made possible once may be compared with the drunkard's "fust this one" on the eve of swearing off. He does not care how difficult remarriage and divorce laws are made, once he has accomplished his feat in consecutive polygamy. 'After me, the deluge," he says.

His marriage with Miss Force will serve a good end in calling attention, as no other event could, to the necessity of reform in the marriage and divorce laws, either by extension of the Federal power over that subject or by concerted action of the states in passing uniform laws. That a flagrant violation of the moral code can be used not only by the offended party to sever the bond, but by the offender to provoke that severance, perhaps deliberately, in order that he may legally take as wife the new object of his affections, is to reduce the marriage and divorce laws to an absurdity. Mormon and Mohammedan polygamy shine by contrast, for they are at least frank in legalizing sensuality, while the laws which countenance the Astor-Force marriage cloak that vice with a hypocritical

garment of monogamy,
The conference of Governors will find this a profitable subject for con-sideration. It might begin by recommending to the Legislature of each state a bill making effective in that state a divorce decree of another state forbidding remarriage. That would be a good beginning and could be followed by the larger work of general revision of marriage and divorce laws to procure uniformity.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE.

The Washington, D. C., correspondent of the State Capital Record, of Olympia, Wash., has a story in connection with the services early in the Civil War of the late General I. I. Stevena, first Governor of Washington Territory, which is of more than passing interest to the older settlers of Pacific Northwest. A series of arti-cles commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the active steps taken by the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion have been printed in many of the Eastern newspapers, and the episode in the life of General-then Colonel-Stevens is among the tales that were worthy of retelling after the

lapse of half a century.

It is recalled that on August 14, 1861, the New York Highlanders (Seventy-ninth New York militia). which Colonel Stevens had just taken command was deprived of its colors by General McClellan for insubordination. It is well to remember in this connection that the scope and seriousness of the rebellion against Federal authority in the South was wholly underrated by the Government The call by President Lincoln for 75,000 men to serve three months is in strik. ing evidence of this fact. The regiment given to the command of Colonel Stevens was mustered in under President Lincoln's second call for volunteers to serve three months unless sooner discharged. Composed of citizen soldiery, wholly unused to army discipline and acquainted with war only through the agency of mock battles and blank cartridges, this regiment, then under command of Colonel James Cameron, brother of the Secretary of War, lost 198 men, including its Colonel, in killed, wounded and missing at the battle of Bull Run. So complete was the demoralization of the regiment that it was three days after the engagement before its panicstricken survivors could be got together. Heartily sick of war, the men were anxious to go home. Accordingly many of the officers resigned and others, including many non-commissloned officers, petitioned the War Department to be allowed to go back to New York to recruit to full authorized strength. The men were somehow led to believe that their petition would be granted and that the regiment would be sent to one of the forts in New York Bay for recruiting pur-

DOSES. Unmindful of the fact that it was no longer a company of the state militia, but a part of the military arm of the Federal Government, and under regular military rules and regulations, the regiment proceeded-militia -to hold an election to choose its Colonel, when suddenly word came that Isaac I. Stevens had been appoint. ed to the command and that he had been ordered to take the regiment into Virginia, where the need of soldiers was urgent. Trouble ensued, and when Colonel Stevens arrived he found the regiment in a state of mutiny and but two companies obeyed his order to strike tents.

Colonel Stevens promptly reported the state of affairs to General Mc-Clellan, who ordered a battalion of regular infantry, a battery and two companies of cavalry to round up the disaffected regiment and disarm it. The troops assembled, having manifestly no choice in the matter, upon Colonel Stevens, riding to the center of the camp, said: "You have been told that you were to go to your homes when no such orders had been given. You are soldiers and your duty is to obey. I am your Colonel, and your obedience is due to me. You

must obey me. Fall into the ranks." Colonel's voice when he ut tered these words, says the regimental historian, "sounded like a trumpet." Without further hesitation the men stepped into line, then arms were load-

ed on the flanks by the regulars, th men were marched to the place designated, where an alde read General McClellan's order depriving the regiment of its colors and severely condemning its insubordination. Colonel Stevens rode down the lines, ruthlessly picked out the ringleaders, and they were taken away under ar-

The lesson was a severe one-so severe that the reading of it at the distance of half a century causes the reader who realizes the inexperience and already humbled pride of the soldiers of the Nation at that time to vince. But so profitable did it prove that under the enthusiasm of their commander and his strict administration of discipline the regiment won its colors back in two months and was to a man loyal to him. This is one of the side stories of history-a part of the folk-lore, so to speak, of as gala regiment later as suffered and bled in the bitter stress of civil war. History itself records the splendid valor displayed by the Seventy-ninth New York Regiment in Northern Virginia and its part in the charge at Chantilly two years after the episode noted, where, with the cry "Forward, my brave Highlanders!" its gallant commander, then General Stevens, fell mortally wounded

The memory of Governor Isaac I. Stevens will be honored while a man remains who at his call took up arms against a savage foe in Washington Territory in the middle years of the past century, while the ability, the valor and the soldierly qualities of Colonel and General Stevens will ever hold conspicuous place in the archives of a sorely tried but triumphant and grateful Nation. This recital of his part in an important episode of the early period of the Civil War serves to confirm the high regard in which he was held while in the Pacific Northwest in far-away troubled years for his intrepidity in danger and for the compelling power of his leadership.

In a bulletin issued by the United States Land and Irrigation Exposition, which will be held in Chicago November 18 to December 19, is given a list of purchasers of space for exhibits. Oregon, apparently, has made no reservations whatever and is so far assured of no representation other than that to be given by the railroad companies which have purchased space. On the other hand, space has been sold for exhibition of Washington products to the Yakima Valley Exhibit Association, the Walla Walla Commercial Club, the Cashmere Commercial Club and the Spokane Valley Exhibit Association. The State of Idaho is to be officially represented by a state-wide exhibit and space has been taken by the Southern Idaho commercial clubs and the Idahe division of the Spokane Valley Association. Reservations also been made by California communities. It is asserted that six-tenths of the people who have settled in the West and South have come from within one night's ride of Chicago and it is predicted that the exposition will have an attendance of 300,000 to 500,000 people. It appears to be Oregon's

The panic in Germany caused by the mere fear of war does not imply that confidence in the invincibility of German arms which has been often expressed by the Kaiser. Perhaps it symptom of the change in the character of the people. Until they had fought their way to unity, the Germans were essentially a martial people. Now that they have become a nation of manufacturers and merchants, in which a new generation has been born and has grown to middle age since the last war, their thoughts turn to peace and they regard war

Science is gradually demonstrating that desert is only that land which man has not yet learned to cultivate. It has now made this demonstration as to the prairies south of Tacoma. These prairies contain beneath surface abundant streams of water, which can be cheaply pumped, and cultivation will increase the capacity of the soil for retaining the moisture and preventing its again sinking through the gravel. Nature seems to make such waste places in order to tax the ingenuity and industry of man. The twentieth century Indian ob-

lects to being depicted as a warrior in moving picture shows, but who would go to see moving pictures of an Indian plowing or hoeing potatoes? While the Oregon hen is changing her plumage, eggs are selling at a high price. This is but one of the

reasons why the poultry industry is That the thief of "Mona Lisa" was gentleman is evident from his refined taste in the selection of paint-He does not descend to cheap

ings.

skirts.

Now that the whole force has become a moral squad, the man too attentive to his wife in public will become an object of suspicion.

When a man succeeds in swindling

a swindler like C. D. Hillman the publie naturally chuckles at seeing the biter bitten. Millionaire Stratton made provision

restriction. This will be the Winter of discontent for the slim sister, for Dame Fashion dictates curves and short

have been extended to include sending card-playing husbands home,

Broom corn is at the highest price

in thirty years, despite the influx of pneumatic contraptions. Foreign missionaries in China must expect small results when protection

by warship is necessary. If everybody can be induced to run for Sheriff, filling the rest of the offices will be easy.

Some of the modern Sam Wellers will never learn to beware of the "vidders."

His mother will now get needed

rest. School opens today. The Jones shortage is becoming lengthage

Gleanings of the Day

Stormy times are to be looked for when the New York Legislature takes up the direct-nomination bill which Governor Dix is urging, and an alliance of Barnes, the Republican boss, and Murphy, the Tammany boss, to defeat the bill is predicted. Of the outlook the Springfield Republican says:

the Springfield Republican says:

There may be laws and laws on this subject, and the utmost Mr. Murphy would probably concede under high pressure is one limiting direct nominations to a very narrow range of offices. State wide, however, means all elective state offices—executive, legislative and judicial—and undoubtedly there are too many such offices in New York state. The New Yorkers need a shorter ballot. A number of executive officials who are now elective should be made appointive. But these things aside, the chief motive of the opposition in both parties to a direct nominations law that would really revolutionize political business is to preserve the present power of the party machines. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy have no illusions, and at this point they are agreed. It would not be surprising to see them combine to defeat whatever measure is introduced or urged by the Democratic Governor, and party lines may disappear in the struggle. Possibly we shall see more of Governor Dix in a fighting role than we have hitherto, but that depends upon the earnestness of his belief in the direct nominations system.

An outburst of anti-British sentiment in the German press anent the Morocco dispute causes the American Banker to remark that if Germany should make war on Great Britain and France, Russia would join the latter two powers, leaving Germany more isolated than at any time since the Crimean War. It continues:

mean War. It continues:

The element of comedy which invests the situation is heightened by the dramatic announcement of the Emperor William in a speech that he and his son, the Grown Prince, were ready to sacrifice their lives for the defense of their country. It so happens that no Prince of the House of Hohennoilern has ever been under fire since the Seven Years war, which ended with the treaty of Paris in 1763.

German talk of war, however, borders so closely on comedy that a serious discussion of the question is scarcely warranted by the facts. Germany could not be less prepared for war than at this time, and so the foreign office is endeavoring to make a fercelous bluff to serve its purpose and frighten France into an acceptance of impossible terms. German statesmen know very well that to invite a conflict with France and Great Britain would be to undo the work of 1870, dismember the present empire and reduce its greatest component state, Prussis, to the level of Italy as a European power.

The making of gardens and small parks at railroad stations has increased to the degree of justifying the existence of the Rallway Gardeners' Association, though the gardeners do not receive much encouragement from railroad managers in these times of retrenchment Yet parks and flower beds at stations contribute to the pleasure of travelers and supply flowers for the dining-car tables. Sodding of the slopes in cuts also prevents washing and is thus a direct saving in maintenance cost. Station parks and gardens are an incentive to employes to exercise care, which saves the company money. The best argument for gardening is the fact that its strongest advocates are the roads which first adopted it.

Decreased earnings caused railroads operating 60 per cent of the mileage in the United States to reduce the number of employes \$1,780, or 7.6 per cent, in April, 1911, as compared with April, During the first five months of this year net operating revenues de-creased 8.5 per cent, and for the 11 months ending May 31 the decrease was 7.4 per cent. Commenting on these figures, the Railway Age-Gazette says: figures, the Rallway Age-Gazette says:

The rallway managers resented Mr. Brandels' charge that the roads are inefficiently
managed. Nevertheless, he simulated them
to diligence in seeking places to effect sayings. Many of the economics that have
been made have resulted from this and
have not involved any impairment of the
service to the public or deterioration of the
properties. On the other hand, some retremchments have been made which have
affected service and the physical condition
of the properties.

Congress may take up at its next ses sion the recommendation of President Taft that the Spanish ships sunk in the battle of Santiago be floated, Secretary Knox having expressed the opinion that States. The Almirante Oquendo lies in the breakers seven miles west of the mouth of Santiago harbor, about onethird of her hulk being visible. Wreckers have stripped her of everything portable, including many thousand gold coins from her safe, and even the copper rivets which held her fixtures in place. Cervera's flagship, the Vizcaya. lies eight miles farther down the coast, a third of her form exposed, and has also been stripped by wreckers. The Cristobal Colon lies at Rio Torquino, 48 miles from Santiago, in four fathoms of water, and nothing on board her has been disturbed. This includes a large amount of money in the safe. As the water is deep at this point and the land rises precipitously from the sea, the engineers say her salvage will be most difficult. The fourth warship, the Maria Teresa, which sank in a squall off Cat Island while being towed to port after having been raised by Lieutenant R P. Hobson, is said to be beyond salvage. The torpedo-boats Furon and Pluton lie submerged near the harbor entrance of Santiago in comparatively shallow water. Everything portable on the Pluton, including the safe, has been recovered, but the Furon has not been disturbed.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has adopted a most laudable means of avoiding the expense and delay of lawsuits. It has adopted a system of arbitration for the settlement of business disputes, by which the arbitrators' decisions can be entered as judgments in the court and have all the effect of court decrees. The parties to a dispute bind themselves volunfor good use of his money in expendtarily to submit it to arbitration, agree ing it upon poor people under wise to abide by the award and that a judgment of the Supreme Court may be entered. They may either agree on a sole arbitrator chosen from the 200 official arbitrators of the Chamber or they may each choose an arbitrator who shall designate a third from among The duties of the Portland police the official arbitrators. Under this plan practically any number of cases can be tried at the same time. Approving of this plan, the New York Evening Post Bays:

says:

Where both parties to a controversy want it settled on its substantial merits, it is a thousand pities that they should waste their own time and money and encumber the dockets of the courts in a long-drawn-out process of law. The way, being general, hadges every case about with restrictions and difficulties that spring from the necessity of guarding against all possible contingencies; the arbitrators in a given case under no obligation to look into anything but the rights and equities pertined to the matter in hand. It is, therefore, no reflection on the courts to recognize that in a very large proportion of commercial cases, arbitration is infinitely preferable.

The Jews of the whole world now number 11,625,656. Of this world population 1.903,936 reside in America. Only one other country has a larger Jewish population, and that is Russia, with 5,082,242. The population of Jerusalem is now 55 per cent Jewish, and of London 2.28 per cent

WHAT ARBITRATION PACT MEANS

Writer Likens It to Constitution Superior to National Sovereignty. PORTLAND, Sept. 9 .- (To the Editor.)-International arbitration as suggested by President Taft has a pro-

founder meaning than would appear upon a casual survey of the subject. That the Senate committee on foreign relations eliminated the clause conferring special powers upon the proposed joint high commission serves to accentuate the vital point in the subject and to fedus the point of conflict. What this con mittee did was to refuse flatly to agree to international arbitration, since it insigned upon the right tration, since it insisted upon the right of the Senate to hold co-ordinate power of the Senate to hold co-ordinate power with the proposed high commission.

If the Senate reserves the right to review the acts of such proposed high commission, then nothing is gained and the sovereignty of the contracting powers remains as before. When this government was formed Virginia wanted to come in with a proviso that she could go out if she wanted to, but Hamilton announced "that would not be coming in at all It didn't require as wise a man as he to say that. The great reluctance to confer upon the general government authority supreme in any respect to that of virginia was the vital point of her opposition oming into the Union of states. If she coming into the Union of States. If she could have held on to the power of reviewing, accepting or rejecting, in-dicating that her sovereignty had lost nothing, the Union would not have been formed. This is what the Senate committee on foreign relations has done. The sovereignty of the American retional government of three states, France, England and America is not

This arbitration move means the formation of an international government, whose authority (yet to be fully defined in an international constitution) must be supreme. It means that each nation entering it will lose something in the way of sovereign power, much less so but in the same sense that a state has lost something in the way of movereign po er by coming into the Union; that our constitutional right to declare war will be taken from us. God hasten the day.
It is altogether the greatest move of

this century, and though weaker states would gadly enter such a government as a refuge, thinking less of their sovereign rights than of their safety. the American Government at least is not ready to yield an iota of its sov-ereignty without a struggle as indicated by the action of the Senate committee. The move is a very grave one and can well wait a little, as it seems destined That the American Government is to become subject to any other gov-ernment in even a very limited degree will set all the lingos to wailing from Roosevelt down. But this is the price that must be paid for the assurance of peace.

The race in the building of dreadnoughts will then be declared the international patrol will familiar in all the great harbors of the world. The citizen has been dis-armed and compelled to go to court for a redress of grievances. This arbitranation move means to disarm the citizen nation and compel it to go to a world supreme court for redress of its grievances. That power to enforce the decrees of such court must be conferred upon this world government is a present. ment is a necessity A decree with no power to enforce it is void and a joint high commission with no authority superior to any government repre-sented is a misnomer.

An international congress should be

called to take up the subject in detail, draft a constitution to be submitted to each nation for ratification, thus setting the world to discussing the matter If the three nations mentioned should ratify such constitution, the government would be complete as regards them and other nations could come in at their leisure. It is a matter of too profund a significance to be left to the whim of a Senate committee.

The writer outlined such a govern-ment in The Oregonian many years ago, with no thought that he might live to see it realized, but it is logical and now seems inevitable. A nation has no more right to free and unquestioned berty than has the citizen. has been defined by a great lawyer as a "substitute for private war," so this great government is to be a substitute J. R. KENDALL

The Sardine Has a History

London Globe.

The sardine has been honored with a history, the writer being no less a personage than a member of the Societa Academique, of Nantes. The surdine in small the early days was brought in in small boats. Then came a police ordinance in 1738 in the interest of the poorer classes against the monopolist. Owing to the police ordinance the sardine was a source of livelihood to the Bretons. Joseph Cillin, whose name is still re-vered in Nantes, first prepared the fish with oil. His venture was a great success and he had many imitators. In 1835 there was something like a crisis in the sardine industry. Millet, was the chief curer, had his factory Millet, who dicted as a nuisance, but the difficulty was overcome by removing it from the center of the town to the shore. Although the fame of the sardine firmly established, it was only in established, it was only in 1855 that it received it apotheosis it was shown in the Paris exhibition.

PORTLAND, Sept. 9.—(To the Editor.)—What is the following described coin, and by whom was it minted? It is the same size as a cent and on the is the same size as a cent and on the face has a piain flag with 13 stars in a circle around it and the words "The Flag of Our Union." On the back: "If Anybody Attempts to Tear It Down, Shoot Him on the Spot," with the word "Dix" in the center, and date 1862. 1863.

The coin referred to is evidently a Civil War token issued by Governor Dix, of New York. On page 104 of William Van Bergen's book, "The Rare Coin Encyclopedia," it is stated: "War tokens were issued by different purties during the late war of the rebellion. There are about 500 different patterns, are of the size of a cent, are not very valuable and average about not over half a cent apiece."

Changing Things Round a Bit.

Chicago Record-Herald. Little Alfred had grown so weary of being asked by admiring strangers, "Whose little boy are you?" that one day he surprised everyone by turning the tables. Directing his innocent gaze upon a very young man who was call ing upon his sister, the child demanded

"Whose pape are you?"

BY JOHN J. INGALLS. Master of human destinies am L. Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait, Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate Deserts and seas remote; and, passing Hovel and mart and palace, soon or

knock unbidden once at every gatel If sleeping, wake-if feasting, rise beturn away. It is the hour of fate,

And they who follow me reach every state Mortals desire, and conquer every Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate, Condemned to fallure, penury or woe,

Seek me in vain and uselessly implore-I answer not, and I return no more.

Country Town Sayings by Ed Howe

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They are saying of a pioneer who died lately that, as a young man, he once killed 27 buffalo in one day, out on the plains. There is great indignation; people say it was brutal. Don't worry; he never did it. You know how men lie in telling hunting stories.

When there is a big fight going on among Americans, it is usually not owing to oppression; it's because the people love excitement, and opportunity believe in Liberty and Human

It always amuses me to see a "good mixer" working among the people; it is as interesting as a good pointer dog working among birds.

If you are industrious and fair, and have a little modesty and sense, no publie wrong can keep you down.

Why this terrific clamor from some women to vote? For a dollar, any woman can hire a man to vote her big principles at the polls; at some polling

You needn't pick at me; I'm anxious do better. I reform a dozen time a day. It is the business of seven out of ten

In a marriage, unless both sides do fairly well, there will be trouble.

When two young men meet who have not seen each other for some time, they say: "What are you doing now?" And when two elderly men meet, they say: "How's your health?"

The rules by which men achieve success are easy; but it is a big task to be modest. The best of us are looking for portunity to brag.

Half a Century Ago

(From The Oregonian, Sept. 11, 1861.) It is very singular that in all the ecounts and letters we received of has been given of their numbers. We only learn that it is "very large." Jacksonville letter-writer says the is equal to the large emigration of

Shell & Thaver-The committee on elections reported that the constitution of Oregon fixed the time for the election of members of Congress, that the matter was beyond the control of the State Legislature, and that Shell entitled to the seat. This report was agreed to by a majority of one in the committee. The House accepted the

A gentleman with a mounted telecope has been seen at some of the street corners in Portland, offering a sight of the heavens through his instrument for 25 cents.

It is rumored here that the Governor ntends to make a call for volunteers in Oregon, to protect our frontier set-tlements from hostile Indians. Mr. Parkinson, the new mail

tractor on the Sound, was unable to make any arrangement for conveying the mail during his absence in San Francisco. The old contractors, Messrs, Scranton and Fleming, were left to do this work. They quarreled. had a genuine knockdown on board the Eliza Anderson, that boat was tied up by legal process, no mails are car-ried, and Captain Fleming and D. W. Lowell have gone down to San Fran-elsee for another steamer. So says the Stellacoom Herald.

An Itemized Forecast,

Providence Journal. The progressive Republicans might make a strenuous fight in the convention, not merely for the nomination of Mr. La Foliette, but for a platform embodying his radical principles. The resuit would be such a stirring of animosities as has not occurred in any Re-publican National convention since 1896 Senator Cummins said the other day that Senator Cummins and the other day had the great problem in the convention would be to agree upon a definition of protection. With the Wisconsin delegation solidly at his back, ready to insist upon his theories, Mr. La Foliette will be in a position to create a dramatic disturbance if he so desires. Failing in his attempt to enforce his ideas matic disturbance if he so desires. Failing in his attempt to enforce his ideas the Wisconsin delegates might march out of the hall—and other delegates might follow them, for the Wisconsin Senator has many friends in the West, and it is certain that there will be Lefollette delegates in the convention from other states than his own. A separate convention would then be in order, a convention of protest, to which progressive Democrata, as well as progressive Republicans, would be invited. It would nominate Mr. La Follette by acclamation, probably put a Democrat in the field as its candidate for Vice-President, and frame a radical platform President, and frame a radical platform

calculated to satisfy La Foliette Re-publicans and Bryan Democrats alike. How large a figure this ticket would cut on election day is a serious ques-tion. It might carry Wisconsin and a few other Western states, as the Wea-ver ticket carried Colorado, Idaho, Kanver ticket carried Colorado, Maio, Rais sas and Nevada in 1892. It might conceivably prevent a majority for either of the old party candidates in the electoral college, in which event the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives. In that case each state would have a single vote, the can-didates being restricted to those, not exceeding three, voted for in the elec-toral college. It is conceivable that ar this last stage of the contest also the friends of Mr. La Folletto would hold the balance of power.

Largest Beryl in the World. George F. Kunz in the Mineral In-

George F. Runz in dury.

On March 28, 1910, in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, was found the largest crystal of precious beryl, aqualers seen. This crystal ever seen. This crystal hargest crystal of the marine, ever seen. This crystal weighed 110.5 kilograms, was 19 inches high and from 15% to 16½ inches in its varying widths. It was greenish blue and so transparent that one could see through it from end to end. The finder was a Turk, who realized \$25. finder was a Turk, who realized \$35,000 for it. This crystal would furnish 200,000 carats of varying sizes, and is absolutely unappreachable in its union of strength and quality.

New Telephone Invention. DALLAS, Or., Sept. 7.—(To the Editor.)—There has been an instrument invented by which a person at one end of a wire can see the transferred image of a person at the other end. What is its name, and where can I find information shout it?

J. W. WILLSON. J. W. WILLSON. mation about it?

An instrument called the tellevue was exhibited in Portland during the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and was invented by a Mr. Fowler, whose address at last accounts was San Diego, Cal.

WALKER, Wash, Sept. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Will you please tell me if there is a bank in Portland doing business in Portland by the name of the "Old National Bank?"

JAY E. MOSHER.

There is no "Old National Bank" in

Portland.

Monday, September 3.

PORTLAND, Sept. 8 — (To the Edi-tor.)—Please inform me on what day and date Labor day was observed in 1906 OLD SUBSCRIBER,