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YESTERDAY'S WEATHER-Maximum tem TODAY'S WEATHER-Increasing cloudiness

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

THE COMMENT ON THE PRESIDENT. It has been surprising to see how closely the press of the United States has followed the tour of President Roosevelt, how fully it has printed his speeches, and how carefully it has noted the significance of his many utterances. In their editorial comment most of the newspapers have marked the fact that the President adapted his remarks to each particular situation, He showed in this a tact and breadth of view that surprised the country.

It is not asserted that Mr. Roosevelt is either an extraordinary thinker or an extraordinary orator. Into the philosophy of social and political life he does not penetrate so deeply as the thinkers for all time; and if he did he would not find such multitude of appreciative hearers. But he hits admirably the general level of intelligence and the sense of civic duty. There is nothing in his speeches of oracular commonplace or of solemn

President Roosevelt is in many ways a man of an ordinary type. Yet he has a way of putting things that ap-peals with great force to the plain people. He has a way peculiarly his own. And peculiarity is always notable, especially when there is manifest through it a character of sturdy devotion to attractive ideals. Again, a characteristic entrary to the usual course or to a well-defined rule, if a sound and honest judgment lie manifestly at the basis of it, arouses interest and affords a ready topic for thought and

It is in his perfectly natural and unstudied character that President Roosevelt appears to so great advantage before the vast body of the people. He utterances no innocuous desuetude, no prepared phrases on crowns of thorns His talk goes and crosses of gold. straight to the heart of matters that relate to public policy, to formation of character for the duties of citizenship, to maintenance of practical as distinguished from visionary ideals. It is readily seen that his judgments are formed on knowledge of the history of the country and on wide range of observation and experience. He is a practical politician, yet insists on clean and honorable politics, and is no mere

idealogist or transcendental reformer. No phenomenon of the politics of our time is so remarkable as his enormous popularity. It may be that this popularity was not increased by his recent tour, for it was great already; but certainly this extended tour was an occasion for manifestation of it to an extent that has had few, if any, parallels in our history. The secret of it is his nearness to the people and the power he has, apparently without consciousness of it, of showing how clearly and fully the gen eral mind of the country is reflected in his own.

THE BOYCOTT RUN MAD.

The extent to which the boycott run in the strike of cemetery-workers near San Francisco, Three union gravedig-gers were discharged for reasons not The given, and their fellow-labors of the that there should be no burials in Cy press Lawn cemetery and no cremations in the crematorium connected therewith until these men were taken back. Following this declaration acts distressing to persons suffering from be-Mateo County, in which the cemetery is taken from the banks of the Colum days ago a hearse followed by mourners was turned back by these boycotters, armed with spades, grewsome insignia of their calling, and later an from a hydrant close at hand before the hearse reached it bearing the body. And to complete the outrage oil was put in the furnace flues of the cremathe fires for the purpose of cremating a hody an explosion occurred from

work narrowly escaped death. Just and self-respecting union men everywhere will condemn these outrageous acts, but unionism can only purge itself of the disgrace attached build barges and float their own prodto them by denouncing the boycott as times unwerthy of American at all citizens. Narrow, presumptuous, tyranbe censured and its operation discoun-

boycott in the name of liberty and of The lengths to which been pushed in this instance, and only in a lesser degree in many others, show how readily, in the hands of ignorant and vengeful men, it may bring disgrace upon the cause of labor, which it impudently espouses. It is not more incumbent upon honorable and worthy pensioners to discountenance pension frauds than it is upon fair-minded men who are in authority in labor organizations to denounce and renounce the boycott. The abuse suffered in both cases reflects discredit upon worthy and honorable organizations.

HIGHER WAGES AND LESS PAY. What would Aristotle say to the logical powers of the workingman who jacks up wages to a high notch and

then complains at advance of rents? Thus: The workingmen ask and receive an increase of from \$3 to \$4 a day. The \$2000 house costs \$3000. The owner has to get \$180 a year interest instead of \$100. He puts the rent up from \$16 to \$16. If the man that rents the hoyse journeyman carpenter, he can stand the arrangement; but if not, he is out and injured.

But! Meanwhile the painter and plumber and blacksmith and barber and all the rest of them get increases. The result is increased cost all along the line. Nominally, the laborer gets higher wages. Practically, it costs him more at every turn in the road.

"Oh, but we are all better off with high prices than with low." Not all, perhaps, but undoubtedly one class is That is the class that charges commissions on the work that other men do, and the money that other men invest. Mr. J. P. Morgan, for example, will put much more in the kitty at high prices than at low prices. His inflated valuations will pass muster more easily. Underwriting will flourish. That part of the community which pats the producer on the back the while he abstracts his percentage from the producer's pocket will rejoice in high

wages and high prices, But not too high. For there comes a point in high wages where owners will not build; where stocks will not be ordered; where investors will betake themselves to safe-deposit vaults; where Mr. Morgan will be put out of business cause there is no business for his hand to be put into and then drawn out of with increment in its grasp.

Business will stand a certain am of increase in wages cost. The fresh burden will be passed on from the payroll to the selling price. If the plumber charges you 70 cents an hour for the services of a defective youth and carfare both ways, you can get it out of him in due time when he has to pay union prices for shaving the back of his neck and a minimum scale for hauling plabwood to his elegantly appointed furnace. But there is a limit. The same business that can stand a raise of 50 cents a day can't stand one of \$2 a day. The more wages you get, the more what you buy will cost. And when the limit is reached, then look out for breakers on the port bow!

The proposed river improvement at The Dalles and Cellio has again swung round to the continuous canal, one of the first methods suggested for overcoming the obstructions in the Columbia River. The Harts plan, which has been discarded, has never been very enthusiastically considered by men who were familiar with the portion of the river that was to be changed or controlled by a submerged dam. the point where it was proposed to locate the dam, the mighty volume of water which has been gathering force for hundreds of miles is hurled through a narrow chasm with a velocity and force practically irresistible. Had an attempt been made to carry out this plan, failure and abandonment would have been certain, and the removal of doesn't try to catch attention by the obstructions would be as far in the phrase making. You will find in his future as ever, while another approprithe obstructions would be as far in the ation of many thousands spent in a futile effort would be charged up against the project,

Experienced engineers who have examined the obstructions have with but few exceptions agreed that there are but two plans worthy of consideration -a boat railway or a continuous canal. The latter, on account of its permanency, has always been a favorite, in spite of the fact that the cost was usually regarded as prohibitive. Now that the engineers have made a recom mendation in its favor, it is to be hoped that there will be the least possible delay in the commencement of preliminary work, and that it will be rushed to completion. The plan is perfectly feasible, the improvement is needed, and the Government can well afford to extend the relief desired. The opening of the Columbia River'by the Government would settle for all time the question of rates from the Inland Empire to the sea. The O. R. & N. has provided a fine track and good service between Portland and Interior points, and its rates under existing circumstances are perhaps not exorbitant. But the time is rapidly approaching when the business of the Columbia River Basin will be doubled and mad may go has lately been witnessed | trebled, and the rates now in effect on smaller volume of traffic will be too

The railroad may meet these changed conditions, and it may not. If it still Cemetery-Workers' Union determined retains its present prestige with the only water-level route by which the products of the interior can reach the sea, there will be no great incentive for a change from its present policy. This policy, through the timidity of Mr. Harriman, results in large quantireavement and disgraceful to San ties of grain and other products being located, have been committed. A few River and its tributaries and hauled over a high range of mountains to Puget Sound. Unnatural trade conditions of this character can never exist with an open river from Lewiston to open grave that had been dug by the sea. The track and right of way superintendent himself was flooded of the O. R. & N. Co, are exclusively for the use of Mr. Harriman or some other road with which he may choose to make a trackage agreement. track and right of way on the Columtorium, and upon an attempt to start | bia River is as free as the water itself, and the wood scow and freight barge have equal rights with the paintial which the two men employed in the steamers that operate thereon, and whenever the inland producers think they are being imposed on in the way of high freight rates it will require but very small expenditure for them to

Enemies of Columbia River improve ments have frequently made the charge nical, the spirit that prompts it should that the cost of the proposed canal would be greater than was warranted tenanced by all fair-minded men in by the expected results. Such charges the ranks of organized labor, and especially by the leaders who assume to might have possessed when the canal peak for the men in the ranks. It is project was, first discussed. The won-

ness with points east of the Cascade Mountains, and the possibilities for still greater development, are arguments too powerful to be overlooked in considering the canal. Aside from the demands of increasing thousands of dwellers east and west of this great barrier in Nature's highway to the sea, the Government has a large investment to protect. Many millions have been spent in building a canal and locks at the Cascades, and the returns from this investment in the way of general good will be insignificant until the system is completed with a similar improvement above The Dalles. With the sin gle exception of Cushman, Oregon, Washington and Idaho have Congressional representation that is unani-mously in favor of an open river, and under such circumstances the prospect for a canal ground The Dalles and Celile obstructions is brighter than ever.

EVERY TUB ON ITS OWN BOTTOM Collapse of the Building Trades Councii in New York City is an event whose significance should not be lost upon Portland employers and employes, con ing as it does on the heels of a parallel phenomenon here. There is an inherent weakness in all such artificial com-binations, and their disruption is a thing to be expected, and even pro

moted. The difficulty with associations com bining various disconnected trades is that the general council is not nearly so well equipped to handle specific problems as the members of the trade most directly concerned. And this is just as true of masters as of men. Locally, for example, the master paintand master carpenters undoubtedly did each other more harm than good by their mutual operations in each other's behalf. Another time the boss carpenters will be tempted to let the

boss painters carry their own burdens, In New York as well as in Portland the Building Trades Council has succeeded only in getting itself disliked by its constituent unions. The indefensibility of the sympathetic strike is intensified by its impotence; for it makes the general public mad and inflicts hardships upon trades that have no grievance. Nothing has so powerfully contributed to the weakness of central-trades councils as the unhappy experience of unions that walk out to avenge some other union's grievance, only to hurt themselves and do the sufferer no good whatever.

It is better for the employers of one trade to deal exclusively with the employes in that trade. The conditions of the work are different, and if the masters and men in that trade can agree, they should resent the interference of outside masters and men. This is the experience of the contented and prosperous unions. They are able to attend to their own needs. They don't ask advice or help to run their business, and they don't want to incur responsibility for other unions. This disposition to resent the interference of other trades in matters which do not concern them except remotely is rapidly growing in all the more intelligent fields of organized labor. In the printing fraternity It is very marked; and our local bricklayers, laundry-drivers, and even the carpenters, in a limited way, have this season given noteworthy evidence of increasing spirit and sense. The union that cuts loose from the building trades and keeps its contract with its own masters' association is on the high road to peace and prosperity. It will find its employers soon becoming its best friends. And just so with the masters. They will be much better off when they At | are known to be their own masters, and not subject to some other association of employers. The union or the masters' association that can't manage its affairs properly has no business to call on outsiders for help at a sacrifice when it gets itself into a hole.

A PLEA AGAINST HOME WORK.

"Home work," that bugbear of pareduced to the minimum in connection with the grade work of the schools in It was for years a most grievous burden, and one which was never carried with the grace of patience, although its exactions were met often with the combined energy of the family and many a session of discontent around the evening lamp.

Those of us who have carried and finally shaken off this load can understand the chafing with which it is still borne in other cities. In Philadelphia, for example, the burden still presses heavily. Indignant protest is heard from parents, pathetic whimperings from children and grave warnings from physicians against the abuse of educational authority. Prominent physiclans have joined with the clergymen of the city in a petition to the Board of Education to reduce the course in the High School by at least half the amount of home study required. Supplement ary to this petition is the statement that four students in the girls' High School have died within the year as a result of overstudy. The petition condemns the number of studies prescribed as excessive, while many of them are declared to be practically useless to the young woman who expects and hopes to lead a woman's life in the home

A few years ago Mrs. Lew Wallace contributed to the Ladies' Home Jour nal a strong article upon this subject. Under the head, "The Slaughter of the Innocents," she showed how childrengirls especially-were being fed through the school machine, coming out at the end of the school course with racked nerves, periodical headaches and other troubles, which later rendered them querulous invalids, unfit for the duties of life. The presentment was a strong one, reinforced by many examples and incidents showing how utterly useless and cruel was the strain which "graduating" imposed, not only upon the girls themselves, but upon hundreds of fam ilies financially unable to bear it. It created much comment, but it was not followed by modification of the abuses charged. Whether the vigorous stand that the people and press of Philadelphia are now taking against this cramming process will be more cessful remains to be seen

Elihu Root is named as a probable andidate for the Governorship of New York on the Republican ticket next When Mr. Root entered the Cabinet of President McKinley in 1899 he was known to the country as a New York City, and the record made by him as Secretary of War has greatly increased his reputation. When he entered the Cabinet he was simply a dis ulshed lawyer, but today he is regarded as a man of marvelous executive and organizing ability, the greatest War Secretary since Stanton. No man stands higher in the Republi the cheerest mockery to invoke the deriul growth in the volume of bush, party today as a statesman, and he court before he is her lawful husby

would make a very strong candidate for the Governorship of New York. The "independents," who are "anti-im-perialists," do not like him as well as War Office, but they have never impeached his public integrity or ability, and as against any candidate that the New York Democracy is likely to nominate they would support him, for his views on the subject of National expansion would not disqualify him for excellent administration of the affairs of the great State of New York. Should Mr. Root be elected Governor of New York, he would be in line for the Presidential nomination in 1908. As against Root, Governor Odell would have small National claims to support, for Root has made a profound impression through his ability upon Congress and upon the whole country. Measured by his great legal acquirements and his

ability. Mr. Root is one of the best-

equipped statesmen in his party.

Pope Leo, in our judgment, is too shrewd a statesman to decline to receive a visit from President Loubet, of France. A refusal to receive President Loubet, following the visit of the King of Great Britain, upon the plea that he rules a Catholic country, would be used by the Socialists and other anti-Catholics in the French Parliament as a prerel between the religious associations and the French government, but his refusal to receive President Loubet would be regarded as an expression of his official resentment for the expulsion of those religious schools from France. The pope is too sagacious a man to afford any pretext for a needless quarrel with the government of the French Republic, whose population is wheimingly Catholic and whose Catholic hierarchy is at present supported and protected by French law. vast majority of France is Roman Catholic in religion, but republican in political opinions. The pope will regard the visit of the President of France as a tribute of respect for him as the great spiritual sovereign of the French people.

The grain markets of the world are today eagerly awaiting the appearance of the American Government crop re-With a surplus of meisture in some sections, and not enough in others, scorching heat following unseasonable cold and a generally topsy-turvy condition of climatic influences, the trade has been all at sea for the past few days. It is pretty generally expected that the report on wheat corn will show a marked decline from the high rating of last month, but the exact extent of this decline is the feature of uncertainty that is causing bulls and bears alike some uneasiness. cago, which ought to have inside information on the matter, is predicting a decline of seven points from the May report on Winter wheat, and a slight improvement on Spring wheat. If all of the weather reports that are wafted westward by wire can be credited, the Winter wheat decline will be nearer twelve than seven points. The crop of of wheat which some of the wheat experts were predicting a few weeks ago has shrunk alarmingly already, and will be still further curtailed before it is in

The admonition of the late Colone Muncey to "keep your eye on Pasco" followed a number of similar catchphrases into obscurity several years ago, but according to recent advices it may soon be doing duty again. Irrigation is the elixir of life which some of the successors of Colonel Muncey are seeking to inject into that desolate land of the jackrabbit and sagebrush, and if they succeed in getting water on the soil in the vicinity of that foriorn station on the Northern Pacific, some of Celonel are sure to be realized. The soil is said to respond readily whenever water is applied, and if the big surplus which annually goes to waste on the lower reaches of the Columbia and in the basements of Portland stores can only be stored up and applied to Pasco and other dry regions, the desert will not only blossom like the rose, but there will be less "deserting" along Front street while the June rise is on.

The terrible hardships that befell stock in transit on account of the May blizzard are recorded in the loss of 25 per cent of a shipment of 1925 head of 2-year-old cattle en route from El Paso, Tex to Assinaboia, Canada. The stock was unloaded at Chinook, Mont., May 21, in the bitter storm then prevailing, and about one-fourth of them weakened by crowding and fasting perished miserably before their journey was resumed three days later. Now that the dog has passed as a means of transportation in Alaska, and range horses, wild, terrified, weak from hunger and parched with thirst, are no longer turned into a commercial product, range cattle, crowded in stock cars and carried long distances, may be said to be the most utterly wretched dumb creatures in existence. Legislation has done something for them, but much yet remains to be done for mercy's sake be fore their condition in transit is what it should and might be.

Dean Holgate, of the Northwestern University, is evidently a believer in the strenuous life. In a speech to the students of Evanston at commencement he said: "You are going out in the world to work. There will be union to tell you not to work more than eight hours a day. You will come nearer working eighteen hours out of the twenty-four. Some of you will get buried in your work. But keep at it, remembering the responsibility resting upon you to do good work, and you will have your reward." The gospei of work is here fully recognized and honored Not the man who regulates his work ing hours by the clock, but he who measures them by the requirements of his vocation and his ability, will moun the ladder of achievement

It is the strangest sort of breach-ofpromise case that is on trial in Judge Beilinger's court. There would be a short way out of it if the defendant would marry the plaintiff. As a wife lawyer of the first rank in the bar of she would have less standing than she now has as a sultor in court-whatever her wrongs may have been. He could abuse her, mistreat her, make life i burden to her, all within the law, till she might be glad to quit him, if that were his desire. The law is very favorable to the husband's "preroga-tives." But there is likely to be trouble

NORDICA, DE RESZKE, AND DUSS

New York Evening Post.

Since Patti was in America last the Madison Square Gorden has not looked upon such famous singers as were heard there last night-Mme. Nordica, greatest of living dramatic sopranos, and Edouard de Reerke, greatest of living basses. Nor has the place ever looked on so vast a concert audience; about \$17.000 was said to have been taken in at the box office. Prices were three times as high as they will be for the rest of the summer, beginning tonight, yet every seat was taken. There was considerable delay at the start, and the audience was beginning to get impatient, when, lo and behold, the conductor at last made his entrance—on a gondola! Yes; on a gondola Mr. Duss is nothing if not original; no other conductor had ever before done that Richard Wagners body, after his death in Venice, was carried in a gondola to the ard Wagner's body, after his death in Venice, was carried in a gondola to the special train sent by the King of Bavaria; not long before his death he once went in a gondola to a concert hall to conduct his symphony in C minor; but neither he nor any other musician ever rode in a gondola right up to his deak, as the great and only Duss did last night, and as he probably will do every night during the season of summer music, of which he appears to be the only champion this summer. All success to him! He has a very good orchestra—that of the Metropolitan Opera House—with the immortal Nahan Franko as concert master, and it need not be said once more that he is proved executive and administrative need not be said once more that he is a conductor who combines with musical knowledge and intelligence plenty of ani-mation and pantomimic talent to satistext for the repeal of the Concordat and kindred hostile legislation. Pope Leo has thus far not interfered in the quargel between the religious associations. show. It was the fame of the soloists that attracted the extraordinarily large audience. But the orchestra did its share of the work well, and several extras were called for beside the regular numbers, which comprised the "William Teil" overture, a movement from Tachaikowsky's Pathetic symphony, the Blue Danube Waltz a new march by Duss. "The Fair Debutante." the introduction to "Lohengrin," act 3; the sextet from "Lucia," the Hallelujah chorus from the cia." the Halleluiah chorus from the "Messiah," the Mascagni Intermezzo, and
"America." In several of the numbers
the volume of song was swelled by the
volces of Tall Esen Morgan's chorus. voices of Tall Esen Morgan's chorus.

The first of the soloists to arrive was Edouard de Resske. He came over the bridge which leads across the "Grand Canal," with its gondolas, to the "Island," where the \$1 seats were, and then up to the conductor's place, his march being accompanied by cordini applause. He was down on the programme for only one song—Faure's "The Palms," but of course the audience wanted more, so he one song-Faure's "The Palma," but of course, the audience wanted more, so he added the Meyhisto serenade from Berlior's "Faust," and Tschaikowsky's popular "Don Juan's Serenade." He was in excellent voice, and his superb voice filled the vast spaces of the auditorium. In the middle of the second part came Mme. Nordica—on a gondola—and everybody got up to see her gliding along the

body got up to see her gliding along the canal. There was a great deal of ap-plause, but it was nothing to the vol-ume of enthusiastic plaudits and shouts that filled the air after she had sung the Rossini "Inflammatus" and the "Star-Spangled Banner." She received \$1750 fer those 10 or 15 minutes of singing, but she deserved it; for there is no other living vocalist whose voice is so beautiful, and vocalist whose voice is so beautiful, and who can sing a high C so thrillingly. The freshness and purity of her voice were simply amazing, in view of the fact that she had just returned from a most fatiguing tour of 32 concerts in one month, in nearly as many cities, as far west as Omaha and as far north as Montreal.

At tonight's concert Mme. Maconda and Mr. Franko will be the soloists. Tables will be placed on the island elsewhere for refreshments, and the audience will have more time than it had last night to watch the gondollers and the really beautiful scenic background, including the Saint Mark's Place with the Campanile, the Grand Canal, with moving clouds overhead, and beyond it the picturesque San Giorgio Maggiore.

They All Had a Chance. New York World (Dem.).

Speaking of success, one of Theodore Winthrop's characters said: "Some men grab their chances, some chuck away their chances and some just let their chances silde." The following able lawyers have held the office of Attorney-General since the Sherman anti-trust law was passed in

Under President Harrison-W, H. H. Under Cleveland-Richard Olney, Jud-

McKinley-Joseph McKenna, John W. Griggs.
Under McKinley and Roosevelt-Philan

der C. Knox. der C. Knox.

All these men had an equal chance to win credit for the Administration and personal distinction by securing an enforcement of the plain law against competition killing and the traffic restraining

trusts. Mr. Knox is the only one who improved his opportunity—or, to put it idiomatically, "grabbed his chance." And his action is the more conspicuous and creditable because it was not generally expected of him. German Complaint Against America. Philadelphia Ledger. The German Industrial League is about to make formal complaint that German imports into the United States are ap-

praised too high; that in consequence of this excessive duties are collected here, to the great disadvantage of German export-ers. The allegation is that the American market value of the goods is taken as the basis for imposition of the duty, and that this valuation is often excessive and unjust. The league has, therefore, addressed circulars to exporters throughout Ger-many, inviting reports respecting the action taken by American customs authori ties. These reports will be complied and presented to the German Government and they may become the subject of diplomatic correspondence. The circular represents that great damage is inflicted on European trade by American methods of appraisement.

The Doctor's Orders. What to Eat.

He had been ordered to drink water an hour before breakfast for a week and then report to the prescribing doctor. "I'm no better, doctor." he said. "Did you drink water an hour before "Did you drink water an hour before breakfast, as I ordered?" asked the phy-

"Lor', no, doctor: I tried it, but ten minutes of the drinking was all I could

Perhaps it was the same person who was ordered to eat raw oysters as an appetizer. "It's no use, doctor," he said, "Why, the other night I ate 200 of them, and I hadn't any better appetite than when I began.'

The "Breakfast Food" Family.

John Spratt will eat no fat, Nor will be touch the lean He scorns to sat any meat; He lives upon Foodins.

But Mrs. Spratt will none of that; Foodine she can not sat. Of Expurgated Wheat

To William Spratt that food is flat On which his mater dotes. His favorite feed—his special need— Is Enta Heapa Oats.

But Sister Lil can't see how Will Can touch such tasteless food. As breakfast fare it can't compare, She says, with Shredded Wood.

Now, none of these Leander please— He feeds upon Bath Mitts; While Sister Jane improves her brain With Cero-Grapo-Grits.

Lycurgus votes for Father's Outs; Proggine appeals to May; The funior John subsists upon Ungeds Bayla Hay,

A STUMP TO READ EMERSON.

New York Sun. The Rev. John White Chadwick would make the Emersonian commemoration memorable by inducing the Emersonians, genuine or spurious, to "read Emerson through, right straight through," in the course of the year. "I stump all who love Emerson to do it," cries, Mr. Chadwick Emerson to do it," cries Mr. Chadwick with a homely heartiness which almost disarms us. But prod him we must, for he dares to attack a wast modern institution, the clearing-house of thought, the exchange, the elevator and warehouse of literature, the "class" and "club." He dares to assert that Emerson classes, Browning clubs, Shakespeare classes, Dante clubs, Markham reading circles and so on, while doing good to those whom they benefit, "are miserable substitutes for the writers criticised in their native simplicity and strength."

strength."
We call around us the innumerable We call around us the innumerable happy millions, especially of women and "young persons," who fleet the time carelessly by hearing or reading papers upon all ancient and most modern authors. Why, the meanest little hamlet has a club that is capable of discussing "Women in Greek Tragedy," "The Madness of Tasso," "The Real Veitro of Dante," "Moliere Compared with G. Bernard Shaw," "Milton, Shelley, Keats and Madison Cawein," "The Sonnet from Its Origin to the Aguinaldian Sequences of William Lloyd Garrison," "From Michael Wigglesworth to Robert Grant: a Century of Puritan Literature." "Ariosto, Cer-Wigglesworth to Robert Grant: a Century of Puritan Literature." "Ariosto, Cervantes and Ario Bates," "Hesiod, Theocritus, Bion, Moschus, William Barnes, Bloodgood Cutter and Sambo Bowles; an Attempt to Trace the Course of Pastoral Song Through the Centuries," "Plato and Bronson Alcott," "Ralph Waldo Emerson and Ralph Waldo Trine: a Study in New Thought," "Symbolism in Maeterlinek and Hawthorne." "Ibsen, Tolstol and Frank Sanborn." and so forth without end. Nobody has time to read anything but papers, Much is done, as Mr. Chadwick admits, and the consumption of tea. wick admits, and the consumption of tea, little cakes, chicken salads and choco-lates must have a stimulating influence upon trade.

We can't understand why Mr. Chadwick

We can't understand why Mr. Chadwick should want and ask people to read Emerson. It is much nicer and easier and saves time to read about Emerson. We know personally or by reputation more than one eminent "critic," who will write pretty things abut Mr. Emerson next Spring and get fat checks in consideration of the same; and yet those critics don't have to read Emerson in order to write about him any more than they have to know or do know Italian, Greek or Latin to write about Dante, Homer and Lucretius.

For our own part, we read nothing but

about Dante, Homer and Lucretius.

For our own part, we read nothing but
Indian: books. Only a small segment of
the infinite circle of literature, but it contents us; and we read them not because we have to but because we love to. We are modest and don't strive for impos-sibilities. Non omne spossumus omnia; only Professor Harry Thursten Peck can read and write everything. Let him. We

don't envy the encyclopaedia.

As to Emerson and all other non-Indianian authors, by not reading them you keep your mind impartial. By joining an keep your mind impartial. Hy joining an Emerson club or reading circle, you can get all the information necessary. Mr. Chadwick has no adequate notion of the literary information which percolates "club circles" in Higganum, Conn., for example, or Hokokus, N. J., or Sleepy Eye, Minn. In the unimproved infancy of the world, when books were few and val-uable, the art of reading was treasured. uable, the art of reading was treasured because it was rare. What is the object of reading now? What is the use of read-ing when you can get somebody to read a paper, criticism, summary or "apprecia-tion" to you? Reading is "played out." The number of books published doesn't indicate that this is a reading age. This is a generation of skippers and of readers by proxy; a wise generation. Besides, pon-der the saying of a distinguished Hoosier, one of our own flock: "Read Emerson? Not a bit of it. I'm afraid of spoiling my style."

From "The Independent." New York. It will be remembered that ex-Senator Simon, of Oregon, asserted not long ago that the President had discriminated against him in the matter of appointments because he was a Jew. Mr. Rooseveit appears to haye had this in mind when he said in his speech at Salem: mosity between Jew and Gentile or between Christian sects has become infinitesimal to the

And at the banquet in Portland the him by his side during the greater part of the evening. Mr. Simon's charges ap-pear to have caused no political defection among the Republican Hebrews of the Northwest

Philosophy in Epigrams.

Chicago Chroni The amazing travels of the President of the United States are so near an end for the time being that it is desirable to opit-omize the net results of his counsel as set forth in his various speeches.

Thus, on the subject of our relations with foreign nations:
"Speak casy, but carry a big stick." Thus, also, with reference to the desirability of maintaining a great navy;
"Never draw unless you intend to

Thus, furthermore, on the vexed issue "Ask for a square deal."

"Ask for a square deal."

"Are these the utterances of a man who thoroughly understands the West and its people or of one who has formed his esti-

nate of Western character from the co reekiles of New York?

Chicago Opera-House Was Raffled. Chicago Chronicle. The death of U. H. Crosby in East

Brewster, Mass, recalls to the older residents of Chicago the Crosby Opera-House, a world-famous structure that was destroyed by the great fire. This playhouse was erected in 1884 on Washington, between State and Dearborn streets. It had seating capacity for 2009 persons. In 1885 Mr. Crosby, who had become impoverished in building the playhouse decided to raffle it and 25,000 tickets at \$5\$ each were sold. A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Racher, Randolph County, Illinois, was the winner of the property. He sold it back to Mr. Crosby for \$200,000 and it was remodeled and was ready for reopening when the great conflagration swept it out of exist-Brewster, Mass, recalls to the older resiand was ready for reopening when the great conflagration swept it out of exist-

I Cannot Sing the Old Songs,

By Claribel. I cannot sing the old songs I cannot sing the old songs
I sung long years ago.
For heart and voice would fall me
And foolish tears would flow;
For bygene hours come o'er my heart
With each familiar strain—
I cannot sing the old songs
Or dream those dreams again,
I cannot sing the old songs
Or dream those dreams again.

I cannot sing the old songs.
Their charm is sad and deep,
Their melodies would waken
Old sorrows from their sleep
And though all unforgotten at
And sadly sweet they be,
I cannot sing the old songs,
They are too dear to me,
I cannot sing the old songs,
They are too dear to me.

I cannot sing the old songs,
For visions come again
Of golden dreams departed
And years of weary pain:
Perhaps when earthly fetters
Have set my spirit free,
My voice may know the old songs
For all eternity,
My voice may know the old songs
For all eternity,

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A long one with a straw in it, please The lawyers now have a chance to see

As the thermometer zoes up, the liquid

refreshments go down It will be noticed that the soda-water man is not complaining of the heat.

Wait till next week, and then Oregon will show Kansas what a flood really is The good old Summer time would be all right if we could sleep in the refrigerator.

Mr. Hanna has discovered that he is just a small side show in the great Republican three-ring circus.

The Police Department, having arrested wo men, will now proceed to discover that they have the wrong ones.

William Winter, dean of New York dramatic critics, said recently of Jefferson's Rip: "The secret of its supremacy is not obscure. It has bewitched the world for the simple reason that it has successfully applied the method of poetic treatment to common things. That is easily done-when you happen to be able to do it-but you will not accomplish it unless you were born with the faculty of the poet.

King Alfonso XIII, of Spain, is getting on in years. A few days ago he completed his 17th year. This youthful majesty has many titles, among them being King of Jerusalem, which is also borne by Austrian Emperor. The other royalties who had birthdays in the latter part of May were the Csar of Russia, who less years old, and Prince Rupert, of Bays whom the legitimists delight to call the Prince of Wales.

Louis Hasselriis, the Danish sculptor, will make the statue which is to memorate the 300th anniversary of the first printed edition of "Hamlet." Danish scholars and literati took the lead in the movement for a monument to Shakespeare, which wil be erected in or near Elsinore, Queen Alexandra of England, a Dane by birth, has taken a deep interest in the project and other royalties, in cluding her parents, are also giving aid. Although nearly three months will

elapse before the time shall arrive for the retirement of General Miles great interest aiready is being manifested as to what he will say in the final order which will be issued as his farewell address to his professional associates. It is confidently expected that the friction which at times has developed between him and other high officials, civil and military, will result in some pointed comment on a situation which must have been vexatious to the General and of which he has often been regarded as the victim.

Police Commissioner Greene of New York does not regard it as desirable that patrolmen should get too well acquainted with each other and with the residents on their respective beats. Accordingly he has decided to try the experiment of frequent and systematic shifts. He took one precinct in Manhattan and one in Brooklyn for his experiment and if he finds it works well he will, it is presumed, extend the plan to all the precincts. Each patrolman will be shifted every two weeks, not to the next beat, but to the next but one so that one beat will always intervene between the one he leaves and the new one.

La Figaro, of Paris, states that the members of the Jockey Club of that city have a serious affair to settle with Leopoid II, of Belgium, on his next visit to the French capital, which will occur toward the end of the present month. It seems that when the King was last there, in February, he dined at the club off a "canard aux navets," which he nounced to be the finest he had ever eaten. Fundamentally in this country we are free from the dreadful curse of religious hatred and persecution which has worked so mach evil in times past in the world at large. We results that a corner-stone in the building of this Government must be not only religious toleration before the law, but a genuine religious toleration before the law, but a genuine religious toleration among ourselves. We in America are to thinks about the old reveal country to the based that the chance for all thinks about the old reveal country to the country we are free from the dreadful curse of religious hatred and the next day the chaef of the club disappeared. It was later learned that he had ever eaten, and the next day the chaef of the club disappeared. It was later learned that he had been kidnaped by the Belgian mon-arch and is now in charge of the royal kitchens at Lachen. Then the Jockey thinks about the old many later than the next day the chef of the club disappeared. It was later learned that he had been kidnaped by the Belgian mon-arch and is now in charge of the royal kitchens at Lachen. Then the Jockey thinks about the old many later than the next day the chef of the club disappeared. It was later learned that he had been kidnaped by the Belgian mon-arch and is now in charge of the royal kitchens at Lachen. be held thrice blessed that the chance for ani- | things about the old royal roue, with mon to come.

Russell Sage is going to move from the modest little house in Fifth avenue, New York, where he has lived for 42 years. He can no longer "stand for" his neighbors. First some one put a candy store next door to him. Then another store was established on the other side. At the rear of the candy store is an immense fan designed to cool the ice cream parlor, This fan is right next to three of the windows of his dining-room. The noise it makes is deafening. On the Forty-second-street side there is a smoking parlor and as Mrs. Sage detests the smell of tobacco she is compelled to keep her windows closed. So they are going to move to the now deserted mansion of the late Charles Broadway Rouss. On one side lives Henry Clews, on the other D. Ogden Mills.

PLEASANTRIES OF PARAGRAPHERS "Rich publisher that!" "Yes, he owns two scenorses and five authors!"-Atlanta Con-

Miss Splash-Oh, isn't he a dear? Mr. Dash-Well, he always struck me as more or less of a goat.-Harvard Lampoon. Bustacia—What an intellectual looking group of men! Are they United States Senators? Edmania—Senators! That's our ping-pong club.

-Life. Jones-This talk about Friday being unlucky is all noncense. My wife accepted me on a Friday. Smith-But how about your wife!-

"Smithers always buys his cigars by the box, he says." "Humph! I thought he bought them by the bale."—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Tess-Gracious! I must be getting awfully old and homely. Jess-Yes? Tess-Yes. Four girls I know are going to be married have asked me to be their bridesmaid.—Philadelphia

Tess—I don't know why she should be so proud just becase sha's got an automobile. Jess—Ob, it's natural enough. Pride always goes before a fall, you know.—Philadelphia Press.

London Bobby-Whitechapel is over that way, air, but it's a dangerous neighborhood. Personally Conducted Tourist-Oh, I ain't afserd. Why, bless your soul, I've been through Chi-1-Punk

cago!—Puck.

Jones—Wonder what made Mrs. Sutton look so heated when she picked up that photograph from her husband's office desk? Jaynes—God reason for becoming heated. It was one of his old flames, you know.—Boston Transcript.

"Don't you think that prices are regulated by the law of supply and demond?" "No, I don't," answered Senator Sorghum, indignantity. "If there was any such law as that the trusts would have had it repealed long ago."—Washington Star.

"Times ain't what they used to be," said

-Washington Star.

"Times ain't what they used to be," said Farmer Corntossei. "In the days gone by it used to be a disgrace to be arrested." "Isn't it now?" "I dunno. "Pears to me like it's the only way to get your name in the paper along with the millionaires that own fast horses and big automobiles."—Washington

as to your lineage." Oh, I've got a lineage from way back," rejoined the young man. "I've had a father and mother, two asts of grandparents, four asts of grandparents, eight sets of _____Chicago Dally News.