

THE JOURNAL

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When a man has been guilty of any vice or folly, the best atonement he can make for it is to warn others not to fall into the like.

THE GREAT ISSUE

At Columbus, Woodrow Wilson pressed home the great issue of the high cost of living.

He is the only candidate before the country who realizes that the struggle of the average man to meet the monthly bills is a supreme presidential issue.

The prohibition candidate holds the liquor question to be the paramount issue.

The socialist candidate holds a change in the form of government to be the paramount issue.

Mr. Taft cannot discuss the high cost of living as a paramount issue. He vetoed the bills to untax agricultural implements and other farm necessities.

He vetoed the bills to untax the poor man's clothing.

He vetoed the bills to untax the poor man's food.

Mr. Taft's platform of four years ago declared for a tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad with a fair profit for the manufacturer.

But the Payne-Adler tariff, the highest ever known was brought forth, and Mr. Taft declared it "the best tariff ever."

Nor can Theodore Roosevelt attack the high cost of living, because, during seven and one half years in the White House, he did nothing for the poor man's market basket.

He never once asked for food and clothing to be untaxed. He never once asked for farm implements to be made free of taxes.

In Roosevelt's time trusts, La Follette says, increased their capitalization from three billion to thirty one billion dollars.

In his and Taft's time, the steel trust's profits were more than a billion dollars in only nine years.

In his time as president, there was an advance in the price of all commodities, because the trusts, backed up by the tariff, monopolized necessities, controlled markets, fixed prices and robbed consumers.

The high cost of living is largely the product of William Howard Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, and they are forced to run away from it as a paramount issue.

But Woodrow Wilson knows that it is the supreme issue. He is in touch with the heart beat of the masses. He "knows the cots where poor men lie and the chores that poor men do."

He realizes the struggle that many millions of plain Americans have every month in paying the family bills.

Like Lincoln, he senses the pulse beat of mankind. In his speech of acceptance, Woodrow Wilson said:

It is not as easy for us to live as it used to be. Our money will not buy as much. High prices, even when we can get them, yield us no great comfort.

We used to be better off with less, because a dollar could buy so much more. The majority of us have been disturbed to find ourselves growing poorer, even though our earnings were slowly increasing. Prices climb faster than we can push our earnings up.

Who has better phrased the actual experiences of millions of bread winners and salaried men? Who has better expressed the actual conditions surrounding millions of American homes? Who better understands the thoughts that are uppermost in the minds of millions of American toilers?

Woodrow Wilson is right. The high cost of living is the paramount issue. The whole people should be taken into the governmental partnership.

save Gladstone, Disraeli, Bright, Salisbury and Cobden—for there were giants in those former days.

Mr. Bonar Law has no charm of manner, like Mr. Balfour, no magnetism like Joseph Chamberlain, who is now nearing the passage of the dark river. He is not the equal of Austen Chamberlain in house of commons procedure, methods, and history.

Conditions in the house were most peculiar when the new leader took charge. Mr. Balfour's methods in opposition were to seek the joints in his adversaries' harness with the rapier of criticism, of sarcasm, of technical objection.

His followers had to sit under a succession of defects. The new leader thought that his role should, therefore, be contentious, pugnaicous, crude, violent.

His first efforts landed him in bogs and pitfalls, and in the worse kind of failure, namely ridicule.

With Scotch pluck Mr. Law has held on and fought his way so hard that he has escaped the danger of being thrown aside as a discredited leader.

But his essential difficulty remains. His party has no positive line of policy to follow. Success to them will be only if they succeed in turning the Liberal government out.

IF BEATEN—

NO argument accompanies the harmony road bills in the state booklet. Other road bills are better cared for.

Lack of enthusiasm at the present time augurs defeat of all road legislation, and unless there is concerted action and a redoubling of efforts, that is exactly what will happen.

If all road legislation be defeated in the popular election, it is likely that the legislature will accept the decision as notice that body to keep its hands off the subject.

Such things ought not to happen. There ought to be road legislation. If there were a true realization of what good roads would mean Oregon highways would be almost the paramount issue in the present campaign.

But they are not. The large number of road bills submitted, the divergent plans proposed and other complexities have disheartened many who were formerly enthusiastic and optimistic.

It is a situation to be deplored, yet it is not hopeless. There is a chance to save something from the wreck, and it ought to be done.

The state booklet has the full text of the nine bills offered. Every citizen should turn to them in earnestness, and endeavor to select from the lot such bills as he thinks should be passed.

The Journal is discussing them all in its news columns, and help may be derived from that source by voters in making up their opinions.

It is to be said in behalf of the harmony bills that it is doubtful if any legislation ever proposed in Oregon has received more attention.

Originally, they were the product of extended study and discussion by a state-wide committee named by Governor West and representing every county and every social interest.

The bills so prepared were discussed in the public press, and another state-wide committee named by Governor West in the hope of harmonizing differences, and securing unity of action.

It is the bills from the latter committee that are to be on the ballot. They embody compromises and concessions. They contain provisions which represent an effort to concede as much as possible to antagonistic interests.

They contain clauses and sections that embody as far as possible the views of warring factions. It is doubtful if a better set of measures can ever be fashioned.

Certainly no other measures will, in their preparation, represent a greater effort to unite as far as it is possible to unite, the different ideas of those who want better roads in the state.

These considerations should command the harmony bills to general support. If they are beaten, what will be the use hereafter of trying to pass road legislation by popular vote?

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE

THE English land owner, especially the owner of large estates, it having a hard time. Every one knows the story of Lloyd-George's land taxes, increasing the burden of the "haves" to lighten that on the "have nots."

The simple rule is followed. "You can only take money for taxes from those who have it." Valuation on present day values of the entire land of Britain, and calling for the surrender to the public of a gradually rising portion of whatever is the unearned increment is in active progress.

Now this enterprising chancellor has announced that he will bring forward a new land program involving "among other proposals a comprehensive measure of housing reform, applicable alike to town and country." No details have been permitted to leak out—but the prediction is that the tenant of land is to be converted into the owner, on some such plan as has been carried out in Ireland.

Some of these land owners are in a hard case already, and trembling by reason of the greater troubles ahead. By far the greater portion of the farming land in Britain is leased for long terms of years, the leases oftentimes having descended from father to son for generations past.

The impression given by many orators and writers at this time is that these farm tenants are rack-rented by the landlords, and robbed of the fruits due to their own labor, energy, and money.

Is it ever told that farm rentals have been largely reduced, not raised, in recent years? One large land owner writes to the nation that the rents on his estate were all revised between 1880 and 1888, and reduced by an average of 75.6 per cent.

The increase in the good years between 1847 and 1880 was under 5 per cent. He claims that he joined in a practically universal practice, and that the average reduction in farm rents generally between 1880 and the present time has been about 36 per cent.

That these are facts is proved by the universal falling off in value of English farm lands during the last forty years. To this the prices bid at auction sales bear witness.

The English land owner is already pinched to make both ends meet, and a wide spread exodus to Canada and Australia is sure. At this time and for several years past the net returns on the landed estates of Britain have not exceeded 2 1/2 to 3 per cent per annum on the value of the freehold.

Any comparison between tax systems operating in England and in the United States is vain. The income tax in the old country spreads a wide dragnet for thousands who would otherwise escape the just proportion of the public burden. That tax is the foundation of the British budget.

WHAT BETTER INVESTMENT?

IT is doubtful if Portland realizes the true significance to this city of the World's Christian Citizenship convention.

It is to be a world gathering. The program includes many of the most eminent of living men and women. The planet is being dragged into the effort to assemble here the largest possible number of distinguished thinkers, economists, publicists, preachers and others from the circles of the great and near great.

There is a statement that the number of visitors will be 20,000. What even if it is only 5000? What can be the measure of the splendid influences to radiate from such an assemblage? What a baptism of higher and better ideals and impressions is sure to permeate Portland from the proceedings of such a convocation of the world's most eminent?

We cannot go into the market and buy the sort of prestige such a gathering as the World's Christian Citizenship convention will give Portland. We cannot go out into the highways and byways and purchase at any price the genius of exalted living and uplifted ideals to radiate throughout the city with lasting impressions, that will result from the great meeting of the body here next year.

The things such a gathering brings, are not for sale. We boast that we are a city of homes. It is of record that Portland has one of the largest percentages of home owners of any city in the United States.

What gathering more fit, what influences more splendid to bring into this city of homes than a convention that designates itself as "The World's Christian Citizenship Convention?"

It is said that there is difficulty in securing the sum that was pledged as a means of inducing the convention to come to Portland. Is the unwillingness to contribute caused by inability to see commercial returns? Then leave out of consideration the splendid uplifting features here mentioned, and put it on a basis of dollars and cents.

How, when and where can Portland get cheaper advertising than in the daily telegraphic news of the proceedings of the body, published throughout Christendom, published in every language and every tongue with which newspapers circulate?

MR. HAWLEY AND THE LOCKS A FEW days ago The Journal printed a long communication from Mr. Ronald Glover, secretary to Congressman Hawley, endeavoring to support the claim that has been made that Congressman Hawley secured the appropriation for the purchase of the locks at Oregon City. Inadvertently Mr. Glover supplies refutation of his own claim. He cites an editorial in The Journal in 1908 commending Hawley's efforts in securing information regarding Willamette river commerce.

Then Mr. Hawley surely had all that information in his possession when the river and harbor bill passed the house in 1910. If that information was the basis of the appropriation, why was not the item included in the bill as it passed the house? The Journal has in its possession a copy of the river and harbor act of 1910, printed by the house of representatives, with this statement on the first page: "Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the senate numbered." Amendment number 112 is the Siuslaw amendment and 113 is the Oregon City locks amendment. Does Mr. Hawley repudiate the printed records of the house?

Furthermore, the record shows that the Oregon City locks amendment was not based upon a recent report of the river and harbor engineers, but upon a report made to the Fifty-sixth congress, some ten years ago. Mr. Hawley had that report in his possession several years before the river and harbor bill of 1910 passed the house.

If Mr. Hawley had the information upon which the Oregon City locks appropriation was based, his failure to have the item included in

the bill in the house can be explained in only one of two ways—either he could not get it included or he did not try. He can take his choice of explanations.

The record shows that Hawley failed in the house and that the Bourne amendment was added in the senate. If the matter had awaited results accomplished by Mr. Hawley, there would have been no appropriation for the purchase of the locks.

The Journal has no desire to minimize the efforts or work of Mr. Hawley or any other member of the delegation. On the contrary, it desires to strengthen their hands for the accomplishment of results for Oregon and the nation. But the facts in this case are well known and are a matter of record. Mr. Hawley will not increase his standing among his constituents by trying to cover up his failures by resort to deception.

THE RHODES SCHOLARS

THE Rhodes scholars at Oxford university have now numbered enough to strike an average of character and attainment, as their tutors there see them.

The Oxford system differs widely from anything we know of. The breaking up of the whole number of university students into groups residing and studying in separate and distinct colleges, with sets of tutors and instructors for each one, brings the tutors in each college into close contact with the students whom they teach. They know each man separately and thoroughly. There is nothing formal and set about the recitations. Teaching is colloquial, largely by question and answer. There is much friendliness without familiarity in the relation of college tutor and undergraduate.

The American Rhodes scholars have all been chosen, under the wise and far-sighted provisions of Cecil Rhodes' will, not by the test of examinations of their store of knowledge only, but also as the choice of their fellows in American colleges and universities for proficiency in athletic exercises. Their college character as men and representative men has also to be taken into account.

After two or three years' experience of them what is the impression that, as a class, they have made on the English college tutor?

A number of American travelers have journeyed to Oxford specially, and have obtained answers at first hand. The consent of opinion is that in conduct and bearing as gentlemen students they stand high, these young Americans, both with their college mates and with their tutors. Roughness has been rubbed off on both sides, and very friendly and quite easy relations exist.

Being pressed as to their standard of acquired knowledge these tutors say that the American students know something of more subjects by far than the young Englishmen who sit beside them—but of selected subjects none as thoroughly. Their studies have been wide, not deep.

A decided deficiency appears in their knowledge and use of the English tongue. They neither speak nor write as correctly as their fellow students. Their knowledge of English literature is but scanty as a rule.

These conclusions are given as averages and are, naturally, subject to exceptions. These inquirers agree that the Rhodes students have the time of their lives in those ancient colleges. The Rhodes foundation pays for their living in comfort but not extravagance. It was a great idea of a great man that gathered these Oxford scholars from the United States and from the British colonies, to live together, to work together, to play together, to set growing life long ties of friendship.

Letters From The People (Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should not exceed 300 words in length and must be accompanied by full name and address of the writer. If the writer does not desire to have the name published, he should so state.)

Roosevelt Strong in Clarke. Vancouver, Wash., Sept. 21.—To The Editor of The Journal—Dear sir: A story appeared recently in your paper to the effect that the Roosevelt sentiment in Clarke county is on the wane. We do not blame The Journal for this report, for it is practically the only paper in Portland which gives the progressive cause anywhere near a square deal; but the facts of the matter are entirely otherwise. The Roosevelt sentiment in Clarke county is very strong, as anyone who will take a trip through the mountains in Oregon, and try to find out, can easily ascertain. In the farming districts the sentiment is practically unanimous for Roosevelt, and instead of being on the wane, the movement is gathering strength every day. The longer a platform, such as that adopted by the Progressive party in Chicago, is before the people to be studied and compared with the document adopted by the Republicans, the more former Republican voters will turn to the new party in Oregon, and the more hope for a solution to our public evils.

In the case of the report above referred to, we think that the wish was father to the thought, for it emanated from our local daily, and the influences which surround it are pronouncedly stand pat. It is represented by them that sentiment is turning from Roosevelt to Taft, while as a matter of fact the name of Taft for president is scarcely heard here in Clarke county outside the few old guard who centered in Vancouver. Wilson will run much stronger than Taft in this county.

Sins of People's Power League. Portland, Sept. 19.—To The Editor of The Journal—The Oregon People's Power League has an opportunity to give voters the impression that the ballot is "loaded up" with measures proposed by the People's Power League.

From 1902 to 1912, inclusive, there have been 104 measures on the direct ballot. The People's Power League and its predecessors such as the state legislative league, etc., is responsible for 13 of those measures; or a little more than one in 10. Of the 23 measures on the ballot in 1910 the league was responsible for four, or one in eight. Of the 38 state measures this year the league offers only one, while the legislature is directly or indirectly responsible for 25.

The People's Power League has never offered a measure to take power from the people. Every measure of its predecessors has offered a measure to enable the people to get more political power.

Two years ago the legislature submitted a bill for a constitutional convention the object of which was to take power from the people. This year the legislature offers one amendment to take power from the people by crippling the initiative, and another amendment to take the taxing power out of the people's hands by repealing the "County Home Rule" tax amendment of 1910, by which the people took control of the tax laws.

This year the People's Power League offers a measure, which is designed to enable the people to take power from the legislature. The People's Power League has never asked the people to give it any power. All it has ever asked is that the people take more power for themselves. W. G. EGGLESTON.

Help This Work. Lents, Or., Sept. 20.—To The Editor of The Journal—In a little while now our city will be filled with the men who have been working in the camps and on the ranches, most of them unsaved, and their hard work for summer months will quickly be dissipated and fall into the hands of the saloonkeeper, the gambling shark and other such rascals.

They are now stranded, having no homes, drifting aimlessly, but are still that they are, and it was for them, that the Pishgah was founded and is still carrying on its work.

Less than a year ago this work started by meetings only in the old Pishgah church at Seventh and Ankeny streets. The question was put before us as to who were sincere in their efforts to be transformed and anxious to cast the enemy out and regain their lost footing among men. Would it be safe to meet them out in the streets and talk to them, or would they be assailed by the same temptations that they were now striving to overcome, and in most cases eventually succumb to them?

It was then that we took measures to provide food and lodging for them, in a small way, by allowing them to sleep in the church basement and having one of the workers prepare meals for them. But this makeshift accommodation soon became overcrowded and a building was secured on the corner of the Mount Scott car line and Ninth avenue, Lents, where the work was continued and progressed with more adequate facilities.

Since the inception of this work there in Portland there is a large Pishgah Home in Los Angeles which has been carrying on this work for 14 years, as well as homes in several other cities. We have served 21,924 meals, lodged thousands and clothed hundreds. Today we have men who were once "down and out" now working faithfully in the home, holding up the work. Some are strong enough spiritually and physically to leave and take up their regular occupations, but remain here voluntarily to build up the work, their hearts and souls longing to help their fellow-men. God has given us a good spiritual leader, one with patience to deal with the weakness of others until they are restored.

Our work is growing and the demands are heavier day by day. We need more clothing, more money to pay rent, light and water. These expenses are very difficult to meet as we have never solicited any contributions, that aid and cooperation thus far having been voluntarily given.

This message has been given to me: "Call unto me and I will answer thee and show thee great and mighty things which thou knowest not." (Jeremiah 33-3). I believe that through this appeal in these columns, many a man, in fact, will answer. Take this item of rent; if someone's heart would only be touched to deed us a piece of land, somewhere at the end of some car line (I trust on Mount Scott, where there is a 5 cent fare) that we might build us a home, which could be readily and gladly done by the workers and boys of the home, and others who would freely give their services in such a cause as this. We would then be free of this burden of rent. If ye abide in me and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will and it shall be done unto you."

PISHGAH MOTHER, Phone Tabor 2492.

walk six inches from the earth on an imaginary line. How much further will B be obliged to walk than A in making the circuit of the earth. A. B.

[The difference between the two diameters is one foot. Multiply this by 3.14159—the ratio between circumference and diameter—and the result is the answer. In other words B travels 3.14159 feet more than A.]

An Abuse of the Frank.

Portland, Or., Sept. 15.—To The Editor of The Journal—I notice that one J. H. Gallinger, signing himself as a member of congress, is sending through the public mail at public expense, documents purporting to be an extract from the Congressional Record, the purpose of which is to furnish campaign material in the interest of Mr. Taft. The documents consist principally of extracts from Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia for 1893 and 1894. This is one of the abuses of the franking privilege which the election of Mr. Wilson will prevent. ZERA SNOW.

Mr. Teal and the Canal.

From Chamber of Commerce Bulletin. The recent passage of what is commonly known as the Panama canal bill brings to mind the fact that Mr. Joseph N. Teal of Portland, was more instrumental in having the canal opened, maintained, protected and operated of the Panama canal, than any other individual. The great value of these clauses to the Pacific coast and to Portland cannot be over estimated.

Mr. Teal represents the Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific coast at a hearing held in Washington which resulted in such amendments to the canal bill. Should these amendments cause this act to be submitted to the Senate conference for arbitration, in our opinion, Mr. Teal should be one of the men to represent the United States at such conference, owing to his thorough understanding of the subject, the part taken by him in getting the amendments inserted, and the fact that he is more completely than any one else in a matter of this nature represents that portion of the United States most particularly interested in such legislation.

It is to be hoped, however, that in a matter that seems so entirely the private concern of the United States as is coastwise traffic a business in which no other nation can engage under our laws, will not be submitted to the Senate conference. Some of the members of the Portland Chamber of Commerce will unquestionably insist on Mr. Teal being one of its defenders.

News Forecast of the Coming Week

Washington, D. C., Sept. 21.—New York Republicans will gather at Saratoga Wednesday to select candidates for governor and other state officers to be voted for in November. Leading aspirants for the gubernatorial nomination are former Speaker James Watson, Jr., former Congressman William C. Bennett and Job E. Hedges of New York City.

In the general primary in New Jersey on Tuesday the voters of the two old parties will nominate candidates for all offices from United States senator down to town constable. The third party men will have no standing in the primary, but will be obliged to nominate by petition. United States Senator Frank O. Briggs is unsupported for another term on the Republican ticket. Several are engaged in a spirited contest for the Democratic endorsement. The election of state senators is attracting attention, since upon the new state senate will depend the choice of a Republican or Democratic governor to fill the unexpired term of Governor Woodson's term in the event of his election to the presidency.

Republicans and Democrats of Massachusetts will name complete state tickets in the primaries Tuesday. The Republican party will take no part in the primaries. Governor Fox is a candidate for renomination on the Democratic ticket and is opposed by District Attorney Pelletier of Boston. Joseph Walker, former speaker of the state assembly, and Everett C. Benton, a business man of the town of Belmont, are contesting for the Republican nomination for governor. The legislature, for which nominations will be made, will have the choosing of a United States senator to succeed Senator Crane.

The general political parties in California will meet in state convention Tuesday to draft platform and to vote their states of presidential electors. Michigan Republicans will meet in Detroit to choose candidates for all state offices excepting the governorship.

Taft's public engagements for the week call for the opening of the International Congress on Hygiene and Demography. Later in the week he is expected to be present in Boston at the banquet in connection with the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce.

Colonel Roosevelt will carry his speechmaking tour through the south, covering the territory from Missouri to Arkansas. The eastern coast Governor Wilson will return home Tuesday to cast his vote in the New Jersey primaries. The remainder of the week he will devote to a trip into the New England states.

Simple Multiplication. Portland, Sept. 21.—To The Editor of The Journal—In an argument on a mathematical problem I was decided to leave the matter to you for a correct answer. The problem is as follows: A is to walk around the earth, which is 25,000 miles and B is to

How Wilson Campaign Funds Are Handled

By E. M. Grossman, Assistant Treasurer Democratic National Committee.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21.—The finances of the Wilson campaign are being managed upon a strict business basis. I believe that the administration of Rolls with him as the administrator of the Democratic national committee will mark a new epoch in the use of money for campaign purposes.

Mr. Wells has brought to bear his long years of experience in the handling of large business affairs and the financial department of the campaign is being managed with the same efficient attention to details which marks highly organized business establishments.

Mr. Wells was mayor of St. Louis for eight years and is one of the leading business men of that city. He brought with him to the campaign a full knowledge of the most minute and detailed records. We have a purchasing agent, who, by the way, is an expert in his line, being one of the purchasing department of the Crane company here in Chicago.

Every article purchased for the campaign is being managed with the same efficient attention to details which marks highly organized business establishments.

When the goods are delivered, the stockkeeper indicates that fact on the copy of the requisition blank filed with the department and delivers this to my department. Thereupon the requisition forms prepared for the purpose, the signature of the head of the department for whom the goods were purchased, certifying that he received the goods; the purchasing agent certifies that the goods were bought at the best obtainable price and on the same document, my auditor certifies that this particular bill has not been previously paid. It is then, and not until then, that I pay the bill.

I put all bills on voucher checks, the voucher operating as a receipt and explaining on its face the purpose for which the money is paid. This voucher check is made in duplicate, the carbon copy being attached to the certificate above described and to the original requisition and order slip. The vouchers are filed away and at the end of each week transmitted to the treasury department of the New York headquarters.

When the cancelled check comes back to the office, the manager of the western headquarters, who, if he approves the purchase, O. K. it. The requisition then comes to the purchasing agent who, being familiar with all the business houses in Chicago, obtains competitive bids and the order is given to the lowest responsible bidder.

With reference to pay rolls: The head of each department makes out a pay roll on blank sheets prepared for the purpose, indicating the name of the employee, the character of the work done by the employee, the number of days the employee was at work, compensation per day and the total to which the employee is entitled. These pay rolls are signed by the head of the department and approved by the manager of the western headquarters and are then sent to my department. I pay employees in voucher checks and I require signature of the employee on the pay roll. These payrolls are likewise prepared in duplicate, one copy going to the office each week, one copy remaining in my file.

Similar procedure is followed with reference to expenditures for expense accounts for those who receive no salaries and who give their services to the campaign gratis, consideration of their expenses. These expenses must be itemized in detail, likewise in duplicate and approved by the head of the department and by the manager of the western headquarters. The only book-keeping that is required at this headquarters is simply a distribution of expenditures among the departments, so that I am able to tell at any minute how much each department is costing the national committee. The campaign contributions received at this office are acknowledged from New York headquarters, and transmitted to New York the sum total obtained for campaign contributions together with a list of the contributors and their addresses, a carbon copy of which list I keep for my own use.

A large amount of mail necessarily goes from campaign headquarters and one of the difficulties that campaign managers have had to contend with was the frequent loss of mail matter and the leakage in postage stamps. In these headquarters, all mail matter is delivered to one man, who has a machine called a mailometer which operates by electricity and seals, stamps and counts about 12,000 letters per hour. In this way it is impossible for any leakage to occur in the mail account and all mail matter is certain to be deposited at the postoffice. Furthermore the machine is a great labor-saving device, in that you do not have to employ a large force of girls to seal and stamp letters, and, inasmuch as the machine counts letters, we are able to charge up against each department the amount of stamps expended on its account.

Lack of Tact. From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Why did you jilt Percy?" "He's a lousy in-law."

"Why, I thought he always said nice things?" "He does—but not always the right things. He was protesting his love yesterday when we passed an old woman. I saw my, sue and said: "Why, I love you when I get old and look like that woman!"

"Of course I will, darling," he cried. "So I dismissed him. The idea of his cooing to think that I could ever get to look like that horrid old thing."

Warning to the Voters of Oregon

The proposed amendment to the state constitution which will appear on the official ballot in November as "Nos. 308-9," if it carries, will take away from the people the right to govern themselves in taxation matters and turn to the legislature and predatory private interests the power to "regulate" and "arrange" taxation measures, the inference being that the people are not intellectually competent to pass upon such things as the polls, every voter who believes the people should rule and who believes "unequal taxation is robbery," and who further believes that the people at the ballot box should have the right to pass upon taxation measures, should vote "No," thus preventing the amendment from becoming the "law of Oregon."

C. S. JACKSON, Portland, Sept. 10, 1912.

SEVEN IMAGINARY BEINGS

Genii.

The notion of the existence of a genii is one perfectly natural to the Persians and Hindus, and Aladdin's "Slave of the Lamp" is an example in point.

The opinion of the existence of these genii is older than Plato and no one has been able to trace out its origin. It may have emanated from the same source and as merely deviation from the thread of mystery that was gradually being woven down to the enlightened ages. The opinion that was generally maintained in those days was that there were multitudes of these spirits, inferior indeed to the Supreme Being, to whom they were supposed to be a kind of ministers and moderators, but superior to man, whose guardians they were.

It was the prevailing opinion among the philosophers of early times that God was too far removed from man to be capable of holding any communication with him, and it was thought that only through the intervention of the genii could they communicate with God. They thought the genii presented the prayers to the gods, and that if these prayers were answered it would be through the genii.

These philosophers did not believe the genii to be gods, but as idolatry finally set no bounds to superstition, and as the genii were afterward looked upon as divinities, and had their names in the worship paid to the gods; hence in the temples, chapels and altars which antiquity informs us were erected in their honor.

The belief in spirits as special patrons or guardians of individuals is very ancient and is still widely prevalent among more than a score of races. In the middle ages the belief in "enchanted rings" containing familiar spirits was widely diffused throughout Europe, the magicians of Salamanca and Toledo being especially famous for their skill in this, subjugating and imprisoning demons.

Tomorrow—Nymphs.