

The Oregonian

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Portland, Tuesday, June 17, 1913.

Houston's Country Life Policy.

In his own way Secretary of Agriculture Houston has taken up the work of remedying those drawbacks of country life to which attention was called by President Roosevelt's Country Life Commission and which are largely responsible for the drift of population cityward.

It is not that rural life is less attractive than it once was, but that the absence of those comforts, pleasures, conveniences and necessities which the rural population has in other countries and which abound in the cities.

The cities have been drawing to themselves not only the farmers' sons and daughters; they have drawn the best teachers, doctors, preachers and left to the country those who cannot pass muster in the cities.

They have drawn away the best of the country's youth, well-equipped schools in which every conceivable subject is taught; the country has small, ill-kept, often unsanitary school houses with a very limited curriculum and underpaid teachers.

Sanitary science has scored its successes in the cities until it has actually made them more healthy than the country. "Healthy country boy" used to be a current phrase, but it no longer is. "Healthy city boy" is more appropriate.

The mortality of babies in cities has been reduced below that in the country. In our rush to occupy the land we have spread ourselves too thinly through the country.

Our farms are so large and so scattered that the population is too sparse and tax values are too low to pay the cost of that first essential of civilization, good roads, much less those next essential, good schools and good churches.

The intensive farming as a general rule, and that means small farms. Small farms mean denser population gathered together in village units.

They mean greater ability to build good roads and kind kindling for them, because the man with brains to farm scientifically is not the type of man to be content with the mud roads of his father.

For the same reason better schools, better doctors, better churches, better recreation will be demanded and will grow up. More efficient county government will naturally follow.

Professor Houston says we have learned how to produce a profit, now we must learn how to market. For this he holds organization necessary.

To this end he would organize country people in units which would provide good schools, competent doctors, places of amusement, farmers' banks, sanitation, centralized churching, fact, everything on a small scale, which cities have on a large scale.

Better farming will contribute indubitably but powerfully to the realization of this ideal of rural comfort, happiness and efficiency. It will substitute for the ignorant, prejudiced farmer who is suspicious of his neighbor a new type of farmer, intelligent, open-minded, progressive and quick to see the advantage to himself of co-operation with his neighbors.

This reorganization of country life is of as deep interest to city as to country people, for Professor Houston truly says that, if the cities do not co-operate in the program, they leave the city and go to farming themselves in order to obtain the necessities of life.

after our treaty with Panama was signed. The diplomatic correspondence leading up to the signing of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty shows that there has been a vital change in the British interpretation of section 3.

Discussing an amendment of the wording of this section, Lord Lansdowne wrote to Lord Pauncefote: His Majesty's Government was prepared to accept this amendment, which seemed to be equally efficacious for the purpose we had in view.

That shows that all Great Britain sought to safeguard was most favored-nation treatment from us, not the same treatment as we give American vessels.

It sustains the contention that the words "all nations" were intended to cover all nations other than the United States and to include the United States. But eleven years later Sir Edward Grey adopted a new interpretation, that the words "all nations" include the United States.

When claims are made after having been allowed to sleep for so long a time, and when one of the parties to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty makes so radical a change in its interpretation of that instrument, we should leave nothing to chance, take nothing for granted.

The only safe course is that proposed by Mr. Chamberlain—an express exception of the canal dispute from the general arbitration treaty. We may arbitrate it, but not at the hands of the arbitrator made to accept beforehand a decision made by the other party to the suit.

WHO ARE THEY? Any person or corporation or company or association who shall cause the referendum to be put to a vote by the Legislature through the employment of hired solicitors or through a paid attorney, shall be liable to a fine of \$1000.

The next Legislature ought to pass such a law. It is not too late to end the cowardly and infantile policy of holding up laws through the referendum by means of paid agents or attorneys, while the principals remain unknown.

Mr. Plummer says the casualty companies are behind the referendum, and he is right. The casualty companies say they are not. We'll let it go at that.

But some one, or several some ones, has been enough interested in defeating the referendum to employ a considerable sum of money to hire serviceable agents to procure the referendum. Who are they?

SCHOOL DIRECTOR PLUMMER. Mr. Plummer has been elected a school director by an emphatic vote—two to one. The verdict is all the more remarkable in view of the strong appeal made to the public on the ground that his opponent was a woman and that there should be a woman on the School Board.

It is impossible to deny the cogency of the arguments advanced by Mrs. Kerr, an election participated in largely by women, it had no apparent influence. Mrs. Kerr was known to be a qualified candidate but Mr. Plummer was preferred, undoubtedly because of his record in public work, his appointments and kindred lines and for his long and useful service to the public schools themselves.

It is probably not too much to say that Mr. Plummer was elected by the women, who have in the two elections in Portland shown discerning judgment, following careful investigation of conditions and facts.

Mr. Plummer is an acquisition to the School Board. He is in harmony with the policy of Superintendent Alderman and he has practical experience of his own which he will seek to have adopted. The outlook for greater service to the children in the Portland public schools was never so good.

BACK TRACK OF PROGRESSIVES. New York, like Oregon, recently elected a law especially designed to give Progressives a political party to participate in elections as a political party. Oregon's law relied on voluntary action by the members of the new party.

That is, they had no political party of their own, but they had a political party of theirs. The published announcements of the enactment of the law. The meagerness of registration by Progressives has heretofore been cited. In New York, however, special enrollment lists have been sent through the mails by the Board of Elections for the sole benefit of persons desiring to be enrolled as Progressives.

The New York Evening Post relates that while 87,000 voters were cast in New York for the Progressive candidate for Governor, only 2500 voters had up to the date of publication enrolled as Progressives under the provisions of the new law.

The official figures on the vote for candidates in the May municipal primaries in Portland repeat the showing of absence of that vibrant interest in radical progress, which but shortly before led the National Progressive Convention to prayer offering and song singing. The Republican vote on majority nomination was more than double the vote cast for Mr. Taft in November, but the Progressive vote, regardless of the fact that there was an interesting contest for majority nomination, divided into about one-sixth of the vote. It had been given Colonel Roosevelt.

The Democrats, who had no contest, on the other hand, polled for their lone candidate nearly one-third of the vote. If these were isolated examples the decline of the Progressive party movement would not be clearly indicated, but the return to old party alignment is general. In Chicago, Colonel Roosevelt received more than twice as many votes in November as did President Taft, but in the Spring municipal election the Progressive party showed a strength only one-fourth as great as the Republican. In St. Louis the Progressives in the Spring election polled only 4164 votes, although 125,000 were cast and Colonel Roosevelt had received 25,000 in the preceding Fall election. In Michigan, where Colonel Roosevelt led both Mr. Taft and Mr. Wilson by more than 60,000 votes, the Progressive candidates for Supreme Judge ran a poor third in April.

Boston now exhibits a party enrollment of Republicans and Democrats

greater than the respective totals polled for candidates for President and Governor in 1912, but the Progressive enrollment is about one-third that of that cast for Colonel Roosevelt about one-twentieth of that polled by the Progressive candidate for Governor last Fall.

The Progressive party platform was certainly broad enough in scope to give to those who adhered to it for sake of principle no cause to abandon the party in state or municipal elections.

The excuse that the party tenets had been adopted by the other parties might be argued in respect to some of the illustrations given but certainly not as to Michigan, where Colonel Roosevelt delivered a special plea for the overthrow of the old personnel of the bench because of the form's decision on a ballot question.

If it was the Progressive cause that formed the old parties be the cause of the rapidly diminishing strength of the new party, it naturally may be expected to exert a similar influence in National campaigns.

The fact that the party is disintegrating seems indisputable. Recent history promises that it will ere long be only a more or less fragrant memory.

CIVIL WAR STATISTICS. The Newburg Graphic, in its issue for June 12, has published some extremely interesting statistics of the Civil War. Naturally few new facts are given, for it has become almost impossible to discover anything relating to the great conflict, which has not been unearthed a long time.

But it is profitable to revive our recollection of old facts. For example, the Graphic refers to a point that was familiar to everybody, and that is that the necessity of slipping out of memory for most of us, "Antietam, Cold Harbor, Gettysburg, were fought and won." It says, "by schoolboys, by lads really but 17, 16 and sometimes but 15 years old." Allowing for some pardoning enthusiasm in this statement it does not depart too far from the truth.

Toward the middle period of the war when things began to look pretty black for the Union cause thousands of boys and young men were called to give their lives for their country. The legal age limit for enlistment might have deterred them in a less lofty mood, for, as the Graphic says, they were only schoolboys, but they were not deterred.

During this war more men were killed and wounded than Great Britain has lost in all its wars since William the Conqueror. The actual loss in killed upon the field was 57,068, while 199,712 died of disease.

This terrible mortality from sickness would not be permitted in up-to-date campaigning. Sanitary methods have been so much improved even since our Spanish War that the perils of camp life are greatly diminished. Nothing is known of the numbers killed in the Civil War. Indeed, it had not then been discovered that this filth disease is propagated by the housefly. Hence the soldiers were exposed to it without protection. Military hygiene is one of the most modern of the arts.

Perhaps the Japanese were the first to apply it in perfection, but no nation would now dare to neglect it.

DR. BRIGGS, THE HERETIC. Professor Charles A. Briggs was one of the best-known theologians in the United States, but he was known not so much for his real scholarship as for his imaginary heresies. The news of his death no doubt reminded ten persons of his trial and condemnation before the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1881 to one who thought of him as a heretic.

His heresies were not the kind of thing which would excite the interest of the general public, but they were more or less obviously hatched up for the occasion. The real heresy was his attitude toward the Bible. This tradition was ignorant but a true scholar of the church, either Protestant or Catholic. Luther made ducks and drakes of it and so did Calvin.

The elder branch of the church had always made an elaborate and elaborate appeal to the indwelling spirit which expresses itself in well-known ways. But American theologians, deliberately setting aside the better scholarship of the older divines, might have rested securely had preferred to the tradition which tottered before every new phase of criticism and which dreamed historic discovery as its worst enemy. Dr. Briggs sought to reform this pernicious situation.

In his opinion truth was to be ascertained by the method which effect it might have upon the true views of the Scriptures and he found a way, or thought he did, to harmonize all that science and criticism had to offer with the ancient doctrine of the Bible. The infallibility of the Bible was not an ancient doctrine of this sort and so he was perfectly willing to let it go. In spite of the common belief that Dr. Briggs was a radical he was in fact a theological conservative. One of the most important of our times is the rise of a progressive only in standing for new freedom in investigation, but he was steadfastly resolved that investigation never should shake the faith as he had received it from the fathers.

What the General Assembly actually did was to turn this great scholar out of the Presbyterian church for teaching that Moses did not write the Pentateuch, that "errors may have existed in the original text of the Scriptures," and similar heresies. The Hebrews, whose geniuses wrote our Scriptures, never claimed that they were inerrant and certainly they were the best authorities on the subject. As an authority on the Pentateuch, he would have been wise to hold that it would have been wise to hold that a man as Moses ever lived before deciding automatically what books he wrote. But the men who hailed Dr. Briggs before them, were dare say most of his prosecutors accepted the worst of his "heresies" before they died and set themselves up as originators of such matters. That is the common rule in such matters.

The cause which Dr. Briggs had most at heart during his long life of ardent research was the Bible. He even went so far as to contend that a union visit be brought to pass between the Protestants and Catholics.

He was ready to accept the Pope as titular head of Christendom, but not to allow him quite so much authority as he actually has. This may have been a vain imagination but it shows the catholicity of his mind. He also might think the probation of sinners might very well continue in the next world. It is difficult for a sensible person to understand why it should not, but many Protestants have made a great point of believing that all hope for the "unregenerate" ceases at death, attributing a sort of magic potency to that event which is warranted neither by the Scriptures nor the early church nor by reason. We suppose they made much of it in order to emphasize their break with the Catholics, who allow poor humans another reason of grace in purgatory. Dr. Briggs insisted upon the fundamental points where all believers agree and minimized the differences which break them up into sects and defeat much of their contribution to the imperial navy. Perhaps it was for this reason, among others, that the church machine of his day was so eager to get rid of him. It is the machines of the sects more than any momentous difference of doctrines, that prevent their uniting.

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JOY OVER ADVENT OF "NEW RULE" Memphis Paper Says Citizens Now Get Their Feet Under Their Moment. A Memphis Commission Government. Has it ever occurred to you that Memphis is getting a great deal more work out of her public servants under commission government than ever before in the history of the city?

Maybe you are one of the many who are clinging to the old idea that "public office is private property." Perhaps you look upon the man who works for the city as being something of a parasite, clinging to the fattening of the body and yielding little in return.

Mayor Crump believes in paying good salaries and demanding good work in return. It makes no difference whether he is the Mayor or whether he be one of the "white wings" of the street-cleaning department, it's dollars to doughnuts he will find that he was at work 8 o'clock.

Ask him when he last took a holiday. It will tell you now that last Christmas day was the last one, and that he was working hard to earn another on the Fourth of July. These, with Thanksgiving, are the only holidays which commission government recognizes as appropriate for general holidays.

A visit of inspection to the city hall would open wide the eyes of Memphians who have not been here since commission government took charge of the city's affairs something over three years ago.

SCHOOL HOUSES BY PARCEL POST. U. S. Bureau of Education Sending Out Cardboard Models. Sending cardboard models of schoolhouses by parcel post is the latest device of the United States Bureau of Education to arouse interest in attractive school buildings at low cost for rural communities.

The buildings were designed by Dr. E. Dressler, specialist in school hygiene, of the Bureau of Education, and then worked over by two well-known firms of school architects, Cooper & Bailey, of Boston, and W. E. Ittner, of St. Louis. The models show all the details, within and without, and they are constructed to scale. Full directions accompany them.

It is believed that these models will be of great assistance to school authorities in small rural communities who are unable to engage a school architect, yet are ambitious to build a schoolhouse up to date in every particular. With one of these models to guide, a carpenter with a few tools and a carpenter will be able to build a schoolhouse for his district that will meet every modern requirement.

HERRING CHOKER EASTERN CANAL Delaware and Chesapeake Steamers Are Killing Fish by Thousands. Philadelphia Record. The run of herring in the Delaware & Chesapeake Canal has been so great that the fish are being killed in thousands. Many of the vessels that pass through the canal on the way to and from Philadelphia are killing thousands of the fish. The herring are killed with the passage of each steamer.

Residents of Delaware City and of Chesapeake City have seized the opportunity to reduce the cost of living and have already caught many tons of the herring. They are so plentiful in the canal locks that a continual splash of herring is visible from the boats. Frequently numbers of the fish attempt to leap over the lock gates and in several instances they have been seen to jump as high out of the water as to land on the decks of passing craft.

Several establishments for salting and smoking the herring have sprung overnight along the route of the canal and large sums of money have been invested in the enterprise. The investors are confident of reaping a good profit, predicting that the price of meats will go still higher and fish will come in such large quantities as to make it possible to plant the fish to produce oil and selling the residue to phosphate manufacturers.

ROSE SHOW IS CHIEF FEATURE Visitor Sets Mistake in Subordinating It to Parades. PORTLAND, June 16.—(To the Editor)—Being a "comparative stranger" in Portland, perhaps my perspective as such, being of interest to the commentators on the Rose Show and Festival.

It seems to me that Portland's Rose Festival suffers from over-advertising. "A good wine needs no bush." The world flocked to Oberammergau and "Pagan Plays" was purely a local religious affair. It was not by over-advertising and commercialism.

The Rose Show in the Army was wonderful to one who had lived in the East. The pretentious parades and but little to what nature has done for your city. Why not make the yearly celebration one for Portlanders and exhibit with adequate prizes for exhibits. If the finest roses in the world are shown, Portlanders would soon know it and it will flock to Portland to see them.

A rose show as a side issue to a series of parades will not appeal to tourists from the East. They have pretty fair parades, both land and naval, themselves. They do not and cannot have your Rose Show. H. PARKER.

WORLD ALLIANCE TOLD OF OREGON Oregon Delegate Addresses International Gathering of Suffragists. The following address by Mrs. Clara Beuchler Colby, Oregon representative at the International Woman's Suffrage Alliance, was delivered in German at Budapest, June 16:

"Thirty-three years ago I first attended a woman suffrage convention. Since then it has been at such gatherings many times, but this is the first time I have attended as a citizen of a state where women have the vote. My state is Oregon, one of the nine states in which women have obtained their franchise and the Governor of Oregon has delegated me to represent them at this congress.

"Oregon first voted on the question of woman suffrage in 1884 and four times after that before it adopted it in 1912. The laws and referendum having been adopted in 1914, it was possible to have the question put before the voters at any general election by securing the signatures of a certain number of voters to a petition for that action. When it was defeated the voters did not take no for an answer, and the voters for they could not get rid of the question.

"In 1910 the ballot was given the 'Women of the World' on the north of California, on the south of us. Idaho, on the east, had had woman suffrage since 1902. We were surrounded by voting women and we were not to escape from the question for Oregon men save by jumping into the Pacific Ocean. We were not to retreat, for if they did we would be on the other side they would and women voting and sitting in parliament in California. We began to look upon the matter as a great forward step, which they must consider seriously.

"One thing that helped us to succeed was that many people had come into Oregon from states where woman suffrage was a thing which every woman voter here has not had the ballot box handed to her. There were every objection that is brought against woman suffrage. When the measure was adopted it is speedily favored by all except those whose vicious interests are endangered by it. The corrupt politician, the white slave and the employer of child labor, may be relied on to oppose woman suffrage as long as they dare. But in the light of experience all honest objectors are bound to disappear like dew before the morning sun. It is those who had tried it helped to win it.

"Oregon men voted for it and women voted for it, for it was a grand success, some 350 persons being present. The benefit given to Portland's favorite theatrical troupe that night was a grand success, some 350 persons being present.

Ex-Governor I. Jay S. Turner arrived in this city yesterday on a canvassing tour for delegate to Congress.

Wacon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons will celebrate the anniversary of St. John's day at The Dalles on Wednesday by address and dinner. Now exercises will take place in the afternoon, immediately after the arrival of the Portland boats, so that brethren from this city will be enabled to participate.

MASSACRALS IN HIGH ART Old Master's Bought in Europe Sold at a Profit by American Collectors. Paris Cor. Philadelphia Ledger. "The United States is now selling European pictures at a great profit and is no longer buying in our market."

These words of Berheim, a former picture dealer, sum up the present condition of the art market, wherein as dozens of sales this year have shown, there has been a slight falling off in prices. For several decades the American art market has been the best European salesrooms, sometimes paying a price which brought them ridicule from collectors and art lovers. Now it is apparent, however, that the American holds a commanding position in the world's picture market, and the European dealers are glad to go to the United States to buy back works of art at a price yielding handsome profits to the American purchasers.

The impression all along has been that these European purchases were made with the object of forming magnificent art collections in the United States, and that the higher prices sometimes paid for coveted pictures merely reflected the keenness of American art collectors. In fact, the best European pictures had to offer. It is now felt, however, that many of these purchases were made as a business investment by the art-advertising and art-dealers in the world who are now giving Europe an opportunity to acquire the canvases at prices yielding a considerable profit to the Americans.

Ugliest Man is Husband of 300 Observant English Official Gives This Title to an Africa Chief. London Chronicle. Although hardly the ugliest man in Africa, according to the picture drawn of him by Vice-Consul Casteau, the ugliest man on earth, he has taken into himself the ugliest qualities of the ugliest of whom he readily pays the tax of two francs. For Lupungu is a rich man by the standards of his country and he is almost as vicious as he is ugly.

The Vice-Consul made the acquaintance of the chief in the course of a tour along the coast of the Kasai district. Lupungu was a Kapirida, a place of much political importance owing to its being his home, for he is one of the most powerful chiefs in the Congo.

"In appearance," says the Vice-Consul, "he is a villainous-looking native, but with one eye which is almost scarred by smallpox, and from all accounts, he is almost as vicious as he is ugly."

Lupungu has had an extraordinary career, for as a child, he was abandoned by his father, but was afterwards adopted by a chief of the Kasai district, where he became known as Kapirida. When a quite young man he was himself a chief of the Kasai district, and he has since been a powerful chief in the Congo.

"About this period he made friends with the Arab traders, of whom there was a number in the neighborhood at the time, and he was made a chief of the Kasai district, where he was well known. He was forthwith installed as chief of the Kasai district, a position he has held ever since."

Dressing-Time at Home. "Did you ever help put a puzzle together?" "No; my wife always assembles herself alone."

Modesty of Some Men. Baltimore Sun. Some men are naturally modest, while others wear pink shirts.

Twenty-five Years Ago. From The Oregonian of June 17, 1888. Seattle, June 16.—Justice N. Soderberg was found guilty by a jury today for keeping a saloon open on Sunday. The indictment created quite a sensation, as Soderberg poses as a reform and temperance official.

On Monday evening the many friends of Mr. and Mrs. James Conner tendered them a very pleasant 20th wedding anniversary surprise party at their residence, 353 Eleventh street.

On Thursday evening at the residence of the bride's parents in Marion County, near Salem, Miss Louise Cole was married to Mr. J. V. Beach, of this city.

Miss Carrie Pitcock, having graduated on Tuesday at the Annie Wright Seminary at Tacoma, has now returned home.

W. G. Steel, who will have charge of the illumination of Mount Hood, for which the Fourth of July committee appropriated \$250, has made up a party list, and is making active preparations for the start.

A curious crowd that was doomed to disappointment attended the session of the Police Court yesterday to listen to the trial of District Attorney Henry E. McGinn on a charge of assault and battery on a woman. The case was announced in the courtroom by the District Attorney's Pavilion. The case was continued.

Citizens' city ticket—Mayor, Charles E. Ladd; Councilmen, First Ward, N. Versteeg; Second Ward, S. Farrell; Third Ward, C. Stewart; Fourth Ward, Ladd; Councilmen, First Ward, J. Gallagher; Second Ward, no nomination; Third Ward, H. B. Nicholas; Police Commissioner, Peter Taylor.

East Side Notes—George W. Shaver, who was nominated for Councilman from the First Ward by the Democratic ticket, has been elected. Mr. Shaver has had removed the old schoolhouse that stood on the old block on J street, between Tenth and Eleventh, to the new schoolhouse on the east side. It will be converted into a residence. This is the oldest schoolhouse on the East Side.

Half a Century Ago. From The Oregonian of June 17, 1868. Salem, June 3.—The board of managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society met this day at the Hotel Thornton, president, and T. G. Naylor, Thomas Cross, William J. Herren, John Laughton, D. C. Stewart, D. J. Freethman, J. P. Welch, S. E. May, W. Terry, J. H. Moore. The premium list for 1863 was agreed upon.

The ships Dorcas, Prima and Union Jack, from New York for Shanghai, and the Sea Turk, from Boston for San Francisco, and the whaling ship, have been captured by the Albatross.

Washington, June 10.—Two dispatches were received tonight from General Grant. Grant was in communication with Banks as late as June 4, at which time General Hudson was closely invested. Grant reports that Johnston is concentrating his troops to operate against him. He mentioned a report that three divisions were moving from Bragg to reinforce Johnston. Beckwith is known to have joined the rebel commander. Vicksburg is still closely invested and the siege progressing favorably.

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Readers Have Faith in Ads. People no longer read the advertisements in a newspaper with skepticism. The people of today have faith in the advertisers and their advertisements. They know that great businesses are built on honest advertising statements. They know that most merchants do not trifle with the truth, and they feel that when they patronize the stores that advertise in The Oregonian they are getting their money's worth—full value for what they pay.

Leading merchants everywhere are truthful, conscientious, and honest. Business today is conducted along broad lines; service of real value is given; merchandise of real value is given; the policies of the stores are liberal; the people are getting rightful return for their dollars.

Then, too, the reputable newspaper guards its columns against deceptive advertisements. Ads that do not ring true are not knowingly accepted.

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People no longer read the advertisements in a newspaper with skepticism. The people of today have faith in the advertisers and their advertisements. They know that great businesses are built on honest advertising statements. They know that most merchants do not trifle with the truth, and they feel that when they patronize the stores that advertise in The Oregonian they are getting their money's worth—full value for what they pay.

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