

The Oregonian

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, Postoffice No. 147. Subscriptions: Daily, one year, \$5.00; six months, \$3.00; three months, \$1.50; single copies, 5 cents. Advertising: First page, per line, 10 cents; second page, 8 cents; third page, 6 cents; fourth page, 5 cents; fifth page, 4 cents; sixth page, 3 cents; seventh page, 2 cents; eighth page, 1 cent. Classified advertising: Per line, 10 cents; per month, \$2.50; per quarter, \$7.00; per year, \$25.00. Foreign postage extra. Single copies, 5 cents. Published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. Published by The Oregonian Publishing Co., 200 Commercial Street, Portland, Oregon. Telephone 1234.

law and aid it in its effort to despoil others in the matter of taxation? Does the farmer expect justice to be done? Will he ask the large industries to help him defeat the eight-hour measure while he works to depress the large industries with a heavier tax burden? Will he expect the intelligent employer to save him from bankruptcy while he pushes forward an exemption measure that will increase the monthly rent of the same employer? The Oregonian believes that there is this year more reason than ever before for intelligent citizens to unite to suppress vicious legislation. Unity of purpose is also essential in another direction. The cause of high taxes is the highest cost of government. An enlightened, determined campaign to compel economy in state, county and municipal affairs will do more to promote the prosperity of the worker and employer and be of greater relief in the matter of taxation than any enactment regulating hours of labor or creating tax exemptions. The time is at hand for use of brains, for application of energy, for the raising of questions, for the Oregonian to continue to grow and prosper, ill-digested theories, dangerous hobbies and socialistic doctrines must be overwhelmed in November by an avalanche of votes.

THE COWARD'S WAY. The Oregonian has rarely seen a more ignominious retreat toward a public man, or any one, than an article in the Albany Democrat, July 21, entitled "Senator Booth." Its quality may be judged from the following: "Senator Booth, where did you get it? Booth, Republican nominee for United States Senator, should make a full and complete answer before the date of the general election. The Democrat will not attempt to answer the question. We will not attempt to explain how the Booth-Kelly Lumber Company was formed, nor do we wish to be understood as making the charge that the Democrat is dishonestly trying to know how it was acquired. The public don't know, but the voters are frankly interested in the very pertinent question, 'Where did you get it?'" There is more like it. Aware that it had by innuendo made an infamous charge against Mr. Booth, without the slightest warrant, and without any evidence whatever to support it, the Democrat laments this sentence: "But in the absence of proof to the contrary, Senator Booth's friends have a right to assume that his immense fortune was acquired by honest means."

They have. And so must be the assumption of all others. What possible justification, then, for the studied insinuation that the wealth of Senator Booth was not acquired honestly? It is obvious, of course, that this vicious little paper at Albany has sought to poison the general mind against Mr. Booth by phrasing, in the language of prejudice and jealousy, an indictment against him for being a Democrat. That is all. That is the Albany editor lacks the courage and candor to say that the fortune of Mr. Booth was procured improperly, but he nevertheless seeks to provoke a public discussion as to whether a man can be a "timber baron" and a good citizen. If the Democrat will cause an inquiry into the methods by which Mr. Booth created a great industry in the Willamette Valley, and will make a fair report of results, it will be obliged to say that this man is entitled to commendation for his straightforward methods and upright conduct, and to the gratitude of a state for his practical contribution to its welfare. He built a great business where others had failed. He got his timber lands by outright purchase. He extended his operations to various parts of Oregon, and wisely and judiciously. He asked and had no special favors, from Government, from railroads, or from individuals. What the lumber industry in the Willamette Valley owes to Mr. Booth can hardly be calculated in terms of money. It is the people of Oregon who owe to him an acknowledgment that he has done much to elevate its commercial standard and to extend its commercial interests.

The term "timber baron" used by the Democrat in another part of its article, is of course a reproach and an insult. The Oregonian does not know how much Mr. Booth is worth, but it suspects that it is not nearly so much as he is commonly believed to have. The popular conception of what he has is probably based on the knowledge of what he has done. It occurs to the Oregonian that a man who by his real constructive genius and by his honorable ways has done so much for industry ought to be useful in a public capacity to the state.

WHEREIN WE WONDER. The dog days approach, but Mr. U'Ren has been too busy to keep alive the public interest in his doings and sayings. The Oregonian gives space today to another epistolary contribution to the one-sided U'Ren correspondence with Dr. C. J. Smith. Mr. U'Ren, the prohibition candidate for Governor, wants to know where the Democratic candidate stands on the question of prohibition. Up to the present time the Democratic candidate has not answered. Perhaps he does not know. Governor West has been absent for a whole month or more.

On June 22, 1914, Mr. U'Ren addressed an open letter to Mr. Withercombe, Republican candidate for Governor, demanding to know where he stood on prohibition, and inviting him to join U'Ren and Smith, Democrat, and Gill, Progressive, in supporting the cause of prohibition. On June 23, 1914, Mr. Withercombe replied, declining plainly to commit himself as a candidate on the prohibition issue, on the ground that he had no right to speak for the Republican party, but explicitly asserting his purpose to support the prohibition law, if enacted. He then asked Mr. U'Ren why he assumed that Mr. Smith and Mr. Gill would be with him on prohibition and if there was an agreement between them on that subject? On July 3, 1914, Mr. U'Ren replied, saying that he had no arrangement with Smith or Gill, and explained that he had merely assumed they would be for prohibition. On the same day he addressed an open letter to Dr. Smith, asking him to declare himself.

On July 15, 1914, Dr. Smith, when asked if he intended to reply, said he would decide soon; but he "rather questioned Mr. U'Ren's right to ask such a question." Mr. U'Ren himself has no doubts about it, for in his letter of July 22, 1914, he pointed terms. The age of man is pointed terms. We rather wonder if the spell of oppressive silence which encompasses

Dr. Smith will be broken before the return of Governor West, announced for August 3, 1914?

THE ROYAL ROAD. New Yorkers will naturally feel sorry that G. K. Chesterton has made up his mind never to visit their city. Their opportunity to gaze upon a monster of Chesterton's magnitude is one not to be foregone without a pang. It is not to be supposed, however, that he will lose anything by staying at home and never crossing the Atlantic. Quite the contrary. He will gain immensely by it, as he does not fail to point out in a truly Chestertonian way. He already possesses a vision of New York, whether it is accurate or not is of no consequence. The important point is that Mr. Chesterton has formed it himself and it is therefore infinitely precious, far, far superior to the sordid reality. Understanding full well the value of his transcendental dream, Mr. Chesterton refuses to disturb it for any consideration. "Break not the blissful seeming" is his invariable reply to all who urge him to see New York in its native brick and stone. He obstinately prefers to see it in the airy hues of his imagination.

Much the greater part of Mr. Chesterton's knowledge of men and things in general has been gained in this way. When the brilliant essayist wants to learn all about anything he sits down and lets his mind dwell upon it for ten minutes or so. He then rises replete with knowledge and quite ready to pour out floods of information upon a thirsty world. Other men may find it expedient to read books, consult encyclopedias, travel in distant lands, visit New York, but not Mr. Chesterton. All he needs to do is to sit placidly and let his imagination work. He thus acquires a body of truth a great deal more interesting than mere facts and upon the whole just about as useful.

Would it make any difference to more than one man in a million if Java were as little as Rhode Island instead of as big as Kentucky? And if it makes no difference, then why not follow Mr. Chesterton's method and acquire our knowledge of Java and other things by sitting about them, instead of by tiresome study? He has found the royal road to knowledge.

A NEW JEREMIAH. A new Jeremiah pours forth his abundant sorrow in the North American Review. His name is Daniel F. Kellogg and the course of his lamentations is the fact that Americans are not the same today as they were yesterday. We have changed, says Mr. Kellogg, and inevitably we have changed for the worse. To his mind perfection was attained by humanity in this country about twenty-five years ago. Since then we have been degenerating. His wall is very ancient and highly respectable. Every old fog since Adam has mourned the degeneracy of his own time and lauded the virtues of the age that preceded it. The world changes because change is the law of life. Only the dead remain the same from age to age, and the reason why such men as Mr. Kellogg hate change and fear it is because they are as good as dead themselves.

EARLY AND LATE MARRIAGES. Professor Roswell H. Johnson is one of those savants who are alarmed at the rapid multiplication of the inferior classes and the race suicide of the intellectual. To justify his fears he presents figures which may be terrifying or, according to the way we look at them, reassuring. Professor Johnson says that the inferior classes produce four generations to a century, while their betters produce but three. A little ciphering will prove to anybody that if the two grades of people begin a century with equal numbers, the inferior class will compose two-thirds of the population at the end of the first century.

This means that, under present conditions, the lowest grade of human beings is gradually but effectually taking possession of the world and crowding out their superiors. No intelligent person can gaze with equanimity on such a prospect. None of us really want the world to become the abode of blockheads and simian types exclusively. We all prefer to imagine the future supplied with at least as many men as who make up the world more in proportion would do no harm.

The obvious remedy for the uninviting aspect of our racial future is, as Professor Johnson believes, earlier marriages on the part of the better classes. Their children would become more numerous, and so also would theirs, and they would be, upon the average, of a higher type than those of the poor and ignorant. It is just at this point that Professor Rossett Johnson, with all his weight of learning, slips up. At least C. L. Redfield, of Chicago, who is a little more so confident in his belief that he is willing to back it with 200 good, solid dollars. Mr. Redfield offers \$100 for the names of any three great men who have been brought into the world at the rate of four generations to a century. This offer applies to all that men of high intellectual ability have been bred at the more moderate rate of three generations to the century or even more slowly still.

From some calculations it would seem that the more fortunate classes are not to be deplored. On the contrary they should be encouraged because they are a distinct advantage to the race. If Mr. Redfield is right in his views, earlier marriages on their part would not increase the relative number of desirable children. It would merely add to the roll of simpletons. To clinch the matter Mr. Redfield offers another \$100 for a single instance of a man of the highest eminence who has been produced on the basis of three generations to a century. This offer applies to all that men of high intellectual ability have been bred at the more moderate rate of two generations to the century or even more slowly still. From some calculations it would seem that the more fortunate classes are not to be deplored. On the contrary they should be encouraged because they are a distinct advantage to the race. If Mr. Redfield is right in his views, earlier marriages on their part would not increase the relative number of desirable children. It would merely add to the roll of simpletons.

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genuses are commonly born of mature parents, then it follows pretty clearly that late marriages are preferable to early ones from that point of view. From other points of view, that of morals, for example, we might still prefer early marriages.

There has been little open criticism of the Bryan peace policy among Democrats, but every now and then some member of the party drops some words which do not accord with the Bryan idea. Such is the following passage from a speech of Senator Reed, of Missouri, in defense of an appropriation for the erection of a monument to Commodore Thomas McDonough, who won the decisive battle of Lake Champlain: "In these piping times of peace and expurgated life of the republic the winds of the republic are blowing in the face of the country are in need of apostles, I in common with you would like to see a man of the calibre of the millennium, when the lion and the lamb may lie down together and the people of the long suffering and patient, slow to anger and full of love and the spirit of forgiveness, and they will not tolerate such a perfidious betrayal of trust."

Some Democrats are becoming alarmed at the probable consequences of their own extravagance in spending public money. Discussing appropriations recently, Senator Vardaman said: "It seems to me that the Senate of the United States has well lost its head on the question of appropriations. Every idea of economy has been forgotten. The Democratic party has abandoned its former policy of retrenchment in public expenditures. Notwithstanding that the people I am addressing are in the habit of saying that the Democratic party is going to be the most expensive Congress in the history of the Nation. The American people are being taxed and taxed, and full of love and the spirit of forgiveness, and they will not tolerate such a perfidious betrayal of trust."

A great advance has been made in ocean travel through the abolition of the steamer Aquila. In place of the quarters where swarms of people were huddled together without regard to health or decency, this may be the first step toward the abolition of the steamer Aquila. In place of the quarters where swarms of people were huddled together without regard to health or decency, this may be the first step toward the abolition of the steamer Aquila. In place of the quarters where swarms of people were huddled together without regard to health or decency, this may be the first step toward the abolition of the steamer Aquila.

Adelaide Thurston has gone to Europe to confer with Amelia River, who is the Princess Troubetzkoy, about a new play that the titled American is writing. Miss Thurston will be a guest at Miss River's home "Loggia Maggiore" in Italy.

See where an actress named Justina Huff has wed her sentimental leading man. And I reckon we'll read some day where he leaves Justina Huff.

Word comes that Wilton Lackaye is alling at his home, near Greenport, Long Island. His illness is the result of an accident which occurred in Chicago about two weeks ago, when he stepped out of the Majestic Theater in "The Perret." In stepping from his cab he slipped. At the moment the accident was not considered serious, and he walked away unassisted. It developed afterward that he was suffering from strained tendons.

A season or two ago when Ian MacLaren offered "Hamlet" to New York he had among his acquaintances a gentleman deeply interested in horseracing who had taken a fancy to the English actor. When MacLaren announced the performance the man purchased a number of tickets which he distributed among his associates, one or two of whom knew Shakespeare was dead, while the others didn't even know he had been ill. "What's the idea?" one inquired. "I want you to see a good play," explained the distributor of tickets. "Come along as my guest."

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hillard have returned from Europe, the first lap of their honeymoon trip, and have gone to Stinson, where they will occupy their new summer home, Sleepy Eyes. Upon arrival in New York Mr. Hillard talked shop just long enough to say that next season he would appear in a new play. He witnessed the Johnson-Moran fight in Paris and said he had never laughed so much in his life.

Mr. Hillard's advance publicity manager, E. D. Price, who is otherwise known to fame as the husband of Catherine Countess, is vacationing with his actress wife in Denver, Colo. Miss Countess goes into vaudeville again this next season.

Lena Dyke, a New York chorus maid, values her dog-bitten legs at \$25,000. Guess the folks she is suing are glad she isn't a centipede.

Stars and Starmakers

BILLINGS, Mont., July 20.—The Billings Tribune and its some paper, too, had a grand and noble account of my being in "our midst" and began it by saying that "I would 'simmer' in this city." Yes, they meant Summer. But simmer is good. Also correct. And they do say that Billy Sunday is booked to do the town good sometime this Summer. Well, all I can say is that it's a poor season of the year to come here to win converts on the theory that there is any warmer place somewhere.

Since news of James K. Hackett's falling heir to all that money has been spread broadcast I think I've received two dozen letters from would-be playwrights and play-wrightesses, mostly the latter, asking if I "could please give them Mr. Hackett's address etc.—stamped-envelope-enclosed."

Just think of that mutiny of the Hindus on the Komagata Maru and Jack London a thousand miles away. But I'll wager that the little movie-picture machine was somewhere around.

Local woman has come to the front with an idea of the approximate worth of a husband. She offers \$100 reward for the return of her missing spouse.

Cousin of "Daisy Virginia" lives right here in Billings. Daisy Virginia is in London just now where the oddity of her name and her vaudeville talents are being noticed. The cousin tells me that Daisy Virginia's real name is Minnie Hoffeldinger and that she hails from Pennsylvania.

George L. Baker, with Mrs. Baker and Lee Pearl, stopped in our city for 20 minutes last Saturday morning en route from Yellowstone Park to Denver, where they will visit for a few days with Mary Edgett Baker before going on to New York to collect a new stock company for next season.

"Man of \$2 runs like a Colt," scintillates a headline. On all fours, I infer.

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MR. U'REN TO DR. SMITH AGAIN

Democratic Candidate Urged Once More to State Views on Prohibition. OREGONIAN, OR., July 2.—Dr. C. J. Smith, Portland, Or.—Dear Doctor: On July 3 I wrote you asking whether you favored state and National prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. I have not received your answer, but the newspapers have been publishing your interview doubting my right to ask the question. I believe you are the first candidate to question the right of any citizen to ask any candidate for public office what his convictions are on any question at issue before the people. The candidate may refuse to answer, or may make an evasive reply. Under the direct primary plan, either refusal or evasion usually leaves the people with the impression that the candidate has only a positive conviction is that he wants the office, and is willing to do all things and promise all things to all men who will vote for him. By any means thereby he may be elected. But in view of the campaign you made for the nomination, it would seem that you would not make a plain, straightforward answer in favor of the prohibition and utter destruction of the liquor business. Governor West is a "dry" Democrat, and he used all his influence to obtain the Democratic nomination for you; he assured his friends that you would support his policies when you were elected, you used language which conveyed the same idea before you were nominated. It was generally believed that you would support the "dry" vote among the Democrats because of the Governor's representations, and your own or implied assent thereto. You have assured some men privately that you were most earnestly opposed to saloons and the whole liquor business; that statement, however, was made so frequently by yourself and your supporters before the nominating election, that there is a very general impression that you would not support prohibition. Yet I cannot find any statement or your signature, either before or since the nominating election, clearly stating your position on this question. Some of your opponents say that friends of yours have assured representatives of the liquor men that you are not going to enforce any laws that would enforce prohibition, if it carries, will be the local business and duty of the District Attorney against the saloons. You are not afraid of that kind of law enforcement as to prohibition, as you know. It is a sort of regulation by fines instead of ordinance traffic by fines instead of ordinance. Just as public gambling was regulated and practically licensed by monthly fines in Portland, and in many other cities of Oregon a few years ago.

Political conditions are intolerable under which any man of your ability and your high character would be in the gift of the people to bow to any purely selfish interest like the organized whisky business, and to support its prohibition. Yet I cannot find any statement or your signature, either before or since the nominating election, clearly stating your position on this question. Some of your opponents say that friends of yours have assured representatives of the liquor men that you are not going to enforce any laws that would enforce prohibition, if it carries, will be the local business and duty of the District Attorney against the saloons. You are not afraid of that kind of law enforcement as to prohibition, as you know. It is a sort of regulation by fines instead of ordinance traffic by fines instead of ordinance. Just as public gambling was regulated and practically licensed by monthly fines in Portland, and in many other cities of Oregon a few years ago.

It is evident to me that men, lots of them, are looking for opportunity to work on the good and capable men. The authorities may clean out the haunts of those women but they haven't changed the nature of the men. It is pretty hard to find a good man who works hard for his little children or for the poor girl who is earning an honest living for herself and maybe for her mother. I am sure that you are not on the streets and insulted. Let the philanthropists, the social reformers, the moralists, the city authorities do a little thing to help upon the problem and take into consideration the laws of human nature. Let them try to help the poor and the actual conditions, if they can.

A WOMAN WORKER. FROM ONE WHO KNOWS R. A. BOOTH. Tribute From a Farmer Who Knew Him as a Boy and Man. DEER CREEK, OR., July 22.—(To the Editor)—In looking over late files of the Oregonian we find the Oregonian very favorable to the candidacy of R. A. Booth, of Eugene, as candidate for United States Senator. We wish to compliment the Oregonian in siding in favor of a good and capable man to represent our state in Washington. Mr. Booth started in a poor boy in Douglas County and worked for the numerous ranches of the county a day and toiled out a 10-hour day on a farm. Always a good business man, he kept working up, but not by any hard struggle, but by a steady hand. He bruised not his fellow man on the way up in his struggle for a foothold in our state. He was a good man to the end and a good man to the men he has and now employs.

Success has not changed Robert A. Booth at all; he is a man Oregonians should be proud to have represent the state as a Senator. I am but a simple farmer, but I have not the Oregonian for 20 years, and I am not a candidate for office the man is always a good, upright, clean, capable man. Here is one who made a success of his business and is fully capable of handling the business of the people in an honest, square, business-like manner.

To speak further in regard to that good-hearted employer of men and a friend to all, R. A. Booth, is to give justice and the votes of the people a man who has proved himself to be a poor working boy to a man of means. He left no scars of reproach or hard feelings on humanity that labored with him or for him. C. W. CARLSON.

ALBANY, OR., July 22.—(To the Editor)—If a man has been in this country for 30 years and not become a citizen, can he be deported in his old age if he becomes a public charge? (2) Can he obtain assistance from the British Consul to return to England? ENGLISHMAN.

(1) Not unless he has been out of the United States and has returned within three years. (2) Consult Thomas Erskine, British Consul, United States National Bank Building, city.

His Greatest Disappointment. Stewart Edwidge tells of his greatest disappointment. It happened when he was 5 years old. "I understood that those who maintained perfect deportment in school during the week would be given their choice of sweetmeats. I therefore behaved myself with extraordinary propriety and industry, and was rewarded my sweetmeats. I found that it was my choice of a sweetmeat that had been offered. I never quite forgave that teacher who should always consider the week of good conduct one lost out of my life."

Advertising and the Cost of Living. Increase the cost of living? The following reply has been made: "Advertising teaches people how to get more out of life by making better investments in the things that improve the daily process of living." Anything that will add to your sum total of happiness or comfort is a good investment. By this token it is a good thing to get the ad-free life. The ad-free life applied it will bring you the best return for the effort you expend in earning the dollar.

Twenty-Five Years Ago

From The Oregonian of July 24, 1889. Olympia, W. T., July 23.—The citizens of Olympia gave a clam bake at Butler's Cove, three miles distant today. Nearly every member of the constitutional convention was there, and the occasion a holiday. At the city hall this evening Senator Stewart, of Nevada, spoke on irrigation and silver.

Boise, Idaho, July 23.—The constitutional convention today was addressed by Representative Thomas Dornay, of Nebraska, who was in Michigan, Stewart, of Vermont, and General Nathan Goff, of West Virginia.

Spokane Falls, July 23.—Hon. R. S. Cox and wife departed today for the Sound. New York July 23.—John L. Sullivan was today paid the \$25,000 stake money in his fight with Kilrain, and the Police Gazette championship belt. R. A. Habersham has returned from Aberdeen, Grays Harbor, where he went to make surveys for a water supply.

The law passed by the last Legislature of Oregon, providing for medicine and surgery will go into effect August 23. The Portland Rowing Association will hold its annual regatta on August 21. A. H. McAlpin, John Spadone and J. P. Marshall have been appointed to arrange the details. Members of the State Board of Horticulture, J. A. Arnold, Henry E. Dusch, J. D. Whitman and James Hendershott left yesterday for Medford. C. A. Alisky, who went to Park City, Utah, to have a carload of ore from the Arlington mine tested, has returned and is much pleased with the result. Mr. Riner has begun work on his contract for the extension of the Tanzer-Creek sewer.

Chehalis, July 23.—Frank Morrison has sold his half interest in the Chehalis Bee to J. C. Cook. Corliss's Music and Theater held a large audience Tuesday night through the city. The orchestra was a fine one, which the leading parts were taken by Miss Keele Tittle, Mrs. E. Vernon, Mr. J. Roseau, Minnie Tittle and Sam Morris.

A photograph of the residence portion of Portland in 1889, extending from Oak street to about a block north was seen on W. S. Ladd's desk yesterday. The buildings are all on the west side of the street, and behind them loom up tall fire towers. At the corner of First and Pine stands a two-story building, the City Hotel, kept by De Witt. Next is a schoolhouse, and then a one-story building, which was the corner of Pine and First is Mr. Ladd's residence, known as the Pink house, and north of this the residence of Hon. B. Stark. A boarding-house kept by Mrs. G. W. Ladd, the residence of Captain Moulthrop, the frames of the Stark and Moulthrop residences were brought around the Horn and erected in the street about a block north of one of which contained timber enough for several such houses. The ground from Oak street to the corner of First and Pine was cleared off, but no buildings are visible there. Mr. Ladd says his wife used to be afraid to go through the woods down to about where the Quimby House is, to visit the Wilsons' folks and the Couch folks.

Old-Fashioned Druggists Passes. New York Tribune. "The old-fashioned druggists, whose a man could buy a few moments of the materials for a first-class sickness, to say nothing of suicide, seems to be passing," says one observer. "It has gone through various stages in the postal card. The first druggist was equipped only with a bronze sign. He went out and cut up roots, boiled them over a fire and produced a combination restorer and physis. From this idea started all of the patent medicines. One is not as dependent upon druggists as we used to be, because we can die 1000 new ways every year. There are motorcycles to hit us between the curb and the sidewalk, and airplanes to drop on us in Central Park. The druggist who used to mortar and pestle his trade into steady customers now deals out fruit and films."

Privileges on First Papers. PORTLAND, OR., July 22.—(To the Editor)—Is anyone with his first naturalization papers only entitled to be awarded the same privileges as one who has taken out both papers? Some people say the only difference is that the teacher should always consider the week of good conduct one lost out of my life. While entitled to the protection of the laws of this country he does not have all the privileges of a citizen. He cannot obtain Government land or take a Government position. He could not have the same consideration abroad that is offered a citizen. That he is allowed to vote is only an indulgence of state law.

When Installments Are Not Paid. PORTLAND, OR., July 22.—(To the Editor)—If I should buy a lot in Portland on the installment plan and at any time should find that the payment could the company take the lot from me and if so do I get a per cent of what I have paid in? READER. What the purchaser has paid is not necessarily forfeited, even if so provided in the contract. If an agreement cannot be reached between the parties the equity may be foreclosed and sold. The installment-purchaser then receives what the equity nets above court costs, etc.

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