

The Oregonian

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Portland, Monday, August 11, 1913.

GOOD REASONS FOR OPTIMISM.

Optimism as to the business outlook is the dominant note in the expressions of opinion from the leading manufacturers and business leaders of the United States published in The Sunday Oregonian. All tell of healthy conditions and normally expanding business, good crops salable at good prices, sufficient money in banks to meet them and heavy traffic on railroads.

There are adverse factors, but they and their influence are fast passing away. One is the tariff bill, but, having reconciled themselves to the certainty that the tariff will be reduced, manufacturers and producers have nerved themselves to stand the unequal and drastic revision now proposed. Predictions of disaster to industry are few and the great majority have evidently discounted the effects of revision. The currency bill, at first a source of uncertainty, has become a source of confidence since its defects have been largely pruned away and good prospect has arisen that the leaders in Congress will endeavor for further improvements. Danger of railroad strikes has been practically eliminated by the new arbitration law. Assurance of peace in the Balkans encourages confidence in the markets tied up in European treasuries will soon be turned loose and will ease up the world's money market.

With the certainty of good crops and ample funds to handle them; with the prospect of an early settlement of the tariff and the assurance of further improvements, the business outlook is bright. The stock exchange is showing a recovery and confidence is being restored in the market. The expansion of business will increase railroad earnings sufficiently to make them again profitable. The conditions which have been so unfavorable in the past are world-wide and the promised relief from these conditions is also world-wide.

Simultaneously with the financial pinch caused in Europe by the Balkan War, a number of European securities were offered on American markets with few takers. American securities were thrown back on our hands with few buyers on this side of the water. The stock exchange is showing a recovery and confidence is being restored in the market. The expansion of business will increase railroad earnings sufficiently to make them again profitable. The conditions which have been so unfavorable in the past are world-wide and the promised relief from these conditions is also world-wide.

MARRIED WOMEN TEACHERS. Charles W. Elliot, the former president of Harvard, has come up to the help of the New York School Directors against the women. Those formidable potentates are engaged just now in devising means of punishment for Mrs. Bridget C. Pelotto, who committed the enormity of marrying and bearing a child while she was employed as a teacher in the public schools. Dr. Charles W. Elliot, backed by the trouble to write to the Directors and assure them that his sympathies are against the right of a woman teacher to produce babies.

"In my opinion," he says, "the employment of married women in the schools is not for the interest of the pupils, the teachers or the community as a whole." He says, too, that he thinks five years long enough for a woman to teach. If she cannot find a husband in her own town, let her go to the poorhouse or become a suffragette; he would probably decide. All this is interesting because Dr. Elliot has enjoyed a long experience of human affairs and his opinions are weighted both with experience and erudition. Nevertheless, it would be stimulating to inquire just how much of that mechanical formalism which has brought our public schools could be traced back to the uniform employment of married women. The female mind naturally delights in fixed rules and unvarying precepts. It detects exceptions and would be glad to reduce the whole universe to a few algebraic formulas. Besides that, centuries of slavery to the male have

made women apt ministers of that mechanism which saves work to superintendents and directors. It costs less trouble to make out tables of statistics than to teach children, and consequently, under the regime of unmarried women teachers, with male superintendents, the energies of the public schools have been largely conserved to the beautiful but arid work of compiling long arrays of figures.

Married women no doubt have some faults, but they are not as a rule object adores of men. Intimacy with the bearded sex has cured their illusions and made them more or less independent. This may be the real reason why boards of male directors are so eager to get rid of them.

WE CAN LEARN FROM LIVERPOOL.

If the Port of Columbia secures the services of a dredging expert from Liverpool it will get the benefit of many years' successful experience in contending with conditions similar to those existing at the mouth of the Columbia. At the mouth of the Mersey is a bar which has required continual dredging in order that a channel might be kept open. That channel is safely navigated by the largest trans-Atlantic liners, hence if we follow Liverpool we can expect to put to rest the scowlers at the Columbia River, who chuckle over every mishap to a ship.

While dredges on the Mersey bar do not have to contend with a long swell as at the mouth of the Columbia, the Irish Sea nasty, choppy waves like those of the English Channel. There is not exact duplication of conditions, but there is close similarity. The Liverpool expert can also give the Columbia Commission much information on the construction of docks, piers and belt railways, for he has been in the employ of the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board. This body combines the functions which are here divided between the Port Commission and the Dock Commission. Its jurisdiction extends beyond the limits of Liverpool, as that of our Port Commission extends beyond the limits of Portland. It owns the whole frontage of the Mersey for miles above its mouth and has provided splendid facilities of every kind for ships. In making Portland an up-to-date harbor with modern docks, operated at a minimum of cost to ships, we can learn much from Liverpool.

WHY THE AIR IS CLEAR. Those who have lived a few years on the Pacific Coast can recall when the atmosphere at this season of the year was thick with smoke and the mountains were invisible from the cities for weeks at a time. The present clearness is due to the withdrawal of the Western Forestry and Conservation Association in preventing and extinguishing forest fires.

Beginning with a local association in the Coeur d'Alene country of Idaho, the Western Forestry and Conservation Association has extended until it covers the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and California. Composed mainly of private owners of timber land, it now counts the state of Idaho among its members and has secured the cooperation of the Federal Government and other states in its work. It employs 450 regular patrolmen and a much larger force during the season of fires. It guards one-half the standing timber in the United States, which has a total area of about 14,000 acres, or one-sixteenth of one per cent of the timber protected, while the timber destroyed was only one-seventh of one per cent.

Protecting their own property the firemen are preventing the timber interest. Destruction of timber is a loss to the community as well as to the owner. By extinguishing forest fires the association protects the home and often saves the life of many an isolated settler. By preserving the forests the timber interest is protected. The association's public benefit, mainly at the private expense.

FALSE PROMISES. Last year The Oregonian fought for the exemption law on household furniture and personal effects. The law was passed by the Legislature and The Oregonian editor. But when the time came to enforce the law the legislature proposed to exempt the tax on household furniture. The Oregonian fought it. That is not for the good of the taxpayer and the law is now on the books.

The Oregonian may be old-fashioned, but it cannot conceive of taxation as a penalty. Taxes are paid for benefits, and the property owner who receives profit from his property and also receives benefits from public expenditures ought to contribute its share of the cost of government.

The household exemption has had very little fiscal significance. It did not increase the revenue of the state. The property excluded from taxation is not income-producing and is an asset. The laws' effect is general and proportionate to holdings and ability to pay. The proposed \$1500 exemption is arbitrary. It has no sound or scientific basis. It would disturb the distribution of taxation and compel a readjustment. That in this readjustment the burden of the tax on the property excluded from taxation is not income-producing and is an asset. The laws' effect is general and proportionate to holdings and ability to pay.

not talk alike. Everybody must have observed the bitterness with which rural communities animadvert upon the differences of language. Let a family from Southern Ohio, for example, move into a neighborhood populated by New Englanders. No matter if the husband is a philosopher, the wife a saint and all the seven children scrubbed, that will not save the family from public rebuke, because they will be sure to use certain locutions which are anathema to the Yankees. They will say "Johnny pulled the cow this morning," or "Susie shucked right smart of corn this afternoon," or "Pap bowed to go to town this week, but he waddled with a misery in his stummock and had to stay home." All these expressions, which are classic in Cincinnati, are loathed in Boston. Thus the beginning of sectionalism arise when the dialect of one state is introduced into another, not least when that mighty volume, but a good deal more.

FALSE ECONOMY.

It is a lamentable fact that one of the Oregon counties which the Legislature sought particularly to benefit by the enactment of a law authorizing agricultural experiment and demonstration work, at partial state expense, has permitted the opportunity this year to lapse. Crook County, where this year the Legislature sought particularly to benefit by the enactment of a law authorizing agricultural experiment and demonstration work, at partial state expense, has permitted the opportunity this year to lapse. Crook County, where this year the Legislature sought particularly to benefit by the enactment of a law authorizing agricultural experiment and demonstration work, at partial state expense, has permitted the opportunity this year to lapse.

Crook County presents wonderful opportunities to the new settler. The county is but sparsely settled and vacant lands are available in almost boundless extent. But climatic and soil conditions differ from those to which the average new settler is accustomed. Here the land is so fertile that it may be successful, practical demonstration of the best way to farm in that district and ocular evidence of the productive qualities of the land as to various crops. Something on the order of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station work is the most practicable means of preventing an immeasurable delay in the general development of the county.

The failure to profit by the law is due to efforts to economize on the idea that there is any real saving in withholding an appropriation for this work in Crook County is a false one. Money so spent will return a thousand fold.

THE CULT OF THE DICTIONARY.

One of our Eastern contemporaries comments with disapproval on the stupid faith people have in dictionaries. It quotes an author or two who have lately sallied out against the encyclopedists and broken their spears in the attempt to do so. The dictionary makers, we are told, must collect what little knowledge they possess, just as the rest of us do, from observation and experience, and not by any means infallibly. Judgment is not often that of the decaying relics of former ages as living and breathing usage. When a silly thing has once found its way into a dictionary it is copied and repeated with dull dogmatism from generation after another is fed upon the refuse of departed fools. This may all be true, and yet it must not be forgotten that there really is more or less dependable information in the dictionary. The dictionary makers, we are told, must collect what little knowledge they possess, just as the rest of us do, from observation and experience, and not by any means infallibly.

Attention of the I. W. W. is called to the announcement that farmers in Washington would be permitted to harvest their crops. The I. W. W. love the open air, as witnesses their fondness for open-air meetings, so here is a chance for plenty of it. They would have an opportunity to get the fresh air and their warty muscles and harden the muscles of arms, legs and back.

Memory of the rains that prevailed over the Valley last Summer brings into prominence the lack of them this year, which is a very real hardship. The advisability of using oil on the roads early and late to avoid the pestilence of dust. This treatment of a nuisance would be expensive, to be sure, but the relief would be worth all it would cost.

The great interest Jersey mosquitoes are manifesting in "slit" skirts would seem to dispose of the theory that it is only the female of the species that stings. New York Herald.

The slit might be covered with mosquito netting. In fact, women may prefer to make the skirts of that material.

A few warm days in a row make the Portlanders recall the good work of the water committee of years ago that brought Bull Run water into the city. One does not have to be very old to recall the charming idea of the river water. Its chief quality was that it was wet.

That his actors may see themselves as others see them, Charles Frohman has moving pictures made of rehearsal. How well they do themselves and how they do themselves. Now they can understand why some audiences are bored and why others laugh at the wrong time.

Oregonians who have relatives in the prairie states where wells are so plentiful and the company to see it on a continued hot spell are felt most by Oregon literature and weather statistics pointing the way to blessed relief.

What the Governor of California will say to the Governors of Oregon and Washington at Redding next week may become memorable talk, if his relative humidity does not suffer a chill. Portland will have a milk show in a few weeks, with an exhibit showing the best of the milk produced in the milk. Will that include milking a kicking cow on the right side?

Can Castro come back? That is the question in Venezuela. Napoleon tried it, but was knocked out in the first round. Is Castro greater than Napoleon?

Scoffers will note that all the inhabitants of a Spanish village were attending church two miles away when the aerolite set fire to their homes.

Aviators are forbidden flying over the Coast under the new penalty. But how are they to be caught?

The harvest fields in the inland Empire are calling for help. The work is hard, but the pay is good.

A city ordinance requiring the owner of a hitching post to pay a license is worse than a war tax.

All Kipling needs is to come to Oregon and catch another salmon.

INSPECTION NEEDED IN COUNTRY.

Eating Houses in Small Towns Need Cleaning Up, Says Traveler. PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—Nine out of every ten restaurants in the rural and semi-rural communities of this state are run under the most unsanitary conditions. The kitchens are filthy; the dining-rooms are fly-infested; the waiters and waitresses are careless about their personal cleanliness. I believe that the state, and not the county, should appoint kitchen inspectors for all restaurants, cafes, hotels, drug stores, dairy lunches and hotels. Only in this way can the health of the people of the entire state be properly insured.

The appearance of Senator James Hamilton in the streets of Washington in a cream-colored serge suit and wearing a white silk shirt is another reminder of the Jeffersonian ideal of a republican administration.—Springfield Union.

On this paragraph the New York Herald comments: "A New England never attain to proper appreciation of the refulgent glory of the virile, vivid and sparkling wit of the Irish." Serge and silk properly typifies the pure Jeffersonian lustre of the Hamiltonian soul. It is noticeable that as Senator Lewis has advanced in fame as the Beau Brummel of the United States, he has traveled eastward until at Washington he has reached the climax in a career which he began as "Dude" in Seattle. He knows the quality of perfection of dress is most highly valued and has carried his sartorial display to that market.

President Wilson has got into trouble with the negro-hating Senators by appointing A. E. Patterson, a negro of Oklahoma, registrar of the treasury. Messrs. Vardaman, Tillman, Hoke Smith and others had a violent attack of hysterics and the nomination has been withdrawn. Mr. Patterson's request that he be removed from office whether he will exclude all negroes from office at the dictation of the negrophobes or insist upon his executive powers.

If other men who have the means and the ability would specialize as Will Crissey is doing in gladioli, some wonderful results would be attained in horticulture, floriculture and agriculture. The ordinary tiller of the soil is beginning to show respect for the work of the gladiator. The latter's work is mostly experimental, and that is the way the biggest and best are produced.

Once a loan shark, always a loan shark. It is a sad case of the case of Daniel H. Tolman, king of the craft. Fined \$1000 and paroled on the understanding that, if he resumed business in any state where usury is illegal, he returned to New York and was promptly arrested for bleeding a young man earning \$12 a week of most of his income. The only way to stop Tolman's extortion is to put him in jail.

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IMMIGRATION RULING PROTESTED.

Hindu Calls for Justice to His Countrymen by America. PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Comes now a crippled Hindu to raise his lonely voice as an appeal to the good common sense of the American people against the high-handed action of a handful of the immigration officers of San Francisco in an attempt to deport some Hindus simply because they are Hindus, and as such they are undesirable. It is a regrettable case of justice, love of freedom, and all such good qualities that go to make a man's reputation on the face of the earth, should look upon this poor, insulted and injured nation of about 300,000,000 as undesirable.

Every American citizen of this grade school has learned that India was the cradle of the so-called Aryan civilization, and yet the discrimination against a handful of the immigration officers of San Francisco in an attempt to deport some Hindus simply because they are Hindus, and as such they are undesirable. It is a regrettable case of justice, love of freedom, and all such good qualities that go to make a man's reputation on the face of the earth, should look upon this poor, insulted and injured nation of about 300,000,000 as undesirable.

I am not here to discuss anything about the history and ethnology of the total discrimination of a nation all crushed under a foreign yoke, and when a handful of the so-called immigration officers of San Francisco, who they be of Mongolian descent, can claim the citizenship papers, it is time for every right-thinking person to rise up and fight for the salvation of his people as well as for his own. By the foregoing I mean to say that I do not understand, is against the Constitution of the United States, in which there is no provision for a Mongolian to become a citizen.

Now, then, is the Constitution or are the authorities, who presume to exercise a veto on the rights of the citizen, to be blamed? I believe Mr. Wilson is one of the greatest authorities in history and political science, and I believe in the various nations. I, in the name of the very religion that stands for the "brotherhood of man" and the "fatherhood of God," in the very name of the sublime maxim, "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and in the foremost principle of the American Constitution, demand that the President and the people of America keep into this and do not allow it to pass.

THE PORTLAND CITY GUARDS HELD A MEETING LAST EVENING IN THE COUNCIL ROOM. Mr. Lewis in the chair. A resolution was adopted to reorganize the company under the constitution and by-laws of the old Jefferson Guards.

D. Werthelmer, who fell behind the company he was traveling with from the city, was found to have been killed. This evening the young and favorite actor, Mr. Charles Graham, will take his first benefit in Portland.

CAN SULZER CLEAN HIS SKIRTS? Writer Calls Attention to Silence of "Reform" Journals. PORTLAND, Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)—The evidence given before the legislative committee of New York into the conduct of Governor Sulzer is somewhat disconcerting, to say the least. It apparently shows that he is a heavy stock speculator. It is necessary to regulate such speculations, and that he omitted many campaign contributions from his sworn records required by the corrupt practices act.

While there may be nothing inherently wrong in a candidate for Governor appearing in Wall Street at the time of his election, yet when you consider that this was in the state of New York, where much legislation is necessary to regulate such speculations, it would be far better if the Governor had abstained from anything of the kind.

It is true that with reference to the campaign contributions Governor Sulzer will be able to show that he omitted these contributions by mistake or lack of recollection. But the Oregonian is certainly every good American hopes that he will be able to do so. But the indignity of running through the mind is this: Suppose these revelations had been made about some old-time Republican Governor, what would be the reaction? Would the corrupting influences of stand-pat Republicanism. Every "reform" publication in the country would make the shortest exposure of the Governor a text for a sermon of this kind. S. B. HUSTON.

Fishing Hole Not Ordinarily Deadly. VANCOUVER, Wash., Aug. 9.—(To the Editor.)—Being a Justice of the Peace who wishes to be just, I write to correct an error in a dispatch from Vancouver to the Oregonian, which contains this statement: "A fishing rod is a deadly weapon, it is a deadly weapon." It is not a deadly weapon, it is a deadly weapon. It is a deadly weapon. It is a deadly weapon.

Any flag except the stars and stripes is indefensible as the emblem of a state party. The flag of the Republic of America, and certainly the Socialists have become very meddlesome in our politics.

Mr. Barzes in another letter defends the red flag of Socialism (which is also the flag of anarchy), partly on the ground that it is called "internationalism." He says that the party (Socialist) "stands for internationalism." So does any party stand for internationalism. It is a deadly weapon. It is a deadly weapon.

Spelling for Bryann's Benefit. PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—(To the Editor.)—I noticed in English that many peculiarities, chief of which are the different ways of spelling a word to express various shades of meaning, and to require if the word Chautauqua. The word is in our language both in its new items and editorials.

I rather hesitate to point out a possible error in spelling which occurred a few days since in an editorial and wish to require if the word Chautauqua. The word is in our language both in its new items and editorials.

Not until they are convinced that they have an article that will stand the test of time, they place it before the people in the columns of the Oregonian. You cannot afford not to profit by the work and experience of these men. Only way that you may reap the benefit of their work is to keep in touch with what they are doing by the Oregonian and equally good newspapers. READER.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of Aug. 11, 1888. New York, Aug. 10.—The steamboat Laura M. Starr, with James G. Blaine on board, arrived today, having taken the narrow. Great enthusiasm was shown by the 2000 people on board the Starr.

Washington, Aug. 10.—A steady stream of people poured in and out of St. Andrew's Church, where the body of General Sheridan lies in state, all day.

Albany, Or., Aug. 10.—An indignation meeting was held at 8 o'clock this evening. C. N. Scott, receiver of the Narrow Gauge Railroad, was burned in effigy.

Salem, Or., Aug. 10.—The Oregon Press Association met today, with President M. L. Pipes in the chair.

Colonel A. P. Dennison, formerly of this city but for the past ten years a resident of California and now connected with the San Francisco mint, is on board, having taken the narrow gauge. He is accompanied by his son, A. L. Dennison.

The county court contemplates adding a wing to the Courthouse on the south side.

Last evening the Harrison Club of Portland was formed and the following officers elected: President, R. E. Estlin; first vice-president, W. L. Miller; second vice-president, W. H. Wilton; treasurer, J. E. Sturges; corresponding secretary, C. C. Fisher; treasurer, C. E. Geiger; executive committee, E. Greenwood, Edward DeLum, L. G. Clarke and A. McAlpin.

The work of excavating for the foundation of the brick buildings to be erected at the corner of Third and Blagen on North Front street, between B and C streets, has been commenced.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of August 11, 1868. Cairo, Aug. 5.—The splendid new steamer "Ruth," valued at \$150,000, burned last night opposite Island No. 10. She had on board eight passengers, 15 crew, 150 tons of freight, 200 mules and cattle. There were about 300 persons on board, all of whom must have perished.

Thanksgiving day was duly observed by the citizens of Vancouver. At the Methodist church, the religious exercises were conducted in the morning by the Rev. Mr. Raynor and Rev. Mr. Bagley. In the evening, designated by the president thereof, S. W. Brown, as a union jubilee. Remarks were made by L. Holmes, Hon. E. E. O'Hagan, General Alford, Hon. E. Wyche, J. J. McGillivray and Rev. J. O. Raynor.

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