

The Oregonian

Entered at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice as second-class matter, June 15, 1882.
 Postage paid at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice.
 Subscription Rates: In Advance:
 (BY MAIL)
 Daily, Sunday included, one year \$2.00
 Daily, Sunday included, six months 1.25
 Daily, Sunday included, three months75
 Daily, Sunday included, one month25
 Daily, without Sunday, one year 1.50
 Daily, without Sunday, six months90
 Daily, without Sunday, three months50
 Daily, without Sunday, one month15
 Weekly, one year 1.00
 Weekly, six months60
 Weekly, three months35
 Sunday and weekly, one year 1.50
 (BY CARRIER)
 Daily, Sunday included, one year 1.75
 Daily, Sunday included, six months 1.00
 Daily, Sunday included, three months60
 Daily, Sunday included, one month20
 Daily, without Sunday, one year 1.25
 Daily, without Sunday, six months75
 Daily, without Sunday, three months45
 Daily, without Sunday, one month15
 Weekly, one year90
 Weekly, six months55
 Weekly, three months30
 Sunday and weekly, one year 1.25

How to Remit—Send postal note or order, express order or personal check on a local bank. Remittance in cash at sender's risk. Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.
 Postage Rates—1st class, 1 cent; 2nd class, 2 cents; 3rd class, 3 cents; 4th class, 4 cents; 5th class, 5 cents; 6th class, 6 cents; 7th class, 7 cents; 8th class, 8 cents; 9th class, 9 cents; 10th class, 10 cents.
 Eastern Business Offices—Yerkes & Cook, Inc., 100 Broadway, New York; Chicago, 100 N. Dearborn; St. Louis, 100 N. 1st; San Francisco, 100 N. Market; Portland, 100 N. 2nd.
 European Office—No. 2 Regent street S. W. London.

PORTLAND, MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1913.

RESTORING THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

Democrats are enthusiastic believers in the merit system for the Civil Service when they are seeking votes, but their enthusiasm dies out when they gain power and have offices to fill. Their course since March 4 has been consistent, but it has been grossly inconsistent with their campaign promises and their platform.

The income tax provisions of the Underwood bill are the creation of hundreds of new offices under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The last paragraph of that section of the bill provides that for two years after the passage of the bill the agents, deputy collectors and inspectors shall be appointed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury without compliance with the Civil Service law. That provision gives Senators and Representatives hundreds of jobs to fill with their favorites. At the expiration of the two years a simple executive order of the President or a provision in an appropriation bill can "cover" these favorites into the classified Civil Service and render them immune from removal when Administrations change. When Republican Senators proposed that these offices be placed in the classified Civil Service, the Democrats fought to a man against the change. When asked to think by Senator Root whether he thought the recommendation of a Congressman would be better than a Civil Service examination, Senator Hoke Smith replied:

I think the judgment of a Congressman would be better than the examination of a man who has passed these examinations as fit as the man recommended by a Deputy Collector of Revenue.

That remark shows disbelief in the merit system, not only as applied to income tax officials, but in principle. It shows preference for the judgment of a Congressman and for a deputy collector of revenue over the recommendation of a Congressman. The solid party vote of the Democrats shows that they held the same view and are at heart opposed to the whole merit system, which has prevailed for thirty years and which has been approved by both parties in every platform. They foreshadow this plank in their platform. That they never honestly believed in it is proved by their course, not only since, but before its adoption. The last Congress tried to limit the tenure of office in the Civil Service to seven years, but was defeated by the Democrats. Since the Wilson Administration took office men have been removed or demoted for purely partisan reasons. Postmaster-General Burleson has endeavored to remove the highly efficient Postmaster of San Francisco before his term expired and has tried to make jobs for Democrats by placing bogus examinations for fourth-class postmasterships and by sending inspectors to take up charges against the incumbents of such offices. Secretary Bryan has supplanted men of proved ability and fidelity in the diplomatic service with men inexperienced in the field and without a special qualification except their Democracy.

So it goes all along the line. The Democrats are doing all in their power, or at least all that they dare, to break down the merit system and restore the spoils system.

WAGES AND EFFICIENCY.

An explanation of the reason why British workmen receive much lower wages than those of the United States is furnished by J. Ellis Barber in an article in the Fortnightly Review entitled "Great Britain's Poverty and its Causes." He shows that the average weekly wages of the 4,856,215 adult workmen in Great Britain are only thirty shillings, or about \$7.50. He quotes figures from the British Board of Trade report showing that in 1909 one person in twenty-one received aid under the poor law, and he says that thirty per cent of the British population lives "on the verge of hunger." The majority of this thirty per cent are, he says, "idlers, loafers, shirkers, tramps and professional beggars, but of workers engaged in wealth-producing industries."

Mr. Barber's explanation of this poverty is that, because labor is cheap, British industries rely largely on hand labor. The population of the United Kingdom is about half that of the United States, but a much larger proportion is employed in factories, yet the total horsepower used in manufacturing in Great Britain is only 8,632,341, while in the United States it is 18,753,716. He attributes this to the low wages and a consequent low standard of living in Great Britain to inefficiency of production. As almost all industry in China and India is moved by hand, so are wages much lower in those countries than in England. The great wealth and high wages of the United States are attributed by Mr. Barker to the unceasing improvement and to the superior productive capacity of our labor-saving machinery. He proves this by showing the comparative production per man in the leading industries of the two countries. He gives a few illustrations as follows:

Daily Output Per Man	U. S.	Great Britain
Iron	1.38	0.80
Cardboard boxes	1.38	0.80
Cement	1.38	0.80
Clothing	1.38	0.80

Thus the low wages of Great Britain have tempted manufacturers to hold

down efficiency by employing hand labor, where by employing machinery they could so increase efficiency as to increase production and thereby increase both wages and profits. The high wages prevailing in the United States have prompted manufacturers to substitute machinery for hand labor. They have thereby been enabled to increase production per man enormously and consequently to continue paying high wages and to make large profits. The British manufacturer lives down to his low wage scale and the American manufacturer lives up to his high wage scale and holds his workmen up to the standard which he sets. High wages are a spur to, not wages are a drag on, efficiency in both employer and workman.

LAWYERS AND LOVE.

Attorneys for Philip K. Gordon, who is being sued for alienation of the affections of Mrs. Lillian, are endeavoring to get the language of love. They must be of that type to which the descriptive name *draydust* has been given, which demands a precise name for everything and which never strays beyond the legal vocabulary. When Mr. Beck's attorney, in his description of the wiles by which Mr. Gordon is alleged to have won the affections of the fair Lillian, they call his language prolix and "a jumble of irrelevant suggestions, recitals, references, digressions and stories." They call for an exact definition of that which Mr. Beck's attorney, in his prosy agony of soul, says "stings like a white-hot brand."

How can a man, suffering as Mr. Beck says he has suffered, be pinned down to exactness of statement, to precise use of terms? What would the legal vocabulary accurately describe in the arsenal of love? How would a lawyer define love in legal terms? The engineers of love, with all its hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, is beyond the narrow ken of such lawyerly coldness to piece the passionate outpourings of Mr. Beck's riven soul. The law lacks words in which to describe the subtle methods by which the little wretch, Cupid, does his work. Law cannot define the tender tones, the passionate pleadings, by which an intruder steals away a woman's heart from her spouse, but has no words in which to express the palpitations, the hopes, doubts and fears which it causes in the breast of the fair beloved.

A new legal vocabulary must be compiled for use of those lawyers who make a specialty of affairs of the heart—of affairs of promise, alienation of affections and the like. New rules of evidence must be made applicable, especially to such cases, in which the tone of the voice, the glance of the eye, the clasp of the hand, the expression of the face, all shall be admissible. For these are truly relevant, material and in accordance with the facts.

IS THE WORLD GETTING BETTER?

Whether a person believes the world is growing better or not depends upon his temperament and point of view. It may depend, too, upon certain fixed standards of valuation which he refuses to modify in the light of facts and reason. Such was the case of a Rev. Mr. Thomas, who discusses the question of the world's improvement in one of our Eastern contemporaries. The sum of his reflections is that since men go to church less constantly than they did some centuries ago, they are less religious and therefore less moral, and the necessary consequence is that the world has grown worse instead of better.

His reasoning is a sample of that deductive logic which occasionally makes the pulpit futile. Mr. Thomas might have looked around him to see how the world was getting better and brighter in the light of the fact that the state of things five or six hundred years ago. But no, nothing so sensible occurred to him. He lays down a priori principle and from that, without regard to the real circumstances, draws his conclusions. The fact that he has been accepted as a plain man on condition that he live on it. But how about Canada's boast that she carefully selects immigrants?

OUR GRASPING SECRETARY.

At last Secretary Bryan has found a defender in his practice of taking in literary and oratorical washing to help out his \$12,000-a-year salary. This champion is none other than the general W. Jennings Bryan, sometime editor of the *Commoner* and proprietor of a fortune estimated at from \$200,000 up. In a signed article Secretary Bryan, by courtesy of Publisher Bryan, sets out his defense of Lecturer Bryan. He shows that his salary of \$1000 a month is trivial indeed as compared with his "needs," although, unfortunately, he does not include a table of figures. As the largest item, he mentions insurance policies, church obligations, charity and education. These cost him more than \$5800 a year, he says.

It would be interesting if he noted just how much of that sum goes for insurance, which is the only item of investment. But he neglects this little detail. Then his expenses in entertaining, he continues, are heavy. This admittedly is true. Yet it is not as large as the expense of previous Secretaries, for he saves at least \$2500 a year by his ban on wines, it is estimated.

Aside from the lump sum he mentions in connection with insurance investments and church work, Secretary Bryan deals in generalities. He intimates that his present salary is inadequate, but does not say so in as many words as he does in his article. His income derived from his various interests and his private fortune. According to a writer in the current issue of the *Saturday Evening Post*, the Bryan income, conservatively estimated, amounts to \$22,000 a year without other receipts. This, the writer suggests, that stinginess and a grasping desire to hoard is the trouble, rather than a shortage of income.

But, as Mr. Bryan says, he should be entitled to make as much as he pleased, "provided the means employed by me were legitimate and provided that public business did not suffer." That's exactly the point. Provided the public business did not suffer, but does suffer and will suffer. With several of the greatest diplomatic workmen of our country and American people on his desk, Secretary Bryan neglected this public business. The whole world knows that when the Mexican and Japanese situations required immediate and painstaking attention by the head of the Cabinet in July the American Secretary of State was seeking the golden pot at the end of the rainbow. And only Saturday afternoon, when the Mexican situation was urgent, he was in New Orleans to find no provision made for their reception and care. Repeated appeals to the State Department brought no response. Why? The Secretary of State was away from his post. Secretary Bryan profits handsomely from these tours. But continued neglect of tender diplomatic situations may one day cost this country a pretty penny.

health of mankind has improved. The great epidemics which swept our ancestors away by the million have overcome. Many diseases which afflicted the physicians of the past are now easily curable. It is mere insanity to deny that the eradication of disease, with the cessation of the suffering it causes, has increased the happiness of mankind. The only alternative is to contend that the more we suffer the happier we are. Mentally, the health of the world has been improved still more abundantly.

Students of history know in what a state of constant fear our forefathers lived. The air was full of demons. Earth swarmed with witches. Most of the natural phenomena, like thunder, lightning, earthquakes, were ascribed to the wrath of the deity. Life was one long frenzy of fear. For us most of these fears have been overcome. The demons have been banished. There are no more witches. The lightning is not sent by an angry God. The gain in human happiness by the conquest of disease is simply immeasurable and it is increasing all the time as knowledge and common sense replace superstition.

But knowledge brings positive pleasures of its own. The more we know the happier we are. Upon the whole we are aware that exceptions can be cited, but it seems to be incontestable that the sheer act of knowing things affords pleasure to normal men. The child finds pleasure in discovering the facts of the world and in the human happiness by their mental machinery works properly. Life is longer than it used to be, it is healthier in every way and it is so much more interesting than it ever was before that there is no comparison to be made.

But the best proof that the world is growing better every day is the large number of capable men and women who are definitely laboring to make it better. We find them everywhere, lawyers like Brandeis, politicians like La Follette, capitalists like Carnegie, writers like Brieux, social workers like Jane Addams, and the list goes on. Such men and women do not shut themselves up sullenly behind four walls to save their own little souls, but they pour out salvation in floods upon the whole world. What a satire it is upon the goodness of God given by her master as a wedding present to one of his daughters. She was then a mere chattel. Now she is as free as her one-time owner and has an equal voice in the government with the mightiest. The human family has evolved since in eighty years.

How near we are in time to some of the dark practices of past decades and yet how far from them in viewpoint is emphasized by the felicitations expressed by a colored woman at Albany, on the occasion of her eightieth birthday. Born a slave, she was given by her master as a wedding present to one of his daughters. She was then a mere chattel. Now she is as free as her one-time owner and has an equal voice in the government with the mightiest. The human family has evolved since in eighty years.

A remarkable and significant event was a recent reunion of more than 400 freed slaves at Rockingham, N. C., which was held with the assistance of the white people. It included a parade, plantation singing, reminiscences, oratory, entertainment at the "movies" and a dinner given by the former masters and mistresses. The president, following the tradition established between the races and is expected to have many repetitions in the South.

It is fortunate for President Wilson that Castro's revolution in Venezuela failed. Had it succeeded he would have felt impelled, following the Mexican precedent, not to recognize Castro as president. Refusal to have diplomatic relations with any government established by armed force instead of by constitutional means, as we understand them, might conceivably cut us off from a majority of the Latin American nations.

Harry Thaw has been advised to buy land in Canada and apply for naturalization in that country. New York would save money by buying a farm abroad and presenting it to him on condition that he live on it. But how about Canada's boast that she carefully selects immigrants?

Church-going has undoubtedly fallen off more or less in our days. Just why such a thing has happened nobody seems to be quite able to explain, but all observers agree that the fact and some of them deplore it, but it does not follow, by any means, that there is less real religion among men than there was in other generations. The Biblical definition of religion is not acceptable to some clergymen, but, nevertheless, we are obliged to adopt it unless we choose to flout the sacred volume.

By this definition religion means "to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly before thy God." At any rate, this is the Prophet Micah's notion of it, for he asks what else the Lord can require of a man? And James confirms his opinion of it by telling us that the pure religion and undefiled before God is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Even the Reverend Mr. Thomas, who sees things pretty black, confesses that there is more of the Biblical kind of religion in the world today than there was before. There is more solicitude for the welfare of the poor, more effective abhorrence of injustice, more active warfare upon wrong, more tenderness for the widow and orphan.

One might make more sweeping statements without any fear of successful refutation. For instance, there can be no doubt whatever that men are, upon the whole, more honest in our day than in previous centuries. There is less temptation to fraud and theft, because comfort is more common and the law is far better enforced than it used to be. Few generations ago, the life and property are safer now than they were for our ancestors. We have no robber barons living openly by theft and violence. All inroads upon the rights of others have been forced into the darkness. There is still plenty of greed and selfishness, but it is not so rampant as it did once. It is just as easy to prove that there is less sexual immorality in our time than formerly. In Shakespeare's day, for example, such misconduct was a mere subject for jest. It is scarcely ever mentioned seriously in his plays, except by jealous husbands. Usually it is laughed at, as it was by Boccaccio. One of Shakespeare's characters pleads that "of all the deadly sins it is the now-a-days to make it the greatest of them all." It is the same old story between men and women as "an amiable weakness." What writer would dare so characterize it now?

Nor is there any difficulty in showing that both the mental and the bodily

WIDENING OF STREET PROTESTED.

East Burnside Change is Objected to by Property Owner.
 PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—(To the Editor.)—As a property owner on East Burnside street, I am vitally interested in the proposition to widen the street, and I desire to register my earnest protest. The proposal was initiated by East side residents who increased their own property adjacent which would be under present laws, assessed for the change. It is easy to impose taxes and expense on the other fellow when the information is correct only a very small minority of the property owners within the area of the proposed widening have signified their approval of the plan, and many of these will change their mind when all the facts are presented in their true light.

There is an entirely unnecessary widening. It will not increase the value of property on the street; on the contrary, it will decrease and lessen the value of abutting property. There are many parallel streets which are being paved and the widening of East Burnside street is unnecessary, as other streets will always bear their share of traffic, and extra widening will invite more traffic and increase congestion. The lots on East Burnside street vary from 60 to 100 feet in depth. Most of the houses are placed close to the street, and in most cases occupy a large portion of the lot from front to back. If ten feet are taken from each side of the street, the houses will be practically on the front street line. If twenty feet be taken from the north side of the street to even the jog at East Twenty-eighth street, the houses will be cut in front, as the depth of lots will make removal further back on lots impossible. This brings us to the question of a uniform building line on the street after the widening. If the street is widened the houses must of necessity be set back further from the street line to harmonize with the increased width.

A building line on the south side of Burnside might be established if the cut was made evenly on the north side. Without a new building line the beauty of the street would be destroyed with houses practically on the street line. The widening of the street on the south side and none on the north side of the street would be lopsided and grotesque.

If under the law this unjust and unwarranted widening can be forced upon the property owners by a lot of boomers who contend it is for the general good, then let the entire expense be paid by the general fund, or a special tax levied to be made to cover. Burnside is a good street, as wide as any ordinary street. If it is desired to show an improvement in the city, then let the entire city help to defray the expense, instead of saddling it upon the property owners who have already paid the cost of distinct street surfacings or pavings. I fail to see how a constant stream of traffic over a widened street like Burnside composed of automobiles, motor cars, ice wagons, meat wagons, lumber wagons, garbage wagons, iron pipe and telegraph poles will increase the beauty of the street. Why not add to its beauty as a thoroughfare.

If Burnside is widened and made a parkway and placed under the Park Commission and all heavy business traffic excluded from it, then the utility plea falls to the ground, for the street is wide enough at present for all pleasure and light vehicle traffic which will never be placed upon it.

If there is really a demand for a parkway let the city acquire all the property between the street and Couch streets and from the river to East Twenty-eighth street. This will make a parkway averaging 250 feet in width giving ample room for walks, paths, tree lines, walks and driveways. Tax the whole thing on the entire city, and have something worth while. Other cities are doing these things.

FLORA A. BROWN, M. D.

IF ROOSEVELT WERE PRESIDENT.

Would He Follow the Methods of the Wilson Administration?
 New York Evening Post.
 To the Editor of the Evening Post—Sir, Would you kindly send me a man's asking you some plain questions?

(1) If Theodore Roosevelt were President, would we have an incompetent Secretary of State, as in consequence, a feeble Mexican policy?
 (2) Would Huerta dare to talk to Roosevelt as he talks to Wilson?
 (3) Would we have a Secretary of State, a dancing, not a dancing Secretary of the edification of a lot of wild men in Congress?
 (4) Would we have an Attorney-General who would permit himself to get mixed up in such an affair as the Diggs-Cammitt case?
 (5) Would we have a Secretary of State who would permit himself to be asked by the collector of New York?
 (6) Would we have such a (Hot Hot) Secretary of the Navy?
 (7) Would we have such a bungling Secretary of the Interior?
 (8) Would we have such a do-nothing special session of Congress, making us a laughing-stock among nations?

After all, do you not think that the habit of voting the Republican ticket straight is a pretty good habit, and that those like the Evening Post who advise anything else have such an answer for?
 New York, no dodging.
 LEON PHILLIPS.
 (We can't help dodging, for what our correspondent evidently needs is not an editor but an astrologist.—Ed. Evening Post.)

Would Bob Turks of Title.
 CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—(To the Editor): The world has been humbugged long enough about Bulgaria and the Bulgarians. The news war unmasked the tactics of hiding their faces, names and all, some persons, Bulgarians or not, paid agents, have the effrontery to publish in several papers throughout the country misleading and false stuff for the purpose of palliating the most palpable facts. All the world knows that the war was probably started by the Bulgarians in claiming everything and by their treachery in attacking the Greeks and the Serbians without previous notice. The Bulgarians have been everywhere ignominiously defeated. The defeat of an army, when armed men fight against armed men, is not a disgrace. Disgrace is not a man's massacre unarmed men, women and children and commit upon them the vilest misdeeds against humanity the Bulgarians will stand disgraced and execrated for generations and generations. The Bulgars has out-turked the Bulgarians in the news war. Henceforth he should be known as THE UNSPEAKABLE.

Did you get up in time to see September moon?
 Two games in one day! Good old Beavers!
 To many, rest today will mean labor.
 Cupid has gone to the hop fields.

Y. M. C. A. HAS DONE BIG THINGS.

Institution Builds Character and So Contributes to Real Success.
 PORTLAND, Aug. 31.—(To the Editor.)—Your editorial on the "Growth of the Y. M. C. A. in Oregon" is a most remarkable record of that institution. It leaves one to inquire into the things that have made it such a great success. As an observer it occurs to me that its present condition has not been reached in a day, but is the result of a half century of growth.

It may be true, however, that the best character in which is providing the money are just beginning to awaken to the results the association seeks to accomplish. They seem to have gotten down to the analysis of the real social, religious, physical and educational needs of men. They proceed upon their findings and gear their work to deal with men as they arrive, bend from the Palouse country, where he has been employed on a railroad survey.

Professor T. H. Crawford returned yesterday from Brownsville, where he has been attending the golden wedding of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Crawford.
 M. H. Holcomb, general manager of the O. R. & N. Company, returned Tuesday from a tour over the lines of the company with Charles F. Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.
 J. W. Whalley and H. Pilkington started for Sauvie's Island yesterday for a week among the duck ponds.
 The Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of South First and Gibbs streets, is undergoing extensive improvement.
 Woodard, Clarke & Co. and W. M. Wisdom have put in the largest size cash register in their retail departments. From the number now in use it is evident that the cash register is being a most valuable acquisition to the retail trade.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of September 1, 1863.
 A gentleman connected with the firm of Humiston, Wilson & Co., who came down on the boat Saturday, reports that between Boise and Hamlet, Ore., he saw a number of immigrant wagons on the way down.
 The steamer yesterday brought to our city Captain W. L. Dall, formerly commanding the steamer Columbia and other ships of the P. M. S. Co., and for many years the only pilot of marine emigration to the Columbia River.

The following was published in the Yreka Journal of the 27th: Federalists are throwing shells into the sea. The sea is the ground of humanity and asks truce of 40 hours. No terms will be granted except unconditional surrender. The last in Fort Sumter has been dismounted.

FIGURES ON LIQUOR QUESTIONED.

Government Statistics Said to Include Intoxicants Stored Up.
 PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Recently certain figures of the Internal Revenue Department, tending to show an alleged decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors have been given wide publicity by the liquor interests.

The figures led you to write an editorial not long since in which you made the pertinent inquiry whether, notwithstanding the widespread and successful operation of the local option law, the consumption of liquors was really on the increase.

Your inquiry was very fully answered by letter to you which was published in these columns, from Mr. H. L. Sheldon, state superintendent of the Oregon Anti-Saloon League, who showed that the consumption of liquors was really on the increase.

There has just come to my notice these additional facts which ought to be added to and emphasized in the discussion. The Government furnishes no statistics as to the use of liquor, but through the use of the local option law, reports the amount of liquor withdrawn from the bonded warehouses on which the tax is paid. Under the Federal law, however, manufacturers of liquor are to be put into these bonded warehouses and kept there for eight years, if desired, but at the end of that time it must be sold to the Federal tax collector at its manufacture paid.

Owing to the inroads of state-wide prohibition and local option, the sale of liquor has lagged behind the demand. The liquor which had been accumulated in these bonded warehouses 263,755,321 gallons. The time limit had expired on a large part of this accumulation and it was withdrawn, the tax paid upon it, and it was stored in private warehouses, but it went into the records of the Internal Revenue Department as "consumed liquor."

The liquor dealers, anxious to discredit the work of the temperance forces, are losing no opportunity to create the impression that the withdrawal means consumption, and any so-called temperance forces who are using the recent figures to discredit the goods of the manufacturers are being misled. Liquor evidently "fallen" for the misrepresentation.

Any set of figures submitted by the liquor forces may be looked upon with suspicion, for by comparison is as natural to them as water is for a duck.
 ELISHA A. BAKER.

DRINK FROM ICE TUMBLERS.

A New French Invention Involves a Cool and Safe Beverage.
 Pearson's Weekly.
 Caterers at several French watering places are this season taking up an invention which probably will revolutionize the whole Summer trade in cool drinks.

The idea, which stands to the credit of a Dame named Hulza, is to cool water by putting pieces of ice in the middle of the liquid, but to serve up the liquid inside ice. In other words, your favorite thirst quencher is in a tumbler of pure and transparent ice.

The tumbler stands in a cap of paper so that it is not unpleasantly cold to hold. This cap, also, of course, has vents with fingers from melting holes in the bottom of the tumbler.

An ice tumbler is, of course, beautifully sanitary. It will not stand a second being used, and it is not a matter of course, knowing that no one has drunk out of his glass before, and that no one will again.

Twenty-five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of September 1, 1888.
 Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 31.—The epidemic of yellow fever is in full sway in every part of the city. Today's report shows 23 new cases and four deaths in the last 24 hours.
 Tacoma, Aug. 31.—Hoop-picking will begin throughout the Washington Territory districts Monday. The crop is good.
 Salem, Or., Aug. 31.—Ben Critchlow, a carrier of The Oregonian and Statesman, was thrown from a horse and kicked a terrible blow in the forehead, while carrying papers this morning.

James Saragunt, formerly connected with the Oregonian, has been employed on the Palouse country, where he has been employed on a railroad survey.

Professor T. H. Crawford returned yesterday from Brownsville, where he has been attending the golden wedding of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Crawford.
 M. H. Holcomb, general manager of the O. R. & N. Company, returned Tuesday from a tour over the lines of the company with Charles F. Adams, president of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.
 J. W. Whalley and H. Pilkington started for Sauvie's Island yesterday for a week among the duck ponds.
 The Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of South First and Gibbs streets, is undergoing extensive improvement.
 Woodard, Clarke & Co. and W. M. Wisdom have put in the largest size cash register in their retail departments. From the number now in use it is evident that the cash register is being a most valuable acquisition to the retail trade.

Half a Century Ago

From The Oregonian of September 1, 1863.
 A gentleman connected with the firm of Humiston, Wilson & Co., who came down on the boat Saturday, reports that between Boise and Hamlet, Ore., he saw a number of immigrant wagons on the way down.
 The steamer yesterday brought to our city Captain W. L. Dall, formerly commanding the steamer Columbia and other ships of the P. M. S. Co., and for many years the only pilot of marine emigration to the Columbia River.

The following was published in the Yreka Journal of the 27th: Federalists are throwing shells into the sea. The sea is the ground of humanity and asks truce of 40 hours. No terms will be granted except unconditional surrender. The last in Fort Sumter has been dismounted.

FIGURES ON LIQUOR QUESTIONED.

Government Statistics Said to Include Intoxicants Stored Up.
 PORTLAND, Aug. 30.—(To the Editor.)—Recently certain figures of the Internal Revenue Department, tending to show an alleged decrease in the consumption of intoxicating liquors have been given wide publicity by the liquor interests.

The figures led you to write an editorial not long since in which you made the pertinent inquiry whether, notwithstanding the widespread and successful operation of the local option law, the consumption of liquors was really on the increase.

Your inquiry was very fully answered by letter to you which was published in these columns, from Mr. H. L. Sheldon, state superintendent of the Oregon Anti-Saloon League, who showed that the consumption of liquors was really on the increase.

There has just come to my notice these additional facts which ought to be added to and emphasized in the discussion. The Government furnishes no statistics as to the use of liquor, but through the use of the local option law, reports the amount of liquor withdrawn from the bonded warehouses on which the tax is paid. Under the Federal law, however, manufacturers of liquor are to be put into these bonded warehouses and kept there for eight years, if desired, but at the end of that time it must be sold to the Federal tax collector at its manufacture paid.

Owing to the inroads of state-wide prohibition and local option, the sale of liquor has lagged behind the demand. The liquor which had been accumulated in these bonded warehouses 263,755,321 gallons. The time limit had expired on a large part of this accumulation and it was withdrawn, the tax paid upon it, and it was stored in private warehouses, but it went into the records of the Internal Revenue Department as "consumed liquor."

The liquor dealers, anxious to discredit the work of the temperance forces, are losing no opportunity to create the impression that the withdrawal means consumption, and any so-called temperance forces who are using the recent figures to discredit the goods of the manufacturers are being misled. Liquor evidently "fallen" for the misrepresentation.

Any set of figures submitted by the liquor forces may be looked upon with suspicion, for by comparison is as natural to them as water is for a duck.
 ELISHA A. BAKER.

DRINK FROM ICE TUMBLERS.

A New French Invention Involves a Cool and Safe Beverage.
 Pearson's Weekly.
 Caterers at several French watering places are this season taking up an invention which probably will revolutionize the whole Summer trade in cool drinks.

The idea, which stands to the credit of a Dame named Hulza, is to cool water by putting pieces of ice in the middle of the liquid, but to serve up the liquid inside ice. In other words, your favorite thirst quencher is in a tumbler of pure and transparent ice.

The tumbler stands in a cap of paper so that it is not unpleasantly cold to hold. This cap, also, of course, has vents with fingers from melting holes in the bottom of the tumbler.

An ice tumbler is, of course, beautifully sanitary. It will not stand a second being used, and it is not a matter of course, knowing that no one has drunk out of his glass before, and that no one will again.

The making of these tumblers, which look like the ordinary ones, except for being somewhat thicker, needs a special refrigerating outfit, with a small engine, and an engine of this kind is not a man's massacre unarmed men, women and children and commit upon them the vilest misdeeds against humanity the Bulgarians will stand disgraced and execrated for generations and generations. The Bulgars has out-turked the Bulgarians in the news war. Henceforth he should be known as THE UNSPEAKABLE.

Are You "In the Know?"

There is an expression "in the know," which is rather pat. To be "in the know" means to be informed, or rather to have special information. It is not a man's massacre unarmed men, women and children and commit upon them the vilest misdeeds against humanity the Bulgarians will stand disgraced and execrated for generations and generations. The Bulgars has out-turked the Bulgarians in the news war. Henceforth he should be known as THE UNSPEAKABLE.