The Oregonian

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DUBOIS AND HIS "CAMPAIGN." The campaign which Dubois is mak ing in Idaho is the desperate expedient of a bankrupt political adventurer, in search of an "issue" for a present emergency. He has been everything by turns and nothing long. No longer having credit with the Republican party, he swung, through Populism and "Gone broke" there also, he now sets up the pretense that the few Mormons in Idaho are a peril to that proud state; and of course he is the

only man who can be Idaho's rescuer and deliverer. Nothing could be more pitiful than

party," which Dubois was wont to laud so much, have passed into utter and irreclaimable bankruptcy. Should Dubols again go about through Idaho bawling for eilver, as he did a few years ago, when he was proclaiming his free-coinage nostrum as the only hope of salvation for the country, he would make himself utterly ridiculous People would laugh him off the stump knows it. So he invents something different. He is now running a till against expiring Mormonism-endeavto make the people of Idaho b lieve that upon his re-election to the Senate depends their hope of deliverance from the threatened union of church and state, under a Mormon the-

Even in Utah, the home of this creed, the Mormon Church has lost most of its power and is fast losing the remnants of it. Influx of people from all parts has reduced the influence and power of "the apostles" in affairs. Polygamy has been virtually destroyed. on will wholly disappear; for, though it is asserted, for political or party reasons, that plural marriages continue, there has been no proof of it in a single instance, and the last of the old polygamous Mormons, now only a handful, will presently pass. Since this e the situation in Utah, why pretend that Mormonism is about to get the upper hand in Idaho, where the Mormon population is comparatively small, and where such Mormon population as ex-ists is confined to limited districts on the Utah border?

'Get thee glass eyes," exclaims old King Lear, "and like a scurvy politiclan pretend to see the things thou The scurvy politician the old man had in mind must have been the present candidate for re-election to Senate from Idaho.

To prevent and punish polygamy is a proper concern of the state. But everybody knows that polygamy, as inat an end, and soon will be wholly extinct. It cannot bear the pressure of the forces that have been encompassing it on all sides these twenty years. As a religious creed, the Mormon "revelation" is no more at variance with average reason than many other creeds and revelations, ancient or modern. Besides, such things are in no wiee the concern of the state. In the matter of religious faith, creed and doctrine, we allow every person to be as "absurd" No religious sect can control any American etate-not even

Dubois, reduced to extremity, is playing in Idaho the part of a desperate political gambler. The factitious "issue" which he now throws into the game is apparently his last stake. He was absolutely, through his former follies, and snatched at this expedien because neither the course of events nor his own invention could supply any other to the bankrupt political adven turer who is forced this year to meet the people of Idaho.

The Literary Digest sees "something symptomatic in the fact that Ibsen is displacing Shakespeare as a dramatic ideal." But is Fisen displacing Shaker-der the delusion that they could not peare? Perhaps, with superficial per-ship wheat direct to Europe, and in It would be idle, no doubt, to deny Ibeen's vogue; but who can say foreign was first shipped coastwise to and given exercise in the open air at it is more than temporary? In the In- San Francisco. A generation dependent Review (London) a writer passed since that practice, and today attributes the phenomenon of Ibsen to attributes the phenomenon of Ibsen to San Francisco as a wheat port is no the fact that his ideal is a vision of longer considered as a factor in the life, different from the old, determined by circumstances of our age. A statement which may mean much or littledependent on the question whether it is for no other reason than that it had an evanescent vision or a permanent built up a great shipping trade at the Ibsen's first play, and Gulllean," the Review writer eays, is a world-tragedy on the scale of "Juliue Caesar" or "Antony and Cleopatra"; but "already the dramatist is preoccupied with a problem, the prob-lem of the will." "Is my hero sound?" he seems to be asking. "The question grows more and more urgent with Ibsen until it becomes an obsession." It is as though Shakespeare had become so possessed by the idea of Hamlet. says this critic, that he could no longer

object of this introduction is to present an extract of some length from the pen of the critic, in which there is attempt to sound the real depth of Ibsen's work, which is social criticism, but Ibsen's dramas, our critic says, are "problem plays." We quote:

This kind of drams somehow belongs to this age, just as socialism does; and for the same reason. There is a very general, very profound, and constantly increasing sense that our social institutions are wrong, and this our social institutions are wrong, and this sense is preoccupying all our beet intelligence. There was no such sense in the age of Shakespeare, nor in the age of Assrchylus. Both those poets, indeed, give abundant expression to a sense of injustice and crucity in the world. But this me part of their general sense of the tragic. They conneive it as fate, or an individual guilt, but the modern drumatist consider the sense of the consideration of th ceives it as social evil. He sees man involved in injustice, of which he is himself the author He sees him the creator and perpetuator of the very system by which he is destroyed. He sees him victous, not guilty; contemptible, not sublime. Pitiful victims and mean oppressors creep across the stage. Strength disgusts; weakness examperates. Men and women are cracked and flawed, like the system in which they live. They make it, and it mans them. Drama of this kind is revolutionary. It leaves a man saying, not "How tragic, and get how great, is Man," but "How mean and how in-tolerable is Society!"

THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

From many quarters The Oregonian eceives inquiries as to the effects produced by the primary law of Oregon on the course of politics in the state is difficult to say much, since the ex-periment is so new. One thing, however, is certain, namely, that the method of primary nomination, as tried thus far in Oregon, indicates effective suppression of the old machine methods of politics. A minority, and a small one where there are many can lidates for an office, may make a nomnation not acceptable to a whole party; but party managers can no onger make nominations. Formerly candidates were all, or nearly all the candidates of the politicians Now they may be the candidates of the peo ale, or of a considerable body of them To one objection, however, our pri-

mary law is open; and it is a serious objection. It compels men who might willing to take office to become of fice-seekers; to get out "petitions" and get them signed; to make direct appeal to the people for nomination; to trum pet their own merits and push theh No reflection is intended on any; but office-seeking is a pursuit in which men of worth and sensibility do not like to engage. It is felt, indeed, to speak plainly, that office-seeking is not the calling of a gentleman. There is something in the greed itself-or in the desire, if a softer word is wantedthe career of such a politician. All and more in the immodesty of the declaration and effort, which make the man an object of critical remark. the sensitive man is hurt in his own estimation.

On the other side it is urged that this is less an evil than that of contriving and scheming to control conventions elect delegates and get nominations, in the old way, through the ald of machine organizations. Without attempting to reconcile differences of opinion on this point, it may be said with certainty that the new system will stand in Oregon because the advantages it rings seem to overbear all possible ob jections to it. Of these advantages the chief one is this, namely, that the new nethod breaks machines, smaches rings and puts the professional politician out of business. Against such a fact no sentimental objection, thus far, could have any weight with the body of the

WHERE PORTLAND LOSES. There is, at the present time, en route owned in San Francisco. Their officers and crews reside in San Francisco, and everything used in connection with stroying their expectoration, in which their operation is purchased in that city. Their number is receiving sub- fact, not less than the exaggerated fear stantial additions every month, and at of the masses, emphasizes the statethe present time there are building or under contract to build for San Fran- tails, embodying the cause, treatm isco owners at the various Coust yards freighters, at least half of which will be used in carrying lumber from Portland to San Francisco and Southern California ports. When the lumber business slacks up a little these vessels are sent to other ports. The steam schooners go to Alaska, to Puget Sound, and to ports lying well south of San Francisco, and

gagements in offshore business. But, regardless of the nature of the ork in which the vessels are engaged, the freight money earned is all paid over and banked in San Francisco, a and bad housing are other predispos port which supplies less cargo for the ing causes. As to the treatment, it consters than any other port on the Pa-cific Coast. Here in Portland the lumber manufacturers supply the cargo for the coasting vessels and take care of Twenty-four hours out of the twenty at the other end of the route, either distributing it from terminal yards or shipping it inland by rail. In all of this fort should be taken, and all fatigue vast volume of business the San Francisco shipowner has no interest beyond nutritious food-fruits, grains, yet the business of shipowning and out-fitting has been one of the greatest facthe growth of the Bay City. Around this coasting trade has grown up an immense foreign shipping trade, and today practically all of the lumber vessels which are chartered to load

are chartered in San Francisco. This, quite naturally, is an agreeable state of affairs for San Francisco, but there is no valid reason why Portland should continue to pay such wholesale tribute to a port of which this city ould be independent, and which, in many lines of trade, is in direct competition with Portland. There was a time when Portland merchants labored unconsequence everything that was sent taught how to breathe, and not to spit, wheat trade. Then came the Oriental flour trade. In this, as in the wheat both boys and girls. trade, San Francisco reigned supreme expense of and on the business diverted from other ports. Now its Oriental flour trade is sinking into insignificant proportions, and the northern ports are not only handling the business direct but they are also supplying California with flour and wheat needed for home

consumption. Through all the changes in the business of freight production and freight his mother "when she finds it out," is transportation, and with the northern ports doubling, trebling and quadrupiling their business, San Francisco has an aimless, idle lad rather than a vistill retained a firm grip on the ship- clous one. He drifted into his present

are today paying its shipowners greater tribute than ever before. It is perfectly legitimate for San Francisco thus to retain its hold, but the practice reflects no credit on the commercial sagacity of the attendant enhancement of their profits, some of the big lumber manufacturers have now engaged in operating logging camps, thus saving the profit which formerly went to the logger. This saving, however, is insignificant and trifling compared with that which they could effect by owning and operating their own vessels in the lum-

er carrying trade. Portland is the greatest lumber shipping port in the world, and ranks close to the top of the list in wheat and flour shipments, but, despite this prestige, is still dependent on San Francisco shipowners for moving the immense ton nage which originates in this port. It is shut out of the Alaskan trade, not by geographical handicap nor by inability to undersell competitors, but aim ply because San Francisco shipowner operating out of Seattle and San Franisco have established terminal facilities and trade routes from which they will not deviate unless forced. If Portland gets into the Alaska trade, it will do so through its own efforts and with its own steamers, and a start might well be made on these lines before the permanent groovee in which trade runs have worn any deeper.

REPETITION HAMMERED ON THE EAR Dr. S. A. Knopf, now in this city, adds his testimony in support of the assertion that consumption is curable if Nature's methods of healing are simply but closely and persistently fol-Dr. Knopf spent a number of his earlier years in Portland, but is now a resident of New York. He is a specialist who has devoted much time to the study of tuberculosis in its various forms. As a man whose opinions carry weight in medical circles, his assertic that this disease of the masses can be cured is received with the confidence and respect to which the statements of careful student and man of wide experience are entitled.

"Rest, food, fresh air"-these are the essentials in the cure of this justly dreaded malady. Climate, which a pale and suffering host has followed round the world in the vain quest of relief, plays an unimportant part in this cure. The fatigue of travel is often an ele ment in the weary patient's continued The stuffy air of the railroad coach and the unappetiging food that is an accompaniment of going from place to place add their quota to the failure

of the wistful quest. While there is nothing new in this estimate, it needs emphasizing in every possible way. The pale host, moving constantly from place to place, in the vain hope that change of climate will work the miracle of restoration, is evidence of the fact that relief is still eagerly sought in this way, though the futility of the quest has been attested many times, in every community, by the return for burial of the wasted bodles of those who have died far from

Dr. Knopf says the warfare is against great injustice to the honest consump tive, adding, "if the patient is careful people to associate with him, while exaggerated fear of consumption is a great injustice to the honest consumptive." It is a fact, however, notwith-standing the assertion, that warfare is not waged against the consumptive, that such warfare is waged in many cities, which have acquired fame and wealth as health resorts. It has become relentless in many places-notably in Los Angeles, Denver and Phoenix, protect others from the possibility of never. infection by the simple means of dethe sole source of contagion lies. This ment that education in the simple deand cure of consumptives, should begin no less than ten large, modern steam in the schools and be carried through the home and out upon the highways and byways of life.

The story is not an old one, but it has been many times repeated. It must be again and again until it makes an impression upon people of all stations in life. First let it be understood, consumption is not directly in the sailing vessels find profitable en- herited; the only thing that is inherited is the predisposition to the disease, the fertile soil in which the seeds of care lessness, sown broadcast on every street, will readily take root. Poverty should begin early and be pursued with persistence and patience, the cure requiring from six to twelve months four should be spent in the open air; exercise that can be taken with should be avoided; good, wholesome, the collection of the freight money, and | eggs and fresh meats-should be eaten in sufficient quantities, and financial and other worries should be dismissed Depression of spirits fosters the disease by breaking down the defenses that a cheerful spirit raises against its in-

These are the points that are brough out in every new chapter that is added few of those which load at Portland, to the story of the cause and cure of consumption. To those who have given attention to the recital, from time to time, there is nothing new in the latest chapter. But if the plain truths promulgated are ever to be effective in ridding the world of its greatest scourge, they must be reiterated until they reach the ears and impress the understanding of the masses. The lesson should begin the public schools. No teacher should be employed in one of these wh is consumptive; children should be intermissions. Basement play is a fruitful disseminator of the Stout shoes, comfortable clothing and a sanded playground furnish the necessary elements for an outdoor romp for

This is in the line of prevention, and, ogether with the periodical inspection of school children by competent physicans for infectious and communicable diseases, would close, to the next generation at least, the most active recruiting office of consumption.

A boy of 16, a murderer or a murder er's accomplice, lying in jall, unable to sleep and suffering remorse because of the bitter sorrow that will overwhelm enceive any other type.

Still retained a firm grip on the ship- clous one. He drifted into his present peck-a-boo trousers during the last ping industry, and the northern ports plight, and too late repents that he did Cleveland administration.

not follow the advice of those who sought to direct and restrain him. The story of his leaving home is told in a few words: "I thought I knew more than they did." To this common charlacking the powerful element of poetry. the freight producers of the northern acteristic of lads between the ages of 15 Perhaps the subject does not permit it. ports. In the interest of economy and and 18 years is traceable the fact that and 18 years is traceable the fact that so many inmates of the penitentiaries of the land are young men-many of them mere boys. The hands that steer restless, self-important boys safely over this period in their lives on into honorable, responsible young manhood are the hands that mold the destinies parents who find in the bitter stress that has come to the mother of Hugh Saxon, that their hands have not been strong enough or deft enough or patient enough for the trying task.

> After we "see America first." by which, of course, the general passenger agents mean the United States, there will be the opportunity to view some rugged mountain scenery farther south Half of the trans-Andean Railroad has been finished, and trains are running from Buenos Ayres to the mountains a distance of about 900 miles. On the west slope, Chile is building a line to onnect with it near the summit, the work is slow because steep grades are to be surmounted, much rock work is to be done, and many tunnels bored. If all goes well, the new highway, from sea to sea, will be completed three years. The Andes are higher than the Rockies, which we cross at 12,000 feet, steeper and have a heavier Experience must prove snowfall. through the Winter, though ample preparation is being made to resist low. The new railroad will be a bond between the two great states which are rapidly developing under a spirit of twentieth-century progress, that does not attach to the Latin races elsewhere on the Western Continent.

New York City has twice the population of Chicago and its running expenses are four times as great. Having harkened to the tales of graft and misrule in both cities, one is at a loss to conjecture how this discrepancy in authority for the statement, however that New York gets away with more money per capita, in conducting municipal government, than any other city in the land; that Boston-stald, puritanical Boston-comes next on the list of profligacy, while Philadelphia makes a good third. It is gratifying to note, however, since it refreshes one's languishing faith in human nature, that the enormous expenditures of these cit-ies were not wholly absorbed by municipal stockjobbers and corporation and franchise thieves, but that much of the increase in expenditures during the past four years was due to the construction of permanent worke, demanded by public convenience and necessity.

Low water in the Snake River has caused abandonment of steamboat service between Lewiston and Alpowa and if the water continues to fall there may be trouble on the lower end of the run. The withdrawal of the boats during low water has always been a serious disadvantage, not only to people engaged in business at Lewiston, but to the farmers and orchardists along the river. Fortunately for all con-cerned, this will be the last season when the movement of freight will be hampered, for when the Snake falls below a navigable stage next year the river line of the O. R. & N. will be handling the traffic and a passenger can go from Portland to Lewiston in the same length of time that is now rewhere it is practically impossible for a trip from Riparia to the Panhandle me for Portland from Coast ports a fleet of consumptive to obtain wholesome and tropolis. This remedy for interrupted thirty-three vessels, and in port loading comfortable lodgings. There is some river navigation is some years overdue. comfortable lodgings. There is some river navigation is some years overdue, justification for this in the fact that all but, like many other similar improvetwo vessels. These craft are nearly all consumptives have not been taught to ments, it is much better late than

> Oregon has sustained a distinct loss in the death of O. F. Paxton. He was a well-equipped lawyer, had uncommor industry and a good grasp of big business matters, which stood him well in hand as counsel for corporations that figured large in this community. He served Multnomah well as a member of the Legislature for two terms, and while he was not conspicuously brilliant, he was useful and clean. In an age of selfishness in public matters, he held to high ideals. His most valuable assets were common sense and integrity. He spelled success, yet was not turned by it from a certain cordiality of manner that made and kept him popular with all associates. The genuine suavity that marked his movemen among men bespoke warmheartedness toward the world.

Government is buying silver for small coinage, of which there is now no abun-dance. Demands of business call for more small change. This coinage is the basis of 37114 grains of silver to the dollar. But in the markets one good dollar will buy about 840 grains of silver. Government makes the profit, at the rate of more than two to one. This subsidiary coinage is limited, of course both in amount and in legal-tender power. So, only, can it be kept at par value with standard money. Here, in small compass, is presentation of the facts that exploded the old silver craze, of which even its devotees are now

If Conan Doyle in his Sherlock Holmes stories had invented the tale of Cashler Hering, whom the entire Chicago police force was hunting, calmly seated in a public park and telling his connection with the looted bank for publication, he would have added to his For this bit of newspaper enterprise the Tribune reporter may plume himself. It has an element of the dramatic that appeals to every one interested in criminal news. Hering's sur-render to the authorities, as promised completes the remarkable journalistic

Fair bathers at Atlantic City this week are wearing socks instead of the fad reaches the Pacific the seaside trains and boats will not hold the excursionists looking 'em up.

It is to be noted that several of the "authorities" who say that the South-ern Pacific permit, or license, or franchise, on Fourth street cannot be revoked, hold, or are interested in, simliar grants from the city.

They do things in Colorado's chief city when an honest public is aroused. The president of the Denver Gas Company has been sent to jall.

These peek-a-boo walets seem to be attracting even more attention than the Old Chief Advises Tummany to Come

New York Sun.
"Tom" Foley, Tammany leader of the second assembly district, who has just returned from Europe, had a talk with Richard Croker in Dublin. Mr. Croker told Mr. Foley that William J. Bryan would be the next Democratic candi-date for President; that nothing could stop it; that he would be elected even if Roosevelt ran against him, and that

Tammany ought at once to indorse him or advocate his nomination.

"When I got to Dublin," said Mr. Foley, "I heard that the 'American millionaire," as they call Mr. Croker in that section of Ireland, was in France.

Nobody seemed to know much about Nobody seemed to know much about it, however, and after a little inquiry I found that his place was about six or seven miles outside of Dublin. I telephoned to him, but he was not at home. I went to the theater that eve-ning and when I returned got word that Mr. Croker would see me at the hotel where I was at 13:30 o'clock the next morning. He was there promptly on time, a trick he had as leader of Tammany Hall,

"Mr. Croker has aged a bit, but he looks sturdy and in good physical condition. He wears his beard cut a "We chatted for almost an hour. At that time he hadn't seen firyan, who had written to him saying he would call a few days later.

"There is no question about Mr.

"There is no question about Mr. Croker's feeling on Bryan. He told me that he felt there was nothing that could stop the Bryan wave. Bryan will be elected, and no man, even Roosevelt, can stop him, suid Mr. Croker. 'He is the man for the Democratic party to follow. There is no doubt about his strength, and it is going to grow. I should say to you as an executive member of Tammany Hall that Tammany should pass some sensible resolution advocating the ole resolution advocating the

nomination of Bryan."
"Mr. Croker seems well informed on political conditions in this city and the country," continued Mr. Foley. "I don't know that he has any particular line of information from this city, but every year-he sees a number of Americans who could keep him well informed on affairs here.
"I snoke to Mr. Croker about com-

formed on affairs here.

'I spoke to Mr. Croker about coming to this country again. I told him that there were a number of persons in this city who had a warm spot in their hearts for him. He was pleased. I have a warm spot in my heart for New York, he said, and I am going the heart have a warm spot in my heart for New York, he said, and I am going the heart have a warm time heart. back there again some time before die. But if I went back now some body might expect me to get into polities again. I don't want to do that Let the young fellows have a chance. I came here for quiet, and I am hav-ing it. I might not if I went back."

Roosevelt Gets the Blame.

Boston Globe.

More or less interested discussion has taken place here among ourselves of the problem of marrying teachers, but in the West, and more especially in states like lown. Nebraska and South Dakota, the matter has become one of urgent concern to the public school authorities. In those three states alone a shortage of 1000 teachers will have taken place when school opens at the end of the vacation season In Nebraska the school teachers are

reported as getting married at a rate nknown in the last three decades, and there is a demand already for 103 teachers, with the want list growing. In Iowa the total shortage for the state In lown the total shortage for the state is placed at 400 country positions.

President Roosevelt, who is praised and blamed for so many things, is held largely accountable for the condition described. It is said that his gospel on anti-race suicide, and of the large family as a patriotic distinction, with the giorification of motherhood to an extent hitherto unknown, has obtained eager acceptance among the people of the West, with whom he has been so potent a prophet.

Chloroforming a Dog.

potent a prophet.

New York Press.

Oscar had arrived at the canine age of Oslerization—14 years. He was a cocker spaniel, and had in his prime taken blue ribbons at bench shows. Disease overtook him and the doctor said the only thing to do was to kill him. He suggested chloroforming, and Oscar's owner, purchasing four ounces of the anaesthetic, took the dog into the cellar on a dark night to end his sorrows. Oscar was placed in a wash boller and securely chained. His head New York Press. boller and securely chained. His head was completely covered with bandages and when the four ounces of chloroform had been poured upon them. soaking them through and through, the top was put on the boiler and an iron weight was laid thereon to hold it down. Ten hours later, 7 A. M., the mas-ter went into the cellar to remove the body, and there stood Owcar the boller, wagging his tail and barking joyously for food.

Hatless Girls Rare This Year.

Hatless Girls Rare This Year.

New York Press.

Girls who last season went about hatless are draping veils across their noses this Summer, and are even carrying parasols. Love for these dainty things, says an observer of woman's ways, seems an ineradicable part of the feminine makeup. Certain it is that the Summer girl of 1966 thinks it necessary to have a separate parasol for every frock. A sunshade for morning use is of heavy linen, scalloped and buttonholed around the edge and having a big monogram as its only ornaing a big monogram as its only orna-mentation.

> Loud Cries for the Reformers. Emporia Gazette

If you see a person dressed up most of the time it is no sign that he or she owns lots of clothes. Last March an Emporia girl bought a new hat. A friend dropped in the same day, saw the hat, berrowed it and didn't return it until last week. A short time ago an Emporia boy borrowed a dress suit and wore it to three open-faced clothes affairs which the owner of the clothes had to attend in a sack suit. An Emporia girl borrowed a pair of long-han-dled white kid gloves and never did return them, but wore them out. Why don't the reformers get after these

"Cui Labores Sed Patro." Chicago News

That new universal language Espe ranto is getting a firm grip on humanity in all paris of the world. Some readers may not know what it looks like and sounds like. The following translation of the chorus of "Everybody Works but Father" may enlighten them:

Li sidas cirkau vio tago Kun lis piedoj sur des fijaro-loco. Fumiant lia argila pipo. Patrimo emprenas des lavo. Tiel faras filino Anne. Sed mia maljuna viro.

Love Afield,

Weman's Home Companion.
If I were a bit of sunshine, All warm from the beaven above, Pd touch you in golden glory Till your heart was aglow with love.

And if I were a cloud of Summer, Then the sun would forget to shifte, I'd shadow the world about you— Till you put your hand in mine.

If I were a bird, my lady, I would sing you a song so sweet That your heart of hearts must listen To the lover at your feet. If I were the breeze above us

Till I drove all your doubts away.

Thomas A. Edison's Plan to Continue Manhattan Streets Into Brooklyn.

It is the belief of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, that within a decade all the transit facilities we may construct over and under the East River will be insufficient to relieve the congestion which has hitherto kept pace with the city's growth. In hrief, with six tunnels under the river bed and four or more huge bridges in full blast above it, each with a capacity of 50,000,000 passengers a year, the glut and gorge of transit now to be seen at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge

Will still exist.

Therefore, says Mr. Edison in effect, the only thing that will remain to be done will be to fill in the East River and to continue the Manhattan streets into

Brooklyn.
No student of social conditions who has watched the growth of this city for the past 15 years will call Mr. Edison's dream

Year by year the East River is becoming more and more of an obstruction to the free movement of two huge populations. Neither ferries nor bridge have availed to do away with the ever-increasing con-

The huge Williamsburg bridge was com-The huge Williamsburg bridge was completed, and to! an apparently new army of bridge travelers sprang up and filled it almost to its capacity, while the old ravening army continued to clamor around the Manhattan end of the old bridge. For years before the subway was built the elevated railroads carried 500,000 passengers daily. The subway was looked forward to for quick and permanent relief. The subway has been completed and carries 475,000 passengers a day, yet the elevated roads have bated not a jot in the pressure of their enormous traffic.

The filled-in portion would consist of between six and eight square miles, and would cost, according to some estimates.

would cost, according to some estimates, between \$460,000,000 and \$500,000,000. When between \$60,000.000 and \$500,000,000. Which conce completed, however, the great undertaking would practically pay for itself in the acquisition of four or five square miles of made land in the heart of the greatest city in the world. It would add millions of dollars to the assessed valuation of property.

Some Salounkeepers Detest Jack. Boston Herald.

An officer of the navy has written us letter in regard to discrimination

against sailors. He says: A bollermaker from one of the ships now in the harbor went into a well-known hotel in the North End, and asked to be served and was refused. Not caring to make trouble, he went out. An officer in the service, overhearing some of the conversation, questioned the man and also the manager. The man was perfectly clean and sober and was in proper uniform. In reply to questions by the officer, the manager said the proprietor's orders were to serve all soldiers and marines in uniform, but no blue-jackets. Is it any wonder that with a good chance for this kind of discrimination men are not willing to enist in the navy? It is to be hoped that our new excise board will put a stop to this kind of discrimination on the part of hotel and asked to be served and was refused. of discrimination on the part of hotel and

saloon keepers.
Our correspondent thinks that this explains in part why it is impossible to man the newest ships of the Navy with proper and efficient men without putting many of the old but still useful vessels out of commission. The recruiting offi-cers find it very difficult to induce a surficient number of the right kind of re-cruits to enter Uncle Sam's naval service. Possibly the hotel manager had experi-ence with sallors in the past that led him to make this apparently unjust discrimination. We would suggest that a remedy might lie in having the enlisted men of all services notified of those places that discriminate against any of Uncle Sam's uniforms. There is ample evidence to appare that all the places in the city where prove that all the places in the city where liquor is sold do not refuse to accept the patronage of the Jackies.

LaFollette's Alarm Watch.

Topeka Journal.
While Senator LaFollette was speaking at the Salina Chautauqua there was a buzz and ringing somewhere like a fire alarm. The Senator stopped and shook his head and said: "No, that is not a his head and said: telephone. That's my alarm watch. My wife gave me that and I promised her that I would set it for two hours at every speech. I was speaking in Iowa and the alarm rang at the two-hour limit. But the people allowed me to continue for a while longer. After I got through an old lady came up and asked me to take a message to my wife. I said I would.

'Well,' she said, 'just tell her that she
wasted her money when she invested it in
that watch.'" Then the Senator went

Remember Sick Newspaper Workers. Joseph F Sinnott, a distiller of Philadel-phia, who died last week leaving an es-tate of more than \$1,000,000, bequeathed \$10,000 in trust to the University of Penn-sylvania Hospital for equipping and maintaining a room for one sick person at a time who shall have been a newspaper writer or a journalist in preference to any other calling. The endowment is in commemoration of his dead son, Joseph E. Sinnott, who was a reporter in Philadel

Varying Fortunes.

Washington (D. C.) Star,
Get to keep a-tryin',
Even if you fall;
'Tain't no good o' sighin'
An' a stahtin' in to wall;
Getter de you bes' an walt
Till de day is through,
Sometimes fish don't steal de balt—
An' den ag'in dey do.

Sometimes what you's cotrain'
Is few an' mighty amail;
But, 'less you keeps a-watchin',
Why, you don't git none at all.
It's bes' to min you hook an' line
"Theur makin' no complaint
Sometimes de fish is bitin' fine,
An' den ag'in doy aint.

DICK CROKER FAVORS BRYAN. RIVER TO BE MADE DRY LAND. CAN A CHIPMUNK CLIMB A TREE! Assertion in Affirmative by Oregon Novelist Is Doubted.

Philadelphia Inquirer. During the heated term, when politics lags and even the Thaw case has only occasional sports of unusual interest, the newspapers of the country are discussing the very important question: Can a chip-munk climb a tree? The problem seems to have reached a stage of virulent dispute out of all proportion to its impor-tance. It started in Milwaukee, where a poet referred to a chipmunk climbing a tree. Loud objections to this statement have come from all sections, as well as many affirmations, so that it is difficult for the unprejudiced mind to decide which is in the right.

We have consulted authorities without much success. The Encyclodepia Britannica gives no information, neither does the Standard Dictionary. The Century Dictionary seems to squint at the possi-bilities of his climbing propensities by saying that the chipmunk is a connecting link between the ground aquirrel and the arboreal variety. The latest work on animals leaves the matter in doubt, saying that it is "the genius of the woods" in the Far West, just as it is "the genius of the fenesrall in the East." In the opening sentence of one of the most recent novels we find this statement: "A chipmunk flashed to the munk flashed up the nearest tree trunk and along the low boughs." We do not claim this as necessarily authoritative. It is written of a Pannsylvania chipmunk by

a man living in Oregon.
On the whole, we should feel inclined to believe that the Pacific species does not climb a tree and that the Eastern brand either cannot or does not. We have found no authority in books or individuals in this section to confirm the tree-climbing propensities of the chipmunk. At the same time there seems to be no physiologsame time there seems to be no physiological reason why our chipmunks may not elimb a tree if they desire. They have sharp claws and are very agile, and as they have a fondness for nuts, it may be possible that they imitate the flying squirrel or the ordinary sort, and go after food where it grows, instead of waiting for if to drop. for it to drop.
We trust that some scientific observer

we trust that some and undoubted hon-esty will come forward and settle this question, which hardly sizes up in inter-est to the demands of the present season.

Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., Quits Vaulting. Cincinnati Enquirer.

Many stories are told of young Teddy Robsevelt's athletic aspirations at Har-

vard. Here is one: Roosevelt is a light youngster, and some of his friends advised him to try pole vaulting as the thing he would be most likely to succeed in Teddy reported early in the season to Coach Bill Quinn, and was taught the rudiments of vault-

After several days work he succeeded in clearing the bar at 9 feet 8 inches, but on his second trial at this height but on ms second trial at this height his pole snapped, and Roosevelt plunged down into the soft bed of sand and sawdust that served as a landing pit. He stuck out his hands to push the pole away, and landed on his head in the soft pit. Hair, eyes, ears, nose and mouth were filled with sand, for the President's send these to the pick. dent's son dived in up to his neck After finding where his feet bel Teddy confided to several of his fo that pole vaulting was a very strenuous game, and that he thought his father would not approve of his risking his neck, and that if the track management

Harvard lost a promising young pole vaulter

did not seriously object he would keep

Pretty Girls Sell Their Tresses.

Cable dispatch from Paris. The market-place at Limoges was filled with girls bargaining for the sale of their hair. It was the periodical hair fair, where dealers find the best tresses in the Girls stood demurely while dealers from Parls, Berlin, London, Moscow and elsewhere critically examined their hair, and, a price being agreed upon, they accompanied the buyers to appointed places to have their transfer.

have their tresses cut off. Prices varied from 43 to 53 francs a pound. One family unitedly parted with 85 pounds of hair, realizing for it 4800 francs, equal to \$920.

Springfield, Mass., Republican. The problem of empty pews will be a serious one in the new B Catholic Church erected at bridge, New York City, by an Italian baker of that locality. The church measures on the outside 25 by 16 feet, and not more than 40 people can be ac-commodated at a service. It is thought to be possibly, the smallest church in the world. The baker was once ill with pneumonia, and vowed that if he re-covered he would build a church in honor of the Madona. This is the church.

Man of 86 Years Has a Long Walk. Berwick (Pa.) Dispatch. Elijah L. Davis, 86 years old, of Hardpan, 10 miles from this city, walked from his home to visit his daughters here in exactly four hours. Notwithstanding his

age, the hot weather and the fact that the road climbs two mountains, Davis said he was not fatigued. He wanted to walk back home again in the morning, but his daughters prevailed upon him to go Yes, But No Admission to New Show.

Kansas City Journal.
Mr. Hearst thinks that "Bryan and Balley" would sound too much like Barnum and Balley. Why too much? Because Barnum and Balley had a show?

Now He's Caught.

Puck.

Puck.

He taught her how to skate.

He taught her how to swim—

They're married now and she is teaching lots of things to him!



-From the St. Paul Pioneer Press