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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1907.

DEMOCRACY AND PROPERTY.

By use of their power the voters of Oregon can make the constitution of the state, at any single election, just what they please to have it. No constitution exists, therefore, but the unknown thing that floats in the public This is the condition created by the new method or system known as the initiative, with which also the referendum is correlated. However, the people of Oregon, with some ap pearance of deliberation adopted this system. But they did not know much about it. They have found out a littie, and yet will find out more.

A book has been written by a professor in the University of Washington in which it is argued that the Constitution of the United States adopted as a restraint on democracy. chiefly for protection of property. To this end, he insists, a series of checks or of the electors was studiously elaborated. Amendment, therefore, is next to impossible. The impression, he , was that the poor, being a great majority, if not restrained, would plunder the rich. Hence it was deemed necessary to permit them to exercise self-government only under such restrictions as would assure safety to property; which condition is further confirmed and riveted by the Fourteenth Amen iment, adopted as one of the settlements after the war, when the attention of the people was turned rights rather than property rights, but when, and by which, nevertheless, property rights became intrenched more strongly than ever.

It is entirely conceivable that the powers of the National Constitution may be invoked against the use and consequences of the initiative and referendum by the states, and even against the primary election law-if either shall go very far. In the State of Washington, suit already has been instituted against the primary law, on the grounds of its alleged conflict with the Constitution of the United States. But the Washington primary law follows that of Illinois, rather than that of Oregon. During many years state legislation has been attacked in the courts of the United States and often declared null, because in conflict with the Fourteenth Amendment, Laws adopted under the initiative could fare

It is undoubtedly true that in mak ing the Constitution of the United States great thought and care were employed to secure rights of prop-For no government can exist which does not adequately protect property rights. Yet clauses having this earing are not conspicuous in the Constitution, till we come to the Fourteenth Amendment. But many clauses intended to protect the persons and liberties of the people are met with. Such is provision as to habeas corpus, right of trial by jury, bills of attainder and strict limitation of the definition of treason and of forfeiture therefor; together with the guarantee that the citizens of each state shall have the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several states. Further the right of the people to keep and bear arms is guaranteed; their right to peaceable assembly, with freedom of speech, is assured; soldiers are not be quartered upon them, and no religious test is to be required as a qualification for any public trust. In all the matters of prime importance to the individual citizen this Constitution is sensitive to personal rights. If there was any thought of making "a rich man's Constitution," such thought or purpose appears nowhere

Yet probably there is more reason to suppose that a state, under the initiative system, might enact laws as to personal and property rights that would be antagonistic to the National Constitution, than it would under the

legislative and representative system; advice to the young men of the Re- goyne's surrender saved the American but before any alarm is raised on this probability it is well to wait and see. Yet the supposition that there may be danger here is an argument presented in the Eastern press against the initiative and referendum, which now is under pretty general discussion.

HEINZE.

F. Augustus Heinze, the most spectacular "high limit" gambler that the age of Frenzied Finance has produced, has added another exciting chapter to his remarkable career. This latest experience differs materially from anything that he has previously encountered for now, for the first time since became a National figure, he feels the iron of defeat. The magnificent nerve which enabled Heinze to annex, without money and without price, some of the best mining proper ties in Montana and to fight to a standstill, the greatest corporation the world ever saw, apparently reached its limitations when Wall Street got the strangle hold on the young plunger. Heinze, a young man, still in the thirties, has a record which in many features reads like an Arabian Nights tale. Going to Montana when but little more than a boy and with no other capital than a good strong physique, a clear head and a colossal nerve, in less than ten years he be came a figure of world-wide importance in mining and financial circles, and a political dictator of almost supreme power in the Copper State.

Time after time he met and van-quished the forces of Standard Oil, winning now by the brute force of his loyal employes in the mines, and again by the subtler but equally powerful influence which he wielded in judicial circles. But Heinze made the nistake of his life when he shifted his fighting ground from Montana to Wall Out in the wild free West, his Street. jovial careless air of good fellowship rallied to his standard a following on which he could depend in all emergencies. But in Wall Street, sentiment long ago died from lack of nutriment and Heinze and the millions which he wrung from Standard Oll, were only a little more fresh meat for the wolves

And yet it would be hardly fair to enroll this spectacular plunger on the lists of the "Down and Out" Club. Heinze is not the first Westerner to take his bankroll down to Wall Street and leave it, but some of them have shown wonderful recuperative powers and there is nothing in the past record of Heinze to indicate that he is not the peer of any men who have ever indulged in high finance either in the East or West. It will never be defintely known how much of the credit or the remarkable victories which Heinze won in Montana is due to his own talent and nerve and how much should be apportioned to the unfavorable sentiment against his opponents. Montana, in permitting Heinze to take everything he found on the Standard Oll premises that was not nailed down, was prompted less by love for Heinze than by hatred for the men he was fighting and robbing.

The Montana experience of this bold operator quite clearly illustrates that considerable elasticity is permitted in any code of morals which gives the oil octopus the worst of the bargain. Without making any apolo-gles for Heinze and his methods, it is perhaps a good thing for the country that some such financial buccaneer as Heinze comes along occasionally and engages in the pastime known fighting the devil with fire." The climax which was reached in New York yesterday ought to give Tom Lawson material for another chapter on the "Crime of Amalgamated."

MORE WOE. The New York Sun will soon 8 achieve established fame as the worst calamity howler in the country. When it is no longer able to wail over what upon any sudden action of the states has been done it conjures up shadowy visions of future wee and shakes the universe with sounding sobs over tribulation yet unborn. For a year or two The Sun has applied its store of wit and satire in setting forth the calamities which Mr. Roosevelt's policies of rate regulation and law enforcement must inflict upon the country. months have passed and the calamities have not taken their cue. stage is all ready for them but they

do not appear. Now, there is a change in the tune Berating the President in the usual spirit, The Sun declares that "It is not what he has done or is now doing that destroys confidence. It is that which he proclaims so violently that he is about to do." The Sun thinks that Mr. Roosevelt's "destructive proclivities" disturb not only the United States but also every other civilized country in the world. The President is in fact an earth-shaker.

This is querulousness gone mad. is rancor foaming at the mouth. is uttered in fancied championship of the railroad interests of the country but it is ludicrously malapropos, for almost every representative of the carriers whose opinion is of any consequence has already recorded his public approval of the President's plans for the National control of corpora tions. They look upon it as their only refuge from the "destructive" legisla-

tion of the states.

The Sun is singularly unhappy in its In this instance it deprejudices. nounces what the carriers and the publie both want and which Mr. Roosevelt wants only because it is for the advantage of both. The cry that the President's policies have lessened the value of the railroads is nonsense. They have more business than they can attend to and they are well paid for doing it. This is what gives real value to the transportation lines. figures which fre chalked up or down in Wall Street are of little consequence. As long as the railroads earn omfortable dividends for their shareholders sensible people will not worry over their "value" as it is seen in Wall Street.

Whatever may be thought of E. H. Harriman as a monopolist of railroads, and an autocrat of traffic, it must be conceded that he is sound upon the domestic problem. His advice to the young man who is setting out in life to "pick out a good woman, a cooperative woman, one who will interest herself in whatever work he has to do, marry and have as many children as he can take care of," is sound, whether viewed from the standpoint of personal happiness, good citizenship or public morals. Upon the foundation thus outlined and carefully laid lies the assurance of natural prosperity in the best sense of that overworked term and of natural perpe tuity.

Beniamin Franklin gave the same

public's early days with the important exception that he did not limit the number of children to the parents' ability to take care of them. In the early days of our National history this consideration was not as essential perhaps as it is now. The boys of that

era Early learned to pay Their cheerful, self-reliant way. And the girls, following the example of their mothers, went soon to homes of their own, where the details of the simple life" were worked faithfully and uncomplainingly. Albeit they often bore hard upon the young mother

of many children. The conditions of life, and of living; of National life, educational life and home life; of finance, of industry, and of opportunity, have changed. Liter-ally speaking, "old things have passed away," and with the passing it has beome an attribute of prudence, even of necessity, to lay intelligent stress upon the clause of Harriman's advice that makes it differ from that of Franklin. "Marry early and have all the children you can," said the latter, as he pointed out the road to honorable. successful manhood to the young men of his time. "Marry early and have all the children you can take care of," is the advice of the man of affairs of today.

SARATOGA. Why should we not have satirical nonuments as well as satirical poems? If the time ever comes when the American people begin to commemor ate the ironles of fate by erecting monuments to their involuntary benefactors, Sir John Burgoyne, whose surrender at Saratoga occurred 139 years ago yesterday, will be among the first to have one. There were few indeed of the Generals or statesmen on the patriot side who did as much to bring victory to the American cause. His expedition from Canada down through the heart of the colonies by way of Lake Champlain and the Hudson to meet Clinton, was theoretically the perfection of military strat-It falled from causes entirely egy. similar to those which brought disaster to Braddock at old Fort Du British in South Africa. His troops were ignorant of the country, incap able of individual action, and trained to fight only by established rule. The Americans fought every man for himself. They chose their points of attack; advanced or retreated as they liked and knew no rules except the necessities of the moment. Troops fighting in this way on their own ground have always proved superior to invading armies and their conquest, when possible at all, has only been effected by dint of extraordinary persistence or uncommonly brilliant eneralship.

Tiberius overcame the Gauls about the head of the Adriatic by a combined movement which involved a march of the Roman armies through Germany to strille their rear while he himself attacked them in front. Thus penned in the barbarians lost the advantage of the guerrilla methods and the Romans finally exterminated them. The German troops employed the same strategy in their late campaign against the rebellious natives in Africa. To a front attack the blacks were invincible; but by a combined movement which took them on all sides at once they were defeated piecemeal and driven back into the desert to perish of want. The English in America were utterly unable to make headway against the French and Indians in the old wars until Pitt conceived a simultaneous attack upon Quebec, the Great Lakes and the Ohio Valley. The execution of the plan fell far short of its conception everywhere but at Quebec. Still it was successful and it made the British race supreme on this continent. The failure of Burgoyne's movement decided which branch of the British race should rule here.

Burgoyne simply repeated the old blunder of Braddock. He marched with infinite pomp and parade into a trap whence there was no exit. All the lessons of history warned him of the peril of his attempt and he knew those lessons well, for he was an educated man, a thinker and a poet as well as a soldier. But he gathered his army in Canada, a brilliant force for those days, and took up his march along the Champlain Valley and down toward the Hudson as gaily as if he had not undertaken to solve an im possible problem. It was impossible Clinton supported him effectively from lake; but the result of the expedition to Bennington after supplies ought to have revealed to him what sort of a task he had undertaken. Very likely it did; but then it was too late to think of retreat to Canada and he had reason to believe that aid was advancing from New York. Had Clinton sent an army up the Hudson to meet him the ancient strategy of Tiberius against the Gauls would have been repeated, but Clinton only played at war and Burgoyne was left

to mach to his grim destiny.

At the battle of Saratoga, which deided the fate of Burgoyne's army, both Gates and Benedict Arnold exhibited the greatest bravery and not a little of true generalship. Arnold was particularly flery without in the least losing his head. But neither one of these men was of sufficient caliber to endure the glory he had won without injury to his character. rushed presently to the belief that the man who had compelled Burgoyne to surrender ought to be Commander-in-Chief of the continental armies, and began that series of intrigues against Washington which marred his career and made his name odious in American history. Arnold felt that he had received no adequate reward for his services. He grew morose, envious, malignant, and ended by betraying the country which his great victory had rescued from destruction. Few tragedies are more complete and bitter than the career of Benedict Ar-

The importance of the surrender of Burgoyne was twofold. A line of British posts from Canada to New York would have effectually separated the New England colonies from the rest of the country. This would have been an immeasurable calamity. Except in Virginia, devotion to the patriot cause burned nowhere so fervently as in New England. Perhaps the principal ource of men, money and supplies would have been cut off by land, while intercourse by sea was out of the uestion because the British held undisputed supremacy on the water until near the end of the war when the Heinze won't blame the administra-French wrested it from them. Bur- tion.

cause from a calamity which would have been fatal. It also decided the French to accede to Franklin's importunities for an alliance. From every point of view, therefore, battle of Saratoga is of the first importance in the annals of the Revolu tion, and it has the unique interest of being the only important victory which was won by the unaided Amer-

ican arms throughout the eight years of the contest. Some two weeks ago President Ripley of the Santa Fe road made an extremely pessimistic statement, to the effect that the outlook for the railroads was dark, so long as the attitude of the public remains as it is today. ow we have the annual report of the anta Fe, which shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year ended June 30, 1907, showed a gain of no less than \$12,882,000 over 1906. The following comparison of the account for three years tells what the Santa Fe has been doing:

Net\$32,656,659 \$28,356,393 \$21,353,856 Fixed charges 11,487,835 10,622,184 9,611,510 Surplus ...\$21,168,724 \$17,733,200 \$11,742,346 What's the matter with these rail-

road managers, when they put up complaints in the face of such showings as this? Yet President Ripley is obliged to refuse business because he asn't cars enough to meet the demand for them. The wind has been let out of many a bladder, no doubt: but the solid business of the railroads grows all the time

It is announced that the Government will place a line of steamers on the Panama route in opposition to the Pacific Mail, which is now giving a very poor service. There are great possibilities in this venture for an American merchant marine. It is so difficult to secure American steamers at this time that the Government would be obliged to exercise its prerogative and buy foreign steamers. would, of course, be unfair for the Government to compete with a line that was obliged to operate high-Quesne and, in our own day, to the priced American steamers, and to equalize matters, permission might be given for any line which cared do business on the ocean to purchase ressels wherever they could be se cured to the best advantage. At the present writing such a boon for American shipping seems like a Utopian dream, but time works wonders, and the ship subsidy at last accounts was gasping for breath.

> The wheat market, in response to the law of gravitation, went down with a rush yesterday, Liverpool registering a decline of nearly three cents per bushel with the American markets following suit. For the first time since the Pacific Northwest became an important wheat country, the growers in Oregon and Washington have marketed their crop with great rapidity. The price, since the season opened has been sufficiently high to make the crop very remunerative and the farmers have shown a disposition to permit some one else to take the chances on lower prices. There is, of course, a fair prospect that prices will again advance, but the Chicago market, which is the world's market, is at present so much at the mercy of spe ulators that natural conditions have been temporarily side-tracked.

Those hondealers who are now trying to prove that they lived up to their contracts at the time when picking money was due, might have saved themselves trouble if they had taken receipts showing the payment of the money. A receipt is pretty good eviience in this country. In the absence of a direct receipt a bank check bearing the indorsement of the farmer is fairly good evidence that the money was paid. But, of course, this little matter of getting receipts or indorsed checks is rather difficult of accomplishment unless the money is paid.

A preacher at the Congregations onference at Salem said he would rather have his daughter marry a man worth a million and without a cent than to marry a man with a million and not worth a cent. Very good. But it would be rather nice to marry a man with a million and worth it.

Bull Run is a pretty good name. for Burgoyne acting alone; but had It's better, certainly, than Skunk River or Louse Creek, names well known New York there would have been a in other states. But why not try the different tale to tell. The sheer force fishes? Now, there's Smelt Run. How of his numbers gained him a little would that suit those people who are skirmish or two as he came up the so fastidious about Buil Run?

There is great activity in football circles in showing how the team has been weakened by the loss or injury of the best men. It is well to prepare the public mind for news of a defeat, and then there will be all the more glory in a victory.

People who plant bombs at gate posts or send them through the mails might appropriately be condemned to spend the rest of their lives blowing out stumps from lands needed for or-chards and grain fields. But catch them first.

There were seven deaths in railway accidents in Oregon last month. Under the new law regarding damages for causing deaths, a man's life is estimated to be worth \$7500. Seven men are worth \$52,500.

iesigns upon the Mayor would it have been proper to invoke the unwritten law against her? Is there any sauce for the goose that shouldn't be sauce for the gander? Despite pessimistic predictions, the country is safe; President Roosevelt

Had that woman succeeded in her

and President Harriman are agreed that early marriages and a houseful of children solve the problem of the Maybe Harriman publicly indorsed the President's views on race suicide to get into the good graces of the

man with the big stick. Tom Johnson, of Cleveland, Bryan's second choice, Taft, of Cincinnati, Roosevelt's-can the Presidency once more escape Ohio?

In Louisiana the bears slunk away from Rooseveit, but how differently the Wall Street animals acted toward There's one comfort: F. Augustus

BRYAN GOING TO KEEP OUT. Story That He Will Not Run for Pres-

ident in 1908. Washington Letter to Philadelphia Press William Jennings Bryan may announce determination not to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. There are some Democrats who expect him to make such an announcement in Washington on the 25th of next month. On that date he will lecture before the George Wasnington University here, and it has been advertised that in the course of his lecture he will make "an important political announcement." There are reasons for the belief that this "important political announcement" will be a declaration that he will not be a candidate for the nomination of his party next year. He has been advised by some of his closest political friends not to be a candidate. It is asserted on good authority that ex-Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, who was chairman of the Democratic National committee during the Bryan cam-paigns, has written a letter to the "peeress leader," advising him to keep out of the race next year, Mr. Jones declines to discuss the matter, pleading that he is now practicing law in Washington and no longer in politics. There is good authority, however, for the statement that he has written the letter. The ex-Senator and ex-National chairman is a very close friend of Mr. Bryan and the latter has much confidence in his experience collitical acumen. It is said that Mr. urged Bryan to keep out of the fight on the ground that he was foredoomed to

defeat if he became a candidate.

In Mr. Jones' opinion the Republicans are likely either to renominate Mr. Roosevelt, or, if the third-term idea is too un-popular, to nominate a man who will stand for all the Roosevelt policies. The Republican platform, he believes, will de-clare strongly and clearly for the policies which Mr. Roosevelt has been advocating and against such declaration of relatebles. and against such declaration of principles
Mr. Bryan wou... have no show wnatever.
The popularity of President Roosevelt
and the faith the people of the country
have in his policies forecast victory for
the Republican ticket, and hence Mr.
Jones is understood to have advised his Jones is understood to have advised his friend Bryan to stay out.

MEN AND WOMEN IN COLLEGES. President Alarmed About Co-Education-The Facts. New York World.

The president of Tufts College warns trustees that coeducation must be adoned if the institution is to continue to attract male students.

Young men, he says, are showing a cided preference for men's colleges, where they are undisturbed by feminine associa-Only by the segregation of the en students in a department of their President Hamilton thinks, can the drift away from Tufts be checked and the college of letters prevented from soon becoming a girls' school. The warning is interesting as following by just a year the adoption of the plan of sex segrega-tion at the University of Chicago.

Are college youth becoming fearful of mollycoddling influences at coeducational institutions? At least there were to molycoddles in the Cornell boat at Pough keepsie, nor on the Michigan and Wis-consin University elevens. Doubtless the main cause is a discontent with the inasion of their ancient domain by women numbers which threaten soon to reduce the male students to a minority.

In ten years the growth of the great coeducational colleges has been phenom-enal, Cornell increasing its numbers from 1800 to 3359, Michigan adding 1800 and Wisconsin 1400. At the University of Chi-cago the college population almost trebled, advancing from 1881 to 5097. Tufts itself jumped from 500 to 1100. Meantime the strictly women's colleges have grown greatly, Smith, which this year has a freshman class of 500, increasing from 850 to 1375, and Vassar doubling its numbers. The gain is suggestive when contrasted with the increase of 111 at Williams, 227 at Princeton, 135 at Bowdoin and 21 at Amherst.

Dartmouth, to be sure, nearly doubled under President Tucker. But the prepon derance of feminine growth may well ex cite masculine concern. Is the male stu dent to be entirely submerged at the co-educational colleges? Will be be forced to take refuge in colleges where no wom-an may obtrude? Perhaps it would be wiser for Tufts to accept the inevitable and let its men students go.

Mixed Marriages.

London Chronicle Mixed marriages seem the Autumn fashion. We have just heard of an Austro-Saxon Princess marrying an Italian planist, and of some hundreds of British maidens seeking husbands in the United States. Mme. Waddington has just been asking whether English or American women make the best wives for French and Italian husbands. And her opinion is that the American woman is the more successful. She may be a careless housekeeper, a slack mother, but she makes her husband proud of her as a wife. Well, the woman who marries has usually to play four parts at leastcompanion, lover, housekeeper and mother—and, according to Mme. Wad-dington, the American girl will take the stage admirably as companion. The English girl remains aggressively English. And the other day this writer caught the hint of the perfect mixed marriage from an overheard re-mark in the street: "Gif me an English rushand and a Sherman wife!" a woman who spoke, and her happy suggested that she had an English husband.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Question of the hour; How soon is bear meat going to be cheap enough to affect the cost of heef?—Weahington Star.

Prohibition seems to be fast gaining ground throughout the country in spite of the Prohibitionists.—Toledo Blade.

We have it on the best authority that there is a lot of trouble bruin in Louisiana at the present moment—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Mr. Choate says "the discussions at The Hague were conducted in all seriousness." If we remember rightly, that is just what we were smiling at—Washington Post.

Mrs. Chadwick's carrier was a rare chapter in American finance. Harriman, Byan and a few others ought to raise a monument to her memory, now that death has mercifully claimed her.—Springfield Republican.

What a traction manipulator Cassie Chadwick would have made! The ability which looted an Ohlo bank by means of forged premissory notes would have shone resplendent in the unloading of paper carlines on condding stockholders.—New York World.

Colonel Bryan still insists that Oklahoma will have the best constitution in the world. It certainly will have the only one in the world that provides a dash test for kerosene.—St. Louis Gibbe-Democrat.

After a while prohibition may become so uncompromising that anyone who sings "When the swallows homeward fly," will be considered a violator of the blue laws.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A minister in New York State has taken to reading novels to his congregation instead of preaching them sermons. But as he writes the novels himself it seems rather an unfair advantage for an author to take in seeking readers, as the congregation cannot very well get away.—Baltimore American.

Public control of railroads has come to stay and to be made broadly and minutely effective, in one way or another; and if this cannot be done under private ownership of the roads it will be done through public ownership. Competition as a sufficient regulative force is out of the question and those who cling to that idea and fight all kinds of mergers on the strength of it are about 30 years behind in the procession for the discovery of practical truth.—Springfield

LABOR LESS EFFICIENT. One of the Consequences of the Present Extraordinary Demand.

Iron Age. The gravest evil from which this country is now suffering, graver by far han the exaggerated dangers from mopopolies or from freight rebates, is the decline in the efficiency of labor. finds expression in slouchy work the part of those who know how to do better, and poor work on the part of those who have never been taught or are incapable of learning. To the more serious defect of lowered quality is added the troublesome feature of les-sened quantity. It is a curious fact that the one question above all which is uppermost in the minds of manufac-turers and other employers of labor. and which is privately discussed by them with helpless iteration, is so rarely touched upon in public utter-ances. The hope of developing some remedy is the only consolution to em-

ployers when they face the prospect of a decline in the volume of business. There has been an extraordinary demand for labor of all kinds. So far as that has raised wages and directly increased the cost of production employers have had no grievance though it is a troublesome and difficult matter to carry them back to the nor-mal level. Manufacturers know that prices for their products usually cline more rapidly than the labor and must be willing to face that tingency. The laws of supply and de mand never operate so promptly in the one case as they do in the other. As for the quantity of output of la-

bor, that, too, responds fairly well, when the demand for labor declines. The process of weeding out the laxy and the inefficient begins promptly it may be accepted as a general fact that few managers have not thoroughly examined their rolls with a view to ward making their selections. The per-centage usually will be small, but the moral effect is quite out of proportion to the numbers. During the past years the knowledge that a job valting for any man who was willing to take it has had a demoralizing ef fect upon all labor throughout the country. The fact will be firmly realzed soon that steadiness, reasonable industry and acquiescence in necessary measures of discipline are primary conmeasures of discipline are primary con-litions for employment, and that simple application for work is not the only qualification

COW PATH SECTION'S APPEAL. May Annex North End Clackamas

County and Carry Line to River. PLEASANT VALLEY, Or., Oct. 17.—
(To the Editor.)—Before the next Legislature meets, why not agitate the question of annexing the north end of Clackames County, and extend the line to the Clackamas River. The people of this sec-tion are directly interested in marketing their produce in the city, and will support any movement that will give them relief, and afford the same faculty for good roads that is in evidence in Multno-ham County. Cross the line anywhere south and east of here and the highways are no better than trails, and bear no resemblance to a road, winding as they do around stumps and irregularities of

It is obvious that the officials of Clackamas County neglect these remote districts from the county seat, considering that it is but a matter of time when the section spoken of will be annexed to Multifornah, as the interests of the people will ultimately cause them to secede. An electric line will eventually bring this vicinity within an hour's service of the business center of the west side making the slope of Mount Scott an attractive portion of the city for suburban homes. The present appearance of the section is a reflection on the country at large. It is safe to on the country at large. It is safe to say that no city the size of Portland has the original cow-paths classed as roads within an hour's walk of the city limits and almost in sight of The Ore tower.

"The Average Consumer."

New York Evening Post Just as the brewers are bewailing the "sumptuary laws" which destroying the legitimate markets for grown tipsy, the restriction of demand ought to make prices fall, and not rise. Or, possibly, the political power of the liquor interests has been sufficient to repeal the old law of supply and demand. In any case, the retail saloonkeeper's tremendous margin profit protects the average consumer. Taxes on liquors go up and down, raw materials fluctuate, and pure-food laws compel the use of genuine and coatly hops and mait, but the price "per glass" is likely to remain, as Mr. Dooley said, "the legal standard of value" for many

The Gnawing Missourt.

Kansas City Times. In two years the Missouri River has de-In two years the Missouri Kiver has de-stroyed \$0,000 acres of farm land. The average Missouri farm contains 120 acres. That means that each year fifty Missouri farms are tumbled over into the muddy water for want of adequate pro-tection. Nor is this cheap land. It sells at an average price of \$100 an acre, even with the menace of the river hanging

Feelingly Said. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Even if prohibition proves as eternal as the hills, and the weeds grow knee-high in the paths to the prohibition drag-stores, there is no good reason why the mint julep joke, which is probably one of the original 13, should pass from our literature, or why the Southern Colonel of fiction should be shelved by the illustrated weeklies.

A FEW SQUIBS.

Blobbs—Every man has his price.
Slobbs—Oh. I don't know. Many a man
gives himself away.—Philadelphia Record.
She—Do vou believe that man is really
made of dust?
He—Well, he wouldn't be able to travel
far in your company if he wasn't.—Judge.
"Say, pa, won't you buy me a drum?"
"No. I'm afraid you would disturb me with
the noise." "No I won't, pa: I'll only drum
when you're asleen."—Life.
The Millionaire—Henri, fetch a car, at
once.

The Millionaire—Henri, fetch a car, at once.

The Chauffeur—Which one, sir?

The Millionaire (astounded)—You don't mean to say there's more than one out of the repair shoo?—Puck.

"So, Archie, you have proposed to the girl, have you?" "Yes." "And what did she say?" "She said she would refer my proposal to her father." "Well, have you seen him?" "No; I'm a little dublous about that She referred it to him with—et—power to act."—Chicago Tribune.

"Sammy," said a Germantown mother recently to her youngast-born, "when you divided those seven pleces of candy with your brother, did you give him four?" "No, ma'am," replied Sammy, "I knew they wouldn't come out even, so I ate one before I began to divide."—Harper's Weekly.

"Of course," said the analytical questioner, "there is a great deal to be said on both sides of the question." "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "Too many of us are getting the idea that all a public question is fit for nowadays is to serve as the topic for a good talk."—Washington Star.

"What does your father do to earn his living?" asked a New York principal of a pupil who was being admitted.

"Please, ma'am, he doesn't live with us; mamma supports me."

"Well, then, how does your mother earn her living."

"She gets paid for staying away from



BY LILIAN TINGLE

T A London dinner party, some A time ago, some one had men-tioned the gatherings of a famous club which included among the members many of the most distinguished literary men of the day. "Oh," said an enthusiastic debutante, "how I wish I could be present when so many clever people get tegether. Just think of all the splendid, witty things that outsiders never hear! I wonder what they talk about." Her dinner partner was an undistinguished (and possibly slightly envious) member of the same club. "I think I can tell you, if you really want to know," he said. "They always begin on books, but pretty soon you'll find they all get to talking about something good to eat."

Now, I don't know whether this is true or not; but the young girl's reply is rather interesting. She said, reproachfully, "What a horrid lot of epicures!"

Now, what did she mean? Have you noticed how so many people use the word epicure as if it were synonymous with glutton, and fall to make the distinction made by the French, between "gourmand" and "gourmet"? "Epicure" with many people means one (usually a man) whom plain fare will fail to satisfy. But Thackeray says, "An epicure is one who never tires of brown bread and fresh butter"; and another famous authority sums up the matter by saying, "Your true epicure can dine well on one dish-provided it be excellent of its kind."

After all, I think I must have been an epicure, myself, just about this time last year, although I imagined that I was something entirely different. Still the fact remains that I not only dired, but breakfasted and lunched, many days in succession, on "a single dish." We were traveling in the interior of China, quite away from the track of the globe-trotter, and we deemed it best to subsist almost entirely on omelets. For the rest-the eggs were undoubtedly of the freshest indeed, we often had to await the convenience of the hens who provided them; moreover, although I do not wish to appear conceited, I must confess that I always made those omelets myself; and as they were apparently the only ones in the district, I think I have reason to believe that they were almost certainly "the best." Q. E. D. Certainly we were epicures without knowing it. Still, on the whole, I rather think that "for a steady job" I would prefer to be an ordinary eater of ordinary square meals, with a certain amount of variety in them.

But then it is really doubtful if any woman ever can be a true epicure. A gourmand, yes, one can give many nstances of such, and watch many of them in action on steamers, in hotels and in other public places. They are unfortunately almost as numerous as the unreasonably abstemious food-faddists of both sexes. A female gourmet, however, one who takes an intellectual interest in the pleasures of the palate and studies the art of dining as others study the art of dressing, is rarely to be discovered. The natural feminine tendency towards "picked-up" meals when alone and towards large preparations for company is utterly opposed to the teachings and practice of either gourmand or gourmet. Listen to this, written by a man, of course: "Fillets their products, comes the announcement cut from the breast of plump under-that the price of beer is to be raised. Unless economic forces have themselves with chopped young sage and onlons cut from the breast of plump underbefore they were roasted), served in hot orange gravy and the juice that flows from the birds, with cayenne and high seasonings, are esteemed a rare luxury by the skillful gourmand. This is a dish for the solitary epicure, not for a table. Wives, children and friends have no portion in such dainties."

> Less exclusive, though equally greedy, was the 16th Century French poet Malherbe. He gave a dinner to six friends. When all were assembled, it was found the dinner consisted of seven boiled capons. The poet explained that he loved his friends all equally, even as he loved himself, and could not bear to think of serving to one the breast and to the other the drumstick; therefore he had provided a fowl apiece, so that each might enjoy his favorite tit-bits. A somewhat similar difficulty seems

to have troubled a well-known millionaire member of a certain yacht club, who recently sent in a letter of complaint to

recently sent in a letter of complaint to
the house committee:
Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform
you that I lunched at the club this afternoon and had as my guests three gentlemen all well-known gourmets. Among the
dishes that I ordered, an omelet was served
which contained only three files. As an old
member of the club, jealous of its reputation as to generosity of portions, this naturally touched my pride; it was moreover,
embarrasing, because in order to make an
equitable division of the omelet it was
necessary either to divide a fly—a nice bit
of carving, as you must concede—or to
forego a fly myself. I beg to suggest that
in future when an omelet is ordered for
four persons, it should be served with either
—(a) four files, or (b) no files at all.

My early Victorian friend "Hortense" writes a pleasing story of good eating to meekly receptive "Eloise": "Have we not also heard of the great sea serpent, which a very serious American, who appears to have been in company with him, says that he was so tarnation long that whilst engaged in dining out upon 4000 or 5000 turtles in Honduras, the end of the white bear in the crystallized mountains of the North Pole for his supper. being something of an epicure and consequently fond of a change. These, dearest Eloise, are facts that no one can deny, I guess."

Of course after that there is no more to be said, but it does seem extraordinary to what lengths some enthusiastic epicures will go in their search for

Boston Herald.

The following epitaph commemorating what would nowadays be called a "strenuous" career is taken from Lady Nugent's Journal, Jamaica, 100 years

Here lies the body of
LEWIS GALDY, ESQ.
Who departed this life at Port Royal,
the 22d of December, 1730, aged 80.
His was born at Montpeller in France,
But he left that country for his Religion,
and came to settle in this Island, where
he was swallowed up in the great Earthquake, in the Year 1632.
And by the Providence of God, was by
Another Shock
thrown into the Sea, and miraculously
saved by swimming until a Boat took him
up. He lived many years after in great
Reputation, beloved by all who knew him,
and much lamented at his Death.