The Oregonian

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PORTLAND, THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1907.

"WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?" Abstract definitions serve no purpose,

supply no answer, to such a question. Uscless, then, is the attempt of the New York World, however able the effort, to get somebody to tell it what a Democrat is. The reason is, the Democratic party, throughout its history, has belied all its professions. Jefferson, in his first inaugural, attempted an outline of the principles and pur-poses of the party he founded. He set fown a list which included nearly all the political virtues appertaining to or necessary in a political system like ours, and declared them to be the obdeclaration has been continually quoted by his party ever since; but it has No political party is to be judged

merely by any "declaration of principlea" which it may make, or which may be made for it. It is to be judged by its whole course and history. Jeferson's declaration in the light of the history of the party he founded, is worthless. The party has been carried away repeatedly by its extreme or anarchistic elements. It has contained many able and patriotic men. But it breaks away continually from their leadership. It contains a mass that hates the restraints of actual and posito do what it pleases, regardless of knowledge or of the experience of time. This mass often gets control of the arty, as it did in 1896, when it threw experience and knowledge to the winds and nominated Bryan, or in 1860, when t imagined that human slavery was a principle founded in nature and in ented and promoted the whisky rebellion. It is not merely in its conopts of personal liberty, but more ven in those of social liberty, that the Democratic party commits errors, falis to banalities, makes a fool of itself and will continue to do so.

Carried away by worship of the false gods of state sovereignty, of slavery and of secession, its Southern wing, the vital force of the party from its beginning, refused acquiescence in Jefferson's high principle of "obedience to the will of the majority," and plunged the country into civil war. Repudiating Jefferson's principle of "honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith," it tried to repudiate the National debt by insistcomises to pay; and a little later it ellowed this by an endeavor, through the exercise of an ignorant and barbaric liberty, to overthrow in our couniry the established monetary standard this was the method of "freedom for labor," and of "deliverance from the are weefully shorthanded.

tyranny of values," A Democrat-we speak of the majority, who like to assert their power and and marketing of the finest wheat cror turn down their sane men, like Cleve-Vilas-is a man in ignorant and violent rebellion against principles and condiocial order. He is safe and sane at that his fatuous purposes can have no receptance or success. But then, after while, he comes out with a fresh lot "principles," more or less vagarious or dangerous, out of which it becomes necessary that he be whipped again But he has his uses. He furnishes the terrible yet necessary political exam-

The wheat market in Chicago scored a gain of over 3 cents per bushel yesterday, an advance fully as sensational as the heavy decline of last week. This

nor to any other factor of great consequence in this country, but was in response to a sharp advance in Europe As has been frequently demonstrated able. by the unusually large visible and invisible supplies in this country, it would be extremely difficult to work up much of a bull market in the United States without liberal support from Europe. The condition of crops in many portions of the Old World is very far below the average, and it now seems a certainty that Europe will be obliged to draw heavily on this country for supplies, although it should not be forgotten that the price at which these 75 factor in governing the volume of busi-

ONE BANK'S FOLLY.

The Oregonian does not assume to now who is responsible for the wrecking of the Oregon Savings & Trust Company's bank in this city; but it has no hesitancy in declaring what did it. There was no excuse or justification for the failure. The bank was obliged to close its doors through grave mismanagement, in a time of great prosperity and of deserved public confidence in the stability of our local The transaction, or series transactions, through which approximately \$1,300,000 of the bank's fundsthe depositors' money-was diverted into a single channel and invested in securities of one concern, or of several related concerns, is subject of grave suspicion. Why it was done can for he present be only surmised. That it WEE. in its most favorable aspect, banking finance of the most amazing and unwarrantable kind, is pat-ent to the most casual observa-This is not to say that the tion. Home Telephone bonds are not good. The bonds of the Portland company are known to be good. Very likely Omaha bonds, which were so attractive an immaterial part surviving death to the bank management, are or may come all right. We hope so, for the sake of the thousands of Portland depositors whose all had, without their knowledge or sanction, been put into a speculation in a city two thousand hypothesis of an invisible spirit, not miles from Portland, and into similar enterprises elsewhere. No bank, conducted with prudence and honesty, can invest more than a moderate share of its funds in any single commercial se- living soul when the breath of life was When a rule of banking so curity. obviously reasonable, safe and sane is violated, there is a plain breach of trust. In this instance there has been a scheme of financiering carried out on scale without a parallel in the banking history of the West. In the censure which will follow the disastrous results of this strange financial folly, the directors, whose duty it was to direct, ought to come in for their share, and An illusion is just as convincing as a not alone the cashier, who seems to reality so long as one believes in it. have been primarily accountable, or the president, who for some reason not belief in immortality, from which it easily understandable or excusable ap- arose. Our psychical researches stand ears not to have appreciated his sol-

such enormous loans without the sanction of the directors. banking law and an efficient State Bank Examiner. The Oregon state law. is not yet in effect. Here was a bank which in a remarkably brief period had accumulated deposits of \$2,400,000. It came into existence and had an opportunity to secure a permanent foothold during the most prosperous period that Portland and Oregon have ever known The universal prosperity of the people is strikingly shown in the large number jects his party was to pursue. His of depositors, and in connection with the failure there is not a single element of a "panicky" nature. And yet the not been followed. It has been violated bank falled. It stands out as an isolated and independent example of what kind of finance is possible when everybody has money.

As for the general financial situaton in Portland, it is on a perfectly se cure basis. There is no reason for public uneasiness, and there is none. The banks of Portland have the public's implicit confidence.

THE NEW OREGONIANS.

Fourteen thousand people were lines while the colonist rates were in tive knowledge, and feels that liberty effect last Spring, and, according to the consists in freedom, license and power predictions of the men who have so cleverly managed the work, the number coming this Fall will be still greater. It would, of course, be unreasonable to assume that all of these peo ple remained in the state, but there is plenty of evidence in every city, town and hamlet in the Pacific Northwest that several thousand of them are still right principles of social, industrial with us. Among those who have reand moral economy; or away back in mained the majority have immediately ecome active immigration agents on their own account, and no small share of the crowd which will come next month will have received invitations from those who have gained their knowledge of Oregon by actual experience. Thanks to a beneficent providence, there are only a few things in this world of which Oregon stands in need, and the greatest of these is energetic men and women, with or without

capital. If they come with capital they will find a thousand opportunities for profit- derstanding and agreement that no able investment, and, if they come without it, they will find an equal number of opportunities to dispose of their labor at the highest average wages that are paid for the same kind of work, for which help is needed here. ing on "payment" of it in multiplied It may not be much of an inducement for a certain class of immigrants to learn that butter is hovering around \$1 per roll, and wood \$6 per cord and still two of them are without state support mounting in price; but it will be quite attractive news to those who are comthe civilized world-conceiving that ing to make butter and chop cordwood, and in both of these particular lines we

The Fall rush of immigrants will arive in time to witness the harvesting produced anywhere in the United and and Olney and Watterson and States this year. It does not matter much what part of the United States they come from, they will find that the tions necessary for the conservation drought, the rain, heat, cold, the green and progress of political, industrial bug, the chinch bug or some other detrimental factor in the growing of intervals, but only after he has been wheat east of the Rocky Mountains whipped and whipped again, and finds has been reducing or totally eliminating the profits of the farmers. This rush of newcomers will, of course, find ties combined to promote their local a few fallures here as in every other part of the earth inhabited by man. They will find the usual crowd in the plaza blocks making a vallant effort to prove that the world owes them a living, and it is not overstating a fact to ay that they can come nearer to collecting that debt without work here in Oregon than in any other country in the universe. They will also find a few of the unfortunate farmers who never seem to make a success at anything

tion of the American Society of Equity, the percentage of failures as compared portions. By such practices state funds with the successes in any and all lines is so much smaller in Oregon than which they were appropriated in purelsewhere that they are hardly notice- suance of an apparent policy of getting

The Harriman system has been subjected to much harsh criticism for its The theory existed that each section of failure to provide Oregon with much-needed transportation facilities in the public funds and that local interests needed transportation facilities in the central and eastern part of the state, but it is certainly entitled to great credit for the remarkable work it has accomplished in showing so many thousand new people the finest state on earth. Perhaps these rapidly increasing numbers may become sufficiently impressive to hasten the railsupplies can be secured will be a large road development which has been so long neglected. Mr. Harriman still owes something to these newcomers after bringing them here. Some of them might wish to locate in Central Oregon, where land is still cheap and plentiful, but they will hardly care to locate there if they must cart their nearest railroad station.

GHOSTS AND IMMORTALITY.

A thoughtful reader of The Oregonian has sent us some reflections upon psychical research and immortality. He does not write for publication, but he will probably not object to our making an excerpt here and there from his letter, which is well worth consideration and comment. Referring to a recent article in The Oregonian on psychical research, our correspondent asks "How do you know that belief in immortality came from the hope that God

We do not know it; nor do we imagine for an instant that the belief arose in that way. What we said was that the hope of God's justice is, at present. our sole rational ground for faith in immortality. The origin of the faith is another matter. It was not necessarily rational. Very likely the notion of arose from a primitive attempt to explain death. At the moment of dissolution a most impressive change occurred. Something seemed to escape from the body. What was it? The entirely distinct from the breath, was the natural answer. We find a fiotable trace of this hypothesis in Genesis, where it is said that Adam became a breathed into his nostrils. The iden tity of the breath with the vftal principle, or spirit, is there clearly assumed

belief that an invisible entity left the body at death would logically lead men to apprehend that it might sometimes be seen. Perhaps ghosts really have been seen; but whether they have or not makes no difference with their popular evidential value. The belief in ghosts strengthened the toward the problem precisely as primiemn responsibilities. No man who is tive man did. He argued that if the handling vast sums of money for a spirit survived death it ought to show salary should be placed in a position itself now and then; and he was conwhere it is possible for him to make vinced that it did so. The psychical researchers make the same argument, somewhat more elaborately. Probably The failure again calls attention to the argument is sound. Its invincible the vital necessity for an efficient persistence is striking, to say the least for it. But suppose we are forced ultimately to concede that ghosts never do appear, that the supposed communications from the other world are all illusion. What then? Must abandon the faith in immortality? What foundation will remain for it other than the hope that God is just? Our correspondent seems to think this hope rather insecure; but is he prepared to assert that God is unjust? If he is not, he must admit that the ethical argument for immortality has tre-

While the newly adopted policy of will be embarrassing to the Drain and present holders of timber Monmouth normals, it is in line with good business principles and will tend toward solution of the normal school At its meeting in July the problem. board announced its purpose to operate be supplied from private sources for the Monmouth and Drain institutions. brought to Oregon by the Harriman This policy contemplated that the persons who furnished the funds or who hese schools would present claims to board of regents in their demand for repayment. Under that plan the board ness is not promotion. of regents would create an obligation which the state could not honorably refuse to pay and which beyond ques tion would be paid. Had that policy been pursued, the four normals would be operated as they have in the past, though appropriations had been refused for two of them.

The new policy, announced at the meeting of the board last Tuesday, expressly provides against the creation of any obligation, legal or moral, and yet leaves the way clear for the operation of the Drain and Monmouth normals if those interested care to pay the expense. The board will accept dona tions of funds and use them in maintenance of the institutions, but the donations must come with the express unclaim for repayment will be made to the state or the Legislature. The donation must be absolute, and not in the nature of a loan, or the institutions will not be operated.

This is by no means a settlement of the normal school question, for in any event we still have four institutions known as state normal schools, though for this biennial term. The whole question of the number and location of state normals remains to perplex the next Legislature, unless it shall be decided by initiative at the next general election. The situation when the Legislature meets in 1909 will be less complex, for the reason that there will be no deficiency appropriation to be made for Monmouth and Drain, and a general policy will have been established of creating no debt where the Legislature has authorized none and has

made no provision for payment. The trouble in the past has been that the normal schools ran the Legislature. so far as it was to their interest to do io. Members from normal school coun interests, and when by that means money had been procured, the schools spent as much of it as they could and some of them padded their student rolls in order to lay the foundation for iemands for larger appropriations at the next session. As one of the presidents frankly admitted, young people were induced to come to the school and take instruction in shorthand and a kindred subject, in order that their names might be placed upon the roll advance was not due to the manipula- and are ever pursued by hard luck; but and the statistics swelled to larger pro-

were diverted from the purpose for all the money possible from the treasury and then finding a way to spend it

should control the expenditure of the money. The creation of one board of regents for the control of all the normals has paved the way for a good business management, and there are indications that results are likely to be accomplished in this direction. has adopted a uniform course of study, uniform rules and regulations, and has determined that the work of the institutions shall be limited to the making of teachers, as was originally intended when the institutions were made state normals. Presumably there will be no more padding of student rolls and the products 200 miles in order to reach the appropriations will be measured by the needs of the institutions.

> Philadelphia has taken up the matter of steamships to New Orleans, and is asking Mr. Harriman to establish a line to the Pennsylvania seaport. In the appeal that is being made it is set forth that in existing conditions the traffic from the South is forced through the port of New York alone, and that It could be handled to better advantage if Philadelphia were given a share of the business. As the jurisdic-tion of Mr. Schwerin does not extend to the Atlantic Coast, there is a fair prospect that Philadelphia will be sucessful. Out here on the Pacific, Portland has been urging a division of business on exactly similar lines, but with only a mild degree of success. Mr. Schwerin has not succeeded in holding the Oriental business at San Francisco, but he has succeeded driving much of it from Portland to

Puget Sound ports. Advices from Tangier yesterday said hat El Merani, an uncle of the Sultan, had been angered by the tone of a letter he had received from Raisuli and had advanced to within eight miles of the outlaw's position and that a fight was imminent. In his letter Raisuli taunted El Merani by telling him that he had been sent out by the Sultan to fight, not to remain inactive. Up to date the greatest difficulty encountered by any of the pursuers of Raisuli has been in getting close enough to the amous outlaw to show anything that bore any semblance to a fight. Aside from the killing done by the French troops, there has been hardly enough bloodshed in this outlaw-chasing affair to take it out of the comic opera class.

Reports from Monmouth show that the friends of the normal at that place will provide funds upon the conditions pamed by the board, and that the institution will be operated during the coming year. Since Drain has a smaller constituency, it may be more difficult for that institution to continue as a state normal. Neither of them can be maintained in such a manner as to place upon the state any obligation to reimburse those who supply the money for the expenses. This leaves the matwhere the Legislature left it, and no action that the board will take will give the normals a stronger claim than they already had.

The soaking rain which swept over the Northwest a short time ago extin-guished some of the forest fires that tail. had sprung up in the slashings, but a few days of sunshine, together with the carelesness of hunters and those who are engaged in burning slashings will start the "smudge" again and there Creek yesterday, and over in Washing- On rem on several have the price of sawlogs at some future he Normal School Board of Regents date, but is somewhat expensive on the

Plainly, the Portland Clearing House Association could not come to the rescue of the Oregon Savings and Trust Company. The primary cause of the all the normals, provided funds should failure was that the bank undertook to underwrite on a very large scale the independent telephone bonds. The Clearing House could have made its support effective only by underwriting had unpaid claims against either of the trust company's schemes. This the Clearing House had no business to do. the next Legislature and would have If it was bad banking policy for the at least the silent approval of the trust company, it was worse for the associated Portland banks. Their busi-

In the following paragraph Omaha Bee voices the sentiment of the great corn belt: "Crop reports, rail-road earnings and unabated activity in every line of produce, merchandise and manufacture, form a line of informa-tory reading for the American public that has a greater influence than all gloom radiating from disappointed Wall-street gamblers." And it probably reflects the opinion of the whole country with the exception of predatory and lawbreaking trusts.

South Carolina doesn't seem to have auch confidence in the reformatory effect of her neighboring state's prohibition law, as witness this lurid prediction by the Charleston News and Courier: "Georgia is looking forward to a December drunk of proportions unprecedented and unparalleled in

Dr. Cottel's estimate that 300 bables are poisoned in Portland every year by contaminated milk is conservative. Milk inspection is needed here, and needed badly. In what other city, for example, would milkmen be permitted to bottle milk on the street in a cloud of dust, filth and disease germs?

President Moore's knowledge of his ank's affairs seems to be as vague as John D.'s acquaintance with Standard Oil. It is pertinent to inquire again what bank presidents and directors are

Mr. Bryan has been ditched four

times on the way to Rockford and

twice on the way to Washington. Being used to vicissitudes, he is not easily discouraged. Mr. Bryan was caught this week in a railroad wreck for the fourth time and escaped with as little damage as he

Japan announces an international exosition for 1912. Here is our opportunity to send the Pacific fleet without giving offense.

sustained in the noted wrecks of 1896

This would be an appropriate and pled wire communication by telepathy.

COULDN'T MAKE FARMING PAY Grover Cleveland's Neighbors at Prince-

ton Talk About Him. Princeton (N. J.) Corresponden The barber under the First National Bank building, who shaved me upon my arrival here, fell to talking in a free and easy manner about his fellow-townsman Grover Cleveland.

Theodore Roosevelt has a signed article on "Nature Fakers" in the September issue of Everybody's Magazine. It is preceded by a symposium of various accientists supporting the ideas advanced by the President last June and expressed with even more force in the present article.

Following are extracts from the President of the United States to be irrummin' up a law usiness, but Grover

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Following are extracts from the President's straight-from-the-shoulder compliments to Mr. Long:

The odore Roosevelt has a signed article together with the lofty philanthropy of a modern altruist; though unfortunately they are hampered by a wholly erroneous view of caribou anatomy.

Like the White Queen in "Through the Looking Glass," these writers can easily believe three impossible things before a law office up in Boston and he is there practicing law nearly all the time. Looks like pretty much of a come-down for an ex-President of the United States to be drummin' up a law usiness, but Grover knows all the law there is in the United States and then some, and, if he wants to swell his corpulent fortune that way, reckon it's nobody's business but his

This veracious tale about what Mr. Cleveland is doing is about on a par with hundreds of other stories that one hears from the town gossips of Princeton. Aside from a few of the ex-President's intimate friends, who are chiefly dignitaries of the university circle, the people here know as little concerning his sonal affairs as do the people of Indian-apolis. They get most of their informa-tion about Mr. Cleveland and his doings from the metropolitan newspapers, and then guess at the rest.

The ex-President is a rich man-how rich nobody knows. It is stated by every-body to whom I talked here that he is a wealth was estimated as high as \$3,000,000. He has no holdings here except his restdence property, but he has extensive real estate investments in New York and Buffalo. The principal part of his fortune, however, is in stocks. He is supposed to have friends in New York who are in position to pick judicious investment and who look after his interests. Th ex-President is not in the business of shearing lambs, and he will have nothing to do with speculative transactions that are the least bit shady, but whenever there is money to be made by le-gitimate investments in stocks he is not averse to taking a hand.

Mr. Cleveland was a farmer, just for a little while, but he soon found that farm-ing is not his long suit. A few years ago he bought a farm of 100 acres east of Princeton, thinking that he would keep some cows and get his family supply of dairy products at first hand It was a losing proposition from the start. As was to be expected, everybody imposed on him. In the first place, not being a good judge of soil, he bought a farm that was cold and wet and of small value, although he paid a round price for it.

Mr. Cieveland soon discovered that he ould not afford to be a farmer. his farm, and now he is buying his eggs, butter and poultry in the open market and saving money. Although the ex-President is seen very

little in Princeton, he is extremely demo-cratic in his dress and demeanor when he appears in public. He relegated his slik hat to everlasting obliviou when he from the internal evidence of their books left the White House. In the Winter he wears a "slouch" hat, and in the Summer he prefers straw headgear. He dresses for comforf and not for style.

Gila Monster Kills Ruttlesnake.

Chicago News. Dr. James B. Bullitt, of Louisville, writes of a gila monster and a rattlesnake; two years' residence in Arizona made mequite familiar with both of these reptiles for a good part of the time I had one of the former tied to the leg of my office table by a string. In his native habitat the monster is credited with bein the enemy of the rattlesnake and is said to kill him. Chancing to have both rep tiles on hand at the same time, I put them in a large box together and awaited results.

"The rattler coiled in one end of the box; the monster would waddle up to him root under his coils with his nose and finally nip down on a coll near the The rattler would then spring the other end of the box and recoil. this had happened a number of times the monster finally succeeded in selzing the snake by the neck, just back of the head.

"He held a firm grip until the snake will be the usual loss of timber. A was choked to death. The monster sick-large fire was reported near Gales ened and died a couple of days afterward. oving his skin I found two puncthe past week. All of this may help result of the snake's having struck him

Negro as Rockefeller Guard.

New York Work A reporter for the World was driver to the home of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at Pocantico Hills. The carriage drove up to the front door and the reported alighted and was about to ring the front door bell. But before he could put his purpose into execution a big, dangerouspurpose into execution a oig, dangerous-looking negro, armed with a repeating rifle, advanced burriedly down the drive, and the following colloquy took place: "What are you doing?"
"I am going to ring the bell."

"Who do you want to see?"
"Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. This his house, is jt not?" "Yes; but what do you want to see

him for? Where do you come from, and who are you, anyway?" During this conversation the negro held the rifle ostentatiously displayed.

The negro peremptorily forbade the reporter to ring the bell, adding that Mr.

Rockefeller did not want to see him, and marching to the horse's head, with brusqueness ordered the reporter to get into the carriage and to at once leave the premises. The reporter got into the carriage, which was driven off, escorted several yards by the negro and his rifle. Down Mountain Side on a Log

Wilkesbarre Dispatch to New York Sun. Benjamin Golder, a lumberman of North Mountain, had a thrilling ride down the mountain side on a log. The log started at the top of the slide and carried him with it. He managed to get astride, and feared to jump off, because of the danger of being crushed. The slide inclines about 80 degrees, and the log sped downward at frightful speed. The branches of the trees whipped Golder with such force that his clothes were torn to shreds. Near the bottom a big branch swept him from the log like a feather. He was picked up un-conscious and badly bruised, but will re-

NEWSPAPER WAIFS.

Popperleigh—Your new twins are just allke aren't they? Do they do everything at the same time—feed, sleep, wake, and so forth? Quiverfull (wearly) - Everything sleep. They have a relay system on that.-Cleveland Leader.

"What was the trouble between Flossis and the stage manager?"
"She wanted all the limelight."
"What did he give her?"
"A lemon."—Indianapolis News.

"So," said her indulgent father, "young Mr. Nervey wants to take you away from "Oh, yes, replied the dear girl, "but he says he'll bring me back after the wedding journey. He has decided that we shall board with you."—Philadelphia Press.

"Do you care," she asked. " if I eat green enions?"
"No," he replied, "why should I?"
Then she began to tell her friends that she wouldn't marry him, "even if he were the last man on earth."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"You laughed right in the midst of the ceremony," said the groom, reproachfully. "Well," responded the bride, "that ridiculous minister made me promise to obey you, and it struck me as too funny."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"What a pity you are engaged to Young, my dear," said the maid who was beginning to carry weight for age. "You will never know what fun it is to refuse a man."
"No! I suppose not," rejoined the fair debutante, "but you can't imagine how much fun there is in accepting one."—Chicago News.

NATURE FAKERS ARE HIT AGAIN

Mr. Roosevelt Again Declares That Their "Facts Are Not Facts but Are Pure Inventions."

The modern "nature faker" is, of course, an object of derision to every scientist worthy of the name, to every real lover of the wilderness, to every faunal naturalist, to every true hunter or nature lover. But it is evident that he completely deceives many good people who are wholly ignorant of wild life. Somedraws on his own imagination for his fictions; sometimes he gets them

second-hand from irresponsible guides or trappers or Indians. In the wilderness, as elsewhere, there are some persons who do not regard the truth; and these are the very persons who most delight to fill credulous strangers with impossible stories of wild As for Indians, they live in a world of mysticism, and they often ascribe supernatural traits to the animals they millionaire at least, and by some his know, just as the men of the Middle Ages, with almost the same childlike faith, credited the marvels told of the unicorn, the basilisk, the roc, and the cockatrice.

> Of all these "nature fakers" the most reckless and least responsible is Mr. Long; but there are others who run him in the "yellow journalism of the s," as John Burroughs has aptly called it. It would take a volume merely to catalogue the comic absurdities with which the books of these writers are filled. There is no need of discussing their theories; the point is that their alleged "facis" are not facts at all, but fancies. Their most striking stories are not merely listortions of facts, but pure inventions and not only are they inventions, but they are inventions by men who know so little of the subject concerning which they write, and who to ignorance add such utter recklessness, that they are not even able to distinguish between what is possible, however wildly improbable, and mechanical impossibilities. Be it re-bered that I am not speaking of ordiliberate invention, deliberate perversion

It is not probable that the writers in question have even so much as seen some of the animals which they minutely deacribe. They certainly do not know the first thing about their habits, nor about their physical structure. J Judging should gravely doubt if they had ever seen a wild wolf or a wild lynx. The wolves and lynxes and other animals which they describe are full brothers of the wild beasts that appear in "Uncle Remus" and "Reynard the Fox," and de-"Uncle erve the same serious consideration from the zoological standpoint. Cwrtain their wolves appear as gifted with all the philosophy, the self-restraint, and the encourage such untruth

BISHOP POTTER'S SEVERE MOOD. Arraigns Church Because of Inactivity In Behalf of Masses. Chautauqua Dispatch in New York Times

"There is no more righteous arraign-ment of the church of our time than its indifference to the social conditions of the classes made up of less-favored me and women down in the gutter. The church has justly been severely criticised. for its lack of interest in the mental, moral and physical upbuilding of masses," said Bishop Henry C. Poti addressing the Chautauqua Assembly. Potter. "In our ecclesiastical relations we have seen intimidated from translating our relations to the world into human sympathy for fear of dropping into what has been called the institutional church, but if an institutional church be the means of bringing the church into profound sympathy with human life, then the

ounder of our religion instituted the institutional church The church should take active steps to cure the physical and mental as well as the religious ills of the people. The church's neglect of this vital work can-not be renfedded too soon. It has neglected its most important function.

"The great cause of our social unrest is that monstrous profusion and extrava-

gance which I am inclined to consider the worst note in our American civiliza-tion. Ostentatious wealth cannot be too scathingly condemned. "I become more and more convinced that the impatience of the masses comes more from the abuse of wealth than from any other cause. Is it any wonder that the average worker in the tenements becomes wrought up at what he considers the great injustice of society when he sees wealth spent lavishly around him, while he struggles in misery?

"The modern workman is most inflam-mable material for social unrest. The wonder, is not that we have produced uch results, but that results are not worse.

Five Miles on Water-Cycle.

Ithaca Dispatch in New York Sun. Five miles down Cayuga Lake on water bicycle was the record established by Jose Antonio Ostes, a Mexican stu-dent at Cornell University. He invited several girls to take a ride, and the most of the Corea. daring traveled 200 feet in safety.

The bicycle consists of a frame in the shape of a delta built on two large water

snoes five feet long. In the rear of the contrivance there is an eight-bladed paddle wheel, propelled by two pedals which move a small sprocket, and this large sum of money. Hurrying in turn moves a long chain, which causes he discovered that he had lost a

believe three impossible things before breakfast; and they do not mind in the least if the impossibilities are mutually contradictory. Thus, one story relates how a wolf with one blte reaches the heart of a bull caribou, or a moone, a horse—a feat which, of course, has been mechanically impossible of performance by any land carnivore since the death of the last saber-toothed tiger. next story will cheerfully contest between the wolf and a lynx o a bulldog, in which the latter survives 20 siashing bites. Now, of course, a wolf that could bite into the heart of a would swallow a bulldog or a lynx like

It is half amusing and half exasperating

to think that there should be excellent persons to whom it is necessary to explain that books stuffed with such in which the stories are stated as facts, are preposterous in their worthlessness. These worthy persons vividly call to mind Professor Lounsbury's comment on "the infinite capacity of the human brain to withstand the introduction of knowledge." The books in question contain no state. ment which a serious and truth-loving student of nature can accept, save state ments which have already long known as established by trustworthy The fables they contain bear writers. the same relation to real natural histor bore to real fish and real mammals. No ma nwho has really studied nature in a spirit of seeking the truth, whether he be big or little, can have any controversy with these writers; it would be as ab-surd as to expect some genuine student of anthropology or archeology to enter into a controversy with the clumsy fabricators of the Cardiff Glant, Their carry their own refutation; and affidavits in support of the statements they contain are as worthless as the similar affidavits once solemnly issued to show that the Cardiff "giant" was a petrified prenary mistakes, of ordinary errors of observation, of differences of interpretation cuse for being deceived by their stories and opinion; I am dealing only with desilly Cardiff hoax.

> Men of this stamp will necessarily arise rom time to time, some in one walk o life, some in another. Our quarrel not with these men, but with those who give them their chance. We who believe in the study of nature feel that real knowledge and appreciation of wild things, of trees, flowers, birds, and of the grim and crafty creatures of the wilderness, give an added beauty and health to life. Therefore we abhor deliberate or reckless untruth in this as much as in any other; and therefore we feel that a grave wrong is committed by all who, holding a position that entitles them to respect, yet condone and

JAP HEEL ON SLOW COREA. Subject Nation Blind to Progress and Loses Freedom.

With the summary pression of the shreds of popular rest ance in Seoul, the last effort at indepositence in Corea passes away.

On its peninsula, just the size and shape of Florida to a few square miles, the Corean people has kept its soft, separate race-loving life for centuries. Corea gave Japan its first knowledge of pottery and of bronze, of building and of painting, and the influence of the early Corean examples can still be traced in Japanese earthenware in our shops. Some stray Aryan thread wove itself into Corean origins and an occasional light-haired family still survives in an upper class, luxurious,

rupt and Inefficient. For a generation, since it was opened. Corea had the chance to learn from the West. It neglected its opportunity. It kept to the old pleasant paths. Effi-cient Japan, the new policeman of East Asia, who has mastered the lesson of the West, has collared the older land and "run it in." Some street fights may come. Some blood may be shed.

But Corea will remain under the heel of the more powerful land.

Yet this is the day when the lesser lands are coming to their own. Finland has recovered its liberties. Bothers in the second of the hemia has a new control of its affairs. Croatia is successfully resisting the atempt to put the Hungarlan tongue or state railroads. Norway has recovered its independence. The French Midi, if it has falled in revolt, never had a more individual life. Catalonia makes itself felt snew in Spain. The Al-banians in Epirus are detaching them elves from nationalities about land sees a revival of Erse life, its ideals, its tongue and letters. The Transvaal and Orange Free State are successfully maintaining their autono-my under the British flag. The world movement toward great

power, in progress for a century, be-gins to see its reaction; but the new impulse to preserve the separate life of the "little people" comes too late for

His Baseless Money Dream,

Philadelphia, Pa., Dispatch. Attorney Julian C. Walker, of Wilming ton, Del., dreamed that he had found a Hurrying home book containing \$15 and valuable papers

