The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates—Invariably in Advance:

(BY MAIL)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	$8.00
Daily, Sunday included, six months	4.25
Daily, Sunday included, three months	2.25
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75
Daily, without Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	3.25
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.60
Weekly, one year	1.50
Sunday, one year	2.50
Sunday and weekly, one year	3.50

(BY CARRIER)

Daily, Sunday included, one year	9.00
Daily, Sunday included, one month	.75

How to Remit—Send postoffice money order, express order or personal check on your local bank. Stamps, coin or currency are at sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Postage Rates—12 to 16 pages, 1 cent; 18 to 32 pages, 2 cents; 34 to 48 pages, 3 cents; 50 to 60 pages, 4 cents; 62 to 76 pages, 5 cents; 78 to 92 pages, 6 cents. Foreign postage, double rates.

Eastern Business Offices—Verree & Conklin, New York, Brunswick building. Chicago, Steger building.

San Francisco Office—R. J. Bidwell Co., 742 Market st.

European Office—No. 2 Regent street S. W., London.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1913.

WILL LIND BE SNUBBED?

Will John Lind, representative of President Wilson, be snubbed by the Huerta government in Mexico City? This has become an international question and so far as the relations between Mexico and the United States are concerned a final crisis may be found in the answer.

From the temper of announcements made by Huerta Cabinet officials it is clear that Mr. Lind will not be received with open arms. They even suggest that he may be deported as an objectionable foreigner. This suggestion is based on the report that Mr. Lind would seek to bring pressure to bear on President Huerta to effect his voluntary retirement. Senor Adaple, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, views such a programme by America as being of a seditious character, and since the American representative has no credentials of an official nature, suggests that a public demonstration might not be improbable. The tone of the Mexican press, also, is hostile to the Lind mission, and it would appear that Mexican pride has been sorely touched.

If the Wilson Administration were deliberately setting out to force intervention in Mexico, it would seem that the movement could not be made more expeditiously. Supposing Mr. Lind is assaulted in the Mexican capital—a thing not altogether improbable? What would we do about it? What alternative to armed resentment could we find in the face of the forewarnings we have had from Mexican officialdom? If we did not act then, what respect for American life and property could we expect anyone to have outside the confines of the United States?

Before sending Mr. Lind abroad with offers of mediation and peaceful intervention, it might have been well for the State Department to ascertain the probable reception he would meet. It would seem almost too much to expect of human nature that we ask Huerta to receive Mr. Lind if he is instructed to ask Huerta to get out. There is, in a way, a similarity between the methods of the peace-promoting State Department and those of Senor Carranza, who is seeking to displace Huerta by less subtle though possibly more reasonable means.

Bluster is something of a Mexican characteristic, and it may be that Huerta and his advisers will cool off when the American representative arrives on the ground. At the same time these men can go to dangerous lengths, as Senors Madero and Suarez no doubt might testify did they still inhabit this sordid sphere. Hemmed in by warring enemies, hounded by debts, and face to face with a financial and industrial crisis, with their country and their administration on the verge of chaos, it is not impossible that these hard-put officials might express their violent resentment by physical acts. Would they not thus gain the active sympathy of many of their enemies? By taking a firm stand against the United States and precipitating trouble, would not they allay internal strife for the time being and have all Mexico under their standard to meet the common enemy? Huerta is in a desperate plight. The Wilson Administration has just put an end to his one great hope, that of recognition by the United States. The man has nothing further to gain from the friendship of the United States.

In view of these facts, the visit of President Wilson's personal representative might be embraced as a boon to Huerta in that he could utilize the incident to arouse the latent patriotism and deep pride of his people. It would be a cruel bit of irony should the plans of the Administration to ward off intervention bring on the very crisis which the United States has sought with such earnestness to avoid.

THE CONFERENCE OF BANKERS.

Secretary McAdoo's invitation to bankers of the South and West to confer with him on distribution of the $50,000,000 of Government funds which he intends to deposit in these sections as an aid to crop movement is a wise step from several standpoints. He will get first-hand information as to the needs of each section from the men who are best equipped to give it. He will bring together these men at a conference where they can compare notes on financial affairs at a time when finance is to the fore in public discussion. He is also enlisting in the service of the people the ability of a body of financial experts, of which the Government has been too long deprived through popular distrust arising from assaults indiscriminately on banks which are rendering a valuable public service as well as on those which have done a public injury.

The Portland Clearing-House has done well to accept Mr. McAdoo's invitation, and in choosing Mr. Wyld as its representative has made a wise selection. While the banks of this city would be able to finance the crops of the Northwest without Government aid, the $1,000,000 which Mr. McAdoo is expected to send here will ease the money market to some extent. Participation by this city's representative in the conference will be of service also as affording opportunity to impress on the Secretary the financial needs of this section and, above all, the strong position of Portland as the financial metropolis of the Pacific Northwest.

It is essential that this be done with a view to the location here of a regional reserve bank when the new currency bill comes into operation. There are to be not less than twelve such banks and, when the subject is thoroughly canvassed, there will probably be more. At least one and probably two will be located on the Pacific Coast. The position of this city and its business relation to the country north, south and east render it an ideal point for a reserve bank. While the definite choice of locations cannot be considered until after the bill is passed, much preliminary work can be done now and Mr. Wyld will be in a position to do it.

ANSWERED.

The Oregonian is in receipt of this queer letter, appropriately written on red paper:

If the American Flag waves over A Factory in the south Where Children from 8 years to 14 years of ages work for starving wages is the Flag onered or Disgraced?

A LOVER OF THE FLAG.

P. S. Please anser in The Oregonian.

The flag this "Lover of the Flag" loves he does not mention; let us hope that it is the American flag. It has many lovers, indeed, but not enough; and of the many some are false lovers. But we shall answer this purely hypothetical inquiry:

The American flag waves everywhere in America, over rich and poor, great and small, high and low, happy and unhappy. If perchance it is raised over a child-labor factory, it is not disgraced, for it is not in any way at fault; it is not honored, for it is not sought thus to honor the flag.

If wrong shall be done in the name of liberty, or freedom, or patriotism, shall we strike down liberty, gag freedom, or suppress patriotism, or repair the wrong?

The I. W. W. would cure the great problem of child labor by tearing down the flag; The Oregonian would keep the flag forever flying and would abolish child labor.

REMEDY FOR TRAMPS.

The number of tramps in the United States is estimated all the way from 180,000 to 500,000. They are lazy and a nuisance and furnish recruits to the army of criminals. The term "tramp" is a misnomer, for they seldom walk; they steal rides on railroad trains.

Three ways are being tried to eliminate the tramp. The railroads do their best to prevent him from riding. Housewives are more inclined to turn a deaf ear to his pleas and to refuse him food. Governments, state and municipal, are catching him and compelling him to work. Iowa proposes to establish state workhouses. New York has a farm colony and Cleveland has several farms. San Diego has a municipal forest.

The best way to cure a man of being a tramp is to compel him to work. When he has been cleansed, decently clad, accustomed to sleeping in a bed and under a roof and inured to regular and remunerative work, he may lose the desire to tramp and develop into an honest workman. Many men have become tramps through misfortune or through inability to obtain employment and have remained such by force of habit and association. Opportunity to settle down will redeem many such men. Those who are tramps through inherent laziness and love of a vagabond life would soon lose their taste for tramping if they no sooner appeared in a town than they were put to work and no sooner fled to another town than they received the same treatment.

So long as there is no concerted action to make tramps work, orders to leave town will have no terrors for them. If every town stops ordering them to move on and puts them to work, they will be apt to decide that, as there is no alternative, they may as well work for themselves.

PUZZLE LETTER.

PORTLAND, Or., July 7.—(To the Editor.)—I notice in an editorial of The Oregonian your comment on a statement of "The American Advance," in which you say: "There is no real difficulty about the public understanding of the way to make prohibition effective, viz., electing officials pledged to its enforcement." I am sure you give the public credit for more sense than they really have this time, for they are not as wise on this point as an editor, as yet, as a twenty-year study of this question has convinced me. I feel this correction will benefit all concerned and is due your readers. Your remark as to having "nothing else" but prohibition in case of a prohibition administration is near-humor, perhaps wit.

CHRIS. A. REICHEN.

The Oregonian reproduces this interesting literary curiosity chiefly in the hope that some patient cryptographer will decipher it and furnish the solution. A conscientious effort to ascertain whether it is satire, subtle flattery, or merely the mushy outgivings of a confused mind, leaves us quite helpless. But the note affords a peg to hang an observation or two on, so as to illuminate what The Oregonian intended to say about the only possible or practicable way to make prohibition prohibit.

The problem is easy in communities where the sentiment is for prohibition, but it is quite a different matter in thousands of places where there is a demand for the saloon.

The Prohibition party has for forty years sought to make the abolition of liquor the supreme issue in the Nation. How well it has succeeded is obvious from the statement that in Oregon the party's candidate for President has never received more than 4360 votes and that the average is about 3000. They have never elected anyone to important office in Oregon, and the same is true, or very nearly true, for all states.

The explanation undoubtedly is that the people of the United States have declined to regard prohibition as the sole political issue, or a political issue at all. They were and are unwilling to have every other National and state problem subordinated to a question that is essentially social and moral, and that may be easily and forever settled by each individual for himself.

MULHALL EXPOSES HIMSELF.

Mulhall having told his story of his lobbying activities to the Senate committee and having backed it with documentary evidence, it is opportune to consider what he has proved. He recited his activities in endeavoring or pretending to influence the action of Senators and Representatives, and as proof presented the letters which he wrote to his employers and letters which he received from others.

Mulhall's story is discredited by the denial of every man whom he professes to have influenced. He talked with members of Congress, but they gave him scant attention and sometimes scant courtesy. His own letters are worthless as corroboration, for they would not be admitted as evidence in court of law. They were obviously written with a view to convincing his employers that he was earning his salary and to backing up the false pretense on which he obtained his job. The letters which he received corroborate none of his statements, being merely letters of introduction and routine acknowledgments and thanks for services alleged to have been rendered.

This man has not shown how he influenced legislation. He has only shown how he "gold-bricked" the Manufacturers' Association into employing him and how he was snubbed by every man whom he actually tried to interest in his pleas. He has shown up the methods by which an impotent lobbyist dupes his victims.

As to the Manufacturers' Association, he has exposed it as so anxious to secure friendly and to block unfriendly legislation that it was readily duped by such shallow tricks of false pretense and duplicity as those of Mulhall.

But he has unintentionally rendered good service. He has helped to clear the atmosphere of Washington of much vague talk about secret influence and to clean the corridors of Congress of many disreputable hangers-on. Individuals and associations and organizations are likely hereafter to be required to work in a legitimate, carefully restricted manner, and in the open, to promote desired and to obstruct undesired legislation.

DRAMATIZED TALKFESTS DOOMED.

Exit the problem play, the teacup play, the dramatized talkfest, the dissertation on sex problems in stage settings, and all the rest of the talkative shows that had more or less of a place in public interest and approval for some years. Public taste is changing. At least this is the report brought back from Europe by the astute producer and observer, David Belasco, who insists that the wholesome, sensible, gripping play is destined for a new hold on the public imagination.

In his rather protracted investigation of four weeks' duration in Paris, London and Berlin Mr. Belasco found the change in established tastes moving rapidly. The French, strange to say, were tiring of the eternal triangle. The Germans even were growing sick of that impressionistic drivel which is peculiarly German and which consists of ninety-eight per cent talk and two per cent stage setting and "business." It is even stranger that the English have wearied of the teacup play—that type where great problems are discussed under the thrilling inspiration of a cup of mild beverage.

Human nature is very much alike at bottom and tastes in such matters as the drama are largely epidemic. If Europe has had enough of the problem play and production in which tongue-wagging constitutes the principal action, then it follows as a matter of course that American tastes will be modified ere long in the same direction. That Belasco isn't talking merely for the press agency benefits is indicated by his announcement that action will be suited to word and he will go back to human nature for his materials. Nor is his statement hard to believe, for we assuredly have been surfeited with these staged talking bees, wherein every problem of the universe is solved, with a few sops of love thrown in to meet the demands of matinee idolizers and old maids.

Plays that are pages snatched from wholesome, active human life will be refreshing, for that is the basis of real histrionic art.

RABBITS AS PESTS.

Reports of devastation in a portion of Umatilla county and a discussion now in progress in Harney County indicate that parts of Eastern Oregon have a real problem to solve in the rabbit pest. Winter drives have proved ineffective. The rabbit is so prolific that the losses in his family are soon made up. The coyote is said to be a good working enemy of the rabbit, but the coyote either likes a change of diet or tires of chasing fleet-footed prey. So the farmer's lambs and chickens fall to his rapacity as well as the rabbits. The rabbit bounty, it is argued, promotes a lazy livelihood for many persons who would better be engaged in tilling their lands. It rids only the settled communities and the little animal spreads over the country again from the rough, hilly, uncultivated sections. Besides, the bounty is a heavy expense to taxpayers. Poison setting and individual gun work by the farmers have not been an adequate check to crop damage.

What reads like a sensible suggestion comes from Mrs. William E. Gray, of Harriman, who writes her views in the Burns Times-Herald. She proposes to fence the rabbits out. She and her husband, with this plan in mind, sold livestock in order to buy fencing, but found that Harney County dealers could not supply enough rabbit-tight fence to inclose forty acres. She now has this to say:

Wire could be ordered in carload lots direct from the factory at a great reduction, we thought, and sold to the farmers at actual cost. Those so situated could build jointly around a section and hardly feel the cost. Arrangements should be made to assist those without sufficient funds.

Three successive years without success has sent more of our grittiest, most determined men to the wall. The man who has staked his money and worked the hardest has suffered most.

It has been prophesied that as soon as the land is brought under cultivation the rabbit will be a thing of the past. So much the better. We can then take this wire, which should be of substantial kind, for hog pastures, sheep lots, calf pens; we can protect the colts, restrict the turkeys and chickens and keep the neighbors' boys from coming to see our girls—if the fence is high enough.

It is a tradition in Eastern Oregon that the particular breed of rabbit that abounds there was introduced from Australia by Brigham Young with the expectation that it would supply cheap food for the Mormons. But however near the truth this may be, the quantity of meat available in the sagebrush rabbit colonies is offset by lack of quality. It is another tradition that rabbits of that section were once inoculated with a disease virus. At all events, the great majority have unhealthy-looking flesh and few but Indians will eat them. This applies particularly to the jackrabbits, as the most numerous of the pests are called. But the name is not accurate, as the animal is more like the English hare than the jackrabbit as known east of the Rocky Mountains. The native "cottontail" usually produces clean meat.

It is likely that in those parts of Eastern Oregon where the rabbits abound fencing will be found to be the only successful method of combating them. It was so in Australia and New Zealand, where introduction of parasitic diseases failed to produce results, and importations of weasels, mongooses and other predatory animals had the same result as conservation of the coyote has in this country. In Australia the prolificness of the rabbit is not ascribed to the breed, but rather to the extraordinary effect which may follow the naturalizing of some animals in a new country. It is likely the Eastern Oregon "jack" is the progeny of a breed imported from some country where the same rabbit does not become a pest. Whoever introduced him in the West has a grave though perhaps unintentional sin for which to answer.

American automobile salesmen are taken to task by the New York Evening Sun for neglecting their opportunities in India. The Maharajah of Mysore has eighteen high-grade automobiles, only two of which are of American make. Henry D. Baker, one of our Consuls in India, suggests that many more American cars could be sold if attention were drawn to the "excellence of some American high-priced cars using gasoline and of a limousine type, well curtained in." Cars "well curtained in" are needed for the high-caste ladies of the harem, who must not be seen by vulgar eyes, in contrast to high-caste American ladies, who sit aloft in their autos, on exhibition to the passing throng. There is abundance of money in India to buy autos if our salesmen will go after it, but they must suit the article to the market.

Illinois Democrats denounce as farces the investigations of Republican postmasters because they are made by Republican inspectors and do not result in removals. They have asked President Wilson to appoint about twenty Democratic inspectors "to learn the truth." State Senator Keller admits that the Democrats cannot capture the Congressional election of 1914 if Republicans are not supplanted by Democrats in the postoffices and says:

In many of the Congress districts the lines are so closely drawn that the appointment of one third or fourth class postmaster might change the situation. Recently, a Republican was appointed in Representative Hills district, and it cost us 150 voters in one precinct. We only ask what is fair, and we believe the President is a good enough politician to appreciate our difficulties.

The mutiny in Sing Sing Prison is attributed by the New York Herald to idleness of the convicts, enforced by laws forbidding employment of convict labor in many occupations. The opposition to convict labor would disappear or would at least be unreasonable were convicts taught trades and were they or their families paid the going wages of those trades when they became proficient. The families would not then be left destitute and the convicts upon their release would be equipped to earn an honest living and would have funds for a start.

Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer who was pardoned after serving some years of a life sentence for the murder of a rich client, is making a fortune out of oil wells in Oklahoma. He drilled for gas, but struck an oil well flowing 500 barrels a day. All Oklahoma has gone crazy about oil and its surface is punctured with wells like the hide of a mosquito victim. Two thousand companies are operating. The product in 1912 was about $52,000,000.

The $2.50 a week sick pay provided under the Lloyd-George insurance scheme in England has tempted a certain number of workmen to feign illness in order to take a vacation without entire loss of income. The physicians have found no remedy, but the friendly societies are seeking one. There can be no good without its attendant evil, as we are learning in regard to widows' pensions.

Andrew Carnegie calls Emperor William "the greatest peace force in the world." The Kaiser is also head of the greatest army and the second greatest navy in the world. The Star-Spangled Scot has unintentionally supported the arguments of opponents of disarmament. They contend that a strong army and navy are the best guarantee of peace.

As if to make it unanimous, here comes Harry Thaw with the pitiful story that he can't live on $12,000 a year, either.—Chicago Tribune.

But Thaw did not, when at liberty, limit himself to such inexpensive beverages as grape juice, and, now that he is in Matteawan, he spends much money on efforts to regain his liberty.

The call of the Chautauqua has been heard by ex-Representative James E. Watson as well as by Secretary Bryan. He pleads that he cannot immediately appear in the lobby inquiry without breaking engagements worth $3000 to him. He has only a $7500 salary, so he needs the money.

A reporter was so indelicate as to ask Nat Goodwin which of his many wifely charmers is dearest to him. She who is nearest, says the ever discreet Nat.—Chicago Record-Herald.

But doesn't he have tender memories of at least a few of the dear charmers that have passed into the oblivion of divorce?

Senator Chamberlain's bill would reduce the pay of witnesses and jurors in the United States courts to $2 a day. If it passes, which is doubtful, upstate people must sell a hog or stack of hay when they are drawn down to Portland.

Something of a contrast between the reception accorded the representative of the Japanese Emperor and that planned for the representative of President Wilson in Mexico.

Salvador has signed up the Bryan perpetual peace plan, being the first country to do so. In due time Bolivia and Baluchistan may step into line.

We hardly believe the insurance companies will see their way clear at this time to lower the rate on aviators.

A Pittsburg man calmly watched the surgeons amputate his leg. The test will come when he gets the bill.

Lamb is suggested as the next Ambassador to Mexico. Still he may not consent to be led to the slaughter.

Maybe with more substantial diet Bryan might not evolve these radish-and-cantaloupe foreign policies.

Any doubter of the wisdom of providing playgrounds for children needs but to see them "at work."

Kansas still swelters day and night from the heat. We are sleeping under blankets in Portland.

After doing the lion's share of the fighting, Bulgaria draws the lamb's share of the benefits.

A London Earl married an heiress in secret. Possibly wanted to keep his creditors off.

Another rockpile will be needed to hold the speeders at the rate they are going.

The drink habit is falling off in the Navy, reports say. Among officers or men?

Uncle Porfirio says he is not going to Japan. Uncle Porfirio is a politician.

Having muzzled our dogs, why not muffle our roosters?

Next thing you know school will be on.

STOPPING CIRCUS BY MARTIAL LAW

Questions Asked by One Who Would Not Attend on Sunday.

BORING, Or., Aug. 5.—(To the Editor.)—In regard to the circus affair at Oregon City, I would like to ask what right have the ministers at Oregon City to demand that a legitimate business cease operations on a certain day because that day happens to be one set aside for Christians to worship in?

What right has Governor West to say that he is not going to sit idly by while a circus rides booted and spurred into a town, on the protests of a part of the citizens of that town?

What right has Governor West to threaten to use the state militia to prevent a legitimate business from operating in a legitimate way?

What right has Governor West to make one law for himself and another for the next fellow? He has said that nothing be done outside the law. He admits having busted more bronchos on Sunday than all the circus cowboys put together. Why did he do it? He evidently isn't so quick to apply that phase to himself as to others, for if there is a law prohibiting the performances of circuses on Sunday it surely must prohibit busting bronchos. If there is not a law to that effect, then he has gone outside the law to stop the circus. In the absence of law to cover a case, are we to regard the protest of a few citizens as law? Such a course would lead to anarchy. Governor West has nowhere quoted law. Neither has anyone else, so far as I have seen. The Governor had his mind made up before he even interviewed the lawyer for the circus, and evidently without consulting any lawyer. I take my information from the Journal, which is certainly not hostile to the Governor.

Again, are the protests of a few citizens sufficient to put a business out of commission? If so, why not dispense with the Sherman anti-trust law and put the big business out of commission by protests, of which there are plenty, and martial law?

If martial law was meant as a protection against breakers of the civil code at the option of the chief executive of the state or nation, why not do away with the intricate judicial machinery through which we at present are compelled or supposed to be compelled to go, and proclaim martial law? Surely it would be cheaper. Or was martial law meant to be put to such uses as that?

I have nowhere seen a charge that the circus was immoral. The Governor and ministers planned to attend it on Monday. Their sole reason for opposing it on Sunday was that it was desecrating the Christian Sabbath. Would the Governor be as quick to heed a protest of the Jews and Seventh-Day Adventists against desecration of their Sabbath?

I am a Christian, and would not think of attending a circus on Sunday, but at the same time I think that we Christians should wait until the millennium before we try to run the earth, and then let Christ do it.

P. S. WHITCOMB.

MORE THAN ONE KIND OF LOAFER

Strong, Idle Men Refuse Harvest Work When Offered.

THE DALLES, Or., Aug. 6.—(To the Editor.)—One of the great problems that confront the welfare and progress of the whole country is the conservation of the health and proper employment of the people.

While a few have too much to do and have little or no time for rest and recreation, there are thousands who have little or no employment. The latter class either spend their time in idleness, riotous living or in frivolity.

Among this class of idlers we find the "idle rich," the "lazy husband" and the "lazy wife" and the "hobo" element. Thousands of strong, able-bodied men put in their time in beating trains or going up and down the railroads with blankets on their backs, seeking a shady place in Summer or a warm place in Winter; begging their food or swarming to the great cities and expecting in some way to get a few drinks and some food to keep from starving.

It is strange that the great press of our country and our lawmakers do not give this subject the attention that its importance demands. What transformation in our logged-off lands and in our roads would be made if this strong element would be put to work and kept at work. Today may be seen hundreds of strong men going back from the harvest fields of Eastern Oregon and Eastern Washington, where they went under the pretense of working. I have seen these men offered work, but refuse under the plea that it is too hot to work in the harvest field. This is the one strong argument against Socialism. What to do with this lazy, worthless, hobo element. Can any Socialist explain what they propose to do with an element that will not work?

Another problem affecting the welfare of the country is the health of the people and prevention of accidents. Statistics show that 40,000 people are killed every year; 2,000,000 are injured, while 3,000,000 are ill from preventable causes within the boundaries of these United States.

Tariffs and currency reform sink into insignificance when held up before these astounding facts, relating to the welfare and progress of the people.

The conservation of human health and energies should be the monitor and watchword of those in positions or prominence and influence.

HARRY C. GOSNOLD.

SCANDALS OOZE FROM MEETING

Seeker of Horrors Tells What He Heard at Free-Speech Gathering.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—(To the Editor.)—Last Saturday night I went to the Gipsy Smith Auditorium in hope of hearing something of an incendiary nature.

I learned that John A. Jeffrey was a "fellow working man," also that somebody was clothed in authority; also that those clothes fit him; also, that the preachers and the brewers had conspired to solve the liquor problem in spite of the temperate Mr. Jeffrey.

Also that when one is looking for local color and is addressing an I. W. W. meeting he will not forget to take of his coat; also, that Seneca Fouts, ex-soldier and attorney for the underworld would shed his last drop of blood for the grand old flag; also, that The Oregonian was subsidized by the crucifixion interests; also, that Meier & Frank was a rotten institution because the firm spent good money for advertising that might better go for retainers; also, that a good county or city job would be gladly filled in the interest of the downtrodden masses; also, that a good fat fee would be appreciated for making a test case of the free-speech ordinance; also, that The Oregonian and Telegram were flourishing concerns.

Also I heard some really and truly scandal. A man got up with the air of one who is telling that Queen Victoria of Spain has a new baby, or that Mr. Bryan slips a few nips in his coffee, and informed us that The Oregonian had hurt his feelings by printing Mr. Clark's name as probable Chief of Police prior to his appointment; also, he told of some wild boys who had played a game of poker for $10 a chip. He gave us no particulars, but as he did not place the matter in the hands of the Sheriff I presume he won. In fact I marveled at his presence at the meeting after such a killing, but, "easy come easy go."

Also, here's some more scandal. As I was passing out I saw several brutal downtrodders of the poor working men seated on a bench in the rear of the building leaning on their billies—sound asleep; ain't it awful.

JACK HAYNES.
1076 Lambert Place.

NAVY IS GOOD TRAINING SCHOOL

Opportunities Superior to Those Found in Civil Life.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—(To the Editor.)—Much has been said, foolish and otherwise, about naval democracy of late, and as one who has devoted some time to naval service I ask space to have my say.

In the first place a navy is not a democratic institution and no matter what the present Secretary may think, it cannot be made such. The safety of the lives of the men, and of the vessel at sea require prompt and unquestioning obedience to orders, and men will not obey a command as promptly if it comes from an officer who does not hold himself superior to and aloof from the crew. I've often known men to disregard orders simply because they knew the officer giving them entertained a feeling of friendship for the men under him. "Familiarity Breeds Contempt," and the truth of it is nowhere more apparent than in a military organization.

As far as democracy can be applied to such organizations as the Army and Navy is to encourage the few ambitious men of the lower rating to climb to a higher one. And I cannot recall knowing a single officer in either the Army or Navy, and I have served in both, who would not encourage and help a man of the ranks when he was honestly trying to help himself.

The Navy maintains schools for training men in several mechanical trades, such as electricians, machinists, blacksmiths, coppersmiths and others, and the ambitious young man who has some mechanical ability is given a better opportunity in them than most of us get by remaining in civil life.

Several of my shipmates who went into the Navy as coal passers or apprentice seamen served their enlistments, and are now working at good paying positions. They of course were somewhat ambitious and utilized their spare time in qualifying themselves to fill better positions when discharged.

And as far as the almost proverbial ill treatment of men is concerned I must say that it is greatly overdrawn.

There is a class of men in the Navy who are always in trouble and in this class you will find drunken bums, men lost to all honor; petty thieves who will steal anything; shirkers and loafers, who cannot be depended upon to return to the ship on time or to do their work when aboard. Is it strange that these men are always in trouble and generally come to a bad end?

These are the men who cry out the loudest against ill treatment, and against the lack of reward for honest service.

The young man possessed of a strong will, a robust character, an alert brain, a high ambition, and a lean purse I can conscientiously advise to go in the Navy.

The good-for-nothing, ne'er-do-well devoid-of-ambition I can just as conscientiously advise to stay out.

D. C. MILLICAN.

FRANKLIN'S VIEWS ON SALARIES

Words Spoken in 1787 Thought to Have Tone of Fulfilled Prophecy.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 7.—(To the Editor.)—Benjamin Franklin, in the convention for forming the Constitution of the United States, at Philadelphia, in 1787, used the following language in reference to the dangers of a salaried bureaucracy, which may be read with interest in connection with Mr. Bryan's claim that he must lecture while Secretary of State, though he receives $12,000 per year as such officer:

In this particular of salaries to the executive branch I happen to differ; and, as my opinion may appear new and chimerical, it is only from a persuasion that it is right, and from a sense of duty that I hazard it. I think I see inconveniences in the appointment of salaries; I see none in refusing them, but, on the contrary, great advantages.

Sir, there are two passions which have a powerful influence in the affairs of men. These are ambition and avarice; the love of power and the love of money. Separately, each of these has great force in prompting man to action; but, when united in view of the same object, they have, in many minds, the most violent effects. Place before the eyes of such men a post of honor that shall, at the same time, be a place of profit, and they will move heaven and earth to obtain it.

And of what kind are the men that will strive for this profitable pre-eminence, through all the bustle of cabal, the heat of contention, the infinite mutual abuse of parties, tearing to pieces the best of characters? It will be the wise and moderate, the lovers of peace and good order, the men fittest for the trust. It will be the honest and the virtuous, the men of strong passions and indefatigable activity in their selfish pursuits. These will thrust themselves into your Government, and be your rulers. And these, too, will be mistaken in their expected happiness of their situation, for their vanquished competitors, of the same spirit and from the same motives, will perpetually be endeavoring to distress their administration, thwart their measures, and render them odious to the people.

Besides these evils, sir, though we may set out in the beginning with moderate salaries, we shall find that such will not be of long continuance. Reasons will never be wanting for proposed augmentations; and there will always be a party for giving more to the rulers, that the rulers may be able, in return, to give more to them. Hence, as all history informs us, there has been in every state and kingdom a constant kind of warfare between the governing and the governed; the one striving to obtain more for its support, and the other to pay less. And this has sometimes occasioned great convulsions, actual civil wars, ending either in dethroning of the princes or enslaving of the people. Generally, indeed, the ruling power carries its point, and we see the revenues of princes constantly increasing, and we see that they are never satisfied, but always in want of more. The more the people are discontented with the oppression of taxes, the greater need the prince has of money to distribute among his partisans.

It would seem Franklin's prediction has proven true.

W. E. YATES.

Estate in Entirety.

YAMHILL, Or., Aug. 7.—(To the Editor.)—A man buys a piece of land and has it deeded to himself and wife. Later, in order to make her a freeholder, they have it assessed to them jointly. Suppose the wife should die intestate and without issue, can her brothers and sisters claim any share of the estate?

GEO. W. HARRISON.

If deed to real estate runs jointly to husband and wife, the survivor takes all the property automatically in event of death of the other, regardless of issue or existence of brothers and sisters.

Tom Word's Politics.

PORTLAND, Aug. 7.—(To the Editor.)—To settle an argument please state what party nominated and elected Tom Word to the office of Sheriff. Has he ever been affiliated with any other party than the one that elected him to his present office?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sheriff Word was nominated by the Democratic party and was elected by vote of the people. So far as The Oregonian knows he has always been a Democrat.

Distribution of Estate.

PORTLAND, Aug. 8.—(To the Editor.)—Please inform me how an estate is disposed of in Oregon when no will is left, deed made to husband and wife. Husband dead. What parts do the wife and children get?

MOTHER OF THREE.

If the deed is made to the parties as husband and wife, it constitutes an estate in entirety, if real estate, and all passes to the wife automatically without probate proceedings.

As It May Have Been at Silverton.

Buffalo Express.

"Don't go near that old fellow in the pasture, sonny," the farmer warned the fresh-air child. "He's terribly fierce." "I tried him out a'ready," the lad replied. "He aint half as fierce as an automobile in the city. Got any bears or lions around here?"

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of August 8, 1888.

Albany, Aug. 7.—The stockholders of the Brownsville Woolen Mills have decided to close the mills at that place about the first of the year, owing to insufficiency of water supply. Thomas Kay, manager of the mills, proposes to establish mills in Albany double the size of the Brownsville mills.

Seattle, Aug. 7.—E. S. Ingraham starts in the morning with a party to climb Mount Rainier. Among the party is the famous John Muir. He is accompanied by William Keith, a landscape painter from California. Others are Henry B. Loomis, Daniel Bass, Charles V. Piper, A. C. Warner and Norman Booth.

Salem, Aug. 7.—State Printer Baker announces that work in his office on biennial reports of officers will commence October 1.

Articles of incorporation of the Mount Hood & Eastern Railway Company were filed yesterday. The object is to construct a railroad and telegraph line from Portland across the Cascade Mountains via Salmon River pass to a point near the mouth of the Owyhee Valley in Mathews County. The incorporators are: R. P. Earhart, D. C. McKercher and W. A. Bantz.

"Fedora" at the New Park—Brilliant reception to Fanny Davenport.

Samuel Wasserman, son of ex-Mayor Wasserman, died yesterday, aged 20 years.

Dr. John Welch, who has lived at Oregon City for the past 25 years, has purchased the Banks place on Sixteenth and O streets, East Portland, consisting of four lots and a fine house, for $5250.

Attorney J. M. Bowen returned yesterday from Leadville, Colo.

C. H. Woodard, of Snell, Heitshu & Woodard, arrived at New York yesterday from Europe.

During September the store occupied by P. E. Brigham will be vacated and remodeled for the use of Ladd & Tilton's Bank.

George Taylor has just returned from Alaska.

The Marine Band of about 23 pieces under the leadership of Ralph W. Hoyt will give a free concert this evening on the Plaza.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 8, 1863.

Gold on the Columbia River Bars.—Ringgold's Bar is about 35 miles above Wallula and the gold found there pays from $10 to $20 per day to each miner. The bar at Priest Rapids has been known for a long time, and there is also a bar at Rock Island, about 30 miles above the rapids, where the yield is from $15 to $30 per day. New discoveries have very recently been made about 200 miles above Fort Colville, near the lakes. About $300 a day is said to have been taken out by a single miner.

Tracey & Co. have established a regular express from Portland to all points in the Boise country.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The President has authorized the issuing of an order that it will be the policy and intention of the Government to retaliate in kind for every case of ill-treatment of our officers and men, black and white, by rebel authorities, by hanging for hanging, shooting for shooting, and imprisonment in every case where it is known that black men in the military service of the United States are taken prisoners and sold into slavery.

Thursday last was duly observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer by the people of Portland, in conformity to the proclamation issued by the President. In the evening there was a numerous attendance at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Addresses were delivered by Governor Gibbs, Rev. B. C. Lippincott, of Olympia, W. T., Rev. T. H. Pearne and Rev. John Flynn, of Walla Walla. In the afternoon a party of excursionists chartered the steamboat Leviathan and, accompanied by the Mechanics' Band, took a trip down the river as far as Swan Island and back to the White House and Milwaukie.

The Portland and Milwaukie macadamized road will be opened for public travel on Monday, on which day the steam ferryboat will commence its trips opposite Milwaukie.

New Sunday Features

Admirers I Have Met—More Summer-girl confessions as told by Rita Reese. An interesting page with striking illustrations.

Is the Human Race Decaying?—An able writer answers this question in a thoughtful article. His answer is an emphatic 'no.''

Will the United States Build That Alaska Line?—A decision will be reached shortly on the matter of undertaking this vast enterprise.

Wanted: $50,000 Men for $5000 Jobs—If you are looking for such a post and are qualified, apply to Secretary of the Interior Lane. He is looking for you.

South America Prepares for the Panama Canal—An important and carefully-prepared article of deep interest to all who would know of our future trade relations with South America.

Women's Dress in 1925—Comfort will be the keynote—no stockings, no waistline, no tight-fitting effects.

Real Switchboard Troubles—The exchange girl airs a few of her grievances.

Is It Wise to Beat Your Wife?—Doctor says ''yes,'' and one woman agrees with him. But ''General'' Rosalie Jones says it is all bosh to suggest the idea.

Theodore Roosevelt's Autobiography—In his own story of his life Colonel Roosevelt tells of early days in the public service.

MANY OTHER FEATURES

Order Today of Your Newsdealer.