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PORTLAND, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1912.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

The professor of Latin in Newcomb College contributes to the current number of the Independent an article on the education of women which might from its general tenor have been written a thousand years ago. This particular professor of Latin is a woman, Mary Leal Harkness, perhaps some relative of the famous Latin grammar Harkness, If that is so, then her loyalty to defunct educational ideas is doubly accounted for. As a teacher of a subject whose only excuse for being taught is that it has always been taught she would naturally cling to as many reactionary notions as her head could accommodate, and as a connection of a man whose Latin grampar has been the bane of two generations of youth she would probably try to crowd in a few more. At any rate, Mrs. Harkness writes on education as if the thought of the last century had run off her back without leaving a square inch of dampness. To begin with, she bewails the tendency to make school and college practical. "To my mind," she insists, "the essential studies are mathematics and language work because they train to clear reasoning and the power of lucid expres-

This fatuous sentence illustrates very well the kind of matter which fills but Mrs. Harkness' article. Had she cared to investigate the facts of life a little, she would have discovered without much trouble that mathematics is the school and college study which tends more than any other to destroy the faculty of practical reasoning, while as a rule the more mathematics a person knows the less able he is to express himself in lucid lan-Inevitably he thinks in equations and his thoughts fall into algebraic symbols. The reasoning of mathematics, beautiful as it is, bears but slight relation to the conditions of life, and any man who should try to regulate his conduct by its rules would come to grief very promptly. As for Janguage work and its tendency to "train to clear reasoning and lucid ex-pression," it is notorious that literature roduced according to the rules of professors of rhetoric is stilted and empty Whatever else classical colleges may do, they certainly fail to teach students to write English. If they taught them to write Latin, it might be some compensation, but the truth is that there are few college graduates who can even read the language of Vergil, let alone composing in it.

Harkness has the queer Professor notion in her head that manual training, the trades, domestic science and other practical studies are introduced into the schools in order exit of pupils into life. She regrets that parents and children are made to believe that "the best thing a school can give is something that will make it advantageous to get out of school." This is just about the twist a professor of Latin might be expected to give proposition unconnected with hobby. The lamentable fact is that sooner or later boys and girls must leave school. They cannot pass their lives in recitation rooms and college halls, delightful as those retreats are, and the important question is whether or not they have acquired anything will enable them to earn an honest living after they emerge. The purpose is not at all to hasten their them self-supporting individuals when they are thrown upon their own efforts. All candid observers of current life know that the old-fashioned curriculum does not attract boys who are approaching manhood. Its idle repetitions and empty forms appear silly to them. What they need is study intimately related to real things and visibly branching out into the activities of life. If the school does not give it they will seek it elsewhere. They cannot be forced to spend their educational years pretending to learn Latin Harkness and those who think with her seem to wish.

Mrs. Harkness objects to domestic science, the study of motherhood, and death by the skin of his teeth, and so on, in college, on the same grounds as to the practical studies in the common schools. In her opinion women give too much attention to these matters already. "The poorest mothers I have ever seen," she says, "are those in whom the domestic qualities are the This is an aston most developed." ishing statement. Surely Mrs. Harkness means by "domestic qualities" something very different from the common significance of those words. Perhaps to her mind a "domestic" woman is a slatternly, ignorant creature who never reads anything but sensational novels, never thinks and never learns anything new. To be "domestic" in Mrs. Harkness' sense a woman must stay forever by the kitchen stove rocking the cradle with her foot while with one hand she plies the churn dasher and with the other holds one of Laura Jane Libby's masterpieces before her eyes. This is not our idea of domesticity. Motherhood is a science fully as dignified as grammar and to learn it requires as much study as to overcome the mysteries of The proper management of a household is incompatible with ignorance and slatternliness. The great mistake which has been made in arranging the studies of women's colleges comes from assuming that the two sexes have the same duties in the world and ought therefore to pursue the same branches of study. duties are in part the same and to that extent their education should be similar, but women have some duties peculiar to themselves and a college course which leaves them ignorant of

co. His desire to reside in this country was probably inspired by a purpose to plot a new revolution. Senator Fall, therefore, has done Madero a service in blocking peace negotiations, which would only have produced a truce. Madero would better chase this catamount until he kills the animal instead of storing up trouble for the future by making terms which sure to be broken.

NOT WHOLLY BAD.

So much criticism has been leveled at the Payne-Aldrich tariff by The Oregonian as well as others that it as well to state some of its good results, on the principle of giving the devil his due. That tariff has been condemned on the ground that it not merely failed to reduce but actually raised duties. Yet we find on examoperation the volume of imports free of duty increased from \$755,811,390 in new tariff was in effect, to \$887,670,-830 in 1912. This was an increase from 48.53 per cent of the total im-The dutiable ports to 53.33 per cent. imports decreased in the same period from \$801,636,034 to \$771,684,104. There has also been a decrease in ducollected from \$333,683,445 to \$311,257,348.

That our foreign trade has thived under this tariff is evident from the facts that exports have increased from \$1,744,984,720 to \$2,204,322,400 and that the balance of trade in our favor has increased from \$188,037,290 to Our foreign trade has \$550,967,445. been stimulated at the expense of a decrease in customs revenue of \$22,-428,097, which has been more than made up by the corporation tax re-

ceipts. The Payne-Aldrich law has all the defects which are inevitable in a law prepared according to the system of log-rolling among the protected inter-ests, but under it free imports have increased, exports have also increased and the resultant loss in revenue has been offset by a tax which falls largeon the beneficiaries of protection.

After all, President Taft was proba right in saying that the Payne-Aldrich law was the best-doubtless meaning the least bad-tariff ever passed up to that time, for all previous tariffs had been drawn under the same pernicious log-rolling system which Taft has been foremost in condemning. He was first to propose that the new policy of revision by schedules be substituted for the old plan, and to him was due the establishment of the Tariff Board as a guide to Congress in carrying out that policy. That schedule revision is progressive is attested by its adoption by the Democrats and by its advocacy by the Bull Both of these parties must be progressive, for they themselves say so. For the same reason the Tariff Board must be progressive, both the parties which boast of that virtue having indorsed the general policy of which it is the result.

In our judgment W. H. Walsh is a lucky man. Some people may prefer had struck "a mighty good lead." La to say that his escape from death the Follette replied that he intended "to other night was miraculous or provident ability of that the dential, but "lucky" includes all the Government shall take over that coal meaning commonly assigned to those and save it from being exploited by vague terms and a good deal more, monopoly control." While performing his duties as night thought this would be a good thing watchman Mr. Walsh was fired at re- applied to all the coal fields of the peatedly, one bullet striking his hat Government. and another a watch he had in his it a "bully good thing." Some explosive powder lay pocket. disturb it.

een slain the dynamite different ways fortune has of dealing get no action. with Usually she does not choose a watch to protect her favorites from bullets, ington in December, 1906, Roosevel though of course a watch will do when said to him: "I have got it in the nothing better is at hand. But it is the Bible given him by his mother when he set out for the wars which wards off the bullet from the young soldier's heart, and when it is not a He went over the bill with Roosevelt, Bible it is his sweetheart's picture in a silver frame.

If we had our choice we should prefer to be saved from death by a Bible getting away from school, but to make rather than a watch, and a sweetheart's picture would be better than the bill, had found it would be "imeither. Not that we love Bibles less, but it is natural to love a nice girl Next time Mr. Walsh goes about his perilous duties we sincerely hope he will put a small but thick Bible in his breast pocket if there is no young lady whose photograph

silver. by a watch. It is gratifying to be saved by anything. No doubt a place of flintstone in one's pocket would turn and mathematics, which is what Mrs. a bullet if fortune so willed, but there would not be much romance in such rescue. It is only once in an age or two that a man can expect to escape when he does it is certainly excusable for him to want the circumstances to which could be passed," he would wash be as satisfactory in every way as possible.

QUESTIONS OF RIGHT OR WRONG.

If The Oregonian understands the contention of Miss Mary E. Hill given in her letter printed today, there is no ground for argument between us on the case of the "two stolen delegates" from California. The Oregonian cheerfully admits that if the two Taft delegates did not have a plurality either in Congressional dis-trict or state-at-large they had no moral right to seats in the National convention. We also admit that "had the delegates been actually elected the National convention, as judge of the credentials of its own membership. had a perfect right to go according to custom and seat those delegates. Miss Hill has raised an issue as to facts in contending that the delegates were not elected in any sense. Yet we have the testimony of some very intelligent, high-minded, honorable men who were in the convention-Nicholas Murray Butler, for example -who declare that there was little if any dispute as to the facts. It was a question of law-a question as to whether the authority of the convention or that of a state should prevail in determining whether delegates should be elected at large or by dis-

tricts. There is no parallel such as our correspondent suggests between the manner in which the Progressives propose to capture Republican party

executive power. It has a definite existence in every state. It has not disintegrated to the extent the Whig had broken either in 1852 or 1856. In 1852 the Whigs carried only four states. The "Lincoln party" was not then in existence. Only 71 Whigs were chosen that year out of 234 Representatives in Congress and 22 of these were Southerners, most of whom

were soon openly Democrats. In 1854 we find Lincoln supporting Lyman Trumbull, the candidate for United States Senate of the anti-Nebraska party. The first National Republican convention was not held until 1856 and in that year the remnants of the Whig party endorsed the candidates of the American party. In 1869 the old Whig element in the border states nominated candidates under the title, Constitutional Union party. In fact the Whig party had raised duties. Let we have a party. In fact the wing party had inling reports of the Department of only a nominal existence in 1852 and Commerce and Labor that under its what feeble life it had as a National organization expired without leaving machinery such as that which the the fiscal year 1910, the first year the Roosevelt party would now appropriate from the Republicans. Moreover, we are not so hide-bound to the Republican party that we would con-cede that robbery of electoral votes in its formative period excused, condoned or mitigated the political policy proposed by the Bull Moose adherents in some of the states.

Our correspondent asks if Taft possesses anything worth stealing in Kansas. Perhaps the theft may be a small one if theft is perpetrated. But so was the theft of two delegates in California if theft was there. What is the measure of political burglary? Why should a measly crime vitiate the acts of a convention and an inconsequential steal be condoned in a general election? The emphasis in "Thou shalt not steal" must be on the when the Bull Moose utters it.

ROOSEVELT AND LA FOLLETTE-A CONTRAST.

'thou"

Colonel Roosevelt enjoys so high a reputation as a sturdy, uncompromising champion of public rights that it will be interesting to study the basis of that reputation in the light of what that other sturdy champion, Senator La Follette, learned by actua experience with him. The two men came together and began to work together early in La Follette's career as a Senator, when the latter was "in Coventry." Aldrich was the boss and Roosevelt was President. La Follette tells the story of this period in his autobiography in the American Magazine, which was written long before Roosevelt again became a candidate for President and which is therefore free from any suspicion of bias arising from political rivalry.

In the session of Congress begin ning in December, 1995, a bill passed the House for the leasing of coal land the then Indian Territory. Senate committee proposed an amendment for the outright sale of the land. La Follette opposed the sale, but was voted down at every turn. That fight, says he, "was the beginning of the battle for conservation of coal lands belonging to the people." In his next talk with Roosevelt, the latter said he and said Roosevelt pronounced

At their next interview La Follette near by, but though the shots were suggested "the withdrawal from sale flying everywhere about, they did not and entry of all coal, asphalt and ofl lands by Executive order," contending What is this but luck? Another that the President had the necessary man in the same circumstances might authority. Roosevelt doubted this and have been shot full of holes with a got an opinion from Moody, then At-watch in every pocket. After he had torney-General, which left the matter La Follette then intr gone off and scattered his fragments duced a joint resolution clothing the all over the township. Such is the President with authority, but could Roosevelt promised to with different men. Some she favors resolve the doubt in the people's favor without rhyme or reason, some she and soon after Congress adjourned malignant assiduity, the withdrawal order was issued

When La Follette returned to Wash message." La Follette was given the assistance of one of the best men in the Department of Justice in perfecting a bill for the leasing of coal land. who declared it admirable and authorized him to announce that it was ar Administration measure. Within three days Roosevelt told the Senator he "conferred with friends" about possible to get support for any such measure," and that in order to "get something through" it would be necessary to agree upon a less comprehensive plan. He suggested that Senator Nelson's bill would be acceptable. La he Follette replied that Nelson's bill "would be not only not worth while out would, if enacted, serve only to Of course it is gratifying to be saved bring Government control into actual disrepute and end, as do all compromises with principle, in defeating the very object in view." He offered to support any bill, "provided it em bodied the principles essential to make this new legislation really effective." Roosevelt replied that if those who were supporting the new policy were not willing to agree upon "something his hands of the whole matter and would cancel his withdrawal of the lands and open them again to sale and entry. La Follette then makes this comment:

entry. La Folistte then makes this comment:

I state the facts here just as they transpired, because they illustrate the difference in methods which sometimes rendered it impossible for President Rooseveit and myself to co-operate on important legislation. He acted upon the maxim that half a loaf is better than no bread. I believe that half a loaf is fatal whenever it is accepted at the sacrifice of the basic principle sought to be attained. Half a loaf, as a rule, dulls the appetite, and destroys the keenness of interest in attaining the full loaf. A half-way measure never fairly tests the principle and may utterly discredit it. It is certain to weaken and dissipate public interest. Compromise is almost always necessary in legislation, but it calls for the most thorough mastery of the principles involved in order to fix the limit beyond which not one hair's breadth can be yielded.

Roosevelt is the keenest and ablest living interpreter of what I would call the superficial public sentiment of a given time, and he is spontaneous in his response to it; but he does not distinguish between that which is a mere surface indication of a sentiment, and the building up by a long process of education of a public opinion which is as deep-rooted as life. Had Roosevelt, for example, when he came to consider railroad rate regulation, estimated correctly the value of the public opinion, that had been created upon that subject through a space of nine years, he would have known to a certainty that it lay in his power to secure legislation which should effectually control the great transportation companies of the country. But either through a misunderstanding of the really profound depth of that public sentiment, he chose to get what little he could then rather than to take a temporary defeat and so on fighting at the succeeding session of Congress for legislation that would be fundamentally sound.

I knew instinctively what had taken place immediately after the introduction of my

I knew instinctively what had taken place tesquely ill-contrived.

Orozco, finding he will not be allowed to settle in the United States, lass met in convention and has nomi-

La Follette had followed out the heory above outlined by him in his career in Wisconsin. Determined to secure a genuine direct primary law and effective control of railroads, he was beaten in the three successive campaigns for Governor in 1894, 1896 and 1898. When finally elected 1900 he did not control the Senate, that body mangled his direct primary bill and he vetoed it. These are the reasons he gives in his autobiography: bill and he vetced it. These are the reasons he gives in his autobiography: In legislation, no bread is often better than half a loaf. I believe it is usually better to be beaten and come right back at the next session and make a fight for a thoroughgoing law than to have written on the books a weak and indefinite statute. All through our earlier contests we could have obtained some mild or harmless compromises and concessions. But I was clear that we should not stand for anything that did not strike at the root of the whole boss system.

My attitude in this case, and in several other similar matters, has given me the reputation of being radical and extreme. And if this be radicallsm, then indeed I am a radical, but I call it common sense. It is simply the clear comprehension of the principle involved and the clear conception of the utter destruction of that principle if only a part of it is applied. I have slways believed that anything that was worth fighting, for involved a principle, and I insist on going far enough to establish the principle and to give it a fair trial. I believe in going forward a step at a time, but it must be a full step. Difficulties leading to social explosions are caused not by too lengthy or hasty strides of progress (for men in mass are essentially conservative), but by holding back and preventing the people from taking the next full step forward when they are ready for it.

Roosevelt believes in "getting some.

Roosevelt believes in "getting something done," in "making a showing" La Follette believes in accepting no compromise short of the full adoption of a principle, in fighting on until he can make "a full step for-La Follette believes in fighting within the Republican party until he has won it over to his measures, and his success in Wisconsin indicates his policy; Roosevelt believes in wrecking the party unless it will submit to his control at the first demand. Which is the true progressive? Which is the unflinching contender for a principle and which the quitter? Which is the valiant soldier of the common good!

Editor Hearst is seeking a place to rest his political feet, which have wandered from party to party until they are blistered. Having tied up with Tammany and Clark, he felt so confident of at last finding repose in the bosom of the Democracy that he registered as a Democrat, but now discovers that he guessed wrong again. His praise of Taft and his censure of the Democratic convention for not giving the President credit for good work done suggests that he may seek refuge in the Republican fold. By so doing he would, to the extent of the votes he can swing, strike a blow at his two best-hated enemies, Roosevelt and Bryan. He is an Ishmaelite, for his hand is against every man and every man's hand is against him. The alliances he makes are purely temporary, for the party he supports today may be stabbed with his knife tomor-If the Republican party secures his support this year it will gratitude nor obligation to make re-

It is all very well for that quartet of boy murderers to whine out "The booze did it." But booze harms nobody who lets it alone. A barkeeper who sells liquor to minors deserves all the punishment the law allots, but the minors who buy the stuff are not innocent. Boys who frequent saloons know perfectly well what road they are traveling, and when they come to their destination they should not blame "the pooze." There is nobody to blame but themselves.

Love is a strange passion. Mrs. Flechtl protests that she still loves the husband whom she stabbed the other night. Married couples who make each other miserable with bickering jeal-ousy say they do it because they are in love. A modern philosopher tells us that the best place to study the phenomena of love is the police court. A passion which manifests itself in these ways can hardly be the same as that which "suffereth long and is

La Follette is late in discovery ampering with his mail. Senatorial courtesy is the comprehensive term of allowing a Senator to name his home postmaster to guard against the offense the Wisconsin statesman has unearthed

Eugene will undoubtedly hold the skyscraper honors of the Valley when the addition is made to its big hotel A seven-story building outside of Portand will be a landmark of progress.

If the bogus Ringling did succeed in separating Louis J. Wilde from \$50,000, many in Portland will not Wilde's loss, but will recall that life has its compensations. Oregon crop reports indicate everything will be cheap for the consumer

while the producer has the comfort of extraordinary yields to offset lowprices. Polk County wants little of the Bull Moose. The animals that make it famous for dairy, wool and mohair interests are good enough for old

In arranging to keep the boy on the farm, do not overlook the fact that a few years at the Oregon Agricultural College will bind him to the job.

Polk.

The world is the better for the seven short circuits at Sing Sing yesterday, but the influx of immigrants must have 'rattled" the infernal regions.

There is a feature of an aviation meet that arouses hilarity-absence of the signs "Free List Suspended" and Standing Room Only." A few citizens of the State of Wash-

ington are not running for office this year-just enough to necessitate use of polling places.

Let us hope that the White Salmon bridegrooms are in every respect as represented in the advertisement. Naturally thrifty, Wilson is dis-

ressed by the size of the necessary

campaign fund.

This woman who killed her white-slaver husband beat the law while breaking it.

Local detectives who discovered the murderers of Baker deserve credit for their good work.

The \$3,000,000 wool clip of Oregon could be trebled if each farmer had a small flock. We have enough excitement for this

year without the addition of Bulgarian

decides to continue the war in Mexinated candidates. It is the party in had offered was socialistic, and that the REMISSION OF TOLLS IS DEFENDED SCIENTIFIC MONEY THE REMEDY co. His desire to reside in this counexcutive power. It has a definite committee would not tolerate it.

Forth Criticism From New York. NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—My attention has been called to the editorial in The Oregonian, July 30. entitled "Retaliation May Result, which you discuss the subject of ex-empting American vessels from the payment of tolls in passing through he Panama Canal, and charging that ertain advocates of that policy have een identified with the "ship subsidy" agitation. Your charge, specifically that the shipping interests (and by that, I assume that you mean Amesi-can shipping interests) "and the inter-ests behind them" (whatever that may mean), having failed to secure direct subsidies, are now endeavoring to se-cure them by indirection, through ex-emption from tolls in the passage of he Panama Canal. Conscious as I am

of your long-continued opposition to any form of protection for American shipping, and the zeal with which you attack every suggestion the adoption of which might be helpful to American shipping. I perceive the naturalness of You have so clear a grasp of the great utility of the Panama Canal, in the way of "the lowest freight rates

and the lowest cost of living possible," that it is strange to me that you are not willing to credit those identified with American shipping who advocate remission of the tolls as having that a remission of the tons as having that very object in view, to wit: "The lowest freight rates," and, thereby, of course, a lower cost of living. The most discussed toll is that of \$1 per net onnage of the ships passing through the canal. In most cases that would amount to about 50 cents a ton on the cargo. You should know that such a would not enable American ships

provision in the merchant marine com-mission bill of a few years ago of \$5 a net ton per annum on the vessels. As an advocate of the remission of tolls to American vessels using the Panama Canal, I take this position:

1. The chief purpose of advocating such remission, as to our coast-to-coast tasks, is to estimate the internal and the coast-to-coast.

trade, is to stimulate the interchange products between the two coasts, holding, as I do, that every reduction in the cost of transportation increase the volume of products that may be in-terchanged. Thus, on this coast, and in the near interior, the people would be able to purchase and consume larger quantities of the prolific products of the Pacific Coast, thus increasing the markets here for such products, and stimulating further production, to ac-complish which a larger population would be attracted to the Pacific Coast. On the other hand, the products of our coast, and of nearby sections, reaching he Pacific Coast and its nearby sec tions more cheaply than now through the reduction in transportation effectd would increase the consumption of such products among your people, and thus a large section of our common country and countless millions of our beople, would be greatly benefited in employment and in ability to consume nore of the products of the country. I do not think that you can fairly contend that either Great Britain, a party to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, or

any other nation, save alone the United States, would be debarred, in equity, in honor, in comity, or what not, from reimbursing her or their ships for whatever tolls they may be required to pay in passing through the Panama Canal. obligation lies upon any such na tion not to do that, hence their right to do it honorably. It is to me inconceivable, that, in such any one can fairly contend that the United States, which has built canal, which will govern and operate may be denied the right to do as to its ships what any other nations may honorably and justly do for their ships, in the remission or repayment of the tolls charged for the use of the Panama Canal. Because the United States has agreed to equality of treatment and of toils, as applied to the ships of all nations, in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, that does not debar ma Canal. This would be a wholly domestic matter. There may be any number of excellent reasons why different nations would find it to their advantage, as a nation, to reimburse their ships for the tolls they might pay in passing through the Panama Canal. There may be many excellent reasons why this Nation would wish to do so. To say that the United States may not do, honorably, in the premises, what any other nation would be permitted honorably to do, would, to my mind, be preposterous, and so much so as to be ntolerable to a sovereign people.

3. The incidental benefits that would

be conferred upon American ships, American shipbuilders, American shipmasters and officers, and upon Americans seeking a scafaring career, in the greater demand for American ships, as a result of the omission of tolls from our ships in passing through the canal. and more important than all the creation of a fleet of deep-sea ships, and of trained and experienced officers and men who would form a very greatly needed resource of defense to the Na-tion—a resource so sadly needed at present, and the lack of which perpetuates our weakness upon the seas.

I very frankly ask you, therefore, if you will kindly afford space for this letter in your valued newspaper, and if you will, with equal candor, say whether you do contend that, although very other nation but the United

States may honorably reimburse its ships for the tolls they pay in passing through the Panama Canal, the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty debar the United States, as a wholly domestic matter, from doing likewise? ALEXANDER R. SMITH

Possibly the United States may hon erably reimburse the tolls paid by American ships without violating the erms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty but Great Britain denies our right. The Oregonian's contention is that exemption from, or remission of, tolls would be simply a subsidy in disguise; would be simply a subsidy in disguise; States Collector, to tell us what kind of a Winter we are going to have. We put American ships on an equality with foreign ships and that, therefore, it is not worth while to engage in a diplomatic controversy with Great Britain on the subject. Our present restrictive laws have proved utterly powerless to build up an American merchant marine; the people have shown their fixed opposition to subsidies as a means of accomplishing that end, and, therefore, we advocate an entire change of policy, he was elected County Clerk, how expended to favore and the statute books. Some take that the would be totally inadequate to of a Winter we are going to have. We are fellow's level is some three feet from the ground on top of a gardients will not mix. Perhaps that greating that the subject of a Winter we are going to have. We all here in Cathlamet (his former home) are very anxious to know, as point season is only two weeks away. Can't he be induced to impart this much desired information thus early, so we can get busy and know how many salmon belies to salt to keep us from starvation?

How well I remember the first year he was elected County Clerk, how exwe advocate an entire change of policy, while Mr. Smith professes a great desire to secure cheap transportation for the people, he proposes to tax them for the artificial building up of the ship-building and ship-owning industry. We recommend that our ship owners be allowed to buy ships in the world's marbuilding and ship-owning industry. We recommend that our ship owners be allowed to buy ships in the world's markets and sail them under American register, confident that by reduction of our prohibitive tariff we can ultimately revive the shipbuilding industry without the artificial stimulus of subsidies. This policy would benefit the whole people, instead of a limited class, by giving them the cheapest possible in the world's markets. When The Oregonian published iter. When The Oregonian published in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the news, his father, J. B. Montgomery, and Judge Paleigh Stott dispatched Samuel Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 to 1 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 the North in Camer called at 1925. Betting 10 the North in Camer called at 1925. Be giving them the cheapest possible transportation. It would provide oc-cupation on the sea for many thousand Americans and create a merchant marine and naval auxiliary far more effi-ciently than the subsidy policy. As the canal is being made for the purpose of cheapening our coast-to-coast trans-portation, and as American ships are given a monopoly of this traffic, we have approved remission of tolls to such ships. The British objection to she exclaimed in surprise.

All Harney Valley need do to acquire and the entire benefit will go to the consumer through lower freight rates, my'th thwallowed his collection."

absolute Subbubs—go, "yes the distressed reply. "Jimbubs—got along door put jumps through lower freight rates, in my'th thwallowed his collection." consumer through lower freight rates,

Cure-All for Evils.

MEDFORD, Or., Aug. 10 .- (To the Editor.)—Replying to articles by Mr. Guli-ford and Mr. Buse: Mr. Guliford thinks the unequal distribution of wealth is manipulation of speculators is to take land rent by and his remedy single tax, believing this would give all an equal opportunity in the enjoyment of the bounty of Nature.

of the bounty of Nature.

It would certainly remedy one of the greatest evils of political government, but not the greatest by any manner of means. The speculator in control of money supply wields a power that fluctuates at will all values, including land rent, and until that power is de-stroyed, there can be no stability in the value of anything. My scientific money article gives the details of that invin-cible power and the remedy that will destroy it. destroy it. Mr. Buse presents Carl Marx' unten-

able theory that labor creates value, and that a day's labor should be the standard of value. A correct definition of wealth and value is all that is necessary to prove the absurdity of the theory. Wealth must have value or it ceases to be wealth—like the air, and all other things when they become su-perabundant. Value fluctuates with hanges in supply and demand; and difference how much labor may be erted, there would be no value created without there was a demand for the things labor produced. Human necessities and desires alone create value. Scientific money will place money in reach of every person who has wealth to exchange beyond the possibility of any combination or manipulation plac-ing it out of circulation, which is the only thing necessary to make credit as constant as gravity. The desire for wealth is innate in all normal adults. All wealth is produced by labor, and with credit undisturbed, there would be profitably to compete with foreign ships; the 50 cents a cargo ton would he quite insufficient to equalize the conditions of higher cost of building an unlimited demand for labor (the supand higher cost of operating American ply of labor being limited definitely) to as compared with foreign ships. The produce wealth to satisfy insatiable hudifference was fairly measured in the man necessities and desires. The use and satisfaction that wealth is capabl of supplying exclude any possibility that the demand for labor would cease, except by the artificial interference of disturbed credit. The unlimited demand for labor to produce wealth would be compelled to reward the limited supply of labor a just share of the wealth it roduced.

Labor would be stimulated under perpetual prosperity. It would release all laborers from the strain and menace of idleness and poverty and make employ-ment certain, with just and satisfactory mpensation, which would stimulate industry and produce such superabun-dance of wealth that sustenance would be in reach of all with less exertion than oxygen, and poverty would be as preposterous and ridiculous as naked-

All normal individual life is endowed with ability to distinguish between good and evil, and an infallible Mentor directs the will of the undegenerate without any necessity of submission to numan authority, beliefs, or creeds; and when sustenance becomes superabun dant it will have no more concern to human action than oxygen, and man would no more violate the dictates of conscience and destroy his own self-espect than he would mutilate the

Government would have no other function but service; for there would be no necessity to exercise the power of might to compel anyone to do right when there was no disposition E. L. M'CLURE.

ISSUE IS QUESTION OF FACTS Miss Hill Insists Two California Delegates Not Elected.

PORTLAND, Aug. 12.—(To the Ed-tor.)—In writing on the case of the California delegates you repeatedly obscure for some reason the real point at ssue—the election or non-election of delegates. If the election authorities declared no one was elected, then no one was elected, or so it would seem, no matter how certain the contrary might "appear" to others. The Secretary of State did make two conflicting statements, but the second and

secording to custom and seat those delegates, but to do so in the face of affidavits declaring they were not elected was asserting authority over a state that no reasoning person should be willing to concede to any political organization. Whatever else was done, this fraud.

and this alone, was sufficient to vitlate the entire action of the convention And to support your defense of its action you quote the "supremacy the Union over the states. National Convention nullified Califor nia's election result, it asserted the supremacy of the Republican party over the state constitution of California, No one wishes to deny the supremacy of the Union over the states. a doctrine believed, by the way, long before the Republican party came into

than the Union.

The Constitution recognizes neither pags we are held up to scorn by an political party nor caucus. The Constitution will have to be amended before party disloyalty can be construed

The Constitution recognizes neither pags we are held up to scorn by an Oriental who was reared under the hand of discipline.

Don't the advocates of patent meditive pages are neither than the construed page we are held up to scorn by an Oriental who was reared under the hand of discipline. fore party disloyalty can be construed as disloyalty to the Union.

stealing Republican state political ma-chinery, is it not a fact that the old institious leaven of ease that accom-Whig machinery was taken over in panies too many luxuries is working, some states by Lincoin's party in much it begins by robbing people of their the same manner as the plan proposed by the progressives? And, as in Kansas, for instance, does Taft possess anything there worth stealing by the progressives? And, for the electors, since that matter has been taken in the progressives. The young Jap in his last paragraph since that matter has been taken up has made a most keen, and, to my by the Supreme Court for settlement, mind, a most true observation, save

I have been a reader of The Orego-nian since Benny Lappens sold them on the Ash-street dock. "OLD ABE."

Haste in Leaving Sunday School. Lippincott's. As the Sunday school teacher entered

her classroom she saw leaving in great haste a little girl and her still smaller brother.

"Why, Mary, you aren't going away?

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 13, 1882. The punishment of persons guilty of The punishment of persons of corimes, by imprisonment in our penitentiary, has not realized the benefits hoped for by our people. The penitentiary system in Oregon has proved a failure. The physical features of our state compel us to be at great expense the constructing good roads. We in constructing good roads. We instance one case, between Portland and Tualatin Plains. At all times the road between these places is a bad one on which to transport produce from the interior and goods from Portland, and in portions of the season impassable. We have one resource. It is to avail ourselves of the level. able. We have one resource. It is to avail ourselves of the labor of the prisoners in making the road.

Washington, Aug. 7 .- The Army of the Potomac has again assumed the offensive. Troops left camp night before last and arrived at Malvern Hill at 4 A M. yesterday, where they encountered two regiments of infantry with batteries behind earthworks. Firing opened and lasted two hours, when the rebels ingloriously fled towards Richmond.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 6.—The editor and publishers of the Patriot and Union were arrested tonight by order of the War Department on a charge of lasuing treasonable posters, calc retard and embarrass recruiting. We saw yesterday a quantity, near \$5000, of beautiful, bright and clean gold dust recently brought from Powder River. This dust will undoubtedly assay at least \$17 per ounce.

Attention, volunters! \$100 bounty; Table-bodied men wanted for the First Washington Territory Infantry, United States Volunteers, for the term of three years unless sooner discharged.

OWNERS OF DOGS ARE TO BLAME. Well-Trained Animals Are Not Nuis-

ances in City, Says Writer. PORTLAND, Aug. 12 .- (To the Editor.)—In the Oregonian August 9 one who signed his name, "E. S." had an article entitled "Dogs Out of Place in the City." While some of his statethe City." While some of his state-ments may be correct, he is wrong in the majority of them. The first statement in which he is

wrong is that dogs upset garbage cans. Dogs that are well fed do not go near garbage cans as a rule. If a dog does garbage cans as a rule. It a dog does so it is the owner's fault, and not the dog's. The next statement in which he errs is about the dog "outragibs deceased at every grocery store." Well. decency at every grocery store." Well at every grocery store at which I have been (and I have been at quite a few). if a dog came into the store he was im-mediately put out, regardless of who the owner was. There, again, it is the elfish owner's fault, and not the dog's. Surely innocent dog-lovers should not be deprived of the pleasure of hav-

ing a well-trained dog through the selfishness of dog-owners who do not train their dogs in the interest of themselves or others. If a dog is well-trained, as all true dog-lovers train trained, as all true dog-lovels their dogs, the dog "heels" where he is liable to be a nuisance, or sits out on the sidewalk while his master is in a store or visiting a friend. E. S. speaks of children being terror-

ized on their own grounds. As yet, I have never seen or heard of children being afraid of dogs; instead, the children want to catch and pet them. Of dren want to catch and pet them. Of course, some people are an abomination with a dog. Take, for instance, the woman with a dog on the streetcar; she allows the dog to rub against people's clothes, and makes a nuisance of him in general. With a man, though, the conductor usually has the dog the conductor usually has the dog taken on the front platform, where it is out of the way.

License laws are mentioned as a rem-

edy. The laws now are strict enough, but they are not enforced. It is my opinion that people who abuse the privilege by not training their dogs, properly or allowing them to annoy other people should not be allowed to have them. Surely, as long as people keep their dogs in their places they should be allowed to have them in the city. Now, about the muzzling of dogs. It

later one, which I quoted, agreed with that of the registrar of elections.

Had the delegates been actually fear, even if there is no such disease. that of the registrar of elections.

Had the delegates been actually the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that of the registrar of elections.

Had the delegates been actually the dogs should be muzzled to allay any the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that the dogs should be muzzled to allay any tear the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that are the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that are the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that are the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that are the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that are the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that are the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that are the dogs should be muzzled to allay any that dogs should be muzzled to allay any th cannot pant, and then would certainly

Visitors or newcomers would be tempted to stay away from Portland if they got the idea into their heads that the dogs in Portland are so much addicted to rables that they have to be in the form the transfer. muzzie from June to September. RUFUS ECKERSON.

MUTINY AND POLITICAL SYSTEM Connection Seen Between O. N. G. Trouble and Governmental Experiments.

LA GRANDE, Or., Aug. 10,-(To the Editor.)-Your editorial entitled "Popular Government for the Army" is most decidedly a good bit of common-sense. As an ex-regular, I think I am in a existence, and first put into practice position to judge. This lack of wilby a Democratic President. But some lingness to conform to a command of us have not yet reached the point given by one who had the right to where party is as much as much as the lace. where party is as much or more to us give it is, to say the least, a most dis

cine government recognize in this in-And with regard to the progressives cident a first fruit of their nostrums

by the Supreme Court for settlement, perhaps it would be as well to defer accusation and judgment until the accusation and judgment until the have too much possibility, nobody attains their ambition." Under our prestains their ambition." FORECAST FOR WINTER WANTED

Cathlamet Resident Anxious as to How
to Stock the Larder.

CATHLAMET, Wash., Aug. 10.—(To
the Editor.)—It is a little early for
Harry Montgomery, Deputy United
States Collector, to tell us what kind
of a Winter we are going to have. We
all here in Cathlamet any control of the series of the serie We gredients will not mix. Perhaps that We yery same fellow's level is some three

London Opinion.

London Opinion.

Oh, Jim, mother ud be that yild if the was to see you a kissi. — me."

"But I an't a kissin' of you."

"Oh—I thought you was just goin'

Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Hubbubs—The telephone is an absolute necessity nowadays. Mrs. Subbubs—Yes, I don't see how we ever got along at all before the people next door put in theirs.